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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME PERSEVERANCE SUCCEED MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, ONTARIO. SEPTEMBER 15, 1899. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 486

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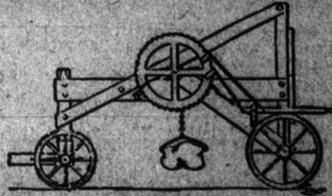
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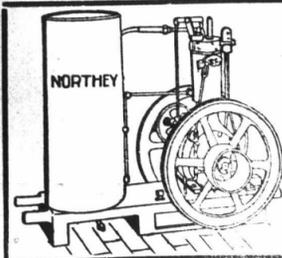
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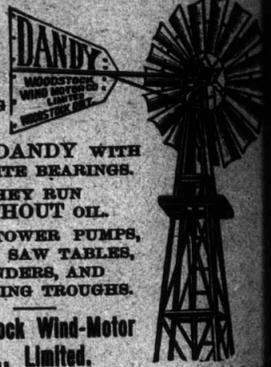
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.

No. 486

## EDITORIAL.

### Why Beef Cattle are Dear.

"People are looking for seven cent cattle" (that is, seven cents per pound live weight), said a Chicago business man who made a call at the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office on his trip to the Toronto Exhibition. Within a day or so the \$6.85 notch had been reached for a bunch of well-finished Shorthorn steers, which was getting pretty close to the magic seven." This general and strong advance in the price of beef has been long and confidently expected. As we pointed out in discussing the depressing condition of our pure-bred live-stock interests in last issue, it rests not upon any fictitious boom, but upon the solid basis of a real and known scarcity of stock over wide areas. Unfortunately, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has never made any proper provision for the collection of agricultural statistics, including the numbers of the stock, but a very good idea of the general condition throughout the continent may be had from the careful reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. The following table shows the number of cattle (milk cows excepted) in the States at the beginning of each year, and their estimated value:

Jan. 1.	Number of cattle.	Value.
1892	37,651,239	\$570,749,155
1893	36,954,136	547,882,204
1894	36,608,168	536,789,747
1895	34,364,216	482,989,129
1896	32,085,409	508,922,416
1897	30,508,408	507,929,421
1898	29,264,197	612,296,634
1899	27,994,225	637,931,135

Now, the meat-consuming population of the United States has been steadily increasing, while the number of cattle has fallen steadily since 1894, the reduction since 1892 having been 9,650,000 head, or 25 per cent. Naturally the value, based on market prices, has been rising, so that 28,000,000 cattle in 1899 are worth \$100,000,000 more than 600,000 were in 1894. In two years, from 1897 to 1899, the average value per head has advanced nearly 37 per cent. A few short-sighted and ill-informed newspapers—and local butchers—in New York City started a hue and cry that the sharp rise in the wholesale and retail prices of beef there is due to the Western beef "trust" or combination of the big packers of Chicago and Kansas City; but the simple reason is the scarcity of cattle forcing the dressed-meat people to pay more for their raw material, so to speak. In addition to this is an increased demand—more people to feed—and a general prosperity which enables consumers to pay more for their food. To a large extent the same state of affairs prevails in Canada. Owing to the ill-directed effort of our Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, a couple of years ago the obnoxious and useless international cattle quarantine was abolished, so that the States borders have been drawing heavily upon our supplies of young cattle and stockers to fill their empty stalls and feed lots. What surprises us is that beef cattle have advanced as slowly as they have in Canada, and that the rise has not been very much greater.

### Agriculture in the Public and High Schools of Ontario.

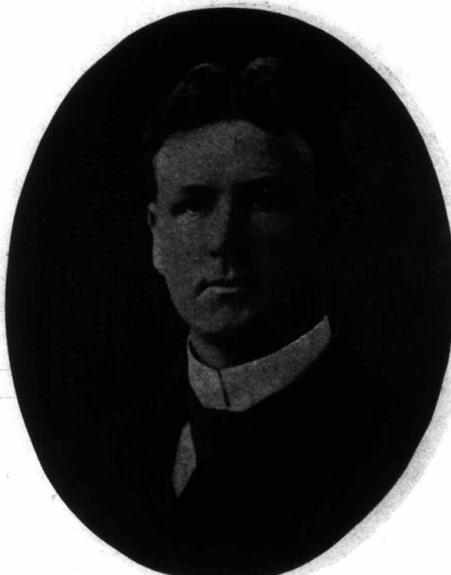
Official announcements and speeches have raised our hopes to see some very substantial progress made in the important subject of Agricultural Education during the school term recently begun. We intend to watch developments and report them to our readers.

We wrote to the Provincial Minister of Education, Hon. Mr. Ross, for information as to the course of study, and in reply he has sent us Circular No. 50, entitled "Amendments to the Regulations." In that circular the following references are made to the subject:

"The public school course of study is amended so as to include Agriculture among the obligatory subjects in all rural schools for Forms IV. and V.; for the latter Form the text-books are to be used by the pupils, but for the former the instruction is to be by conversation only. Agriculture will remain optional for all public schools in urban (town) municipalities." Page 1.

"The high school course of study is amended by making bookkeeping obligatory, and by adding Agriculture and Manual Training to the list of optional subjects." Page 1.

"The subjects prescribed for Part I. of Junior Leaving standing (this includes the former Public School Leaving and High School Form I. examinations) are the following: Reading, drawing, geography, botany (or Agriculture), writing, bookkeeping, grammar, etc. The course in Agriculture will include what is taken up in the authorized text-book as far as page 73. For 1900 no examination will be held in reading, English literature, drawing, bookkeeping, botany or agriculture, but no name



MR. GEO. C. CREELMAN, B. S. A.

of a student who has not given due attention to these subjects is to be included in the confidential report of the Principal." Pages 3, 4.

"Regarding drawing, bookkeeping, botany or Agriculture, at least two half-hours per week for each of these subjects are to be given regularly to pupils enrolled in Form I. of the High School or Form V. of the Public School" (that is, for the first year). Page 4.

"Beginning with the examinations of the Model Schools of 1900, an additional paper in methods will be submitted to test the ability of the students-in-training to teach drawing, writing, bookkeeping, and elementary science (botany or Agriculture)." Page 17.

The foregoing are all the references to the subject which we can discover. According to the latest report to hand, less than 5 per cent. of the Public School pupils are in Form V.; hence it may be assumed that the great majority of rural schools have no classes higher than Form IV. The teacher of one of these schools, consulting the circular, learns that she (or he) is to give conversational instruction on Agriculture to her Fourth class. The length or frequency of the conversations is not prescribed.

We have emphasized over and over again the importance—nay, the necessity—of the possession on the part of the teacher of knowledge of the subject, and skill in the art of instructing in it. Beginning next year, Model School students are to write on a paper setting forth, in the limited way a written examination can do, their ability to teach four subjects, one of them being Botany or Agriculture. But where are they to get their knowledge? The only answer we can find, is that they will have an

option of taking forty hours' instruction in the subject of Agriculture in their first year at the high school or in the fifth class in the public school. If this conclusion is incorrect, will some reader who is posted be kind enough to point out the error. In the meantime we shall wait for and hope to see more definite regulations as to the training of the teachers and the instruction of the pupils in this most important subject.

### New Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario.

Our Ontario readers will be pleased to observe herewith an excellent portrait of Mr. Geo. C. Creelman, B.S.A., a few days ago appointed successor to Mr. F. W. Hodson as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, the latter having resigned to take a position at Ottawa. Mr. Creelman, who is about 31 years of age, was raised on a farm near Collingwood, in Simcoe Co., Ont., and entered the Agricultural College at Guelph in 1885, graduating as B. S. A. in 1888. He at once received an appointment as scientist on the staff of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experiment Station, where he remained for nine years, doing excellent practical work in various departments. He served as lecturer on the Institute staff of that State, and was Director of Institutes during 1896 and 1897. Writing of his work there, Mr. A. A. Kincannon, State Superintendent of Education and Trustee of the Agricultural College, says: "Mr. Creelman has always met the highest expectations of the Board as a scientist and teacher. As State Superintendent of Education, I have employed Mr. Creelman in Institute work, and have found him easily the peer of any teacher in Mississippi. He is a gentleman of charming personality, a scholar of superb attainments, and a teacher of remarkable success, and, withal, a Christian gentleman of the highest type."

The foundation of the Farmers' Institute system in Ontario was well and truly laid by President Mills, of the O. A. C., and since Mr. Hodson's appointment as Superintendent, in the fall of 1894, the membership has grown from some 5,000 to 19,000; the number of meetings held, from 134 to 677 per season; and the reported attendance, from 40,000, approximately, to over 119,000; thus showing a gratifying interest and growth in the work. We understand that the retiring Superintendent, being thoroughly conversant with the attainments and record of Mr. Creelman, recommended him as his successor.

### Canadian Live Stock Registration.

As a fair indication of the "growing time" in the rearing of pure-bred live stock, which has its secure foundation in the law of supply and demand, Mr. Hy. Wade, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and official Registrar of Pedigrees, reports to us that the increase in Shorthorn pedigrees this year over last numbers no less than 1,562, made up of 548 males and 1,014 females. Volume 15, for 1899, will contain the pedigrees of 5,742 animals. The other Canadian pure-bred records are in a correspondingly flourishing condition.

### British Agricultural Statistics.

The preliminary report of the British Board of Agriculture, giving the returns collected for 1899, shows over 100,000 acres less under wheat than in 1898, small increases in barley and oats, 100,000 acres less under clover and grasses, with increases in potatoes and hops. Cattle number 6,795,720, an increase of over 170,000, being chiefly heifers and cows in milk or in calf, and calves, though there is a decline in cattle of the grazing age. Sheep increased from 26,743,194 to 27,237,664, and pigs from 2,451,505 to 2,620,813.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
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LONDON, CANADA.

### Death of Cows at Toronto Exhibition.

The sudden death of ten valuable cows at the Toronto Exhibition, as reported elsewhere, in our review of the cattle department, was the occasion, first, of absurd stories that they had succumbed to the heat and excessive feeding of green oats, followed by wild rumors of poisoning or some mysterious contagious disease. The admissions made, however, and the report of Dr. Wm. Mole, M. R. C. V. S., and H. E. Hurd, V. S., who conducted a post-mortem, set all those damaging stories completely at rest by showing that the cows died through the milk being returned to their udders during the night (after having been milked out, as the Association rules require, the evening before), with the design of making the udders look larger before the judges the following morning. This was a new-fangled and deliberate attempt to circumvent the plain rule of the Fair Association, and at the same time was a gross and ignorant violation of the laws of nature, the punishment for which followed like a bolt out of the blue. The stale, germ-laden milk being absorbed into the blood circulation, set up what is called septic or blood poisoning, some of the udders turning black with mortification in a short time. The Board of the Fair Association have decided to withhold the prizes won by any of the animals which died; the further penalty of withholding all the prizes awarded the owners to be considered at a later date. In the meantime, all the prize money in question has been withheld. The revelation was a shock to the Canadian public, and emphasizes again the virtue of that homely old adage, that "Honesty is the best policy." If this attempt be a sample of American smartness and innovation, we want no more of it in Canada. The orthodox method of improving the size and appearance of the cow's udder by breeding and feeding is still the safest and the best.

### Cheap Cow Feed During Drought.

Very many farmers have been regretting that they did not provide a supplemental summer food for their cows, as they daily saw them for weeks failing in milk and in flesh (while cheese and butter were bounding upward in price) without being able to prevent it, except by encroaching on the winter food. Mr. Wm. Murdock, manager of the London, Ont., Asylum Farm, kept his fifty head of cattle up in fine form from July 1st to August 15th on two and a half acres of sowed corn, in addition to the pastures. The corn was sowed at the beginning of May with a seed drill, every spout open. On July 1st the crop was commenced to be fed out, and lasted six weeks, giving the fifty head enough each day to satisfy them. It was very succulent matter, but the grass was so dry that the combination suited the animals well, keeping up flesh in all and milk flow in the cows. It would be well for those who have suffered this season from lack of cow provision to put this down in their memories and try a piece next spring. But do not forget to plan for an extra area of corn to fill extra silo space for summer feeding.

### Agricultural College Prospects.

We are pleased to learn from the officers of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, that the prospects for attendance during the approaching term, to begin on Sept. 26th, exceed anything in the past history of the institution. From all indications, 1899-1900 will be a banner year; which is, by the way, a fitting finale for the quarter-century



MR. F. W. HODSON.

anniversary of its existence. It is steadily increasing the firm hold which it has upon the thinking, progressive farmers of the country. All the departments are well manned for the work of practical and scientific instruction, and a great many important investigations are progressing in the different experimental departments.

## STOCK.

### Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

As announced in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for August 15th, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, has decided to create at Ottawa a live stock branch in the department of the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, and Mr. F. W. Hodson, of Toronto, Secretary of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of Ontario during the past five years, has resigned these positions to undertake the duties of the new office. His stipend will be \$2,500, with subsequent increases, bringing it up to \$3,000 per annum. While editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, back in 1889, Mr. Hodson started the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and the following year the Swine Breeders' Association. A few years since he was appointed Secretary of the Cattle Breeders' Association, up to that time in a comatose condition. Of the joint organization or association representing these three bodies, and having direction of the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, Mr. Hodson has also been the efficient Secretary. The membership has grown to over 600, and the annual receipts (including Government grants and those from the Provincial Winter

Show) to over \$8,000. The Winter Show gate receipts have advanced from about \$60 to over \$600, and the prize list from a few hundred dollars to over \$5,500 this year, some \$1,200 of which, in specials, were obtained at a small outlay, through the personal efforts of Mr. Hodson and his successor, Mr. Alex. P. Westervelt. A useful feature introduced at the last Winter Show was the block test for bacon hogs, which is being continued, and also extended, at the London (Ont.) Show in December next, to sheep, and probably in time to cattle, as at the great British Smithfield Fat Stock Show. Corresponding with the growth of the Swine Breeders' Association has been the Registration of pure-bred pigs, the ninth volume of which will shortly be issued by the Registrar (Mr. Wade), bringing up the total number of pedigrees to over 27,000. The development of the pure-bred live stock interests have been greatly assisted by the improved transportation facilities and lower rates secured through the agency of the live stock organizations during Mr. Hodson's secretaryship, tending to stimulate trade between the central breeding ground of Canada (Ontario) and Manitoba and the Northwest on the one hand, and Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and Newfoundland in the east.

As to the duties connected with the new office at Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Fisher stated the nature when asking for the necessary appropriation at the late session of Parliament. The main ideas which he has in view are: 1st, to promote live stock organizations in some of the other Provinces, where they are very much needed; 2nd, to promote the live stock export trade; and 3rd, to investigate questions and disseminate information arising in connection therewith, such, for example, as the requirements of the British horse and cattle market, and the possibilities of the Argentine trade. One of Mr. Hodson's first duties will, no doubt, be the securing of better facilities and more favorable rates for the transportation of horses, and also for the carrying of our live beef cattle and sheep to Great Britain. A good deal has been accomplished to facilitate the carriage of pure-bred cattle, sheep, and swine in Canada (and what we have we must hold), but no one has yet grappled in earnest with the shipment of our fat and general stock, so that the profits of the farmer and feeder will not all be swallowed up in getting animals to market. Such matters, we apprehend, will very properly engage his attention, and that he will throw himself with energy and enthusiasm into the work we have no doubt. In attaining these objects and in securing for the smaller exporters fair play from the transportation companies, he will require and we hope receive all needed parliamentary backing. As our readers are aware, Canadian pure-bred live stock interests are now in a most healthy and prosperous condition, the demand for good breeding animals exceeding the supply, as our heavy importations from Britain indicate, so that Mr. Hodson is entering upon his new sphere of work under very favorable auspices. He has our best wishes.

### Our Scottish Letter.

Scottish Shorthorn breeders have been enjoying a specially good time during the week closing.

#### THREE DISPERSION SALES

have taken place, and the averages have been such as to show that the future of this branch of agriculture is full of promise. The herds dispersed have been those of Mr. Alexander Innes, Cushnie, Auchterless; Mr. James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, Longside; and Colonel Monro, Mains of Murthly, Aberfeldy. The first and the last of these sales were conducted by Mr. J. M. Fraser, of the great firm of Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), and the second by the famous London auctioneer, Mr. John Thornton. At Cushnie, Mr. Innes had an average of £20 10s. 8d. for 54 head; at Inverquhomery, Mr. Bruce got £40 12s. 1d. for 73; and at Mains of Murthly, Colonel Monro got £29 9s. 7d. for 91. The highest price of the week was 155 gs., paid at Inverquhomery by Colonel Smith, of Delnabo, for the roan cow, Rosewood LL., now eight years old. The runner-up in this case was Mr. Duthie, Collynie. Another cow of this same race of Rosewoods made 75 gs., and would undoubtedly have made double had she been followed by a calf; while yet a third of the same race went to Mr. Duthie at 85 gs., and her heifer calf went to Her Majesty the Queen at 66 gs. Another noted family in the herd was the Augustas. For a heifer of this race, Mr. Campbell, Kinellar, gave 105 gs., and Mr. J. Deane Willis gave 85 gs. for another. Twelve bulls made an average of £40 0s. 3d. each; and the character of the young stock is illustrated by the fact that nine two-year-old heifers made an average of £54 19s. each.

The Inverquhomery herd had a unique history. It was founded by purchases at a sale in Essex so long ago as 1851, and the cattle were brought by boat to Aberdeen. The cows, three in number, were purchased by Mr. Bruce's uncle and predecessor in the estate of Inverquhomery, and when he died and was succeeded by Mr. Bruce, who came home from Australia to take up his patrimony, no one about the place could tell anything about where the foundation cattle were bought. They came by boat from England in 1851, and the names of the two cows which bred Augustas and Rosewood were preserved. Mr. Bruce devoted himself to the improvement of the stock, and succeeded in a striking degree. By-and-bye, he exhibited several of the

steers at the Smithfield Show, and so outstanding were their merits that they attracted a large amount of public attention. Amongst others, Mr. Thornton made enquiries about them, and being introduced to Mr. Bruce by Mr. Jno. Treadwell, learned the difficulty of tracing the place where the foundation cows were purchased. With wonted courtesy Mr. Thornton at once volunteered to look up his files, and the fact that the year of purchase and the names of the cows had been preserved, of course localized the search. In a very short time Mr. Thornton's faithful clerk, Mr. Truelove, had found the record of the sale. It was at Mr. Field's sale in Essex, on 6th September, 1851, that the cows were purchased, the record in Mr. Thornton's file of the sale being Augusta, 32 gs., Mr. Bruce; Rosewood, 20 gs., Mr. Bruce; Augusta II., 15 gs., Mr. Bruce. This was a most valuable find for the laird of Inverquhomery, and from the date of its discovery the cattle have all been registered.

Mr. Bruce was a close friend of the late Amos Cruickshank, but he cannot be described as an out-and-out disciple of Sittyton. He went his own road, and never sacrificed style to fleshiness to the extent which was so marked a feature of the Cruickshank cattle. It was matter of common report in the north, that as a herd the Inverquhomers were not excelled, if they were even equalled. They were characterized by great length, magnificent forequarters, well filled up behind the shoulders, as well as thickly-fleshed, and always carrying themselves with much gaiety. Mr. Bruce had his own ideas about the kind of bull most to be desired for his cows, and he often had to put up with defects in bulls which otherwise met his aims. He has had his reward, and for many years

THE INVERQUHOMERY HERD

has been unique in Aberdeenshire. To prove its merits, Mr. Bruce did not found upon the production of animals to win at the summer breeding shows. He rarely, if ever, exhibited at these, but recognizing that the aim of the Shorthorn is to produce beef, he attacked the Smithfield Club Show, and was victorious there for several years beyond anything achieved by any of the breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns. He had his reward. As with the Collings of old time, his neighbors recognized that the herd which could produce such high-class steers was the herd which might be expected to produce bulls calculated to breed commercial cattle for feeding purposes. They were not disappointed, and for many years past Inverquhomery bull calves were disposed of privately without incurring the expense of high feeding. Mr. Bruce is now well advanced in years, and having no immediate heir who has shown a special love for stock, he has wisely dispersed his grand herd to the great advantage of the Shorthorn breeding interest throughout the world. Inverquhomery and Mains of Murthly sales were attended by visitors from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, from Germany and other continental countries, and numerous commissions were executed for buyers across the Atlantic.

Mains of Murthly is in Perthshire, in the valley or strath of the Tay, and Colonel Munro, the tenant of the farm, has been breeding Shorthorns for nearly twenty years, and the herd has for the greater part of that time been known as one of the best in Scotland. Latterly it has been recruited chiefly through the use of bulls of the Sittyton origin, but the foundation cows had more of the English or Bates type than most, and one of the best characteristics of that race—their milking properties—has been preserved throughout. The calves are well done, too, and the Amy tribe especially is in much request amongst breeders. The best average was made for the four bulls, viz., £77 19s. 3d., but as these were stock bulls and not home-bred, their prices do not so well illustrate the merits of the herd as do the prices of the females. The highest price of the day was 115 gs., paid by a German buyer for Sirdar, a capital bull bred at Clunes, in Inverness-shire, and just one of the nicest going. Another north country bull, Prince Victor, bred at Rosehaugh, came next. He has a somewhat startling white-colored face, which detracts from his appearance, but this did not hinder the same German buyer giving £94 10s. for him. The yearling heifers were a fine lot, all home-bred, and the 16 made an average of £30 6s. 4d. One of the two-year-old heifers, May Blossom IV., made 75 gs., the highest price amongst the females, her buyer being Mr. Robert Taylor, Pittvie, Forfarshire, who is founding a Shorthorn herd in the very heart of the Angus territory. The three two-year-old heifers made the fine average of £43 15s. Amongst the cows, which included animals of all ages, first place went to Nessie, a very sweet four-year-old, which made 68 gs. Altogether, the Mains of Murthly sale is one of the best seen in Scotland for some time.

THE RAM SALES.

We are now in the thick of the ram sale season, and for about four weeks the leading article in the agricultural papers will be ram sales. During the past week there have been sales of Shropshires at Corston, where Mr. Buttart has a flock of national reputation: of Black-faces and Cheviots at Edinburgh and Peebles; of Cheviots and Border Leicesters at Lockerbie; of Suffolk rams at Dumfries; and of Black-face rams at Stirling and Greenock. As the trade for wether lambs has been very quiet on account of the short turnip crop, the ram trade is not too brisk. Still, good prices have been realized for good sheep, and at the Corston sale 60 shearing rams made an average of £14 15s. 7d. each, the

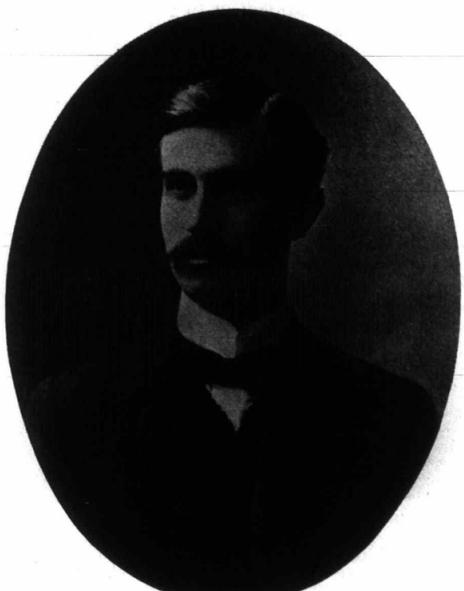
highest price being £110 paid by Mr. R. P. Cooper, Shenstone, of Cooper Dip fame, for the first prize shearing at the Highland. Last year, Mr. Buttart's average for the same number of rams was £18 15s., and in 1897, £15 6s. 5d. In view of the depressed state of the lamb trade, his return this year is first-class. Many of the best of his rams were bought by English, Irish and American breeders. The Corston flock has fairly taken its place in the front rank of the Shropshire brigade.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Mr. A. P. Westervelt,

NEWLY-APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Alexander P. Westervelt, unanimously appointed to the secretaryship of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. F. W. Hodson, at the recent meeting in Toronto, was born at Mount Forest, Ontario. He is the son of Mr. S. B. Westervelt, for some twenty years Principal of the Public and Model Schools of that place. He is an undergraduate of Toronto University, studied business law for one year, and took a full course at the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont.; also, passing all the preliminary examinations as a chartered accountant. About five years ago he began work with Mr. Hodson as stenographer and private secretary in connection with the secretaryship of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and latterly also for the Cattle Breeders' Association, and in carrying on the Provincial Winter Show. Subsequently, he also became accountant and treasurer for the foregoing, and had charge of the funds of the Ontario Farmers' Institute system, and of the shipments of livestock to Manitoba and the Northwest. He was also associated with Mr. Hodson in arranging the Farmers' Institute



MR. ALEX. P. WESTERVELT.

meetings throughout the Province. Methodical and careful in his work, his past five years' experience has given him a most thorough insight into the details of the important work, of which he now assumes the active responsibility. His hands will also be strengthened by the continued co-operation of the directors of the strong organizations which have so long and so successfully promoted the interests of our fat stock and other great exhibitions, and improving facilities for the transportation of live stock. Mr. Westervelt is to be congratulated upon his appointment, and we wish him every success.

"Weightier Draft Horses."

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of Sept. 1st more information has been given your readers by "Scotland Yet" as to how our draft horses could be improved. His criticisms on breeding should be valuable to those interested in the Clydesdales, but in winding up his letter I think he has shown an unfairness in advising your readers to put no faith in the "Shire draft horse." If we allow sentiment to enter into a discussion of this kind, the writer would naturally show a partiality for the Clydesdale, his family having been identified with the Ayrshire Clydesdale horse for over 75 years.

It is only fair that we should look at a discussion like this straight in the face with both eyes open.

The part of the letter that I refer to is: "You want draft horses to wear, and if that is admitted, the less the breeder has to do with the Shire horse the better."

This is advice which "Scotland Yet" cannot prove to be founded on facts, and as Canada is a country in which the breeding and raising of heavy horses could be immeasurably increased by using both breeds, I cannot allow such advice to pass un-

challenged. It is unnecessary to praise one breed at the expense of another. Faults, and serious ones, are quite apparent in our present Clyde horse, but we must look to the individual stallion for this inferiority and not condemn the breed. "The Shire draft horse is quite the equal of the Clyde in wearing qualities." Actual working experiences of both breeds is my evidence. "Scotland Yet" can be shown it either at Toronto or Hamilton.

Yours truly, WM. HENDRIE, JR.  
Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 9th, 1899.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Having made a careful survey of the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, from August 28th to September 9th, and keeping in mind the high standard of excellence reached in previous years, we are bound to record, speaking of the exhibits generally, that progress, and not retrogression, is the order of the day. Being the first, in point of date and magnitude, of the great annual exhibitions of Eastern Canada, and as it so grandly represents the status of agriculture, it is but fitting that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE should surrender a large portion of our space in this issue to extended reviews of the live stock and other departments. These have been carefully prepared by competent authorities, who aim to give a fair, accurate and impartial account of what passed before them, as far as practicable, which is no easy task when the multiplicity and general excellence of the exhibits is taken into consideration. Through the absence of attendants, and otherwise, information is not always accessible in some departments, the importance of which would seem to warrant fuller references. In so far as this may apply to the live stock classes, we endeavor to supplement what has been written by publishing in full the official list of awards, which, with the written description, may be preserved as a permanent record of the exhibition. Naturally, at some points the judgment of our reviewers may vary from that of those dispensing the ribbons, and in such cases we have no hesitation in candidly expressing our preferences. We do so in a friendly spirit, believing that in this way the full educational value of the show is more likely to be gained. The live stock display must be regarded as a first-class representation of the best of the country produces; in fact, in several respects (as our detailed report indicates) it was much in advance of previous years. There was also a magnificent display of agricultural implements and machinery, this and the pure-bred stock being a revelation that fairly astounded American visitors. The new machinery hall is a very great improvement on the old structure, being better lighted and ventilated, and presenting a much finer exterior appearance. The exhibit of carriages and other vehicles has outgrown the building for that purpose, which is very defective in being poorly lighted. The industry deserves a better opportunity to display itself. Last year we pointed out the inadequacy of the alleged dairy building, located, as though ashamed of itself, in an out-of-the-way place under the grand stand. This year it was still worse, the buttermaking competitions being away from the display of cheese, butter, and apparatus, and the latter crowded so that one exhibit could scarcely be distinguished from another, and visitors who discovered the department found it almost impossible to see the machinery to any advantage. Now that there is such a growing demand for separators, etc., this is unfortunate. What is needed is a new and larger building out-and-out, with ample space, raised platforms, power to drive machinery and for use in the creamery class of buttermaking competition. The latter was an intensely interesting feature, but there being no raised seats, only those just behind the railing could see what was going on. The dairy industry being now one of the very largest in Canada, it is disgraceful that it should thus be relegated to the background. The various dairy organizations should insist upon proper accommodations being provided before another season. We would also suggest that efforts be made to strengthen the industrial features of the main building. As showing that the management is keeping abreast of the mechanical advances of the times, we were pleased to notice the exhibition of liquid air (the newest and most remarkable discovery of the age, which was described in our issue of April 15th last), the fam us X rays, wireless telegraphy, and acetylene gas. Taken all together, as a display of Canada's agricultural and industrial productions, the show was an immense success, though the attendance was not equal to last year, owing to the abnormally low railway rates prevailing at that time, fares this season being double or

treble what they were at that time. Favorable transportation is one of the very greatest factors in the progress and prosperity of the agricultural interests of the Dominion.

#### HORSES.

The entries in the horse classes this year, including specials, groups, etc., numbered about 900 in all, but, as on former occasions, they did not all appear before the judges. In most sections, however, a fairly good representation was shown, and in a number many worthy animals were required to return to their stalls without recognition of their excellence, or with only barren honors. There were no outstanding features differing from former exhibitions; that is to say, the best, worst and average sections were much in keeping with those of last year. This does not indicate that the horse business is not improving, but the bulk of exhibitors were those who come up annually, each time with much the same class of stock in much the same condition. As at last year's show, all the horses were judged in the horse ring, which has a suitable ring for animals to show their gaits to the judges, and to the visiting onlookers, who could stand at the ringside or take a seat on the newly-constructed range of seats, which many made use of during the more interesting contests. While it is not more than should be expected in connection with such a horse show as the Industrial provides, the horse committee deserve credit for their persistent efforts in securing it. What we do complain of, however, is the close proximity of the "Midway" shows, with their bedlam of din intended as music. In very many cases spirited horses from farm stables, and not accustomed to conglomeration of uncouth sounds, were so terrified during contests that they could not do themselves justice. We heard a very general complaint regarding this matter, which should be changed before another season's exhibition. Another matter we heard complaints of, and which to ourselves was an inconvenience, was a laxity on the part of some exhibitors to keep their catalogue numbers tacked up on the stalls while the horses were in. Unless this is done, the catalogue, which was as well prepared as could be expected this year, is of very little aid to visitors. This rule should be strictly enforced, that the thousands of horsemen who visit the show, and cannot see the horses shown, may get something like an accurate knowledge of the exhibits throughout the barns if they wish to do so.

#### THOROUGHBREDS.

The awards in this class were placed by Messrs. George Torrence, Toronto, and P. J. Alloway, Montreal, who were confronted by a keen, though not extensive, competition. The entries were of a better average type than usual and well brought out. In stallions four years old and upwards, two noble specimens of this grand old English breed contested—Versatile, by Rayon d'Or, owned by Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, and Pheaton, by Victor Chief, shown by Wm. Read, Lucan, Ont. The former is a particularly sweet horse that fills the eye. He is of strong conformation, and is worthy of the honor he has in his owner's stud. He won over his imported rival, which is also of pleasing form and carries the blood of several St. Ledger and Derby winners. Just two suitable sires of saddle and hunter stock competed. They are both well-known and have met before on several occasions. We refer to Quinn Bros.' (Brampton, Ont.) Wiley Buckles, a good animal and impressive sire, and Geo. Robinson's (Richmond Hill, Ont.) Monotony, by Monticello. The latter came out in rather better form than usual since he has changed hands. He exhibited more spirit than formerly, and won his first victory over Wiley Buckles. W. W. Worthington showed the only 3-year-old colt, Confederacy, by Jim Gore, a breedy, useful colt. In 2-year-old and yearling colts, and in each of the filly sections, the gets of Mr. Hendrie's great horse, Derwentwater, won all the 1sts and a number of the 2nds. It will be remembered that the '89 Queen's Plate winner, Butter Scotch, is a daughter of this sire, who proved himself on this occasion a getter of showing as well as turf winners. In 2-year-olds the winner was The Provost, out of Pibroch. Mr. N. Dymont, Orkney, Ont., won 2nd in this section on Madlock, by Courtown, a breedy, good colt; the 3rd falling to King Joshua, by King Arthur, and shown by R. Courtenay, Toronto. Mr. Hendrie won 1st and 2nd on Kindal Water and Sword Fish, each by Derwentwater. The notable Butter Scotch, out of Sugar Plum, is a well-formed filly, and had her famous record not been known she would be a favorite with any horseman. Geo. Pepper's Curfew Bell, by Morpheus, won 2nd. Barley Sugar and Maple Sugar, full sisters to Butter Scotch, won in the 2-year-old and yearling sections. Hendrie's 2-year-old, Miss Elwood, won 3rd, and his yearling, Flicker, won 2nd; they are by Derwentwater, and out of Coquette and Spark, respectively. The 2nd prize in 2-year-olds went to Dr. Andrew Smith's Haggis, by Strathelyde. Robt. Davies' former winner on several occasions, Thistle, by King Ernest, and out of Invermore, won with foal at foot. She is a hard mare to get over, and is a regular breeder of good ones. Mr. Dymont won 2nd on Hands Off, by Hanover, and R. P. Wilson, Sheridan, 3rd on Baneletta, by Bonnie Bane. Wm. Hendrie won 1st on the foal by Versatile, and out of Minnie Palmer, the 2nd going to Wilson's get of Wickham, and 3rd to Hendrie's get of Derwentwater, and out of Woodbine. The sweepstakes stallion was decided to be Versatile, and the best mare Thistle.

#### ROADSTERS

were judged by Messrs. Asa Choat, Port Hope; Orr Graham, V. S., Port Perry; and J. McElroy, V. S., Richmond Hill. The class is always a fairly good one; at least, it contains enough good representative entries to carry away the awards. The section for stallions four years old and upwards contained several useful entries. The 1st award was assigned to Terror Wilkes, by Dillard Wilkes, a handsome, breedy, rapid-going, strong horse, shown by Mr. John McPherson, Ancaster, Ont. The 2nd went to Bani, a strong and well-formed son of Royal Rysdyke, and shown by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. J. P. Rossiter won 3rd on Geo. Hamilton, by Little Hamilton; and Thos. Maddaford 4th on Stanton Wilkes, by Ohio Wilkes. Gold Watch, by Gold Ring, a very promising 3-year-old, and shown by E. M. Crawford, Brantford, had no competition in 3-year-olds. Two-year-olds and yearlings were rather indifferent sections, with only two or three numbers we would consider fit to remain entire. Star Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes, and shown by A. McDougal, Milton, Ont., is a well-advanced chestnut, showing a nice free, promising gait. His most formidable rival was Golden Star, by Gold Ring, also a chestnut of promise. Four rather uneven yearlings competed. C. P. Fuller won 1st on a son of Golden Jubilee; Jas. White 2nd on a get of Altoneer; and A. Clancy 3rd, also by Altoneer. Terror Wilkes won the male sweepstakes award.

The gelding or filly sections contained a number of very fine entries, chiefly from Standard-bred sires. In the 3-year-old section, however, the get of the Thoroughbred Wiley Buckles won 1st prize for her owner, T. McClure, Brampton. She promises to develop into a very attractive and wearing road mare, with a fair amount of action. J. J. Burns won 2nd on a well-fitted, nice-going get of Sphynx, and J. Bushnel 3rd on Fred Carver, by Dr. Carver. Several breedy entries shown by J. C. Dietrich, Galt, and others, were unplaced. Nineteen entries were catalogued in 2-year-olds, and a good representation were forward. Wm. Keyworth, Galt, swept the board with a strong, breedy, open-gaited filly, Netty Brino. Dr. M. H. Aikens, Burnhamthorpe, won 2nd on a finely-formed, free-



MARS [275].

Two-year-old Shire stallion (imp.), by Vulcan (4145); dam Galata (10048), by Royal Albert (1885). First in class and sweepstakes stallion any age, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1899.

OWNED BY MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, WELLAND, ONT.

gaited, black gelding by Harry Wilkes, and Hugh Smith, Claude, 3rd on a son of Uncle Bob, a colt of fine carriage, conformation and action. Four yearlings represented the roadsters of that age. J. C. Dietrich won 1st on a very likely-looking chestnut gelding by Axland and out of Lady Terror. He showed very desirable possibilities for a road horse. Thos. Maddaford won 2nd on a useful, fair-moving daughter of Stanton Wilkes, and J. Shook 3rd on the best mover in the section, by Wiry Jim. Brood mares were a fairly good lot of eleven, at least four of which were breedy, round-ribbed, useful numbers. J. L. Martin, Binbrook, won 1st on Queen Scott, by Winfield Scott, a specially fine bay, of medium size and handsome type. She gives one the impression of being a wearer, and she breeds right, as her foal by Fakir also carried off the 1st award. The 2nd prize went to a stronger, more maternally-appearing chestnut, shown by Wm. Doherty, Ellesmere, and the 3rd to S. Campbell, Toronto, on Minnie Bell, a neat brown pacer, by Electioneer, and holding a 3-year-old record of 2:24. The 2nd prize for foals went to a pacing foal broken to harness, owned by John Palmer, Richmond Hill, and 3rd to a get of Altoneer, shown by W. D. Annis, Scarborough. The harness section, both single and double, were well filled with generally useful entries, many of which were able to show a merry clip on the track.

#### STANDARD-BREDS

were judged by M. H. Ten Eyck, V. S., Hamilton, and Dr. Elliott, St. Catharines. The entry was a comparatively small one, and of only moderate average quality, although some very good things were shown. In mature stallions two very good stallions were ruled out for not being registered in the American Trotting Registry Association Stud Book. The choice of those remaining was Hanley Chimes, by Chimes, and owned by A. T. Mackie,

Pembroke. He is a blocky, handsome, square trotter, with a record of 2:24. The remaining eligible entry was the smart, high-acting gray horse, Post Master. Two 3-year-olds and two yearlings concluded the stallion entries. The gelding and filly sections each had from two to four entries, the winners in two cases being by Altoneer. Robt. Davies' Prairie Bell won 1st as brood mare and sweepstakes for best mare any age.

#### CARRIAGE AND COACH

sections were judged by G. B. Hulme, New York, who pronounced the class a fair one, but lacking in desirable carriage quality. The sweepstakes stallion of last year still holds the trophy, as he again proved too much for his rivals. We refer to Prince George, by Prince Victor, and owned by W. C. Brown, Meadowvale. He stands full 16 hands, and has very few faults in form, style or way of going. The imported Prince Arthur, owned by Jas. Erskine, stood 2nd in his section. He is a strong, well-made horse, but lacks in action. A very good 3-year-old was shown by J. B. Pool, in Goodfinder, by Terrington Boy, and a good 2-year-old by Candidate. A Shining Light and Royal Standard stood 1st and 2nd as yearlings, presenting a creditable exhibition.

The gelding and filly sections were poorly filled, except the 3-year-olds. The first award was won by a rangy light bay of fine carriage type, shown by Geo. Pepper, Toronto. The 2nd was won by a get of Jubilee Chief, shown by Yeager & Curzon, a beautiful actor, and of good size. J. Watson, Listowel, won 3rd on Minnie Wilkes, by Oliver Wilkes. Two 2-year-olds and one yearling completed the gelding or filly sections. The yearling by Wiley Buckles is a particularly good colt. W. C. Brown won on his brood mare, Babe, and W. N. Scott, Milton, on Maud, by Ryshawk. The best foal was by Prince Arthur, the 2nd by Prince George, and the 3rd by the Hackney, Square Shot.

The harness sections contained a good number of entries, including some valuable pairs and single horses, the most notable of the former being the well-mated black pair, Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts, shown by Messrs. Crow & Murray, Toronto. They were also shown in tandem, where they captured the desired trophy. Quinn Bros., Brampton; R. Beith, Bowmanville; Yeager & Curzon, Guelph, and Lowes Bros., Brampton, were among the most extensive exhibitors of well-fitted, good horses in the harness classes.

#### HACKNEYS.

The entries of Hackneys were not large, and no new names appear among the exhibitors of breeding stock. Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont; Crossley, Rosseau; D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, and R. Beith, Bowmanville, were the competitors and divided honors fairly well, according to their number of entries. Messrs. R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., and F. T. Mitchell, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, tied the ribbons. There were no newcomers shown in the mature stallion section, although Graham Bros.' new purchase, March Past, the 1st prize winner at the Winnipeg Exhibition, had been entered and was on the ground, but he is out of condition to meet the well-fitted horses that appear at this show. March Past is a rangy, powerful horse, nice in his lines, well-limbed, and a wonderful goer, being high, graceful and speedy. With no serious setbacks, he will become sensational in the hands of his present owners. The competing horses were Lord Roseberry, Squire Rickell, and Rosseau Performer, who won in the order named. They were each in fine form and were shown to good advantage. Messrs. Sorby showed the only 3-year-old stallion in Woodland's Performer, by Barthorpe Performer, and out of Miss Baker. He is over the average in size, would score well in conformation, and goes with grace, force and freedom. Mr. Crossley's roan, Rosseau Swell, by Royal Standard, and out of Althorpe Countess, had no battle in 2-year-olds. He is a handsome colt with a deal of quality, and can show a fair bit of action. The most promising colt in the breed shown was Mr. Crossley's Rosseau Royal Oak, the yearling get of Royal Standard, and out of the great imported mare, Lady Cocking. He is black with white strip on face and four white feet, which latter he can handle in a fashion worthy of his pedigree. He inclines to be rangy and teams with quality, while his action is most promising, being showy, high and rapid. He was looked at and trotted out repeatedly during the sweepstakes contest, but it did not seem right to place him ahead of Lord Roseberry, who is 13 years old, as clean as a colt, and of first-class pattern.

The only 3-year-old filly shown was Beith's Bianco, a rangy, strong chestnut by Sea Gull, and out of Cherry Ripe. Two-year-olds were more interesting, as representatives of Crossley's, Beith's, and Sorby's studs competed. The winner was found in Crossley's brown-roan, Rosseau Jewel, by Rosseau Performer, and out of Surefoot. She is a typical, sweet filly, very fine in quality, and a free, nice goer, not fast, but graceful and well balanced. Beith's Cordelia, by Banquo, and out of Florence, is a chestnut of compact, trappy type and a good actor; while Sorby's Stella, by Square Shot, and out of Miss Baker, is growing much like her illustrious dam, but will be larger. She is a really good filly and worthy of better than a 3rd prize. Robt. Beith supplied the yearling section in Cressida, by Gany-mede, and Hermia, by Royal Standard; a sweet pair of bay fillies that well became the ribbons they bore away. There was quite a hot race for first place in brood mares between Beith's Mona's Queen, the dam of Banquo and Jessica, and Sorby's Miss Baker; while Crossley's Rosseau Birdie came in for

a worthy 2nd. With such perfect types, in fine form and going right, it is not easy to discriminate between such matrons, and the award might have been changed without causing complaint. The Beith mare won it, however, and afterwards carried away the sweepstakes trophy. Miss Baker's foal by Square Shot won 1st; Mona's Queen's by Squire Rickell, 2nd; and Beith's daughter of Cassandra and Squire Rickell, 3rd.

In the special for Hackneys, Lord Roseberry won the Holderness \$50 prize for best Hackney on the ground, also the English medal and the American Hackney Society prize for best Hackney in harness. Messrs. Sorby's Stella won the English Hackney medal for females, and Geo. Pepper won on Lord Harry, by Norfolk Hero, for combined harness and saddle Hackney. Beith's Jessica won 1st in harness, followed by Sorby's Ruby and Crow & Murray's Miss Cunor. In pairs of high-steppers, not necessarily Hackneys, Mr. L. Meredith, London, won 1st on a valuable team; Crow & Murray 2nd on their notable blacks; and Yeager & Curzon 3rd; while Crow & Murray's Sunshine won 1st in single; W. H. Smith, Toronto, 2nd; and Yeager & Curzon 3rd.

CLYDESDALES.

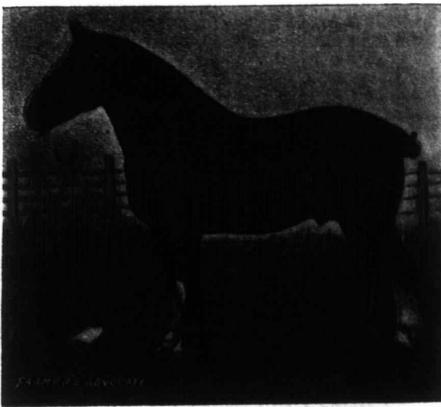
Out of seventeen entries in mature stallions catalogued, ten came forward to meet the judges, R. P. Sterrick, Janesville, Wis.; Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; and E. W. Charlton, Dufferin, Ont. At first glance, the task of picking the four best and placing them in their respective order seemed no light task, but the difficulty vanished with closer inspection. After all were looked over, walked and trotted out, the following were drawn out to receive the verdict: Messrs. Graham Bros.' Young Duke of Fife and MacArchie; T. H. Hassard's (Millbrook) Fullarton; and Thos. Little's (Sand Hill) Westfield Stamp. There were larger horses left than were chosen, some of which were sound, well-proportioned and all right, but they lacked in Clydesdale character, which, after all, must be taken into account in a showing. The race for 1st place lay between Graham Bros.' entries, that won 1st and 2nd at the '90 spring show—Young Duke of Fife, by Orlando, and MacArchie, by MacClaskie. There was considerable speculation as to which should win, as each possessed points of merit peculiar to themselves, but the chestnut, MacArchie, was the favorite, perhaps because of his superior crest, his way of standing and style of going, but he maintained his spring position in 2nd place. The two next best were quite different in pattern and hard to place, as the nicer-limbed horse was somewhat undersized. We refer to Fullarton, a 6-year son of Prince of Kyle. He is of a very smooth, solid-bodied, wearing type, and a free mover at the different gaits. A horse that has been frequently shown, and one that has done a deal of valuable stud service, is Westfield Stamp, by Cairnbrogie Stamp. He is a wide, low-set, good boned and muscled horse, but has been allowed to get a little stale near the ground for the showing. This horse also showed with his get of four against Young McQueen, each being accompanied by good-limbed, useful offspring, but McQueen's stock was more uniform and in better form, that gave them the victory. A good section of 3-year-olds were out. The former sweepstakes winner, R. Davies' Lyon Macgregor, by Macgregor, set a rapid pace for his rivals, two of which had recently landed from Scotland, and were not in show form. These were Royal Erskine, by Prince of Erskine, and Ardlethen Fortune, by Prince of Fortune, imported and owned by E. R. Hogate, Toronto. They are quite in line with what there is call for at the present day—larger and heavier stallions. They have extraordinary bone and feet, which they move well in action. They should do some useful service in producing the stock that is wanted. Royal Erskine was placed after Lyon Macgregor, and a very substantial son of Crusader was placed 3rd. He is owned by Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., and is not only a drafty fellow of useful size, but is well furnished and a good mover. The 2-year-old section contained three noble colts: Robt. Davies' Prince of the Glen, by Prince of Quality and out of Edith, and Baron's Model, by the great Scottish sire, Baron's Pride, and Graham Bros.' Aberdeen, by Macquaker. Prince of the Glen, who has been a winner from foalhood, is on a fair way to be a valuable horse, as he is strong in development, quality and action. Aberdeen is quite well enough finished for his age; in fact, he looks like a colt that will mature early into a neat, flashy stamp. Baron's Model has quite a striking personality, and needs only time in his present home to give him prominence in Clydesdale circles. He has a good set of underpinning, and moves freely and squarely. The yearlings were also a good lot. H. Whetlauffer, Stratford, led the way with a very good son of Bold Boy, from Lady Jordenshaw. Graham Bros. came next with a rather fine son of McQueen, a colt that helped his sire to win the family prize. Sorby's well-bred Prince Patrician, by Grandeur, a fine, showy fellow, stood 3rd, and a promising, growthy get of Lawers Baron Gordon, owned by Jas. I. Davidson, stood 4th.

The mare and filly sections compared favorably with the males in numbers and quality. The three 3-year-olds were shown by Messrs. Sorby, Davies, and R. C. Scott, Galt, Ont. Sorby's was Princess Alexandra, by Prince Patrick, and out of Lily Macgregor. She is a showy mare, with a deal of quality. Davies' Prince Beatrice, by Prince of Quality and out of Nelly, stood 2nd. She is much

like her dam, that has seldom been beaten in the brood mare section. Scott's Rose, by Crosby Chief, is a big, drafty sort, but lacked a little in Clydesdale character. Sorby's Lady Patricia, by Stanley Prince, and out of Princess Patricia, met Graham's Royal Princess, by The Royal Standard, in 2-year-olds. The former is a tidy, sweet filly, a bit off color, but a good individual. Graham's mare is of the square, rather heavy type. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, came in for a share of the glory in yearlings with his Jean of Hartland, by Roslin. She is a finished, smooth, useful filly, with beautiful pasterns and feet. Sorby won 2nd on a get of Lord Charming. Jas. Bowman, Guelph, came 3rd on a nice get of McClinker, and J. I. Davidson 4th on a promising daughter of Lawers Baron Gordon and Highland Maid. In brood mares the contest was keen between Davies' Nelly and Sorby's Miss Stanley. Neither of them are large, but their extraordinary quality makes up for any other lack they may possess. The Davies mare won, and her stable mate, Queen Bell, won 3rd. Davies won 1st, 2nd and 3rd on foals, by King's Own and Border Riever. Nelly won as mare with two of her progeny, and Graham's 6-year-old Corrine, by Queen's Own, has no foal this year, but she landed the sweepstakes award with no difficulty in good company. Messrs. Sorby won the team prize with Sunbeam of Cult and Diana McKay, a noble span of typical Clydes.

SHIRES.

With the exception of two entries, Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, showed all the Shires forward. The first exception was E. R. Hogate's Prince Hatherington, by Hatherington, a strong bay heavy-boned 4-year-old horse that might have done better with more flesh. He stood 3rd, being beaten by the many-times winner, Pride of Hatfield, a big horse, with good bone, and a grand breeder, and Bahillon Vulcan, by Vulcan, a more compact form than either of the others. He is wide, deep, and masculine, and is carried on a good foundation. No 3-year-old nor yearling colts were shown, and just two 2-year-olds—imported Mars, by Vulcan, and King, by Pride of Hatfield. The former is one of the weighty ones, with a grand set



BAHALIAN VULCAN [274] (18502).

Six-year-old imp. Shire stallion, by Vulcan (4115); dam Venture, by The Coming Wonder (3039). Second at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1889.

OWNED BY MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, WELLAND, ONT.

of wearing limbs. His right to male sweepstakes was not challenged. Two 3-year-olds, three 2-year-olds, and two yearlings completed the filly sections. They were all, with one exception, sired by Pride of Hatfield, and bore a striking resemblance to him. They were brought out in nice form, and would have shown to better advantage in competition. The imported brood mare, Beatrice, was alone in her section, as was her foal by Pride of Hatfield; so the Shire exhibit was largely a well-bred family party. They were judged by R. P. Sterrick, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Jno. Warrilaw, Owen Sound. Wm. Hendrie, Toronto, won 1st on his span, Brunette and Lorne Bell, a useful draft team with Shire character.

HEAVY DRAFT.

Canadian-bred only.—This class was judged by J. F. Howard, Sutton, Ont., and Jas. McFarlane, Sea-grave, Ont. In mature stallions three competed: Neil Smith, Brampton, with Jubilee Prince, by Kintore Hero; Graham Bros., with Macqueen; and Robt. Beith, with Aberdour, by Sir Walter. Jubilee Prince is a heavy, deep-bodied, smooth horse, well ribbed up, and in very high fit. His right to 1st place was not questioned very long, although he is somewhat sluggish in his action, and might be improved from the hocks down, which faults caused his defeat in the sweepstakes competition. Graham Bros.' horse is a useful sort, as was also Beith's, but they had hardly the weight of body they should have. The best male in the class was found in Mr. A. Doherty's 3-year-old Prince of Balantyre, by Prince of Quality. He has plenty of size, and the quality of his noted sire. The 2nd and 3rd prizes in the section fell to rangy, big-boned, somewhat raw colts shown by Ira Natrass, Millbrook, and A. McPhaden, Cresswell. The former showed Golden Anderson, by Premier, and the latter Craichmore, by Craichmore Darnley. John McClure, Carlisle,

showed Sandy Yet, a rangy, good sort of a 2-year-old, and W. J. Howard, Amber, Amber Boy, by Red Wattie. A gelding by the Shire, Pride of Perth, landed the 1st award for Wm. Hendrie, and I. Devitt & Son came next with a solid, weighty get of Douglas Macpherson.

The mare and filly sections contained a number of good things, but not many of them. In 3-year-olds the gets of the Clydesdale, Bay Wallace, and Shire, Pride of Perth, crossed swords, with victory for the former. Mr. A. Doherty won on brood mare, and S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, on mare and two of her progeny, while Geo. Moore, Waterloo, repeated his spring horse show victory with his noble team and sweepstakes for best mare with Rose of Blanchard. The class was an interesting one, containing many useful horses that at the present time are worth money.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Horses are year by year falling in entries and changing in type. This year there were, in all, some 24 entries, and not all present. They were mostly all clean-legged, useful horses, that would drive well, suit for saddle purposes, and go in a farm team on light land. The get of the thoroughbred Wiley Buckles won 1st in mature mares, as did also a 2-year-old-filly by him, both owned by J. H. Ferguson, Brampton; the former winning the sweepstakes award. The same judges officiated here as in the Heavy Drafts.

HUNTER AND SADDLE.

Dr. Crundall, Rochester, and Dr. C. McEachren, Montreal, judged the numerous well-filled sections of this class, which is year by year growing in numbers and improving in quality. This year some 240 entries were made, which included the hurdle-jumping competitions. This does not represent as many horses as entries, as several were shown in different sections. In placing the awards, fine carriage, Thoroughbred type and good manners were favored by the judges.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

The liberal grant of \$750 by the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association to supplement the Fair Association's list of prizes this year made the offerings in this class worthy of the best efforts of exhibitors to win in what may well be regarded as, in some sense, a jubilee competition. The class was unusually well filled, there being 112 entries of single animals catalogued, and but few absentees. Fifteen exhibitors participated in the competition in the different sections of the class, and the quality of the cattle was, on the whole, of a very high order. It was, we believe, generally conceded that there were more first-class animals shown than at any former Toronto Exhibition, judging from the accepted present-day standard of excellence. Among the exhibitors who shared in the award of prizes were: Messrs. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill; H. Smith, Hay; R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; Jas. I. Davidson & Sons, Balsam; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; James Leask, Greenbank; J. Fried & Sons, Roseville; James Rennie, Wick; Wm. Shier, Sunderland; and Jas. Oke, Alvinston.

The cattle ring was a center of attraction this year to a larger number of farmers than on any former occasion, and owing to the revival of the demand for and trade in beef cattle, and the importance of the stakes being played for in this class, interest grew into intense enthusiasm around the banner of the red, white and roan, as the magnificent entries filed into the ring on the call of the different sections. The growing time has clearly come to the cattle industry, as well as to most others, and there is good hope for our fair country since our farmers are more generally turning their attention to the improvement of their stock. The awards in this class were made by Messrs. James Smith, of Brantford, formerly manager of the Bow Park Herd, and William Linton, of Aurora.

The call for bulls 4 years old and upwards brought out Capt. Robson's 7-year-old Topsman, by Stanley, dam Nonpareil Victoria, by imp. Vice Consul, who here made his first bow to an Ontario showing audience. Russell's roan 8-year-old Duncan Stanley, by the same sire, and out of Isabella 14th, shown for the first time at Toronto, and Harry Smith's roan 6-year-old Abbottsford, by Blake, by imp. Hospodar, dam imp. Village Blossom, a familiar figure at leading shows in Central Canada in former years. The prizes were properly placed in the order named, Topsman's true lines, smoothness and quality of flesh, immense heart girth, the perfect placing of his strong, straight legs, and his majestic walk of apparently conscious superiority carrying conviction to the critical judge at sight. But he won in good company, for his half-brother, Duncan Stanley, is a great bull, of immense substance, and carrying a wealth of flesh, though wanting the smoothness of the winner. Topsman and Duncan Stanley were both bred by Messrs. J. & W. Russell, as was also Topsman's great son, Moneyfuffel Lad. Abbottsford, a first prize winner at Toronto on a former occasion, came out fresh looking and well preserved, though not in as high condition as we have seen him. He is and always was a good one. He has proved one of the very best of sires, as his rich breeding would indicate, and looks good for many years of useful service yet.

Davidson's red with little white Sittyton Hero took 1st place in a good ring of 3-year-old bulls,

He was the 1st prize 2-year-old here last year; has held his form well, and his calves, shown both last year and this, prove him an impressive sire of good things. Fried's Lord Willison, a red son of imp. Indian Chief, made a very worthy 2nd, and Shier's Riverside Stamp came out in good form and was placed 3rd. Mr. Dymont, of Barrie, showed Aberdeen Jock, by imp. Aberdeen, a bull of fine character, which, if he had been in higher condition, would have made the contest more interesting for his competitors.

Two-year-old bulls were a very strong class, numbering seven entries, and including Capt. Robson's George Bruce, a roan by Robert the Bruce; Mr. Watt's roan Hillsburg Tom, by imp. Sirius; Mr. Edwards' imp. roan Marquis of Zenda, by Wanderer, out of Missie 123rd; Jas. Rennie's Lord Hamilton, winner of 1st as a calf here in 1897, and as a yearling in 1898, a red son of Scottish Knight, bred by Mr. Edwards; and Smith & Smith's imp. Knuckle Duster, a bull very highly thought of by discriminating breeders, having fine conformation and quality, but shown in only moderate condition. These bulls were rated by the judges in the order in which we have named them, and this is the only instance in the male sections of the class calling for criticism of the judgment. They are all exceedingly good bulls, and worthy of high encomiums, and we do not wish to reflect on the judges, for we believe they acted on their honest convictions, but we believe we express the opinion of a large majority of the breeders present in claiming that Mr. Edwards' bull would have been properly placed at the head of the list. It has been rarely that a bull combining character, quality and type in so high degree has been brought out, and we know of no bull in America that we would rather bank on for a sire than Marquis of Zenda. We are also of the opinion that Knuckle Duster might well have been in the money list without doing injustice to any one, for he has as few faults as any of them, and has many excellent qualities.

There were three high-class roan yearling bulls shown in a class of seven, and we name the winners in the order in which they were placed: Leask's Royal Banner, by Judge; Nicholson's Royal Standard, by the same sire, both bred by Messrs. Watt; and Robson's Grand Quality, by Indian Statesman, and bred by Mr. Pettit, of Freeman.

Thirty-seven bull calves were entered, of which about twenty-five responded to the call, and we have rarely seen a better class shown, taking them as a whole. A baker's dozen were drawn that would do credit to any show in any land. First Choice was the well-chosen name of a white calf bred and exhibited by Messrs. Watt, which was the first choice of the judges for 1st place, a position which he held by common consent. He was sired by Judge, the grand breeding bull now at the head of Premier Greenway's herd, winner himself of 1st prize at Toronto as a calf and a yearling, and 1st and the championship at Winnipeg as a 2-year-old, and sire of the 1st and 2nd yearling bulls at Toronto, and 1st and 2nd prize bull calves at Winnipeg this year. The 2nd prize went to Watt's red and white Royal Ensign, by imp. Royal Sailor, the sire of Judge. Harry Smith's Bar None, by Abbottsford, a very superior calf, got into 3rd place. Davidson's Royal Archer, by Sittyton Hero, was 4th, and A. W. Smith's Cormac 5th. A calf that we think got less notice from the judges than he merited was Edwards' roan Knight of Lancaster, a lengthy, straight, well furnished young bull, full of promise for future usefulness.

The call for the contest for the gold medal and sweepstakes for best bull of any age in the class brought out the 1st prize animals in the five sections, and though all were grandly good ones, the coveted honor could not be denied to Topsman, who has a trick of winning trophies of this kind, this being his third championship; and what is still more to his credit, he is the sire of Moneyfuffel Lad, the male championship of the breed at Toronto last year, and on two or three former occasions at Canada's greatest fair.

In a fairly good class of cows, seven in number, the 1st place was given, not without dissent, to J. & W. Russell's roan 4-year-old Centennial Isabella 35th, sired by the white bull, Lord Stanley, winner of the junior championship at the World's Fair; a cow with a grand front end, great heart girth, well-sprung ribs, and a well-packed back, and very thick-fleshed, but with patchy rumps, and lacking the smoothness of the up-to-date and ideal beef animal. Few of the breeders present were willing to concede her right to the place she got. Her stable companion, of the same herd, the red Nonpareil 54th, by Stanley (the sire of Topsman), who was placed 2nd, would better have graced the 1st place, as she is much smoother, and is a cow of good quality and much substance. Mr. Watt's 3rd prize cow, Matchless 11th, by Barmpton Hero, is an old favorite, having won 2nd prize here last year. She has been a regular breeder, has kept smooth, and is well covered with good flesh. Goodfellow Bros. showed an excellent cow in Sowerby's Lass, by Mina Lad. She is level and well-fleshed, a good breeder, and is descended from the herd of Mr. Linton. Three-year-old cows were four in number, and it is about certain that four better ones never stood together in a Toronto showing, and the 1st and 2nd prizes went to Messrs. Watt for the red Matchless 18th and the roan Mildred 6th, both by imp. Royal Sailor. They are two uncommonly good ones, standing well on short legs, with well-sprung ribs, great heart girth, level lines, and first-class flesh smoothly distributed. It is a question

which is the better cow, but the red won, and they must be something extra when Capt. Robson's Gem of Athelstane had to take 3rd place, for she is about as nearly right as they are made. The 2-year-old heifers were quite as good for their age as the 3-year-olds, and in this ring Capt. Robson scored 1st with Jubilee Queen, a grand roan heifer by Indian Warrior, a 1st prize winner as a bull calf at the World's Fair—all beef breeds competing. She is a very taking heifer, with great bosom and crops, a well-packed back, and long, level quarters. Messrs. Watt won 2nd with the red Dora Stamford, by Royal Sailor, and 3rd with the roan Matchless 19th, by the same sire, both heifers of much substance and the best of quality. In a capital class of yearlings Capt. Robson had the 1st prize winner in his handsome roan, Lovely Lorne 2nd, by Golden Robe. She has a strong, well-fleshed back, is well proportioned, and has the best hair and handling qualities. Messrs. Watt came in 2nd with Matchless 24th, a level, red heifer, with capital quarters and good flesh, and Mr. Oke had a strong, smooth heifer, which was placed 3rd, though it is questionable whether she should win over Harry Smith's Vanity 2nd, which showed finer character. Heifer calves were out to the number of twenty, and were a remarkably good lot. We have seldom, if ever, seen so many really good ones together, and the judges found it difficult to decide on the placing of the five prizes. The 1st place could not be denied Capt. Robson's charming young Queen of the Louans, by Golden Victor, and out of Louan of Browndale 2nd, the 1st prize cow at Toronto last year. She is a perfect model, without a weak point in her whole make-up, and we do not wonder that her owner is in love with her. The 2nd place was given to J. & W. Russell's Rosa Bonheur, a very complete red calf, of excellent quality and faultless form. She is a daughter of imp. Golden Measure and Royal Princess. H. Smith had the 3rd and 4th prize winners in the roan Village Princess and the white Barmad, charming daughters of Abbottsford, and 5th place was given to Watt's Mildred 8th, by Royal Sailor.

The gold medal for the best female of any age fell worthily to Messrs. Watt's red 3-year-old cow, Matchless 18th. The 1st prize for the best five females, bred and owned by the exhibitor, any age, went to J. & W. B. Watt for a quintette which had all won prizes in the sections, and which would be hard to down in any country. Harry Smith won 2nd with a beautiful collection of young things, all



MONA'S QUEEN AND NERISSA.

Imported sweepstakes Hackney mare and second-prize foal by Squire Rickell.

PROPERTY OF R. BEITH, M. P., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

sired by Abbottsford. The \$50 prize for bull and four of his get fell to Harry Smith for Abbottsford and his offspring, and 2nd money went to J. I. Davidson & Sons for Sittyton Hero and his calves. The 1st prize of \$50 for the best four calves, bred by the exhibitor, went to J. & W. B. Watt, 2nd to H. Smith, 3rd to J. I. Davidson. The 1st prize of \$60 for a herd of one bull and four females, under 2 years old, fell to Capt. Robson, 2nd to Messrs. Watt, 3rd to H. Smith. The final herd prizes of \$100, \$75, and \$50, for the best bull and four females any age, were awarded 1st to Capt. Robson, 2nd to Messrs. Watt, 3rd to R. & S. Nicholson.

#### HEREFORDS

were out in larger numbers than usual, and though not in as high condition as we have seen them, yet all were in good flesh and looking fresh and useful. There were four exhibitors, namely: Messrs. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; the F. W. Stone Stock Company, and A. Stone, Guelph; and W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Orangeville, who made his first show here this year, with nineteen head of excellent cattle, including about a dozen imported animals, at the head of which was the imported 3-year-old bull, Belwardine's Lad, by Broadstone Lad, dam Twyford Maid, a typical Hereford of great substance, standing on short legs, with deep and broad chest, and strong, smoothly-fleshed back. He was easily 1st in his class, and made a strong show for the championship, and if he had been in higher condition would have made it still more interesting. The same exhibitor had the 1st prize bull calf in Maple Duke, an extra good one, showing much quality, and sired by the imported bull. Mr. Hunter had also the 1st prize cow in Maple Duchess, by Tacitus, a smooth, fresh-looking cow of good quality, but it is doubtful whether she was rightly placed above Mr. Smith's beautiful cows, imp. Duxmoor Brenda and Sylvan of Ingleside, which are both cows of much character and fine quality. Mr. Smith's Ingleside herd held its usual

place of prominence by winning the 1st prize for 2-year-old heifer, the 1st herd prize, the sweepstakes silver medal for best female any age with Chatterbox, the 1st prize 3-year-old cow, and the championship for best bull any age with the 1st prize 2-year-old bull, Mark Hanna, by Eureka, who came out in fine form, having grown and developed satisfactorily during the year, and is level and smoothly fleshed. The Stone Stock Company had the 1st prize yearling bull in imp. Baronet, a very straight, handsome and well-proportioned animal of good type; the 2nd prize 3-year-old bull in Grandeur, the 2nd prize 2-year-old bull, 2nd prize 3-year-old cow, 1st prize yearling heifer, and 1st and 2nd prize heifer calves. Mr. Hunter stood 2nd in the herd prize competition, and the Stone Company 3rd. The judges in this class were Messrs. Albin Rawlings, Forest, and F. A. Fleming, Toronto.

#### POLLED ANGUS.

This class had the usual trio of exhibitors: Messrs. James Bowman, Guelph; Walter Hall, Washington; and Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville; and the cattle were brought out in good condition, and made a splendid show. Bowman's massive Kyma's Heir had a walkover in the section for bulls over 3 years, but showed himself equal to the occasion when he met the 1st prize bulls in the other sections of the class by winning the championship. Stewart & Son had a popular 1st in their 2-year-old bull, Lucretius 2nd, a worthy son of his great progenitor, Lucretius, oftentimes champion in former years. Walter Hall scored 1st in a good class with his yearling bull, Laird of Tweedhill, and Stewart & Son 1st in bull calves. Hall had the 1st prize cow in the straight, smoothly-turned and symmetrical cow, Newtona's Favorite, and his Newtona 2nd, of similar type, was placed 2nd; Bowman's Heather Belle, of fine type, coming in 3rd. In 3-year-old cows Bowman was 1st with Kyma 4th, and Stewart 2nd with Miss Mary of Willow Grove. In a good ring of 2-year-old heifers Walter Hall scored 1st and 2nd prizes, and Bowman 3rd. In yearling heifers Hall got to the front, with Bowman 2nd, and Stewart 3rd. In heifer calves Hall was again 1st, Bowman 2nd, and Hall 3rd. The sweepstakes female was Hall's 1st prize cow, Newtona's Favorite. The herd prizes were awarded 1st to Hall, 2nd to Bowman, 3rd to Stewart & Son.

#### GALLOWAYS

came out strong and in good condition in the hands of the same quartette of exhibitors as last year, namely: D. McCrae, Guelph; John Sibbald, Annan; T. Lloyd-Jones & Sons, Burford; and A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford. The cattle were a fine collection of sturdy, robust, smoothly-fleshed animals, with good coats, as a rule, and were worthy representatives of the breed. The 1st place in the section for bulls over 3 years old was assigned to the grand old victor of many a showing contest, Canadian Borderer, formerly shown by Mr. McCrae, and now owned by Mr. Sibbald. The old bull ranks as one of the highest types of the breed, showing great strength of constitution and fine character, and his survival of the railroad wreck at Fergus last winter, after a fall of sixty feet, in which the car was broken into a thousand fragments, to appear again as the male champion of the class, gives him a history and a record on which he might well retire with honors. Messrs. Jones won 1st again with their 2-year-old bull, College Gambler, a bull of grand character and fine quality, and one that has never been beaten in his class. In bull calves Mr. McCrae scored 1st with Hawick, and Drumlane 2nd, the latter a beautiful dun-colored calf, full of quality and good points, and a strong claimant for 1st place. Sibbald secured 1st honors in the class for cows 4 years and over with the grand old Countess of Glencairn 3rd, winner of the sweepstakes at the World's Fair at Chicago, and looking as fresh as a 3-year-old in her curly coat of glossy hair. Mr. McCrae had the sweepstakes female in his 1st prize 3-year-old cow, Semiramis K 29th, a typical Galloway of the first class, low, level and smoothly turned, with handsome head and breedy look, and a nice coat of hair. Second honors in this section also went to the Janefield herd, for Semiramis H, a half-sister of the former. In 2-year-old heifers Messrs. Shaw won with Irena, a beautiful heifer, by McCartney; McCrae being 2nd with Maid Minnie, and Jones & Sons 3rd with Blanche of the Oaks. McCrae had 1st and 2nd in yearling heifers, and also in heifer calves, and the 1st prize for herd of one bull and four females; and Sibbald 2nd. The judges for the Angus and Galloway classes were J. G. Davidson, Collingwood, and A. McNeil, Edgeley.

#### DEVONS

were show by W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., and W. McD. Sturgeon, Deerpark. The class was not a strong one, and the cattle were not brought out in as good condition as usual. The bulk of the prizes went to Mr. Rudd, who won the herd prize, as usual.

#### GRADE CATTLE

made an excellent show, all the entries being Short-horn grades, and many of the animals would have done honor to the pure-bred class. The exhibitors were Jas. Leask, Greenbank; J. Oke & Son, Alvinston; J. Fried & Sons, Roseville; James Rennie, Wick; Goodfellow Bros., Macville; and M. H. Nichols, Hamilton. Leask won 1st for cow over 4 years, for 3-year-old cow, and for yearling heifer; also, 1st for herd of 4 females, and the sweepstakes silver medal for best female, with an

uncommonly good yearling heifer by the great sweepstakes bull, Moneyful Lad. Fried & Sons had the 1st prize 2-year-old heifer, and 2nd prize heifer calf; and Nichols the 1st prize heifer calf. Oke & Son won 2nd for cow, for 3-year-old cow, and for herd of 4 animals. Goodfellow Bros. had the 2nd prize yearling heifer, and Rennie the 3rd prize in same section. Judge, John I. Hobson, Guelph.

**FAT CATTLE**

A very fine display was made in this class, the animals being of a high order of merit as to form and quality. In the section for steers over 2 and under 3 years, the 1st prize went to a magnificent Polled Angus owned by Walter Hall, Washington. He is a grand beef beast, smooth, and evenly covered with the best quality of flesh. Fried won 2nd with a very large and heavy steer, but wanting in smoothness. In yearling steers, Leask had a clean winner in an extra good one, carrying a wealth of flesh seldom seen on one of his age. Israel Groff, Alma, showed a model white steer under a year old, which easily won 1st in an extra strong class. He is beautifully turned, straight, and true in his lines, well covered on back and ribs with smoothly-laid flesh of fine quality, and promises to hold a high place in fat stock shows. Leask won 2nd and Oke 3rd in this section. James Bowman, Guelph, won 1st and 2nd over 4 years old with Polled Angus cows, and T. E. Robson, Ilderton, had the 1st prize heifer under 4 years—a Short-horn of fine quality. Fried & Son, Roseville, had a capital roan Shorthorn for 2nd place, and the same firm won the 1st prize and silver medal for pair of fat cattle not shown in other classes; Leask 2nd, and Oke 3rd. Judges, Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., and John Mallon, Toronto.

**AYRSHIRES**

These popular Scotch dairy cattle made a capital display, as they generally do at Toronto. A high order of uniformity of breed type, style and beauty, coupled with constitution and utility, ran through the whole class, which bears striking testimony to the skill of the Scotch people as stock-breeders in producing fine dairy cattle as well as beef breeds of the best quality. The class was well judged by Mr. F. S. Peer, Mt. Morris, N. Y., and Mr. A. Kains, Byron, Ont., who placed the animals in each section in the order of merit from the standpoint of dairy conformation, breed type and promise of usefulness as indicated by the outward visible signs and handling qualities, which is the only available standard in a showyard competition of this kind. There were 80 entries in the class, and seven exhibitors, among whom were: Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.; Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie; R. G. Steacy, Brockville; A. Hume & Co., Menie; N. Dymont, Clappison; and R. Davies, Toronto. In a strong class of six elegant bulls 3 years old and upwards the premier place was rightly given to Wylie's Silver Prince, by Lord Sterling, out of Belle of St. Louis. He is a bull of strong constitution, fine quality and true dairy form, and it would be difficult to duplicate him in any country. Second honors went to Davies' imp. Oliver Twist of Barcheskie, by White Cockade, and he also is a great bull, having grand quality and style and a robust constitution. Steacy's imp. Sensation of Maple Grove, placed 3rd, was a very close competitor, and rightly ranks among the best bulls in the country; while the old-time winner, imp. Carlyle of Lessnessock, also shown by Mr. Steacy, and rated 4th here, has kept himself in good form and is always counted among the first-class ones. In the section for 2-year-old bulls, Stewart & Son won with Glencairn of Burnside, by Glencairn of Maple Grove, dam Baby Ruth. He is a bull of ideal form and quality; and Wylie's second prize winner, imp. Scotland's Glory, is a right good one. In yearlings, Steacy won first with Signal, by Prince of Barcheskie, a bull of very fine presence and promise; and second with Faultless of Maple Grove, an excellent young bull by Carlyle of Lessnessock. Hume & Co. got into third place with Bruce, a son of Prince of Barcheskie, and a very good one. The first prize bull calf was found in Wylie's entry, a calf of faultless form and great promise; 2nd, 3rd and 4th going to Stewart & Son, for Remember-the-Maine, Miller o' Dee, and Hover-a-Blink, all by Dainty Lad, and of similar pattern, all having fine shoulders and excellent dairy form throughout. In a good class of calves under 6 months, Hume & Co. won 1st, Steacy 2nd, Stewart 3rd. The sweepstakes for the best bull any age went to Wylie's Silver Prince.

In a splendid class of fifteen cows, most of which were of a high order of merit, the judges found their choice in Steacy's imp. White Rose of Alticane, a cow of ideal dairy form, with good constitution, fine withers, long, level quarters, and a large and well-balanced udder, level on the sole, and her teats of good size and well placed. Hume's imp. Eva of Barcheskie, which was placed 2nd, is a cow of much the same sort. And Stewart's Jean Armour, well-known as a prizewinner, made a worthy 3rd, if she should not have stood higher. In the section for 3-year-old cows, Stewart & Son led with Lady Ottawa, a daughter of Jean Armour, by Dundonald, and a worthy winner, all things considered, though Wylie's imp. Sprightly of Carston is a close rival, and is one of the best among good ones. R. Davies' Red Lass, from imported sire and dam, was the 3rd prize cow. Wylie had a popular 1st in the section for 2-year-old heifers in Nelly Osborne 2nd of Burnside, the daughter of the grand old Nellie Osborne, winner of sweepstakes at the World's Fair. The younger Nellie has developed into a cow before she is three years old, and shows

a splendid udder, large and well balanced, and her teats are of good size and well placed, while she has the best of breed type and conformation, and has all the evidences of a vigorous constitution and of capacity for work. Stewart's White Rose 2nd was placed 2nd, and is a capital heifer, having fine form and giving good promise. Wylie was 3rd with his imp. Stately of Crosshouse, a heifer of fine form. Wylie had the 1st prize yearling heifer, Nora of Elm Shade, a typical heifer, and very taking. Hume had 2nd for White Pearl; Stewart 3rd for Little Queen 2nd, and 4th for May Mitchell. In heifer calves under a year, Steacy secured 1st, Dymont 2nd, Steacy 3rd and 4th. Heifer calves under 6 months—Hume 1st, Stewart 2nd, Dymont 3rd. The sweepstakes for best female any age went to Steacy for his 1st prize cow, White Rose of Alticane.

The 1st prize for four animals the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by the exhibitor, was awarded to Stewart & Son for the offspring of Dainty Lad, by Silver King; second to Steacy for the get of Carlyle of Lessnessock; third to Hume & Co. for calves of White Chief. For the best four calves under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor, the 1st prize went to Steacy, 2nd to Stewart, 3rd to Wylie, 4th to Hume & Co. The herd prizes for best bull and four females were awarded as follows: 1st to Steacy, 2nd to Wylie, 3rd to Stewart.

**JERSEYS**

were represented by 136 entries in the catalogue, over 100 of which were in the stalls at the start. There were fifteen exhibitors with larger or smaller numbers and six entries for the herd prizes. In addition to the usual Canadian herds competing, there was a capital contribution from the famous Hood Farm herd, under the gentlemanly superintendence of Mr. J. C. Hood, of Lowell, Mass.; and also a representation from the Pennsylvania herd (Miller & Sibley's) which figured here in the last two years. Canadian stock exhibitors, as a rule, have a wholesome sense of honor, and are above resorting to unfair means in order to secure honors; but are willing that the best shall win, no matter from whence they come, so long as they fight fairly; which, we are pleased to say, it is acknowledged the Hood Farm people do. We wish we could say as much for the management of the other visiting herd, as it is always more pleasant to commend than to condemn; but the finding of the committee ap-



**ROYAL BANNER AND FLO.**

Yearling Shorthorn bull, Royal Banner (by Judge; dam English Lady), winner of first in class; and yearling grade heifer, Flo, by Moneyful Lad, first in class and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1898.

PROPERTY OF JAMES LEASK, GREENBANK, ONT.

pointed to investigate the cause of the sudden death of a number (six) of the cows entered for competition, and just before they were called to appear before the judges, or within a few hours after, from septic or blood poisoning, the result of returning milk into their udders by artificial means during the night, after being milked out the previous evening, according to the rules of the show, constitutes the most startling revelation ever made upon a Canadian show ground of the attempt to work a midnight gouge game and to gain an unfair advantage in a competition which, whatever the result, ought to be friendly and fair. In this case the penalty for wrong-doing came swift and sure; and there was, of course, little sympathy wasted on the perpetrator or instigator of the act, who, we understand, acknowledged his guilt before the committee in order to exonerate others who were, by inference, implicated; and this is the only redeeming feature in the whole unsavory business, which was a poor return for the courtesy extended by the Exhibition Association, and a rank injustice to other exhibitors, had it succeeded as was intended. Four cows in the Davies herd were lost in the same way, indicating that, unknown to the proprietor, their udders had been similarly manipulated during the night by some misguided underling who had got wind of the new Yankee syringe method of improving the appearance of the animals before judging next morning. There was another pretty clear case of unfairness in connection with the Pennsylvania herd, where permission was refused the committee to have a cow milked the night previous to showing, on the ground that she was springing to calve, though she had no appearance of it, and her udder filled rapidly during the night, but was slack during the following days, showing that she was being milked.

We have little heart to undertake a detailed review of this class and to report the findings of the American judge, as by the utmost stretch of charity it is impossible to realize that as a rule the awards were made on the merits of the animals, and under those circumstances they are of little value as an indication of the comparative excellence of the cattle shown. The exhibitors entering, in addition

to those already named, were: W. E. H. Massey, Toronto; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; Robt. Davies, Toronto; J. H. Smith, Highfield; D. Duncan, Don; R. B. Smith, Arkona; J. Kenward, Woodstock; S. Dymont, Barrie; L. B. Davidson, Newcastle; E. Wicks & Son, Mt. Dennis; E. H. Carter, Riverdale Park; and Everett N. Fleming, Toronto.

Excellent herds were shown by Messrs. Massey, Bull & Son, Davies, and J. H. Smith in the competition for the best bull and four females, as well as by Hood Farm, and to the breeders present it was clearly between the latter and Mr. Massey for the 1st and 2nd prizes, and between Bull & Son and Miller & Sibley for 3rd, but the latter herd, though decimated by the death of three of its best cows, and another in a dying condition, passing away a few hours later, was favored with the 1st prize, Hood Farm 2nd, and Mr. Massey third.

Bulls over 3 years old numbered 10 in the ring, and were a right good lot, including R. B. Smith's Belvoir King, the first prize bull here last year; R. Davies' imp. Distinction's Golden; Massey's imp. Lord of Dentonia; J. H. Smith's Jack of Meadowview; Kenward's Warren Gray; Hood Farm Pogis; and Miller & Sibley's Two Hundred Per Cent, the latter now dehorned and much shrunken in size, failing in his back, and showing very heavy shoulders, but yet good enough by the grace of the judge for 1st place. Hood Farm Pogis, by Oonan's Pogis, dam Kathletta's Fancy, a bull of good quality and form, got 2nd place; Lord of Dentonia, 3rd; and Distinction's Golden, 4th. In the ring for 2-year-old bulls were five very good bulls, the 1st prize going to the Pennsylvania herd for Kozwin of St. Lambert; 2nd to Hood Farm for Brown Bessie's Son 10th; 3rd to Bull & Son for Brampton's Monarch; 4th to J. H. Smith's Vice Regal. Yearling bulls were a grand class of a dozen, the 1st prize going to Miller & Sibley for Chancellor of Prospect; 2nd to Hood Farm for Pogis 7th; 3rd to R. B. Smith for Minto of Maple Row. In bull calves, a clear 1st was found in Everett Fleming's beautiful young bull, Canada's Prince, by imp. Distinction's Golden, by Golden Lad 2nd, and out of imp. Canada's Queen, the sweepstakes cow here in 1897 and 1898, and dam of the sweepstakes bull of 1898. Canada's Prince is a model Jersey of the highest type, combining constitution, style, quality and dairy conformation in a very high degree, and promises to keep the prominent place he has already attained. Second went to Miller & Sibley's Banker; 3rd to Massey's Up-to-Date. The sweepstakes for best bull of any age went to Kozwin of St. Lambert, the 1st prize 2-year-old.

A strong entry of cows came out, including many high-class animals of fine form and character, and the first prize went to Robert Davies, for Emerald's Daisy, who was placed ahead of a number of imported cows. She has been noted as a large milker, and she put up a great show of udder on this occasion, and came out looking fresher and stronger than ever. Second and third went to Hood Farm for Warna and Figgis, two excellent cows, but the order of placing might well be reversed, for Figgis is a cow of ideal dairy form and character. In 3-year-old cows Miller & Sibley's Good Maid was placed first. Bull & Son's Minette of Brampton, a strong heifer with a grand udder, a sister of Adelaide of St. Lambert, got second place, and Hood Farm's Violet of Argyle third. In 2-year-old heifers Bull & Son got the first place with Dolly's Pet, a heifer of very fine type. R. B. Smith second with one of very fine form and promise, a daughter of the first-prize cow at this show; third to Hood Farm's Chromo 3rd.

Yearling heifers were an excellent class, first and second going to the Pennsylvania herd for Bellona of Prospect and Lilac of Prospect; third to Hood Farm for Oonan 12th.

In a capital class of heifer calves the 1st prize went to Miller & Sibley's Cornelia, 2nd to the same firm for Julia of Prospect, and 3rd to R. Davies for Golden Crocus, by Distinction's Golden, and out of imp. Crocus Bud, the beautiful cow which won 2nd prize at Toronto last year. The daughter is a duplicate of her dam, and gives fine promise for future usefulness.

Heifers under 6 months were a choice lot, and Mr. Davies won 1st with another daughter of his imported bull; Miller & Sibley, 2nd; J. H. Smith, 3rd; Bull & Son, 4th.

For the best four animals, the progeny of one bull, the 1st prize went to Mr. Robt. Davies for Distinction's Golden and his get; 2nd to Hood Farm Pogis; 3rd to R. B. Smith for Belvoir King and his calves.

For the best four calves under 1 year, Miller & Sibley were given 1st; R. Davies, 2nd; and Mr. Massey, 3rd. J. E. Robbins, of Greensburg, Indiana, distributed the awards.

**GUERNSEYS**

There was only one herd of Guernseys represented at the fair this year, that of Wm Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, who showed a very good lot of sixteen head, and were awarded all the prizes they entered for, including the sweepstakes silver medals for the bull King of Maple Hill and the cow Irma, also the herd prize of \$30 for a herd of one bull and four females.

**HOLSTEINS**

There were just 100 entries of single animals in the catalogue of this class, contributed by the following exhibitors: G. W. Clemons, St. George; A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing; C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell; James Rettie, Norwich; C. M.

Keeler, Greenbush; S. R. Beck, South Cayuga; and S. Macklin, Wicklow. The class was a strong one from start to finish, both in numbers and in the character of the exhibits. There was a large proportion of really first-class animals, and fewer inferior ones than at any previous Toronto Exhibition. The awards were made by Mr. Henry Van Dreser, Cobleskill, N. Y., who doubtless did the work impartially and according to his best judgment, but it appeared to many of the breeders that he was too hasty in his decisions and did not take time to carefully compare the animals brought before him, and consequently made some awards which the onlookers could not follow.

In the section for bulls 3 years old or over, Clemons scored 1st with his grand bull, Count Mink Mercedes, a bull of strong constitution, fine form



**BARONET.**

Imported yearling Hereford bull, winner of first prizes at Toronto Industrial and Western Fairs, 1899. See "Gossip."

PROPERTY OF THE F. W. STONE STOCK COMPANY, GUELPH, ONT.

and unequalled quality. He has been a first prize winner at leading shows in Canada so frequently that it was no surprise to see him claim the honor once more, and when, later in the day, he was declared the best bull of the breed, of any age, in the competition for the championship, the verdict was generally acknowledged to be just. Rettie's Schulling's Counsel was assigned 2nd place; and Rice's Filligree's Clothilde Lincon, 3rd position. In 2-year-old bulls, Gilroy came to the front, by the grace of the judge, with Carmen Sylvia's Prince, a son of the excellent cow, Carmen Sylvia; Keeler's Homestead De Kol Belle Boy winning 2nd; Beck's Clothilde Pietertje, 3rd; Rice's Homestead Albino De Kol Belle Boy being relegated to 4th place, a decision we could not quite agree with, for there are few bulls of better form and finish or with a richer skin and better handling than Rice's, and Keeler's bull has the same good qualities in strong combination. Rettie scored 1st in yearling bulls with Worthmail 3rd's Sir Pietertje; Rice 2nd with Calamity Jane's Paul, a promising son of his great mother. In bull calves Beck got to the front with Maid's Clothilde, a calf of good form and promise; Keeler taking 2nd place with Princess Lida 4th's Baron Witzde; and Clemons 3rd with Bonnie Dundee, a very excellent young bull and one that is promising for the future. The cows over 4 years were a strong, good class, and the 1st prize went to Rettie's Highland Cornelia, recently imported and fresh calved, showing an enormous udder, well hung and balanced. Second went to Gilroy's Carmen Sylvia, an admirable cow, which has won many 1st prizes in former years. Third went to Keeler's Princess Lida 4th, a cow of good form, rich quality, and great capacity. Beck led in the section for 3-year-old cows with Helen's Sister; Rettie following with Guillemette Abbekirk as 2nd and Reta as 3rd; and Rice 4th with Daisy Texal 2nd, a decision which the scales and the churn could probably reverse, judging from the records. In the section for 2-year-olds Macklin supplied the winner in Pauline Tensen, Gilroy the 2nd in Gilliflower 2nd, and Rice the 3rd in Verbelle 2nd. Gilroy won 1st in the yearling section with Carmen Sylvia 2nd, a handsome daughter of the 2nd prize cow; Rettie the 2nd with Artis Mink's Mercedes; and Clemons 3rd with Princess Josephine De Kol. Heifer calves under a year were a very fine collection, and Beck won with Trixie's Clothilde Pietertje; Gilroy 2nd with Carmen Sylvia 3rd; Keeler 3rd with Gen. Lutske 3rd; and Rice 4th with Calamity Jane 2nd. Heifer calves under 6 months were also very fine, and Clemons scored 1st with Kaatje de Boer 4th, by De Kol 2nd's Paul de Kol Duke; Beck was 2nd with Pietertje Helen; and Keeler 3rd and 4th with Nellie De Kol and Iona Jewel Sylvia. In the competition for prizes for the best four animals, progeny of one bull, the rating stood: Beck, 1st; Gilroy, 2nd; Macklin, 3rd; Clemons, 4th. For the herd prizes, best bull and four females, it was Gilroy, 1st; Rettie, 2nd; Keeler, 3rd; Clemons, 4th. The sweepstakes for best female went to Rettie's 1st prize cow, Highland Cornelia.

**RESULTS OF MILK TEST.**

There were 14 entries for the milk test conducted by Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, which included one Jersey, one Ayrshire (Nellie Grey), and twelve Holsteins. As the Jersey

had not freshened at the time of the Fair, she was withdrawn; so the field was left for the Holsteins, except for the one Ayrshire. A number of the Holsteins entered were withdrawn, until but six Holsteins and one Ayrshire finished the test. First and third places were won by Rettie Bros., Norwich, Ont., and second place by C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. Extreme variation in quantity and richness of milk characterized the test. The cow that won second place gave more milk and more fat than did No. 1, but her milk was low in solids not fat. As the test in its present form has been running for some years, it may be time for a change. Following are the tabulated results:

Rank	Name of Cow	Owner	Post Office	Lbs. Milk in 2 Days	Lbs. Fat in 2 Days	Lbs. Fat total solids in 2 Days
1	Daisy Banks	Rettie Bros.	Norwich	120.5	3.064	13.994
2	Inka Sylvia	C. J. Gilroy	Glen Buell	128.5	3.373	13.507
3	Highland Cornelia	Rettie Bros.	Norwich	120.5	2.764	13.398
4	Queen De Kol 2nd	G. W. Clemons	St. George	120.25	2.980	12.682
5	Princess Lida	C. M. Keeler	Greenbush	116	2.821	12.530
6	Juanita	C. J. Gilroy	Glen Buell	111.5	2.750	12.226
7	Nellie Grey	N. Dymont	Clappison's Cr.	111.25	2.960	12.219

**SHEEP.**

The display of sheep at Toronto this year was a record one, both as to numbers and quality; the capacious buildings being full to overflowing, and the standard of excellence higher than ever before; a larger number of sheep having been imported than for many previous years, and many of them prizewinners at leading shows in Britain. The records show that over 600 sheep have been imported by Canadian breeders within the past year, proving that the industry is in a very healthy and prosperous condition.

**COTSWOLDS**

made an excellent showing, all the sections of the class being well filled with high-class exhibits by A. J. Watson, Castlederg, and George Allen, Oriol, both of whom had imported a number of high-class animals, several of which were winners at the



**FIRST-PRIZE HERD OF FIVE SHORTHORN FEMALES.**

At Toronto Exhibition, 1899. See "Gossip," page 538. BRED AND OWNED BY J. & W. B. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

Royal Show this summer, and were splendid representatives of the breed. John Park & Sons, Burgessville, also showed an excellent selection from their home-bred flock, brought out in the fine condition in which they always show their sheep. Allen scored 1st with ram over 2 shears, with ewe lambs, and for the best pen of one ram, four ewes, and two ewe lambs, open to all, and the Cotswold Association prize for best flock, open to all. Watson won 1st on shearing ram, ram lamb, 1st and 2nd on aged ewes, 2nd on ewe lambs, and in the open flock competition. Park & Sons won 1st for home-bred flock, and 1st for pen of four lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor; also 2nd for aged ram, 3rd for shearing ram and ram lamb, for aged ewes and shearing ewes and ewe lambs. The judges in this class were T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, and Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

which should lead in the showing. Two choice imported shearing rams contended for pride of place, and Jackson's Royal Babraham, a Royal winner, bred by Mr. Adeane, was given the preference. He is a royal good one, as also is Telfer's level, plump and shapely entry, which shows all the good qualities of the best of the breed in high degree. The Abingdon flock also got away with the 1st premiums in the sections for ram lambs, 2-shear ewes, and ewe lambs, and also for the open flock and for the best pen bred by exhibitor. Messrs. Telfer won 1st for shearing ewes, and 2nd for shearing ram, aged ewes, ewe lambs, and the pens, both home-bred and open to all.

**LINCOLNS**

made an unusually good display, which is saying a good deal for they always measure well up to the mark of high-class quality at the leading shows

**LEICESTERS**

were represented by selections from the three well-known and high-class flocks of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; and Whitelaw Bros., Guelph; all of whom brought out strong exhibits in the pink of bloom, and scoring well up to the standard of the best of the breed. The awards were made by James E. Gaunt, Lucknow, and Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne, and the prizes were pretty evenly divided between the exhibitors. Mr. Gardhouse made the best show he has ever made here, and his home-bred lambs were much admired, being large and in fine condition, and carrying capital fleeces. It is unaccountable that they did not fare better in the distribution of honors, as they were clearly favorites with onlookers. The Highfield flock won 1st and 3rd with rams 2 shears and over, 2nd for shearing ewes, and 3rd for aged ewes, and 4th for ewe lamb, and 3rd and 4th for ram lambs, also 2nd for the open flock and for Canadian-bred flock. Mr. Smith won 1st and 2nd for ewes over 2 shears with very grand sheep, 2nd and 3rd for shearing rams, 2nd for ram lamb, and 1st for Canadian-bred flock. Whitelaw Bros. were placed 1st with shearing ram, ram lamb, shearing ewes, ewe lambs, and the open flock. Their recently imported shearing ram, bred by Lord Polwarth, is a sheep of fine form and quality, with a beautiful fleece, and should do good service in their flock.

**OXFORDS**

were out in good force and in fine condition. Shown by Smith Evans, Gourock; Robt. J. Hine, Dutton; J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon; and James Tolton, Walkerton, who had one entry. A number of imported animals were in the competition, and the class throughout was well filled by strong entries, well fitted, and showing great vigor of constitution, good flesh, and the best of breed type and character. The class was judged by Henry Arkell, Arkell, and Simon Lemon, Kettleby. Evans had the good fortune to score 1st in rams over 2 shears, ewes over 2 shears, shearing ewes, and the pen prize for best ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs; also 1st for best shearing ram, and the best pen, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor. Hine had the 1st prize shearing ram, ram lamb, and ewe lambs, and the 2nd prize aged ram, aged ewes, shearing ewes, and 2nd prize pen, open to all; also 1st and 2nd for shearing ewes, and 2nd for shearing ram bred by exhibitor. Mr. Jull won the 1st prize for the best 4 lambs bred by exhibitor, and second for shearing ram, 3rd for aged ram and shearing ram. Mr. Tolton's imported ram lamb shows fine type and quality, and promises well for the future, but, owing to the shipping and quarantine, was not in high enough condition to get higher than 3rd in the prize list.

**SOUTH-DOWNS**

were judged by Richard Gibson, Delaware, and E. Jeffs, Bondhead, and the exhibitors were John Jackson, Abingdon; W. E. & G. L. Telfer, Paris; and Robt. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station. The quality of the exhibits was well up to the standard, and they were brought out in the usual excellent condition in which this class always appears. Jackson's home-bred 2-shear ram was considered by the judges good enough to be placed 1st over his imported Colman sheep, Easton Lad, who was given 2nd honors, a decision that might well be reversed without calling for criticism, though both are elegant sheep, and it is largely a matter of opinion

in Canada. They were brought out this time in splendid condition, and did honor to the breed with their well-fleshed backs and beautiful fleeces of lustrous wool, and their strong, robust, healthy appearance. The exhibitors were Gibson & Walker, Denfield, and J. H. & E. Patrick, Iderton, a new firm of exhibitors, who were out with a grand flock of imported and Canadian-bred sheep, doing themselves great credit. The judges were A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and Jno. Mitchell, Glencoe. Gibson & Walker scored 1st for shearing ram and 2nd and 3rd on shearing ewes, 1st for Canadian-bred flock, 2nd for 2-shear ram, ram lamb, aged ewes, and flock, open to all. Messrs. Patrick won 1st for ram 2 shears or over, with a magnificent sheep, carrying a fleece of rare quality and evenness; 1st with a capital imported ram lamb from the flock of S. E. Dean & Sons, a first-prize Royal winner; 1st with 2-shear ewes, 2nd with shearing ewes, 1st and 2nd with ewe lambs, and 1st for pen of 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, open to all.

**DORSET HORNS.**

There was keen competition in this class between the four exhibitors—R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Jno. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; M. N. Empey, Napanee; and James Bowman, Guelph (who showed only three rams). Every section in the class was well filled, and the sheep were in fine condition and well fitted, though not overdone in any case. The acting judges were John Jackson, Abingdon, and John Campbell, Woodville. McGillivray scored 1st in rams over 2 years; Harding 1st in shearing rams and 2nd in shearing ewes; Bowman 1st in ram lambs, and Empey 1st in ewes over 2 years, shearing ewes, and ewe lambs, and 1st for flock, open to all, and for Canadian-bred flock. McGillivray had 2nd prize ram lamb, aged ewes, ewe lambs, and flocks. Harding's entry made a strong pull for the flock prizes and showed much uniformity and fine quality, but were not in as high condition as the others. The Napanee flock was in fine condition, and the lambs very large and well developed, while the Uxbridge flock was also well brought out and made an excellent showing.

**MERINOS**

were shown by W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; R. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, and Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. (who exhibited a few recently-imported Ramboulets which attracted much attention, being much larger than the ordinary Merinos and free from the excess of wrinkles in the skin which characterizes the latter). Harding won 1st in aged ram, shearing ram, ram lamb, and ewe lambs, and 1st for flock. Smith secured 1st for shearing ewes, 2nd for ram lamb, and 3rd for shearing ram, aged ewes, and ewe lambs. Shaw had the 1st prize aged ewes, 2nd prize aged ram, shearing ram, aged ewes, ewe lambs, and flock.

**FAT SHEEP.**

There were no entries of long-wooled wethers. There were five of wethers of short-wooled breeds, and the prizes were awarded: 1st to Follyfarm, 2nd to John Campbell, 3rd to John Jackson.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

The greatest interest seemed to center in this class, owing to the fact that a larger number of first-class sheep of this breed than usual had been imported, and that it had been announced that a prominent United States flock recently strengthened by importations would be represented in the competition, while it was known that at least one Canadian flock which has long held a leading place in showyard contests on this continent was being prepared with more than usual care, and also supplemented by an importation of high-class animals. The result was a grand collection of sheep of the best quality and brought out in the best condition seen in many years.

The awards were made by Messrs. W. G. Pettit, Freeman, and G. P. Everett, Mt. Vernon, who had a very difficult task to perform in adjudicating between so many good ones, but who did their work carefully and, we believe, satisfactorily, as no complaints were made by the exhibitors, who seemed to realize that they were contending with foemen worthy of their steel. The prizes were well distributed between the four principal competitors, namely, Follyfarm, Abingdon, Pa., represented by a splendid importation selected in England by Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; Dr. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; John Campbell, Woodville; and D. G. Hamner & Sons, Mt. Vernon; all of whom had made importations this year. The Fairview flock of Mr. John Campbell scored the highest number of first prizes, and succeeded again in capturing the flock prize for the best pen of home-bred sheep, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, a premium which this flock has not failed to win in 17 years' continuous showing, with perhaps one exception; and also the special prize offered by the American Shropshire Association for the best pen, 1 ram and 3 ewes one year old or over, American-bred. Mr. Campbell considers the record of his flock in the strong competition of this year the greatest it has made, as never before were so many English winners seen together here, and in three instances his home-bred sheep defeated Royal winners; and a remarkable fact is that 10 of the individual winners were the get of his World's Fair champion, Newton Lord. The losing at quarantine of one of the best yearling rams out at English shows this year, bred by Mr. H. Williams, and said by him to be a second "Newton Lord," probably lessened Mr. Campbell's winnings, but in his first

prize ram lamb, bred by Mr. Foster-Harter, he has an exceedingly promising young ram, strong in all the best characteristics of the best of the breed. Dr. Davidson scored first in rams over 2 years with a magnificent sheep, standing four square to all the winds that blow; and Hamner & Sons had a grand winner of first honors in their Tanner-bred shearing, sired by Diamond, and a splendid ram lamb bred by Thomas, which won second, and is one of the best brought out in recent years. The same firm had the first prize ewe lambs and the second prize shearing ewes, which were very fine and full of quality. Follyfarm had the first prize shearing ewes and the second prize aged ram, shearing ram and ewe lambs, and scored 1st for the open flock prize for the best ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, with a grand lot of sheep. Messrs. T. Lloyd-Jones & Sons, Burford, had on exhibition a capital lot of home-bred Shropshires, in nice condition, and showing good breeding and character.

**SWINE.**

There was an immense show of swine, eight distinct breeds being represented by numerous entries, besides those for export bacon hogs, which were made up of both pure-bred and cross-bred animals, the total number of entries catalogued being 611, and the accommodation in the new buildings provided for this department proved entirely inadequate. Temporary pens were required to be improvised for the overflow after the stock arrived on the ground, which led to much confusion and inconvenience, and heavily handicapped exhibitors who had fulfilled their part in having their stock on the ground at the required time, but found no place of shelter for them. There surely ought to be some system whereby the management could determine from the entries what accommodation is required, and have it provided before the stock arrives. More ground, as well as more pens, must be provided for this department if the stock is to have a fair show, for it is impossible to judge them satisfactorily in the cramped quarters available at present.

**BERKSHIRES**

were out in goodly numbers, and made an excellent display, quite up to that of the average of years here. The exhibitors winning prizes were: George Green, Fairview; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove; T. A. Cox, Brantford; P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar; and Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. The latter made a very fine display of animals, all of which were bred on the farm, and representing some of the best known and most popular families of the breed. These were under the management of Mr. Wm. Wilson, formerly of Snelgrove, Ont., who has shown much skill in their preparation, though they were carrying too much fat for the requirements of the bacon trade as we have it in Canada. The judges named for this class were Messrs. J. Featherston, M. P., Streetsville, and J. J. Ferguson, Smith's Falls, either one of whom acting singly would, we fancy, have done the work more satisfactorily to himself and the exhibitors. Mr. Green scored 1st in the section for aged boars with his King Highclere, a hog of great size, length and depth, that has been a 1st prize winner here and at other leading shows many times. The 2nd prize boar in this section, Tom Lee, shown by Boynton & Son, was bred by Mr. Green, and sired by Victor Lee, and is an exceedingly good one. The 3rd prize went to Long-fellow of Hood Farm, a big, good hog, and bred from a good sort. Hood Farm had a popular 1st in the yearling boar section in Lord Curzon 16th, a model of the breed, lengthy, level and smooth from end to end—one of the best seen here in recent years. Second prize went to the same farm for another good one, and Green's Victor Highclere, a lengthy, useful hog, was placed 3rd. In the section for boars over 6 and under 12 months Snell & Lyons scored with Col. Brant, a smooth, lengthy, straight hog, standing well on good timber; Hood Farm 2nd, and Green's Golden King 3rd. Boars under 6 months were a good lot, most of them having good length and conforming to the bacon type. First and 2nd went to Mr. Teasdale, and 3rd to Snell & Lyons, a decision that was open to criticism, the 3rd prize pig having sufficient length, coupled with superior quality and smoothness, and standing on better legs. In the section for sows over 2 years 1st went to Snell & Lyons' Morning Mist, a sow of fine type, quality and form; 2nd to Hood Farm's Countess 9th, a grand sow, carrying a lot of smooth flesh; 3rd to Green's Model Lady. In yearling sows Green's Highclere took the lead, a very large and heavy sow, having great depth and good flesh. Snell & Lyons were 2nd with Evaline Highclere, a smooth, good sort; and Cox had the 3rd prize sow. In sows over 6 and under 12 months Cox was 1st with a very nice type of sow, carrying her smoothness from end to end; Hood Farm was 2nd, and Cox 3rd. In sows under 6 months Teasdale was 1st and 3rd, and Snell & Lyons 2nd. For the herd prizes for best boar and two sows the 1st went to Hood Farm, 2nd to Green. For the best boar and four of his get, under 6 months, bred by exhibitor, the contest was between the entries of Green and Teasdale, the former showing King Highclere, and the latter his imported boar, sire of the 1st prize pigs. He is a lengthy, smooth hog, with fine shoulders and excellent hams, and his progeny spoke well for his potency as a sire, and should have counted a good deal in such a contest, but the judges either differed or declined to take the responsibility of ruling, and left it to a third,

who gave a decision in favor of Mr. Green's entry. For the best sow and four of her produce, bred and owned by the exhibitor, Snell & Lyons were awarded 1st prize for their sow, Morning Mist, and her offspring; 2nd going to Teasdale's excellent sow, the dam of prizewinning pigs.

**YORKSHIRES.**

This class was uncommonly well filled, the entries totalling 110 head, and the quality of the stock shown was the finest that has ever been brought out at this show. Besides the large and famous herds of Messrs. J. E. Brethour, Burford; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; and J. Featherston, Streetsville, there were a number of others represented by larger or smaller numbers, many of which were choice pigs and worthy of high commendation. Among the other exhibitors were E. Dool, Hartington, who showed a number of really good young stock, well up to the standard in type and quality and such as the country needs. R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; L. Rogers, Cooksville; J. Hord & Son, Parkhill; A. Wright, Binbrook; and Colvill Bros., Newcastle, were also among those making entries. The judges in this class were Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, and Wm. Jones, Zenda.

In the section for boars over 2 years there were three high-class boars, namely, Mr. Flatt's Haskett J. R., and Look-me-Over, the 1st prize yearling boar here last year, and Mr. Brethour's Oak Lodge Conqueror. There is, no doubt, room for difference of opinion in the placing of these hogs, and it is largely a matter of choice and preference which should head the list. Haskett is large, lengthy, and deep-sided, and well represents the breed type. Look-me-Over has great style and vigor and a grand set of legs and feet. Conqueror has, perhaps, less of the breed type than either, but is long and smooth, and wonderfully well proportioned. The judges placed the last named first, though not without dissent from some good judges who would have preferred Haskett for the place, and many others who would pin their faith to Look-me-Over on account of his vigor and indications of constitution. In the ring for yearling boars, Brethour's Oak Lodge Challenge was a decidedly popular winner, being very stylish, yet having great substance and abounding in quality. Mr. Rogers' Pride of York was a good second, and Mr. Featherston's entry, a real good sort, came in third. For boar over 6 and under 12 months Flatt was to the fore with two right good ones, which captured first and second prizes. They are typical Yorkshires, with long and deep sides, well-packed loins, and good feet and legs. For boar under 6 months Mr. Featherston won first and second prizes with a good sort, long and smooth and breezy-looking, and Mr. Dool came in for third money with one of similar style, of which he had several almost equally excellent. The call for 2-year-old sows brought out a strong list, among which were Brethour's Lady Mollington and Oak Lodge Mite 6th, and Flatt's Daisy, the latter a very large and deep-sided sow, combining quality and size without coarseness, and standing well on good timber. The former two sows were smooth and of good quality, and so nearly of one type the judges found difficulty in deciding to part them and considered it would be a case of putting the large sow either first or third, consequently the Oak Lodge entries were accorded first and second. In yearling sows, Brethour won first with Cinderella 30th, an excellent entry of fine type, and Flatt's Josephine 5th, with a litter at foot, a capital sow, full of quality and of fine form, was given second place, Brethour's Oak Lodge Buttercup 10th taking third position. Mr. Rogers, of Cooksville, showed some very good things in this ring, which were much admired. In sows over 6 and under 12 months Flatt scored first with Summer Hill Belle, a clever sow, standing well on good legs, and showing much quality and good type; Brethour had excellent entries which captured second and third prizes. In sows under 6 months Flatt again came to the front, with a superb imported sow bred by Philo L. Mills, and squaring well up to the bacon type. Dool came in for second money with a good sort, and Duck for third, with one of similar style. The awards in the sections for mature hogs practically put Mr. Flatt out of the fight for the herd prize for best boar and two sows, so that first and second prizes went to Mr. Brethour. In the competition for the prize for best boar and four of his get, Brethour captured first with Conqueror and his offspring, Featherston second. For the best sow and 4 of her produce, Featherston won first and Brethour second.

**TAMWORTHS.**

There was the largest entry in this class of any in the show, the total catalogued being 180. The judges were the same as in the last class, and the exhibitors: Norman M. Blain, St. George; Jno. C. Nichol, Hubrey; H. George & Sons, Crampton; W. S. Hawkshaw & Son, Glanworth; R. F. Duck & Son and J. C. Skeen, Port Credit; R. J. & A. Laurie, Wolverton; J. R. Newell, Crampton; John Bell, Amber; Jno. Hord & Son, Parkhill; C. Nurse, Humber Bay; A. Elliot & Son, Galt; A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; A. Wright, Binbrook; J. B. Twiss, Binbrook; Colvill Bros. and N. F. Selby, Newcastle. The quality of the class averaged high, and is constantly improving, a great majority of the entries being high-class bacon hogs, with quiet dispositions and looking like kindly feeders. In the class for boars over 2 years Nichol scored 1st, Blain 2nd, and George & Sons 3rd. Yearling boars—Hallman 1st, Hord & Son 2nd, Hawkshaw & Son 3rd. Boar under 12 months—George 1st,

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three well-smith, Maple and White. t out strong ring well up bred. The t, Lucknow, prizes were s ever made ch admired, at they did honors, as okers. The ms 2 shears 3rd for aged and 4th for ock and for 1st and 2nd m lamb, and y Bros. were b, shearing their recent- d Polwarth, a beautiful eir flock.

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Twiss 2nd, Nichol 3rd. Boar under 6 months—Colvill Bros. 1st and 2nd, Blain 3rd. Sow over 2 years—Blain 1st, Nichol 2nd, Twiss 3rd. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—Hallman 1st, Blain 2nd, Nichol 3rd. Sow under 12 months—Twiss 1st, Blain 2nd, George 3rd. Sow under 6 months—Newell 1st, Selby 2nd, George 3rd. Boar and 2 sows, herd prize—Blain 1st, Nichol 2nd. Boar and 4 of his get—Nichol 1st, Selby 2nd. Sow and 4 of her produce—Blain 1st, Selby 2nd.

## POLAND-CHINAS.

This class was represented by the herds of W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin, and W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. The herd of Messrs. Jones won the bulk of the best prizes, and is made up of excellent specimens of the breed, showing much skill in their breeding, as they are generally lengthy, smooth in their shoulders, firm and fine in their flesh, and conforming well to the bacon type. Many of Messrs. Smith's herd are of the same style, and altogether they were a very creditable exhibit. The Jones herd won 1st and 2nd for aged boars; 1st, 2nd and 3rd for yearling boars; 2nd for boar under 12 months; 1st and 2nd for boars under 6 months; 1st and 2nd for sows over 2 years; 1st and 2nd for yearling sows; 1st and 2nd for sows under a year; and 1st and 2nd for sows under 6 months; 1st and 2nd for herd of 1 boar and 2 sows; 1st and 2nd for boar and 4 of his get; and 1st and 2nd for sow and 4 of her produce. Messrs. Smith had 1st for boar over 6 and under 12 months, and 3rd prizes in other sections. Mr. Featherston and Mr. J. J. Ferguson judged this class, and also the

## CHESTER WHITES.

These were represented by very good selections from the herds of Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre; H. George & Sons, Crampton; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; and J. H. Smith, Highfield. There were many excellent hogs in the class, of good length, with fine, smooth shoulders, deep ribs and firm flesh of good quality. George & Sons won 1st in aged boars, yearling boars, boars under 12 months, boars under 6 months, yearling sows, sows under 12 months, for boar and 2 sows any age, and for boar and 4 of his get. Butler & Son were awarded 1st for sow and 4 of her produce, for sow over 2 years, and sow under 6 months; and 2nd and 3rd for boar over 2 years, boar over 1 year, boar under 6 months; 2nd for sow over 2 years, sow under 2 years, sow under 6 months, for boar and 2 sows, and boar and his get. W. E. Wright won 2nd for boar under 6 months, and J. H. Smith 3rd in the same section.

## DUROC-JERSEYS

were judged by Messrs. Featherston and Ferguson. There were three exhibitors, viz.: Messrs. Tape Bros., Ridgetown; Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre; and W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Tape Bros.' herd was strongly represented by good specimens, lengthy, smooth and well-fleshed as a rule. The bulk of the prizes, including all the 1st premiums in the sections for individual animals and herd, went to the Ridgetown herd, and also the 1st for boar and his get, and sow and her produce. Butler & Son had 2nd prize boar over 2 years, and 3rd prize boar under 12 months, boar under 6 months, and sow over 2 years. Smiths had 3rd prize yearling boar and yearling sow.

## OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS

were represented by Suffolks and Essex, shown by J. Featherston and T. A. McClure, Streetsville, and Victorias by Chris. Fahner, Crediton. The latter won 1st for aged boar and boar under 6 months, and 2nd for boar and two sows any age; and the former, 1st for boar under 12 months, sow under 2 years, sow under 1 year, sow under 6 months, and boar and 2 sows any age.

## EXPORT BACON HOGS.

A special list of substantial prizes was offered in two sections for bacon hogs suitable for the export trade. The prizes in the first section were given by the Association for the best four pure-bred hogs suitable for export bacon, and were five in number, the amounts being \$35, \$25, \$20, \$15, and \$10, and the awards in this section, as well as in the next, were made by Messrs. James Leach, Toronto, and C. C. L. Wilson, Ingersoll (expert buyers for the export trade), and the prizes were awarded as follows: 1st to J. E. Brethour, Burford, for Yorkshires; 2nd to N. T. Selby, Newcastle, for Tamworths; 3rd to Norman M. Blain, St. George, for Tamworths; 4th to E. Dool, Hartington, for Yorkshires. In the second section five prizes of the same amounts, donated by the William Davies Company, Limited, Toronto, were offered for the best four hogs of any breed, cross or grade, most suitable for export bacon, and were awarded to the following: 1st to J. E. Brethour, for Yorkshires; 2nd to T. A. Cox, Brantford, for Berkshire and Tamworth crosses; 3rd to E. Dool, for Yorkshires.

## POULTRY.

The poultry exhibit at the great Industrial, with one or two exceptions, was still up to the mark, and in some of the breeds, such as Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks as general purpose fowls, and Leghorns as egg-producers, far ahead of former years. The utility fowl is now, in point of numbers, far in excess of the more fancy breeds, and this, from a farmer's standpoint, is to be desired. Of course, at this season of the year the plumage is not in as good shape as at our winter and spring

shows, but on the whole the exhibit was very creditable, and poultry culture is gradually forging to the front as one of our leading industries and a valuable adjunct to the other profits of the farm.

The first on the list is the Brahmas. The number of entries in this class was 66, the light variety being predominant. Messrs. Cox, Brantford, and Hutton, Welland, had some very fine specimens in this class; and carried off the bulk of the prizes. John Cole, Hamilton; Thorpe & Scott, London, and Sherwood Bros., Fergus, had some good birds of this breed. The Brahma is a fine winter layer and a good table bird.

The entries for Cochins were 77 in number, and were really grand. Messrs. McNeil, Bogue, and Oke, of London, got the bulk of the prizes in this class. Hare, Whitby; Wyatt, and Bell had also some fine birds.

The entries in Langshans were 52. Messrs. Karn, Guelph, and McCurdy, London, had some fine birds in this class, the fine plumage in Karn's birds being especially noticeable.

In Dorkings the number of exhibits was 40. This fine old variety, as a table fowl, can't be beaten; also being a good layer of fine large eggs. It is certainly equal to any other of the different breeds, although more tender than some of the other general purpose fowls. Bogue, Stewart, McKee, and Hodgson carried off the bulk of the red tickets in this class.

In the French class there were 46 entries. Some very fine Houdans were shown by Mr. Widger, Baldwinville, N. Y. Some good specimens were also shown by Trew, of Lindsay, and Bogue, of London.

In the class for Wyandottes, 139 specimens were exhibited, which shows that this fowl is appreciated and is one of the best general purpose fowls we have. The prizes in this class went principally to Kettelwell, Oke, and Arthur, of London, Ont.

One hundred and ninety-three Plymouth Rocks, young and old, were on exhibition, and the quality of the most of them was very fine. Some of our American friends got their eyes opened in this class, as one of them, after making 20 entries, only took home a 2nd prize ticket with him. In Barred, Porteous, Port Hope, and Armstrong Bros., Fergus, had fine birds; and Bennett, Toronto; Lake, Toronto, and Miller, London, got the best of the prizes.

Orpingtons, 18 entries. Chambers, Toronto, was the principal exhibitor in this class.

Games, 118 entries. We missed the veteran breeder, James Main, of Milton, this year, he being sick; but his son, Wm. Main, did duty in his absence. In B. B. Red Games, Main carried off the bulk of the red tickets, and Barber, Toronto, in the other breeds.

Games and Bantams.—In Pyle, O'Brien and Colwell did well. They seem to be breeding the Game for long legs. They are more like cranes than barn-door fowls nowadays, and are too pugnacious for a farmer's use, although for a table bird they can't be beaten, and a more toothsome morsel than a well-cooked Game fowl does not exist in the poultry line.

Hamburgs, 50 entries. McNeil, Bogue, and Oke, of London, carried off all the honors in this class. They are grand layers of small eggs, but small for a table fowl.

Red Caps, 8; Javas, 26. Oke, Devins, and Cox were the principal exhibitors in this class.

Leghorns were out in great force—182 entries. They certainly can shell out the eggs better than any breed I know of, and are fair table birds. Dundas, Deer Park; Berner, Toronto; Whillans, Toronto; Bonnick, Eglinton, were the principal prizetakers.

Spanish, only 7 entries. This bird lays fine large white eggs, but is too tender for general use. Hare, Whitby, is the principal exhibitor.

Andalusians, 16 entries; Minorcas, 17. Cosh, Brantford, in the former, and Pierson, O'Neil, Dunstan, Minshall, and Carter & Co., Toronto, were the prizetakers.

Polands, 66 entries. Bogue, McNeil, and Middlemiss took the red tickets in this class.

Turkeys were, in the Bronze class, very poor in numbers, and in the young birds also in quality. Beattie, of Milton Grove, had it all to himself in this class, Main, Bell, Ford and other breeders of this fine bird being conspicuous by their absence.

The show of white birds was fair, Beattie and Smith being the exhibitors. Stewart & Son, Menie, and Wright, Glanworth, had some good birds.

There were 200 entries in ducks, geese, and turkeys.

In Pekin ducks, Bogue, Dentonia Park Farm, O'Brien & Colwell, and Colson were the prizewinners.

In Aylesbury, O'Brien & Colwell, Stewart & Son, Menie, carried off the honors.

In Cayuga ducks, Howitt & Powell, Guelph; Smith, F. Plains; and Hodgson, Myrtle, were the winners.

In Rouen, Coulson, O'Brien & Colwell, Devin & Co., Emery, were the successful men.

In Toulouse geese, Bogue and O'Brien & Colwell carried all before them.

Bremen—O'Brien & Colwell and Dentonia Park Farm were the principal prizetakers.

The show of water fowl was very good indeed. The judge of Cochins, Brahmas, Barred Rocks, Langshans, Games, and Bantams was Sharpe Butterfield, London. For the other breeds—L. G. Jarvis, Guelph, and Smelt, Woodstock. Johnston, Toronto, pigeons, and Bertie, Toronto, cage birds.

There were no pheasants, and very few ornamental fowl, a solitary magpie and a few parrots being all I could see; and the cage birds were not as numerous as in former years. The pigeons were also deficient in numbers. There were four incubators and a fine collection of poultry supplies exhibited by the genial Superintendent, Mr. Daniels, Toronto.

## DAIRY EXHIBIT.

It seems as though some very strong pressure will have to be applied to the Industrial Association Board before accommodation becoming the great dairy industry of Canada will be provided for the annual display of products and utensils and demonstrations in buttermaking. Repeated, vigorous, reasonable complaints have been made in former years by exhibitors, judges and other important dairymen, and still no improvement is made; in fact, the quarters are yearly becoming more cramped, since the displays of dairy machinery are rapidly increasing. The building being situated under the grand stand, away to one side of the grounds, and where comparatively few of the fair exhibitors pass, is discovered only with difficulty or by accident, so there is some "method in the madness" of having such contracted quarters. In spite of the crowded space, everything was maintained in cleanliness and order throughout the entire exhibition.

*Cheese.*—The display of cheese appeared a repetition of that of last year with the addition of over one hundred entries. They were judged by Mr. Alex. McLaren, M. P., who pronounced them well ahead of former years in uniformity, general quality, and flavor, though some few were not up to the highest standard in the latter regard. There were very few entries showing marked defects, which is accounted for by the favorable weather when the cheese were being made, the increasing understanding of the science and practice of cheesemaking, and the improved condition of the curing rooms in which they were held between making and shipping. There was a marked change in the exhibitors, there being comparatively few of the old competitors forward. The following is a list of the prizewinners:

*June and July, colored.*—1, W. A. McLaren, Avening; 2, W. J. Atkinson, Kintore; 3, Wm. Colbert, Lavender; 4, Thos. Stevens, Proton; 5, Wm. A. Bell, Pine River; 6, M. Knechtel, Dorchester Station.

*June and July, white.*—1, M. Knechtel; 2, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 3, R. W. Thompson, Springbrook; 4, W. A. McLaren; 5, M. Morrison, Harriston; 6, A. E. Millson, Lakelet.

*August, colored.*—1, M. Knechtel; 2, R. Elliott, Dunrobin; 3, Miss M. Morrison; 4, Wm. Colbert; 5, W. A. Bell; 6, W. A. McLaren.

*August, white.*—1, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron; 2, Miss M. Morrison; 3, J. S. Izzard, Willisroft; 4, R. Elliott; 5, Wm. Colbert; 6, J. L. Thompson, Hawkesville.

*Canadian Section.*—A. R. Curson, Guelph.

*Truckle.*—1, F. W. Gerow, Napanee; 2, A. E. Millson, Lakelet; 3, Miss M. Morrison.

*Special prizes given by R. & J. Ransford Salt Co.*—1, F. E. Kline, Lakefield; 2, J. S. Isard; 3, J. S. Thompson; 4, T. B. Sellars, Laurel.

*Gold medal given by the Windsor Salt Co.*—N. S. McLaughlin, Henfryn, Ont.

*Dairy Butter.*—The refrigerator accommodation was much improved, as the dairy and creamery classes were each given a suitable glass refrigerator, which in former years were arranged in one compartment. These were kept well iced, preserving the flavor, texture and appearance of the butter without deterioration. The dairy butter was judged by Mr. T. C. Rodgers, of Guelph, who expressed himself well satisfied with the general excellence of the exhibits and the very high merits of the winning entries. He found considerable difficulty in placing the awards, all of which went to entries scoring 95 to 98½ points. There were, in all, 115 samples. A high score was maintained throughout. The tub butter was shown in wooden tubs and square boxes, and presented a very neat appearance. Some were covered with parchment paper alone, and others had a coating of salt paste, either of which is accepted as desirable. Pound print sections were shown in blocks wrapped in parchment paper and packed in shipping cases, with a space in the center for an ice box, and a few entries in old-fashioned rolls. The following is the list of awards in the various sections:

*Two 30-lb. tub lots.*—1, A. Hutton, Brampton; 2, J. M. Dolson, Alton; 3, J. D. Malcolm, Sheffield; 4, Mrs. M. Burk, Bowmanville; 5, Mrs. T. McKay, Hamilton; 6, A. Lake, Brantford.

*Two 20-lb. tub lots.*—1, J. M. Dolson; 2, J. D. Malcolm; 3, A. Elliott & Son, Galt; 4, Wm. Whitelaw, Meaford; 5, Miss Hunter, Rockton; 6, Mrs. M. Burk.

*One-pound prints.*—1, Henry Berry, Elmwood; 2, A. Hutton; 3, J. D. Malcolm; 4, S. Hunter, Beamsville; 5, Wm. Willis, Newmarket; 6, T. W. Stephens, Aurora.

*Ransford's (Clinton, Ont.) special prize.*—1, J. D. Malcolm; 2, A. Elliott & Son; 3, S. Hunter.

*Windsor Salt Company's special prize.*—1, Mrs. J. M. Dolson.

*Richardson & Webster's special* (a \$75 cream separator) for best 50 lbs. butter made by the separator system.—Mrs. M. Burk.

*The Creamery Butter* entries were not as many as those of last year, but the quality of product shown was never better at Toronto. The awards were placed by Mr. John Muir, Ingersoll, who found no small task in making his decisions. As with the cheese, several old exhibitors were absent this year, but a number of new ones took their places. The following is the list of prizewinners:

*Sixty pounds, in not less than fifteen-pound packages.*—1, Wm. Halliday, Chesley; 2, Isaac Wenger, Ayton; 3, F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy; 4, J. C. Bell, Winchelsea; 5, John Ballantyne, Beaverton.

*Two tubs or boxes, not less than fifty pounds each.*—1, Isaac Wenger; 2, J. C. Bell; 3, James Ireland, Beachville; 4, F. J. Sleightholm; 5, Wm. Osborne, Alliston; 6, William Hope, Palermo.

*Seventy-five pounds in one-pound prints.*—1, Jas. C. Bell; 2, Isaac Wenger; 3, George Balkwell, Lafontaine; 4, J. Malcolm, Sheffield; 5, James Ireland; 6, F. J. Sleightholm.

*Windsor Salt Co.'s special.*—1, Wenger.

**Apparatus.**—There was a very much larger exhibit of apparatus than last year, particularly of the leading makers of separators, in which visitors take a keen and increasing interest. The woful lack of room, and of power as well, of course prevented anything like a proper display of the machinery. Among the foremost exhibitors were the Creamery Supply Co., of Guelph, Ont., where new National separators attracted great attention; the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal, showing the old reliable De Laval separator; Richardson & Webster, St. Mary's, Ont., showing their popular "American" separators; and R. A. Lister, of Montreal, the famous Alexandra and Melotte; and the Sharples, shown by the Derbyshire Co. Several of the above also exhibited general dairy manufacturing supplies, as a rule of very high quality.

**Cheese press and hoops complete.**—1, D. Derbyshire & Co., Brockville; 2, Richardson & Webster, St. Mary's.

**Outfit of utensils and machinery for creamery.**—1, Richardson & Webster; 2, Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Montreal.

**Outfit of utensils and machinery for farm dairy.**—1, Creamery Supply Co., Guelph; 2, Richardson & Webster.

**RESULTS OF COMPETITION IN BUTTERMILKING.**

This competition was in two classes. One was open to creamerymen and ex-students of dairy schools and agricultural colleges in Canada and the United States. The other class was open to private dairy men and women. One hundred dollars was given in four prizes (\$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10) for each class.

There were eight contestants in the professional class and seven in the non-professional class, which indicates that a good deal of interest was manifested the first year. The prizes were awarded according to a scale of points, which included time and skill in churning, quality and quantity of butter, neatness and cleanliness of person and work, etc. Utensils and cream were furnished by the Fair Association, but in some cases competitors furnished a portion of the apparatus. In future, all entering should bring their own printers. Great interest was manifested in the contest, especially on farmers' day. Had there been proper seating accommodation, a larger number would have witnessed the buttermilking.

**WINNERS OF THE PRIZES.**

In the Creamery or Professional class, Mr. Wm. Elliott, Galt, Ont., won 1st; R. Ferguson, Chesley, 2nd; J. D. Malcolm, Sheffield, 3rd; and Messrs. J. B. Anderson and D. J. McCarthy, Guelph, tied for 4th place. All these are ex-students of the O. A. C. Dairy School or College.

In the Non-professional class—1st, Miss Christina Stewart, Hampstead, Ont.; 2nd, Mr. M. Stonehouse, Markham; 3rd, Miss Fanny Berry, Elmwood, Ont.; 4th, Mr. Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing.

The competition was very close, and the judges, Prof. Dean, of Guelph, and Prof. Hart, of Kingston, had considerable difficulty in awarding the prizes. Some of the competitors made far too much "slop," and were scored down on that point. In one or two cases the butter, when scored, was badly mottled, due to not being worked sufficiently; while some of the butter was overworked and was quite greasy.

The judges recommended that in future the competition extend over not more than two or three days for each class, as it is quite an expense to those who receive nothing to remain four or five days at the fair.

**THE APIARY EXHIBIT.**

Toronto Exhibition is again a thing of the past. Year after year beekeepers have not been slow to embrace this opportunity afforded them of placing before the public the products of the apiary, and exhibiting the various appliances and at times methods used in obtaining the same. There is perhaps no other rural industry and its possibilities about which so little is known by the public generally as modern beekeeping, while perhaps, on the other hand, no other one institution in Ontario not directly interested in bees and honey has done more to dispel this ignorance than the Toronto Exhibition, through the object lessons which it annually presents to the public by its honey and apiary exhibit.

The honey exhibit this year in magnitude, number of entries or quality of honey exhibited was not up to the average of former years. This was no fault of either the management or of the beekeepers exhibiting, but simply means that the honey crop was a failure, and, consequently, an exhibit equal to that of former years an impossibility. Considering this, the exhibits were fully as creditable to those making them as any they had heretofore shown. The neatly and tastefully built pyramids of comb honey, and also of liquid and granulated extracted honey, put up in glasses of various sizes and design, were certainly attractive and pleasing, and would command the attention and leave a favorable impression upon those visiting this department of the exhibition.

A practice, which we consider a mistake, is that of exhibitors bringing to the exhibition a quantity of their cull stock and selling it out in small quantities to the general public while they are visiting the honey and apiary exhibit. From the honey thus purchased, many of these persons will form their opinion of what good honey ought to be, for if there is one place more than another at which we expect to find things at their best, it is at an exhibition like this; therefore, to give the public at such a

place anything but our best is to educate them to a low conception of what our product is. We would also like to emphasize just here what is already a rule of the fair, namely, that the judges do not award a prize unless the article competing be of sufficient merit to warrant it. To be definite concerning this in the honey department, we would suggest that no article of honey receive a prize unless if offered for sale it could strictly be called first-class.

The set-up of the exhibits was very pretty, and neatly done, but we have noticed what we thought might be lack of originality. The exhibits as presented year after year are very similar, one exhibit or largely following the lead of another. Just here we think is a chance for the display of some originality, and have wondered who will be the first to give it to us; something, while not less neat and tasty, yet new and striking.

An interesting and instructive exhibit was that of an experiment by Mr. J. H. Shaver, of Cainsville, Ont. He had taken two comb honey surplus cases and filled them with sections, a part of these sections being filled with foundation made by the Weed process, and the remainder of them with foundation made in the ordinary way; also, the sections containing these different kinds of foundation were placed in the cases so as to be mixed one among the other. When thus prepared, these two cases were given to the bees, and when about one-half to three-quarters completed by them, were taken away, and just as left by them placed upon exhibition. An examination revealed the fact that the sections containing the foundation made by the Weed process were much farther advanced than those containing the foundation made in the ordinary way.

Concerning the honey crop, the exhibit showed it to have been practically a failure this year, at least in Ontario. Further inquiry of the wholesale honey dealers in the city revealed the same fact, and that it was hard to get. Those having honey, therefore, need have no fear of being able to dispose of it at a good figure, prices already having advanced from forty to sixty per cent. over last year.

**THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.**

The most casual observer can hardly fail to have been struck with the great excellence of the exhibits in this department of the Fair. Take it all round, the fruit, the flowers and the foliage plants were all finer than usual, and too much praise cannot be given to those who managed the grouping of the plants in the horticultural part of the building. We hear a good deal about the beautifying of the farm home nowadays, and an hour or two spent in intelligently examining the flowers and plants would have been time well invested by many a farmer who had any aspirations that way. It is true that most of the exhibits were of special interest only to florists and gardeners, but the gladiolus, the canna, aster and dahlia can be grown to perfection by anyone who chooses his varieties carefully, and gives a decent amount of attention to the growing plants. It must have been a revelation to many to see the lovely tints, and enormous size of the asters and dahlias, and we have never seen a finer collection of gladioli at Toronto. The ferns, especially the Adiantums, were particularly good. Amongst the individual plants which attracted a large share of the public attention was a magnificent specimen of *Acalypha Sanderi*, a native of Peru. This plant is of recent introduction, and is a beautiful object with its long red, cord-like blossoms, some of them over eighteen inches long.

The fruit building was thronged nearly all the time, and the long benches never looked more attractive. There was much dissatisfaction amongst the exhibitors when it was found that no "extra" entries were to be allowed. All entries are supposed to be in by August 12th, but it has been the custom to allow additional entries at the eleventh hour, and this year many an exhibitor, with a carefully selected assortment of extra entries, was disgusted to find himself shut out. We believe the officials were right in keeping firmly to the rules, but it would have been only fair to warn exhibitors by a special announcement in the printed prize list. It was announced that all fruit was to be set up by Monday night, and that judges would commence work by 9 a. m. Tuesday. This should be held to firmly; as it was, the same old thing happened. Fruit was being placed on the benches half-way through Tuesday morning, and the judging could not begin before noon, and had to drag on through a good part of Wednesday. We must again call attention to the objectionable custom of allowing the owner's names to appear on the exhibits before the judging is done. A very large show of fruit can always be looked for nowadays, and a considerable amount of money is eagerly contested for. Under these circumstances, every consideration should be shown for the judge. There is as much ordinary clay in a judge's composition as in anyone else's, and that he should not know whose fruit he is judging is a thing so obvious that it need hardly be pointed out. But as soon as the awards are placed, the exhibitor's name should appear on each exhibit, for the benefit of visitors as well as exhibitors.

The Experiment Stations again made an imposing display in the lower part of the hall. Mr. Pettit, of the Wentworth Station, showed over a hundred varieties of grapes. Mr. Dempsey, of the Bay of Quinte Station, exhibited a fine collection of apples, comprising some 140 varieties. Mr. Huggard, of the E. Central Station, had pears, apples,

and plums. Mr. Burrell, of the Niagara District Station, showed about 60 varieties of peaches and pears. Mr. Mitchell, 40 varieties of plums, grown in the Georgian Bay District. Mr. Caston, of Simcoe, apples; and Mr. Peart, of Burlington, had an interesting display of commercial varieties of pears, arranged in round packages on the tops of the benches. Mr. Woolverton, Secretary to the Stations, had also a capital collection of various fruits in acids. Mr. Orr was again in evidence with a large exhibit of apples from the various orchards in which the spraying experiments had been carried on. The owners of the orchards had themselves selected the specimens, which were intended to give a faithful representation of the average sample of fruit from sprayed and unsprayed trees. The difference was so marked a one as to render the whole exhibit a valuable object lesson in the matter of spraying.

**Apples.**—Considering that the apple crop through Ontario is by no means an average one, we were surprised to find the apple section at the Fair so well filled, and generally with a fine, clean sample. Greenings, Spies, and the fall apples, Duchess and the various Pippins, were especially good.

**Pears** were probably the best exhibit ever made in Toronto, and the competition for the prizes in the collections class was particularly keen. Bartlett's also were a fine, even lot, and in so dry a season one wonders how so great a size could have been reached. The 1st prize for collection of ten varieties was won by John L. McLaren, of St. Catharines, with a remarkably fine collection, comprising the following: Bartlett's, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Boussock, Duchess, Bosc, Clairgeau, Brockworth Park (an excellent but little known variety), Anjou, and Lawrence.

**Grapes.**—The grape benches looked far more attractive than usual, largely owing to the dry, early season having ripened the different varieties so far in advance of the usual time. We do not recall ever having seen such fine, well-ripened specimens of the Rogers grapes in Toronto. It is difficult to tell the difference between some of the Rogers varieties without the flavor test, and this is usually a particularly unhealthy operation for the judge's stomach. This year matters were decidedly better. We overheard a good many enthusiastic comments from American visitors on the display. They seemed to find it a little difficult to believe that all this magnificent fruit could be produced in Canada, of all places. The Fair, and especially the horticultural department, is a speaking advertisement of the unrivalled climate and natural resources of the country.

**Plums and Peaches.**—This was one of the most crowded classes in the whole building, and the judges had a hard time. The competition was tremendous, and it was evidently a case of hunting for blemishes on individual plums before the prizes could be awarded. In this class especially, the judges have to keep a close look-out for varieties being true to name. We noticed a fine collection where "Orange" was doing duty for "Jefferson," and this was probably why no prize had been obtained. General Hand and Washington were a little mixed up, and if we mistake not, the prizes for "Green Gages" were given to Lawrence's Favorite. The bulk of the prizes appeared to go to St. Catharines. The peaches looked tempting, but the temperature of the building was evidently hard on them, and many of the best plates had begun to decay before they were judged. We do not envy anybody the task of determining the accuracy of the naming of a lot of the yellow-fleshed varieties of the Crawford type. One of the finest is Reeve's Favorite, a large peach, ripening a trifle later than the Crawford. Several excellent plates of these were shown. Some good man from New York State had several exhibits of large peaches with distinct evidence of "yellows" on them. The judges, however, had "caught on," as the specimens were cut open and shelved. A good many Fitzgerald, Garfield, Crosby, etc., were in evidence, showing that these new varieties are gaining favor. The whole horticultural exhibit may be pronounced a decided success.

**Toronto Industrial Board Takes Action.**

The Board of Directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition met on Thursday, Sept. 14, and received the report of the veterinarians whom they had directed to examine the cows that died during the show, no sign of any contagious disease being found. A statement was read from Manager Norton, of the Miller & Sibley herd, admitting having injected milk into the cows' udders, as elsewhere stated. The Board decided to retain all the money won by that firm and restrain them from showing at the Industrial for one year.

**Horse Breeding in the Territories.**

[From the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Regina.]

The problem as to whether the invention and perfecting of mechanical motive power will injuriously affect the horse market has no doubt presented itself to every horse breeder in the Territories, and a superficial review of the facts of the case would seem to convince one that apparently such must be the inevitable result. This verdict should, however, only be accepted with caution. When steam power was first utilized and superseded the cumbersome stage coaches, thus throwing a large

number of horses out of employment, the unanimous prediction was that we were fast approaching the "horseless age." The result, however, was quite at variance with anticipations and, until within very recent years, the prices of well-bred horses were higher than ever.

**Draft Horses.**—The tendency at present is towards the introduction of electric and steam motive power on the farm. Great strides have been made in the construction of plows operated by such power, but the greater portion of the work on the farm is of such a nature that only horse power can be utilized in performing it. The heavy horse is equally indispensable in the lumber woods, the mining camp, upon the construction of public works, or indeed any other class of heavy draft work, and the breeder of this class of horses may, therefore, regard with equanimity the future of his industry.

The market price of heavy horses remained in a satisfactory condition throughout the period of low prices which prevailed during recent years. The Northwest possesses a market for heavy draft teams unequalled in the world. The mining districts of the Kootenay require large numbers of this class of horses, and it would be interesting to study statistics showing the importation of heavy draft horses from Ontario into the Province of Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia. The reason why the western portion of the Territories is not benefiting from this market to the fullest extent is the fact that it is almost an impossibility to obtain marketable horses there. When a farmer in the wheat-growing districts of the Territories and the Province of Manitoba requires a team, he has usually very little time and still less inclination to feed such a team up and have it properly broken and handled. The team required is one fit to go into the collar at once, as time is valuable, particularly in the spring of the year. The cost of feeding horses in the Kootenay country is very large, and one can readily understand that if a horse is sold in that district it would entail a great loss if he were laid off work with sore shoulders, or from any other avoidable cause. The current price of hay is about \$25.00 per ton, and oats in proportion, and the amount earned by a team is proportionately large, and so is the amount lost if the team must be laid off. Success in horse-raising will never be attained by Territorial breeders until they have been fully educated up to the idea that before a team is fit to be sold it should have at least two or three months grain feeding, be thoroughly broken, and understand what is required of it. The objection may be raised that such would entail undue expenditure. I do not think, however, there is much force in this contention. The fact remains that if Territorial breeders aspire to profit by our ready market, and to obtain the highest market price for their produce, they must be in a position to meet the requirements of this market. Such would no doubt involve the raising of horses under somewhat different conditions to what is done at present. The colts must be shedded and grain fed during the first two winters in order to attain their proper growth. No more horses should be raised than could properly be looked after, and in connection with the raising of these horses some farming should be done in order to utilize profitably the teams intended for sale, and get them used to the various classes of work which will be required of them when finally sold. By carrying on farming operations on a small scale the breeder would be able to raise his own coarse feed, to feed oats without any money outlay, and to get his horses properly broken without the performance of aimless and unprofitable work, or the unnecessary expenditure of time.

## FARM.

### The True Object of the Experimental Farm and Agricultural College.

Prof. H. P. Armsby, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, at a meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges, held recently at San Francisco, said in part:

"The real problem of the experiment station is not to put a mass of information, however valuable, into the hands of the farmer, but to strengthen his grasp on principles and his ability to apply them intelligently. In other words, it is an educational problem. The true field of work of the experiment station is the farmer's mind, not his acres. But the direct and obvious educational influence of the station on the farmer is of less importance, as it seems to me, than its indirect services, and it is to these that I especially wish to direct your thoughts.

"We are evolving a variety of methods and appliances for agricultural education. Starting with the agricultural college, we are developing secondary agricultural education in our short courses and dairy courses, and the demand promises to outrun the supply. The movement for the introduction of the elements of agricultural science into the rural schools is gathering head, and the normal schools are already beginning to react to the demand for qualified teachers. Within the last fifteen years the system of Farmers' Institutes has had a most phenomenal growth, and the attendance upon these schools of the farmer must be

reckoned by the hundreds of thousands, if not millions. The reading and correspondence courses are making a rapid and apparently healthy growth, and, if last, not least, the agricultural press has been almost revolutionized in its character within the last three decades, and has become a powerful instrument of agricultural education. Everywhere there is manifest the demand for more light. The farmers are awake; they are hungry and thirsty for knowledge.

"This movement, once started, cannot go backward. I look forward confidently to the time when the agricultural college, as we now know it, will be but the capstone of a great system; to the time when the country boys and girls throughout their whole education, be it longer or shorter, from the kindergarten through the primary school and the secondary school to the college and the university, shall be trained in the observation of those processes of nature which surround them on every hand, but which now so largely appeal to eyes that see not and ears that hear not. When that time comes, when every rural school is a school of agriculture, and its work is supplemented by the Farmers' Institute, the agricultural press, and the home-study course, when instead of counting our students of agriculture by the score or the hundred, we shall count them by the thousand or million, then we shall have risen to some adequate comprehension of the dimensions of this vast problem of agricultural education, and shall have made a long step toward solving the problem of rural discomfort by making farming an intellectual occupation.

"But what shall all these people, young and old, be taught, and who shall teach it to them? Where shall we find the fountain from which shall flow the stream of knowledge and inspiration which shall fructify and vivify this vast system, and prevent it from becoming simply a teaching machine and our teachers mere peddlers of knowledge? We shall find it precisely where it is found in all systems of education; in that first-hand knowledge and familiarity with the subject which is gained by independent original investigation. That is, we shall find it in the experiment station. It is here that I see the high ideal and the great work of the experiment station. It is our agricultural university devoted to the advancement of learning; the promoter of investigation; the source not merely of knowledge, but of inspiration for the whole organism."

### Formalin as a Smut Preventive, 1899 Crop.

BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

As excellent results were obtained last year from the use of formalin as a preventive of smut in oats, more thorough and extensive tests were undertaken this year, not only with oats, but also with wheat and barley. Altogether, forty-two plots were devoted to this purpose. Three varieties of each kind of grain were used, and the efficiency of both sprinkling and soaking was tested. Although the seed used was, in every instance, very smutty, eight of the nine varieties produced grain practically free of smut, even when untreated, making the experiment with these varieties useless, and showing clearly that the season was not favorable for the spread of this fungus. With one variety, however, viz., Doncaster Prize oats, the results were very conclusive, and are given below:

TEST OF SOAKING IN 4 OZ. FORMALIN TO 10 GAL. WATER.			
	Good heads.	Smutty heads.	
Oats untreated.....	443	98	
Oats soaked 5 minutes.....	335	12	
Oats soaked 15 minutes.....	342	2	
Oats soaked 1 hour.....	421	0	

SPRINKLING TEST.			
	Good heads.	Smutty heads.	
Oats sprinkled with 4 oz. of formalin to 10 gal. water.....	336	21	
Oats sprinkled with 9 oz. of formalin to 10 gal. water.....	394	0	
Oats untreated.....	443	98	

**Summary.**—The loss from smut in oats is often very serious; in this case about 20 per cent. The use of formalin was of great benefit in every instance. The effectiveness of the preparation was increased in proportion to the time occupied in steeping. Sprinkling promises to be effectual, providing the liquid is made sufficiently strong.

### Cultivation After Harvest.

Re the cultivation of the soil after harvest, I beg to state that when I was a boy I was taught to plow deep, narrow, and straight. When every furrow was set up at the proper angle, the ridges nicely rounded from the center to the dead furrow, a field plowed in this way looked well; but this is an age of advancement in agriculture as well as in other branches of science. We plow comparatively little now, and what we do plow is confined principally to sod, and that is plowed shallow and turned over flat, harrowed and rolled down, so as to conserve the moisture and hasten the rotting of the vegetable matter, which soon takes place. The broad-share cultivator is put to work on the land frequently; this destroys all weeds that make their appearance, and leaves the surface of the land in a fine state of cultivation. In the case of stubble (and here let me state that we do not grow two white crops of grain in succession, unless something goes wrong with the clover and grass which they are seeded down with, such as last winter, when much of it was frozen out), we put on the

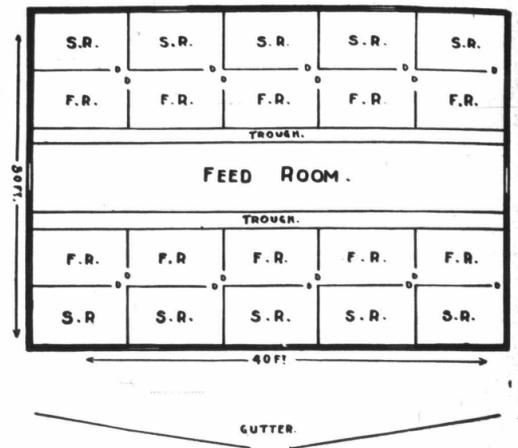
broad-share cultivator as soon after harvest as possible and work up the land, harrowing and cultivating it frequently, so as to destroy all weeds. Heretofore we have not ribbed our land in the fall, but it is the intention to do so this season. I believe by doing so the frost will pulverize the soil better, and we will be able to get to work on the land earlier in the spring. It is over twenty years since we abandoned the practice of plowing the land where roots and corn had been grown, but only of recent years that we have applied it to pea and other stubble, but the results have fully satisfied me that shallow cultivation, with the manure kept near the surface, is a great advantage over the old practice of deep plowing.

HY. GLENDINNING.  
Ontario Co., Ont.

### A Concrete Hog House.

To the Editor-FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—As a builder of concrete walls and floors, I have had a considerable experience planning and building a number of large barn basements and hog pens, among others a hog pen for Mr. John McAllister, Township of Elma, Perth Co., Ont., last season. There are a number of the same kind being built this season. The size of the building is 30x40 ft., walls 7½ ft. high and 8 in. thick, with drive-house above. For the construction of these walls I used 30 barrels of Thorold hydraulic cement and 25 yards of gravel, with as many small stones as could be laid in the center of walls. The cost of



building walls for a pen of this size will not exceed \$70, which I consider much cheaper than if built of any other material. There are seven windows, which are 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 4 ft. long, and four doors the full height of the walls, which are 3 ft. 6 in. in the clear between jambs. There is a door marked in every partition running lengthways of the pens, and also one running crossways of the pen, which divides the sleeping and feeding rooms. It will be noticed by the way the door is marked that when you open one it closes the other, so while cleaning the pens you can shut all your hogs in the sleeping rooms of the pen and come all the way through with your wheelbarrow and take the manure out and have no hogs to bother you. I have given about the proper grades to give your floor and also the gutter, which it is just as well not to have more than two inches deep, and from ten inches to one foot wide, with a graded slope to the back door, where the manure is taken from.

Welland Co., Ont.

M. A. WARE.

### Hungarian Grass and Millet for Summer Pasture.

While most farmers of Western Ontario have had to keep their horses in the stable during the nights of the past summer because of the parched pastures, the teams of the London Asylum farm have waded above the knees in verdant growth of luscious food. About June 20th a nine-acre field of very thin clover was plowed, cultivated and sowed with equal parts of Hungarian grass and Japanese millet seed—four bushels on the field. It came on well, and on July 24th fifteen working horses were turned into it during nights and Sundays. We saw both the horses and field on August 25th, and came to the conclusion that the farm manager, Mr. Murdock, conceived a happy thought when he decided to provide in this way for the drought which almost invariably comes at this season. The horses eat their fill in about an hour after being turned out, and are ready to lie down for the night. In the morning they came in full, requiring no hay, and they have done remarkably well. The crop continued to grow where it was eaten off, so that it would remain green and luxuriant as late in the season as the horses can be turned out.

We noticed that the horses of that institution are fed the year round with economy that is worthy of emulation. Their hay is cut and mixed with chopped oats, and soaked for 12 to 20 hours before feeding. During the idle season cut straw is mixed with the hay or less grain is mixed with the food. The horses relish their rations, and make the best use of them.

DAIRY.

Five Points in Creamery Buttermaking.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In taking up the first question of FLAVOR OR AROMA,

I would say that many claim that there is a difference between palate flavor and what is commonly called nose flavor or aroma. Butter that has a high, pleasant aroma will always have a good palate flavor. This rich nose flavor is always desired at home or abroad. There is something about butter of this kind that makes it appetizing, no matter how small the quantity of salt used or how light the shade of color. In our test shipments for the Government, to England, we found that the butter that graded the highest at home always ranked the highest in England. Now, in the making of butter of this quality, it is essential to have first-class milk and a skilled maker to manufacture it. I have seen gilt-edged butter made when quite a lot of sour milk had been used. Still, I do not advise the patron to do the ripening, or to prepare starters for the maker. A maker should have authority to accept or reject whatever milk is brought to the creamery. Milk that has any bad odors, due to obnoxious bacteria or other causes, will invariably show up at the weight can, and should be rejected. While a little sour milk will not do any harm in buttermaking, it is always safer for a maker to have a set rule and reject all milk that is not first-class. When first-class milk is taken in every day it is possible for the maker to produce a uniform article of butter that will score from 95 up.

We do not know just what effect feed has on flavor, but we do know that we can produce almost any obnoxious flavor by inoculating the milk with a certain kind of bacteria. Now, it is only reasonable to suppose that if we can produce the off-flavors in milk by inoculation, that, with the right fermentations, we can produce also the right flavors. Just what takes place in the ripening of cream we do not know thoroughly. The souring of cream is due to the breaking up of the milk sugar by the lactic acid species of bacteria and converting it into acid. Some forms of bacteria that are present in sweet milk are not found there after the cream has been ripened. The acid produced by the acid species seem to destroy them. Other obnoxious species are simply retarded in their growth by the acid species; hence we see the benefit of a starter. While the lactic species may not all be flavor-producing germs, the greater portion of them undoubtedly are. In well-ripened cream we find from about 92 to 96 per cent. of the germs to be of the lactic acid species; hence, if we use a good starter, we not only retard the growth of many obnoxious germs, but we aid in bringing about the desirable change in the ripening by adding a vast number of the right species of bacteria, which will give the desired flavor.

There are many ways of preparing a starter, and many kinds of starter used. I will mention one method used here at the College for preparing a starter. It may not be the best, but it has given excellent satisfaction here and through the State where it has been used. Sterilize, by steam, as many glass jars as are needed, and then take the samples from the very best milk you can find, using about a pint of milk for a sample. We endeavor to keep the samples at a temperature of about 70 until the milk sours and coagulates solid in the jar or bottle. When we find a sample that coagulates without any pinholes, and has a pleasant taste, we are sure that we have the right species of bacteria present to give the desired flavor. We then select as much milk as we want for a starter and, after separating the cream from it, we pasteurize the skim milk by heating it to 160 degrees and keeping it at this temperature for twenty minutes. We then cool down to 75 or 80 and add our best sample of milk, and endeavor to keep the temperature of the starter about 65 or 70 until it commences to coagulate, when it is then ready to use. We add about 20 per cent. of this starter to the cream. We pasteurize a new lot of skim milk each day and add a little of the old starter to it. By this method a starter can be carried on for a month or so at a time without selecting a new culture. Everything used in connection with starters should be sterilized thoroughly each day; also cloths that are used for covering cans that contain starters should be thoroughly boiled every few days to keep them in perfect condition. Great care should be taken during the warm summer weather not to keep the starter at too high a temperature, as there is just as much danger of getting a starter too sour as there is in getting cream too sour. If a starter does not get too sour, it seems to improve with age; that is, if a fresh lot of milk is pasteurized every day, and some of the old added to it. If the starter gets off in flavor, a new culture may be obtained the same as the first one was.

In ripening cream I would strongly advise using the alkali or acid test, especially when makers have not had much experience. For all purposes, I think ripening from .60 to .64 of 1 per cent. of acid gives the best results. If the butter is desired for exhibition purposes, the ripening may be carried to .70 of 1 per cent. When cream is ripened to this degree of acidity you are approaching the danger line where there is a chance of having sour butter. Good cream, when ready to churn, should have a smooth, granular appearance and a sharp, biting acid taste, but pleasant. I prefer a moderately high tempera-

ture for ripening—65 to 70 in summer, and 70 to 75 for the winter months. Low temperature, which means slow ripening, seems to be favorable to the growth of organisms that produce a bitter flavor in cream. It is well to hold the cream at the churning temperature from 1 to 2 hours before churning.

Last winter, when the writer attended the meeting of the Western Dairymen's Association in Canada, he had the pleasure of scoring, in connection with Prof. Robertson, a number of samples of butter. One of the samples there, which was made at Stratford, had that same high flavor which is common in June. This was a case where the right fermentation was present and the cream was ripened as it should be. If the maker of that small print had sent a tub of that same kind of butter to our big national convention, the chances are that he would have carried off the sweepstakes. Now, if it was possible for that creameryman to make that kind of butter in the winter months for a special occasion, it would be possible for him to make it every day, provided he could control his conditions.

In regard to

TEXTURE.

this term is not applied to butter very often, body and grain being more common terms in the West. Body, or grain, is principally under the control of the maker. Feed affects the body of the butter to a certain extent. In the winter, when cows are on dry feed, the composition of the fat changes some, there being more stearine present, which gives butter a high melting point; yet temperature will largely control the body or grain of butter.

PER CENT. OF MOISTURE.

Another important point comes up right here—the per cent. of water that butter should contain. It is a well-known fact that the Danish and Swedish butter contains much more water than the American butter; yet the Danish butter appears much drier. We had a number of samples of the best Danish and Swedish butter that could be procured in the English market analyzed at our school, and they all showed a higher per cent. of water than our own butter did. The Danes work their butter two or three times; yet I am satisfied that they do not give it as much working in the three workings as we do in one working. It has been the custom in the West, of late, to churn at 48 to 50 degrees and have the butter gather hard and firm. This is a great mistake, as butter of this kind will contain very little moisture, and possesses a hard, tallowy body, and will lack in flavor. I prefer to have cream churned at a high enough temperature so that the butter will gather a little soft and the granules will adhere nicely and be more needle-pointed in shape than round. In very thin cream butter will gather in little round, hard pebbles or granules, and the yield will be small, owing to the lack of moisture.

One washing is usually sufficient. The Danes, as a rule, do not wash their butter, yet it generally commands the highest price in the English market. Butter should not be too dry before applying the salt, as the moisture aids in dissolving the salt as well as the working does; hence, less working is required if the salt is applied at the right time. When butter is worked twice the result is usually more satisfactory. The first working should not occupy more than a minute or a minute and a half; just enough to nicely incorporate the salt. It should then be loosely put in a tub and placed for three or four hours in a room where the temperature was kept from 50 to 55 degrees, not being cold enough to chill and harden the butter on the outside, as butter kept at a moderate temperature will work better at the second working than if permitted to harden too much. The second working should continue until the butter becomes waxy, or when broken apart will appear stringy, like broken iron. Never work it until it becomes greasy, for at this stage it will not contain much water. At this stage of the process a maker can easily lose for his employer enough to cover his wages, by the decrease in yield, from the effects of overworking. It is cheaper to hire a skilled maker, at even \$100 per month, than an unskilled man at \$25.

There are some points about working butter which are difficult to describe on paper. Butter that contains 15 or 16 per cent. of water will come out of cold storage, after freezing, in a better condition than butter that contains 10 per cent. Hence, if the maker can work in an additional 5 per cent. of water, it is his privilege to do so, as long as all butter is sold on the same basis, regardless of per cent. of moisture. Good butter should have a good firm body, not brittle; that is, it should be in a condition that it will spread nicely. Sometimes it has the appearance of containing a lot of water, when in reality the per cent. is very small. This is quite common to butter that is overworked. It reminds me of a strawberry. If you pluck it from the vine it will have a very dry appearance, and at the same time contain a lot of water. If you crush it in the hand you will press out a lot of water, but the strawberry will appear much wetter than before it was crushed. It is the same way with butter; when the small globules of fat are gathered together into little pebbles that we call granules, and the butter is carefully handled at all stages, it will contain a lot of water without showing it. If, on the contrary, the butter is overworked and becomes greasy and mussy, it will contain very little moisture, and will also be deficient in flavor. Butter is not very often injured in grain or body after it leaves the worker. Moderately cold temperature

in workroom and water in which butter is washed are favorable to texture or good body.

KEEPING QUALITIES.

The keeping qualities of butter are mostly under the control of the maker. When the ripening of cream is carried too far butter will invariably go off flavor more quickly. Still, high flavor is not an indication that butter lacks keeping qualities. Two years ago the butter that took the sweepstakes at Iowa State Convention was made at our school. It possessed the extreme high bouquet flavor. A test was made of the keeping qualities of this tub, in connection with two others. The one, a pasteurized tub, was made at Albert Lee, Minnesota, and the other lot was one that carried off second prize, and was made in one of the Elgin creameries owned by Mr. Sand. The three lots were taken to Chicago and kept three months, when they were re-scored, without any perceptible change being noticed. Now, butter that will keep this long need not be a source of anxiety to the maker.

It has been said by Orin Douglass, of Boston, who is considered one of the best judges of butter in America and one of our most extensive dealers in butter, that butter never comes out of cold storage with a rich, high flavor unless it had it before it entered cold storage. As a rule, I do not think the keeping qualities of butter give the makers much concern. If butter is kept at a sufficiently low temperature it will usually reach the market in good condition.

THE PACKAGE.

As to finish and package, the Canadian butter box is the nicest that I have seen. Care should be taken to have the boxes clean and nice on the outside, and wrapped in burlap to preserve the nice appearance, as looks go a long way toward fixing the price. G. L. MCKAY, Instructor in Dairying, Iowa Agricultural College.

The Tring Show Butter Trials.

At the annual butter test and milking competitions at the Tring Show, England, August 10th, the 6-year-old Shorthorn cow, Buttercup, owned by Mr. A. Bonest, won the 1st prize for the largest quantity of milk, 61 lbs. 2 ozs., which yielded 2 lbs. 6 ozs. butter. The date of her last calf was July 9th, 1899. The 1st prize of £20 in the butter competition, and the English Jersey Cattle Society's gold medal, was won by Lord Braybrooke's Jersey cow, Sundew 4th, who gave 51 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 3 lbs. 6 ozs. butter. Her last calf was dropped May 24th, 1899. The butter test prizes in both classes were won by Jerseys, and as the yields are quite out of the common, we have taken a separate average of them.

AVERAGE OF THE PRIZEWINNING JERSEYS.

Table with 5 columns: No., Live weight, Days in milk, Butter, Butter ratio. Row 1: 8, 216 1/2, 116 1/2, 2 8 31-32, 16.00

The English Jersey Cattle Society's medals were won by the following cows:

Table with 5 columns: Live weight, Days in milk, Butter, Butter ratio. Rows include Gold medal, Lord Braybrooke's Sundew 4th (929, 77, 3 6 1/2, 15.10); Silver medal, Mr. H. Howard Vyse's Madeira 5th 1,000 (107, 2 1 1/2, 16.14); Bronze medal, Mr. J. R. Corbett's Em (861, 41, 3 4 1/2, 13.32)

Certificates of merit, given by the same Society to those Jerseys eligible for or entered in the Herd Book that reach a certain number of points (the object being to encourage the breeding of stock from good butter cattle), were awarded to thirty-two animals.

The following table gives the average of the butter yielded by the different breeds of cattle tested:

Table with 5 columns: No., Breed, Days in milk, Butter, Butter ratio. Rows include 45 Jerseys (102 29-45, 1 14 7-36, 12.43); 19 Shorthorns (60 7-19, 1 10 31-38, 33.34); 7 Cross-breeds (29 4-7, 1 9 19-28, 34.05); 1 Dutch (10, 1 8 1/2, 28.61)

Eastern Ontario Butter and Cheese Association.

The Board of Directors of the above organization met in the Farmers' Institute tent at the Toronto Exhibition, Sept. 5th; the President, Mr. D. Derbyshire, in the chair; Mr. R. G. Murphy, of Elgin, Ont., Secretary.

The town of Madoc made application for the next annual convention, offering free hall and \$200 towards expenses. On motion of Mr. John R. Dargavel, seconded by Mr. T. B. Carlaw, it was decided to hold the convention there, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 10th, 11th and 12th, 1900.

The matter of making arrangements for an exhibit of Eastern Ontario butter and cheese at the Paris Exposition was left with the President and Secretary to co-operate with Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner.

A serious discussion took place on the question of finances, and on motion of Mr. Dargavel, seconded by Mr. Eager, it was unanimously resolved that, whereas the usefulness of this association is much crippled for want of sufficient funds to pay the cheese and butter instructors of the association, this board deem it advisable that a committee consisting of President Derbyshire, Secretary Murphy, and P. R. Daley, Treasurer, be appointed to wait on the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, pressing claims for a larger grant. The present grant amounts to \$3,200; whereas it will require this season \$6,000 or \$7,000 to carry on the work of the association; so that the grant has to be supplemented privately to carry on work for the public benefit. Seven travelling instructors are employed, including one who gives his sole attention to the butter industry. The high standing of Eastern Ontario dairy products in the markets testifies to the valuable work done by the association.

On motion of Mr. L. L. Gallagher, seconded by Mr. Hy. Wade, Messrs. Jas. Whitton, T. B. Carlaw, T. E. Burnside, and Mr. Allan, M. P. P., were appointed a local committee, with power to add to their numbers, to make arrangements for the reception of the Eastern Convention at Madoc; and the President and Secretary were appointed to arrange for the speakers.

### Western Ontario Cheese and Butter Association.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the above body was held in the Toronto Exhibition offices, September 6th; President Harold Eagle, of Otterville, in the chair; Mr. Geo. Hately, Brantford, Secretary. Mr. Robt. M. Ballantyne reported that Stratford had granted \$200, and the free use of the new City Hall, with light and heat, for the annual convention. On motion, the invitation was accepted, convention to be held on Jan. 17, 18 and 19 next.

It was decided to ask the following to deliver addresses at the meeting: Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture; Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, United States; John Gould, Iowa; Mr. E. H. Farrington, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Wisconsin; Professor Robertson, Ottawa; Dr. Saunders, Director Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M. P. P., Woodstock; Mr. A. W. Campbell, Provincial Road Commissioner; Dr. W. G. Connell, Director Pathological Laboratory, Queen's University, Kingston; Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Prof. Dean and Miss Laura Rose, Ontario Agricultural College; Mr. D. Derbyshire, President Eastern Butter and Cheese Association; Prof. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.

It was also decided that, should the funds of the Association warrant it, a grant of \$100 be given the Butter and Cheese Makers' Association as a help to their prize list in connection with their annual exhibition.

## POULTRY.

### Feeding and Forcing Broilers.

**First week.**—For the first week you are limited to rolled oats, millet seed (which is a semi-green food) and cracked corn, run through a Wilson mill to make it fine enough, then sifted to save the meal, which, of course, is wasted by throwing it on the ground. We have kept milk before them all the time and have carefully washed the dishes twice a day, noon and night, as nothing gets any more filthy than do these dishes if left uncleaned, the fat of the milk, dirt and droppings all adding their mite to make it so, more especially as the chicks get older. Some think skimmed milk expensive to feed, but after trying it you will be convinced that the increased growth that comes from feeding it gives you a good profit on it, and this is what we should always think of when weighing the cost of food. The real question is, can I get enough quicker growth by using it and give me a profit on it? For feeding choice "fancy" chicks I have heard it contended that whole milk was cheap to feed. I have been able to buy all the skimmed milk I want for 5 cents a can, of 8½ quarts to a can, and have used as high as twenty-six cans a day for broilers and roasters. As we have put into each hover about one hundred chicks, we must see that the sand is carefully scraped off the top as often as necessary, probably twice the first week, which will be increased each week until about the third, then we commence to clean them regularly every morning. We run the wheelbarrow into the walk and lift the hover, which is hinged against the partition so it is easy to get at. We take a small dust pan, or, if you prefer, make a scraper by driving nails through a stick something like a rake, only close together. Then scrape or rake the top off, going quickly from one to another.

**Second week.**—For the first week we keep the board in the sides just forward of the hover, as stated before. Now the second week we will remove it and keep an eye on the chicks to see that they do not get lost and by staying away from the fire too long get chilled. For this week we will feed about the same, only, perhaps, it will be well to try them on a little mash made up of one-third corn-meal and two-thirds wheat bran, seasoned with salt and red pepper, just the same as though we were to eat it ourselves. Mix well and add boiling water. Don't put in enough to make it sloppy. Allow it to stand a short time, then feed. Not much will be eaten, but they will get so before the end of the week that they will look for it, as you feed your soft and hard grains alternately.

**Third week.**—The third week we always settle down to our regular routine, to be continued until about ready to market. During the second week we have cracked some wheat in our mill, so have had that for an extra dish and a change, giving corn as a last feed generally. A good many feed cut or pin-head oatmeal to little chicks. This we have found to be a trifle pasty or gummy, and have dropped it, as more will get stuck up around the vent when this is fed than when not.

There is one thing that is absolutely imperative—that is, to get your chicks out on the ground. If it is bright and warm put them out for a few minutes when a week old. Don't let them stand "humped" up and shiver, but make them hustle around by driving or feeding a handful of millet seed. After the second week they must go out every day unless it storms, no matter if it is zero weather. After you have tried it you will see how essential it is, for you will not keep them on their legs under such high feed in any other way.

As we enter upon the duties of the third week we will now get our routine started and will see the chicks push along for the next five weeks, at which time we hope to see two-pound birds ready for the market, and get sight of the returns for our labor. The first thing in the morning is a feed of hard grain; then comes a feed of chopped raw potatoes. As the chopping knife and tray were too slow, we got an Enterprise mince-meat chopper, had a new disk made with larger holes, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and ran the potatoes through that, catching in a pan the first and last to come out, as it is nothing but water. The other is the pulp.

Now take their food dish and give each pen all they will eat. A little later we throw in a little cabbage, cut in strips, which they will seize and chase each other around for until it is all eaten.

This constitutes all the green food they have, except once in a while we may substitute onions in place of cabbage. We have gotten our mash made for the day, and as 9 o'clock has come we will give our first feed of it for the day, only feeding what they will eat quickly. We feed on tin plates about fourteen inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch deep, with a wide fold at the top. These can be readily cleaned preparatory to another feed by scraping with the feeding shovel, which is a small shovel about four inches across, made of heavy sheet iron and a white iron handle. We have a pan to put the leavings in, if any. They go into the swill for the pigs. At 11 o'clock another mash, then the dishes are picked up, taken into the kitchen or cook room and washed.

Again at 1 and 3 o'clock we feed the mash, and if we have used good judgment we have had a hungry mob each feeding. If we have been liberal, we find they have left something each time and are not ready for their food. When this is so, just scant them until they clean up each time and do it quickly, taking care you have enough for all. You will find the number of plates will have to be increased as the chicks increase in size, in order that each may have a chance. At 5 o'clock, or before dark, throw down a liberal feed of cracked corn. For water fountains we have adopted galvanized iron ones, holding nearly two quarts, and shaped on top to keep the youngsters from roosting on them. This we find to be very satisfactory, as the chicks cannot put their feet in it.

We follow this bill of fare for about four weeks. As we have crowded the chicks pretty well, by putting one hundred in a pen, we must take extra precautions against filth. At about four weeks of age a day's droppings are considerable on the floor of the pen, so the floor is now raked over each day and the collections wheeled out. For this we must use a loop-toothed rake.

**Finishing period.**—To come back to the six or eight weeks old chicks: We must now think of finishing them off. We examine them, weigh a few, calculate how much flesh can be made on them in about ten days, for as broilers, Boston has no use for anything over four pounds to the pair. We have fed so much bran that as we lay back the feathers on the breast we say, "They ought to have more color." How can we get it? We cast about for a way to get this. We know corn will do it, but we lose time if we drop off from soft feed to hard. The chicks won't grow as fast, and we must turn them off as soon as possible to get the most profit from them. So we put into the mash all the cotton-seed meal we can stir in and not make it "salvy" or "pudding," as we call it. With a little treacle added we have accomplished the result.

We now have a fine yellow skin if we have not foolishly chosen a blue-blooded carcass, but any yellow-legged variety will succumb to the treatment. I would caution you against trying to feed this for too long a time, say more than two weeks, as the chicks will get cloyed by it and you cannot hold their flesh, to say nothing of making any, unless you can keep their appetites "up to the clip." This being such a high feed, it seems to become nauseous to them. One would find it difficult to keep them on their legs if it were fed from the first. We have now "forced" the birds for eight weeks and have obtained what we set out for, viz.: Two-pound broilers at eight weeks.

**The best breed.**—This has been successfully accomplished on our farm here, with White Wyandottes. We have not done quite so well with any other variety. As I stated in my preceding article, they will stand on their legs when Plymouth Rocks would be rolling on their sides with the same food. We put up two pens of 110 each, and at eight weeks they weighed two pounds each, and a portion two and one-quarter pounds each, under this system of feeding and almost the same treatment. By continuing the regular food we have made five and five-eighths pound roasters at fifteen weeks old.

**One thing more before closing:** If you ship your poultry to market alive, and it travels twenty to thirty miles on the railroad, feed the night before, not too heavy, but some, as the birds will empty themselves in the night and on the journey. Give them all the water they will drink before they start on their funeral ride. You will thus save a portion of your shrinkage, to nobody's injury, but to their gain, I believe, as you help retain the juiciness of the flesh. The summing up of the discussion is, breed, feed, and care. Let us not disdain to use the breed because it may be bred to "fancy points," as the fancy has given us our best and most practical varieties, and the nearer a typical bird we have of almost any breed, the better carcass we have.—Arthur G. Duston, Marlboro, Mass., in "Artificial Incubating and Brooding."

### Ontario Poultry Association.

At the Toronto Exhibition, on Thursday, September 7th, the Board of Directors of the Ontario Poultry Association met, with the President, Mr. J. R. Stratton, M. P. P., Peterboro, in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas A. Browne, London, Secretary of the Association, tendering his resignation. The Board decided to ask him to retain the position, and passed a motion that the resignation be not accepted.

Mr. Browne has since the meeting informed the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that as the present year is more than half gone he will consent to serve for the balance of the term, but not afterwards, as he is now Postmaster of London.

It was decided that for the future the prizes at the Exhibition for poultry be increased to \$3, \$2, \$1, and 50 cents, respectively, wherever there were twelve entries or over in a class. The present judges, Messrs. Butterfield, Smith, Jarvis, and Johnston, were appointed for 1900. A grant of \$100 was passed to the Peterboro Poultry Association to assist in defraying the expenses of the Association's exhibition in that city in January next.

The appointment of a superintendent for the exhibition was left in the hands of the President and Mr. Trew, the President of the Peterboro Association, and the local committee.

### Marketing Eggs.

Now that the price of eggs is advancing, we are apt to forget our home market. In trying to make a large export showing, we must not do so at the expense of our tables. If the people of towns and cities can afford to pay for our eggs, not only our price, but wages to egg-gatherers, profit to the shipper, the express or freight, and also a profit to the retail dealer, getting them after they are perhaps weeks or months old, surely we as farmers can afford the first cost, and by consuming a fair quantity, lessen the number exported, thus increasing the price. The profit comes to us in more ways than one. There is scarcely to be found a more wholesome and more nourishing food. When we try to make money by selling all the eggs, we are really wasting, for we must eat, and we purchase more expensive and inferior food to take their place. There are so many ways of cooking eggs, though some are not digestible, that we can always have variety. Then, instead of selling eggs to buy groceries and meats, let us try eating more of them and importing fewer unwholesome food stuffs. Let me suggest a plain that is seldom adopted. If some member of the family needs a lunch or desires a stimulating cup of tea in the early morning, late at night or between meals, instead of cookies or pie with tea, try a simple glass of eggnog without any alcoholic stimulant. It will prove a wholesome, easily-digested food that will furnish real strength, not an imitation. It is wholesome in any form, and I suppose everyone knows how to make it. A few days ago I saw a seven-year-old boy make up a very tempting glass. He separated the yolk and white of an egg and beat them separately, and thoroughly sweetened the yolk to taste, added a cup of rich milk (part cream is also good), and lastly, stirred in the foaming white. If the flavor is objectionable, a little pure fruit syrup may be added. Anyone troubled with dyspepsia will find this a soothing, perfect food, when any ordinary meal would mean torture. I feel sure very many more eggs can be used to advantage on the farms, not necessarily cooked in cakes.

But as the people in towns and cities in Canada must have eggs as food and in certain manufactures, and as last year England imported \$20,000,000 worth of eggs, we must try to not only supply the demand, but supply it with good fresh eggs. Were I a purchaser, I would not want stained, dirty bad-flavored nor stale eggs; therefore, I judge that other people know a good thing also, and if we send to market eggs which are not in first-class condition it seems reasonable to suppose they will go to either pelt politicians, or, if not sufficiently bad for that, to some of the manufacturers, the tanners, the photographers, the manufacturers of patent foods, liquors, biscuits, or of printed cottons; and where an inferior egg will do, we cannot expect a superior price will be paid; and though our egg man or merchant gives us the same for dirty eggs as for clean, we should be sufficiently far-sighted to realize that anything we do individually to keep up the quality will really mean an enhanced price at a later date. If we wish to help supply the British market we should endeavor to sell eggs with a strong brown shell. As water seeks its own level, so, I suppose, will the eggs we sell find the market for which they are most suited. GYRA.

### Ontario Experimental Union.

At a meeting of the Board of Control of the Experimental Union, held during the Toronto Fair (Mr. H. R. Koss, of Gilead, Ont., in the chair; Mr. C. A. Zavitz, secretary), it was decided to hold the annual convention at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on December 6th, 7th and 8th, at the same time as the Guelph Fat Stock Show, thus securing advantage of better railway rates. The occasion will be made specially interesting as a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Agricultural College.

### Death of Patrick Breen.

A well-known figure of the Toronto cattle market has passed away. Mr. Patrick Breen, better known as "Pat, the shipper," met his death on Monday, August 28th, by falling from a train near Whitby, Ont. No man was better known on the ocean boats, having crossed from Montreal to Liverpool one hundred and seventy-eight times. The deceased was a genial, open-hearted, typical Irishman of the best sort. He was born in the County of Carlow, 58 years ago, and lived with his father, the late John Breen, of Vaughan Township, who was well-known and loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had also a sister, Mrs. Wood, with whom he lived, at 600 Pope Avenue. He was buried in St. Michael Cemetery, Yonge street, on August 31st.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Grading Fruits.

BY JOHN B. PETTIT, LINCOLN CO., ONT.

It is not an uncommon thing to see men exercise every precaution to produce an excellent sample of fruit. At planting time they select the finest plot of ground for their orchard or vineyard; every care is taken in the planting of the stock; the trees and vines are kept properly pruned and thoroughly cultivated; the soil is enriched by the use of manures and fertilizers; and finally, when the fruit appears, the proper course is pursued to fight fungi and insect pests, and the fruit is brought to the harvesting stage. Then it is that many blunder and make a mistake that means, in large plantations, a loss of hundreds of dollars, simply because he has not learned the sorting and grading end of his business.

Ideal grading has, as yet, been scarcely thought of in this country. And yet it must be an important branch of the labor of the successful orchardist of the future if the highest remuneration is expected for the products brought to maturity. At the present time a great amount of the fruit produced in this country must of necessity be handled by commission merchants. It is also a fact that if high returns are not at all times received from them, they are, by some shippers, branded as rogues. The truth is, much of the fault lies with the latter. It must be remembered that a retailer, buying of a commission merchant, pays according to the smallest and poorest specimens in the package, and not according to the largest and best. The majority of shippers in forwarding fruit look upon the largest samples as the ones that should rule the price, and when they find that their fruit has sold at the lowest quotation of the commissioner, instead of the highest, no language is strong enough with which to denounce him.

Every retail dealer in any town or city has three classes of customers: Those buyers that will accept nothing but the finest and largest of any kind of fruit, no matter what the price may be; then those who want a good article, but are not so particular about the size being large, as long as the flavor is good; then those who will accept anything, no matter what size, color or shape, as long as it goes by the name of fruit. These three classes must be catered to. How does the retailer go about it? He simply goes to the commissioner, and if he cannot find the three grades he desires in separate packages, he buys a lot of mixed grades, setting his price by the poorest specimens. These are taken to his shop, his clerks sort them up into the grades desired; the lowest grade is sold so as to make something on them, and on the other grades he makes big profits. Who is the gainer? You say he spends his time at grading. True, but he spent very little time, and got mighty big pay for it. The shipper should have the most of this profit instead of the dealer. Again, suppose the retailer could have secured the fruit he desired already graded. Then the ungraded would run chances of not being sold at all, or standing until late in the day, and then being knocked down at any price. It is quite evident that grading fruit is profitable, but what grades shall be made? It appears to me that these grades must, to give satisfaction, eventually be settled by an act of Parliament.

The trade to-day has recognized brands such as "XXX," "A No. 1," "No. 2," etc., but it is often found that the "No. 2" fruit of one packer is equal to the "A No. 1" of another. Thus a buyer never knows just what he is going to receive when he purchases "No. 1" or "No. 2" fruit. The question is asked, "How can we remedy this state of affairs?" There is nothing that could be accomplished more easily if the proper means are provided. For such fruits as apples, pears, peaches and plums there are patented fruit graders on the market. These machines do their work rapidly and in a most perfect manner. The sieves work on the same principle as those of a fanning mill, and any brand, such as 1, 2, 2½, 3 or 3½ inch diameter grade, may be quickly prepared. It is easily understood that if the law compelled every shipper to have "No. 1" grade apples measure 3 inches in diameter, or "XXX" 4 inches, there would be little disappointment to buyers in the future, for they would then know exactly what they were getting as the grade ordered. Then, the law should also demand that every barrel or package of fruit have the grade and the packer's name branded upon it.

In trying to sell any kind of fruit without a sample, one is, as a rule, asked, "What size is your fruit?" Now, if this fruit were graded properly to a legal standard, the question could be easily and truthfully answered. Instead of saying, "Oh, it is very fine," one could say, "I can supply you with 50 barrels of Spies 3 inches in diameter," or "100 baskets of Crawfords 2½ inches in diameter," and the buyer's curiosity as to the sample he would get for "very fine" would be at once dispelled. What satisfaction this would guarantee to all concerned. The buyer would have no chance of asking for a rebate on the price, intimating that the sample was not up to his expectation. It is the same in all lines of business. What one man looks upon as "fine," another would consider but "fair," and what one packer would put in as "No. 1" many would brand "No. 2"; but with a legal standard there would be no chance for dissatisfaction.

Those specimens of fruits that are wormy or disfigured with fungus spots, while some of them may be of the largest size, should not be put in the same cases with the perfect fruit. They should be packed by themselves, and, although marked with the proper brand as to size, some note could be made of their inferiority.

It is impossible to make these different grades by eyesight and without the use of a grading machine. It seems to be natural for man to err, and he would not be grading at a pile of fruit long before the small samples would begin to appear much larger, the culls would be dropping in with the high grade, and a worm hole or scab spot would evade detection entirely. This, of course, would not be the fault of the grader, but some mystic charm would steal over the fruit.

It is also a necessity to grade grapes, as well as other fruits, if we expect to get the most possible out of them financially. Retailers have to supply their customers with grapes for dessert, grapes for canning, and grapes for wine. For the former, grapes of a splendid sample, large berries, and large, compact clusters, are desired. Such a sample shows up well on any wealthy man's table. For canning it does not make so much difference about the size and cluster and berry, so long as the fruit is well ripened and clean. And for wine—well, it seems to make little difference what condition the fruit is in, so long as it is grapes; large, small, half-ripened, mildewed and frosted are all used for this purpose. But imagine all these grades of grapes being packed in the same baskets. And still, such is the manner in which hundreds of tons are disposed of annually.

We have not alluded to the point of dishonest grading. Such work as putting the largest and clean specimens on top of the package, and using any kind of mixture to fill up the remainder, is but the work of a rogue, and any fruit-grower practicing the same will soon be detected. Such men should be liable to severe punishment by law, and every offence should be dealt with.

When orchardists awake to the fact that grading is as important as cultivation, then will they be able to supply the market with fruit in the manner required. By so doing they will increase the demand, the dealers will be much better satisfied, and the grower's remuneration greatly augmented.

Areas, not Acres.

In an article in last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, page 490, on the San José Scale, referring to the report of Dr. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist for Illinois, on the efforts made to control the insect, the type represented that his map shows thirty acres of infestation, whereas thirty *areas* was intended.

Report of the San Jose Scale Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON THE SAN JOSE SCALE — REMEDY RECOMMENDED.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Prof. Mills, of Guelph; Prof. Dearnsey, of London, and W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, the Commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the ravages of the San José scale and the efficacy of the means adopted for stamping it out, have made a final report.

The Commissioners examined witnesses at fifteen points in the counties of Lincoln, Welland, Wentworth, Elgin, Kent, and Essex, and in company with Prof. Webster, State Entomologist of Ohio, visited the Catawba Island infestation in that State. The evidence of 168 witnesses was taken on oath. Nearly all of these were fruit-growers or nurserymen, and many of them had more or less experience with the scale. The report recites the history of the Catawba Island infestation, where, after the cutting out of the center of the area, the results of the potash-whale-oil soap treatment of the surrounding orchards had been so satisfactory and successful that affected trees had been so invigorated that they are now regarded the best in the orchard. Besides cleaning up and fertilizing the trees, the treatment is said to prevent the destructive leaf-curl in peach orchards.

The largest known infestations are in Niagara township in Lincoln and Harwich township in Kent. There are smaller infestations at Kingsville, Winona, Burlington, and Chatham, and 91 other places where from one to a few infested trees have been discovered. Affected trees in the small infestations have been destroyed. The Inspectors estimate that to eradicate the scale from the present known areas of infestation by cutting and burning it would be necessary to destroy 156,200 trees.

The Commissioners doubt the possibility of exterminating the scale by the destruction of the trees on the present method, owing to the difficulty of thoroughly examining trees and the large expenditure of money such destruction would involve.

They found the great majority of those whose orchards are infested or in immediate danger of infestation strongly opposed to the enforcement of the Act on present lines. Three reasons are given, viz.: inadequate compensation for trees; ignoring owners as to variety, condition or value of trees destroyed; and the futility of the attempt to exterminate the scale by this method. Some owners claim that they should be given the

option of killing the scale by treatment before the tree is cut down.

The report characterizes the scale as a most dangerous pest, but suggests that the reports of its destructiveness in more southern latitudes may have caused our people to overestimate the danger from it in Ontario. It testifies to the fidelity of the Head Inspector, but adds that some of his assistants have not had sufficient training to qualify them to distinguish the pernicious from the comparatively harmless species of scale insects, and blames some of them for not being more regardful of the feelings of the owners in such matters as the method of marking suspected trees. The Commissioners recommend that the work of inspection be continued in a modified way; that none but certified and approved men be employed; that the Inspector be authorized to destroy at once all shrubs and trees which show signs of serious injury from the scale or have their trunks and principal branches incrustated therewith; badly infested trees and shrubs of unprofitable varieties, or in an unhealthy condition, even though they may not be very much injured by the scale; single infested branches or limbs on trees which appear to be otherwise free from infection; that all infested trees and shrubs, except the above, and all exposed trees, be treated according to the most approved method; that large discretionary powers be given to the Inspector in dealing with isolated infestations in districts which are otherwise free, or supposed to be free, from the scale. This work should be done by the Government, but the owner of the trees should pay for the material and board the men and horses during the time of treatment. Owners of trees not so badly infested should be required to treat them by a prescribed method once a week, at least, from the time of notice till the 15th of October. Owners of trees should be paid one-quarter of their value without discount, the fruit on the tree to be regarded as part of its value. The method of valuation should be modified, so that the owner may be represented in some way. The fumigation of nursery stock should be done under official supervision, and nurserymen required to attach to every parcel of stock sold a certificate of fumigation.

The suggestions of the Commissioners are: That the utmost care be taken to prevent the scale from spreading.

That valuable trees be not destroyed when it may seem possible to save them without serious risk of infesting neighboring orchards.

That the owners of orchards, especially those who are directly interested by infestation or exposure, be enlisted as far as possible by and with the official workers in the work to exterminate the scale.

That a brief circular of instruction in regard to the most important facts in the life-history of scale insects, and of the San José scale in particular, and the approved methods of treatment, be prepared at once, and sent to every orchardist in the infested areas.

That a plan, something like that submitted herewith, be adopted, to encourage every owner of an orchard in the Province to make a careful inspection of his orchard next winter, with a view to discover whether or not there is any San José scale in it.

The Culture of Rhubarb or Pieplant.

BY S. A. BEDFORD, SUPT. BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

As the most favorable time for setting out this useful vegetable is during the autumn months, a few suggestions at this time may prove of benefit. Rhubarb is propagated either from division of the roots or from seed. Only such long-established varieties as the Victoria can be depended upon to come true from seed, but seedlings from this excellent kind vary little from the parent plant.

**Varieties.**—Twenty-three varieties are growing on the Experimental Farm. These vary greatly in size, color, and flavor, but the three most promising are *Victoria*, with long stalks, reddish-green in color, medium size to large, shape slightly concave, flavor excellent; *Tottle's Improved*, with stalks long, reddish-green, size large to very large, shape decidedly concave, flavor good, the most productive variety tried here; *Strawberry*, with stalks medium length, quite red in color and tender, less productive than the two first mentioned, but by many preferred for household purposes.

The seeds should be sown quite shallow in beds in early spring in rich soil. They will make good large plants, suitable for setting out in permanent location by fall. The only enemy to the seedlings is a small fly similar to the turnip fly. Applications of soot or ashes are said to check the ravages of this pest. Roots of established plants can be dug up, then divided with a sharp spade, care being taken that a crown or an eye is attached to each piece of root, otherwise it will not grow. All diseased roots should be rejected, and only healthy, vigorous ones used.

**Planting.**—Select a rich, moist soil convenient to the dwelling; if summer-fallowed or in hoed crop the previous year, so much the better. Set the roots four feet apart each way, and sufficiently deep to leave the crown just level with the surface of the ground. Pack the soil solidly around each root, and cover all the bed before winter with six inches of well-rotted stable manure. In the western part of Manitoba it is found that placing manure in contact with the roots tends to dry out the soil, and the plant fails to start growth. A

much better plan is to place the manure on the surface in the fall, and work it in with the soil during the spring. It then acts as a mulch and helps to retain the moisture and keep down the weeds, besides enriching the soil.

**After-treatment.**—Vigorous roots can be obtained only when a fair share of leaves are allowed to mature each season. They should be pulled only sparingly during the first year, and at no time should the plants be kept completely shorn of their leaves. For this reason a liberal planting should be made for each household. As the ripening of seed tends to reduce the vigor of the plants, the blossom stalks should be pulled off as soon as noticed; but if seed is desired, a portion of the plot can be reserved for that purpose, and the plants allowed to rest for the following year. The only disease of this plant coming under my notice here is a species of rust. This is much more common on some varieties than others, Victoria being very subject to it on the Experimental Farm. The disease usually starts on low land, and its ravages are marked by the leaves turning red and parting readily from the root. On examination the root is found to be more or less decayed, and the plant gradually dies. Some years the disease spreads rapidly, and many in this neighborhood have lost all their plants from this cause. One of the best remedies tried on the Farm has been Bordeaux mixture (bluestone, 4 pounds; fresh lime, 4 pounds; dissolved in 40 gallons of water). This is sprinkled liberally over the plants in the early fall.

**Summary.**—Plant in the fall; plant liberally; give plenty of room; manure freely, but only on the surface; do not pull too closely; keep free of weeds; do not allow seed to form; and fight disease with Bordeaux mixture.

NOTE.

A small distribution of Victoria seedling rhubarb roots will be sent out from the Experimental Farm on application this fall, and a large quantity of seed of the three above-mentioned varieties has been saved, which will be available for distribution during the coming winter.

S. A. BEDFORD, Supt.

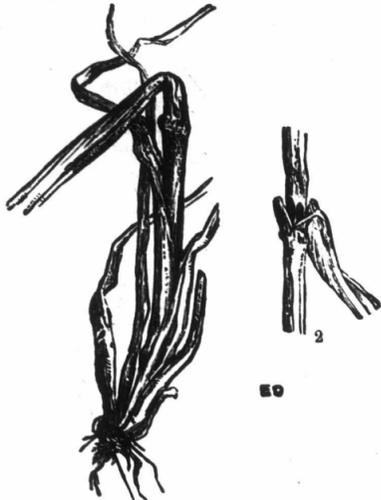
Exp. Farm, Brandon.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The Hessian Fly.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, F. R. S. C., DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST.

During the past season rather extensive injury has been wrought by that old-time enemy of the wheat-grower, the Hessian fly. From Western Ontario comes intelligence of the worst attack upon fall wheat, and the question is asked by some farmers whether it would not be well to discontinue altogether for a season the cultivation of fall



Hessian Fly: attacked wheat stems; 1, elbowed down; 2 showing "flax seeds."

wheat. The most serious injury and the attack of by far the greatest importance as pointing to future possibilities of loss from the Hessian fly is reported from the Province of Manitoba, by Mr. George H. Greig, the Manitoba editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Inquiries and specimens have been received from almost all parts of the Province, and from as far west as Moose Jaw in the Territories. Correspondents estimate the loss at between 5 and 20 per cent. This, of course, is all in spring wheat, as in the West no grain is sown in the autumn.

The life-history of the Hessian fly is well known. The effects of the injurious work of the maggots on fall wheat can be recognized in the spring of the year by one or more dead shoots or whole plants in wheat fields. Upon examining these plants the characteristic pupa-cases, which resemble closely small elongated flax seeds, may be found in the crowns of the injured plants. Sometimes three or four specimens will occur beneath the leaf-sheaths of a single shoot. The flies from this brood emerge in the spring and lay their eggs upon the leaves of the shooting grain, and later, as at the present time in Manitoba, the same flax-seedlike pupa-cases described above and shown at Fig. 2 may be found above,

as a rule, the first or second, but occasionally higher, joints of the stems of barley, rye, and wheat, where they lie between the base of the leaf-sheath and the stem, somewhat sunk in the tissues, so as to give the appearance of being actually inside the stem. During their growth the maggots have lived at the expense of the wheat plant, sucking the sap, so that the stems are weakened and frequently fall down, bending over just above the point of attack. This is well shown at figure 1, and the presence of this insect will probably be recognized by many Manitoba farmers who may have overlooked the presence of this enemy in their crop. In Manitoba, it is most probably the case that there is only one brood of the Hessian fly in the year, the winter being passed in the "flax seed" condition, for the most part in the stubble, but also to some extent in the straw which was harvested. Further south than Manitoba there are two distinct broods. The perfect insect, a tiny blackish gnat, not expanding more than a quarter of an inch from tip to tip of its wings, appears in May and lays its eggs, which produce the summer stem-attacking brood. In Manitoba, the flies from this brood do not emerge until the following spring, but in Ontario they appear in August and until about the middle of September, and the females lay their minute scarlet eggs upon the inside crease of the leaves of early-sown fall wheat. The young maggots upon hatching work their way down to the axils of the leaves, where the injury to the plant is done. Most of these maggots become full-grown before winter sets in, and assume the "flax seed" condition.

**Remedies.**—1. Late sowing.—With regard to fall wheat, the postponement of seeding until after the third week in September delayed the appearance of the young plants above the ground until all the egg-laying flies of the second brood are dead. In cases where fall wheat has been sown in August, and is already well up, it will be well this year, in such localities as the Hessian fly is known to have been present, to feed off the young grain with sheep. In this way many of the eggs, it is claimed, are eaten with the leaves of the wheat. Care must be taken that the fields are not cropped too closely or too late in the season.

2. Burning refuse.—Many of the "flax seeds" of the summer brood are carried with the straw, and at threshing are dislodged and thrown down beneath the machine, among the rubbish, or are left in the straw. All screenings and dust should therefore be destroyed carefully, and all straw should be either used during the winter or burnt before spring.

3. Fertilizers.—When it is known that a young crop of fall wheat has been injured by the Hessian fly, it is a good plan to apply the following spring a light dressing of some quick-acting special fertilizer to invigorate the plants.

4. Treatment of stubble.—As the Hessian fly is undoubtedly restricted in Manitoba to the summer straw-attacking brood, the remedy is simple, and, if persisted in, I cannot think that the Hessian fly need ever become a serious menace to Western wheat-growers. The insects passing the winter for the most part in the stubble and not appearing until the following spring, when there are growing wheat plants for the females to lay their eggs upon, if the stubble be burnt over or plowed down in autumn and the straw fed to stock or burnt at any time before the flies emerge in the spring, this dire enemy of the wheat-grower should be easily controlled.

It was to be expected, as stated in my last annual report (Exp. Farm Report, 1898, p. 174), that at no very distant date we might have trouble from the Hessian in our Western wheat fields, for Prof. Luggar has recorded that in the Red River valley, in Minnesota, where the conditions are similar to those of a large part of Manitoba, a large area of that State was infested in 1896, the damage in some places amounting to more than 25 per cent., and that on an average the farmers lost from 5 to 10 per cent. of their entire wheat crop.

Fairs of 1899.

CANADA.

Southern, Brantford.....	Sept. 16 to 21.
Lennox, Napanee.....	" 18 " 19.
Stephen and Osborne, Exeter.....	" 18 " 19.
Peterboro Central, Peterboro.....	" 18 " 20.
West Middlesex Union, Strathroy.....	" 18 " 20.
Northern, Walkerton.....	" 19 " 20.
Turnberry, Wingham.....	" 19 " 20.
Huron Central, Clinton.....	" 19 " 20.
Turnberry, Wingham.....	" 19 " 20.
North Victoria, Victoria Road.....	" 19 " 20.
Listowel, Listowel.....	" 19 " 20.
Prescott, Prescott.....	" 19 " 21.
Central, Guelph.....	" 19 " 21.
North York, Newmarket.....	" 19 " 21.
Great Northern, Collingwood.....	" 19 " 22.
Scugog, Port Perry.....	" 20 " 22.
East Elgin, Aylmer, Ont.....	" 21 " 22.
Bruce North, Port Elgin.....	" 21 " 22.
North Oxford, Woodstock.....	" 21 " 23.
Central, Lindsay.....	" 21 " 23.
Streetsville, Streetsville.....	" 22 " 23.
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, N. S.....	" 23 " 30.
North Brant, Paris.....	" 25 " 26.
Elma, Atwood.....	" 26 " 27.
Center Bruce, Paisley.....	" 26 " 27.
Haldimand County, Cayuga.....	" 26 " 27.
West Williams and Parkhill.....	" 26 " 27.
Haldimand County, Cayuga.....	" 26 " 27.

Peel County, Brampton.....	Sept. 26 to 27.
Grey South, Durham.....	" 26 " 27.
Waterloo North, Berlin.....	" 26 " 27.
Central, Peterborough.....	" 26 " 28.
North Simcoe, Stayner.....	" 26 " 28.
Northwestern, Goderich.....	" 26 " 28.
Peninsular, Chatham.....	" 26 " 28.
North Lanark, Almonte.....	" 26 " 28.
Southwold and Dunwich, Shedden.....	" 26 " 28.
Esquesing, Georgetown.....	" 26 " 28.
Center Wellington, Fergus.....	" 27 " 28.
Ontario and Durham, Whitby.....	" 27 " 28.
South Renfrew, Renfrew.....	" 28 " 29.
South Waterloo, Galt.....	" 28 " 29.
York Tp. and Weston.....	" 28 " 29.
North Perth, Stratford.....	Oct. 3 to 4.
Arran Tara, Tara.....	" 3 " 4.
South Oxford and Dereham.....	" 3 " 4.
British Columbia, New Westminster.....	" 3 " 6.
Six Nations, Ohsweken.....	" 4 " 6.
East York, Markham.....	" 4 " 6.
North Renfrew, Beachburg.....	" 5 " 6.
South Norwich, Otterville.....	" 6 " 7.
"World's" Fair, Rockton.....	" 10 " 11.
Burford, Burford.....	" 11 " 12.
Caledonia.....	" 12 " 13.
Orford, Highgate.....	" 13 " 14.
Norfolk Union, Simcoe.....	" 17 " 19.

UNITED STATES.

Inter-State, Trenton, N. J.....	Sept. 25 " 29.
Michigan State, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	" 25 " 30.
Illinois State, Springfield, Ill.....	" 25 " 30.
St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 2 " 7.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

EPILEPSY IN DOG.

WM. T., Norfolk Co., Ont.:—"I have a valuable pug dog, subject to bad spells for the last three years. When the fits come on he seems to get stiff first in one leg and then the other. He staggers and sprawls right out, with his head turned up. When he is getting better he cannot walk straight, water runs out of his mouth. He is fed on cake, meat, milk, etc. Will you be kind enough to tell me, through your valuable paper, the cause and remedy?"

[Epileptic fits generally come on when the dog is at exercise or play. If carefully observed, it will be noticed that the pace becomes slow and it looks distressed. It then falls, the limbs become rigid, quivering or violently convulsed; it foams saliva at the mouth, champs the jaws, and may bite its tongue severely, causing blood to flow. Its eyes protrude or the lids are closed; the eyeballs rolling spasmodically. The fit may pass off in five minutes or may last ten, sometimes causing the death of the animal. It is of importance at the present time to distinguish this disease from rabies, as the popular idea of mad dog foaming at the mouth, falling in fits, also biting anyone touching them during convulsions, is exactly realized in this disease, whilst the symptoms of rabies do not usually present themselves in this form. Without inspection it is difficult to assign a cause. It may be hereditary or in consequence of degenerative changes in the walls of the cerebral blood vessels of the brain and spinal cord. There is no doubt that a predisposing cause is constipation, the animal being too fat. Treatment: During the paroxysms the animal should be seized by the leg and held on its back and sponged with cold water; afterwards well rubbed dry. Strict attention to the bowels, a dose of cathartic medicine suitable for the dog, and a course of tonic medicine may be given—quarter-grain doses of bromide of potassium once a day.]

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

LUXATION OF PATELLA.

C. M. GRAHAM, Peterboro Co., Ont.:—"We have a two-year-old colt that at times has a stiffness in the hind leg, so that when it attempts to walk it has to drag the leg behind it. It can't back out of the stall. After it is this way for a while it will spring back into its place with a slight crack, and be all right again."

[The colts stifle is out at such times. Tie colt in stall, put collar on, and tie foot slightly forward of natural position, and blister the stifle well with the following oil on third and each succeeding third day: Powd. cantharides, 1½ drams; biniodide of mercury, 1 dram; lard, 1 ounce; well mixed and thoroughly rubbed in.]

GROWTHS ON CATTLE.

PETITCODIAC:—"Two stray yearlings, covered with warts, have been running with my cattle for five weeks, and now the latter have come out with smooth, round lumps, some of them about half the size of a hen's egg—black on outside, and red and angry at roots. They appear to be in the skin. Cattle are thin, but look well otherwise."

[The growths you mention are called epithelial tumors, and do not interfere with the animal's health, unless existing in great numbers or interfering with mastication. While not considered of a contagious character, it is better to be on the safe side and isolate the affected animals. The treatment consists in removing with a knife or by torsion, and applying to the raw surface a little butter of antimony with a feather, once daily for three or four applications. J. HUGO REED, V. S. Ontario Agricultural College.]

PROBABLY ACTINOMYCOSIS ("LUMP JAW"). V. A. MCK., Selden, Man.:—"I have an eight-year-old cow that has a swelling on left side of the jaw, below the eye. It breaks now and again, and discharges thick matter. She is healthy in other respects."

[Your description of the case points to the above disease. Treatment: Give iodide of potassium, one dram, morning and night, in food or drench, for two weeks; then discontinue treatment for one week, and repeat, if necessary. If you prefer Fleming's or Mitchells' lump-jaw cure, you can obtain either from or through your druggist.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

LAME CATTLE, AND SWELLING IN CALF'S THROAT.

SUBSCRIBER, Headingley, Man.:—"1. Would you kindly prescribe for lameness in cattle. The ankles become very swollen, heated, and the animals lose rapidly in flesh, 2. I have a calf with a swelling in its throat which prevents its drinking, though it is able to suck a cow all right. Please prescribe."

[1. Cattle grazing on marshy pasture land are, from the irritation caused by continuous exposure to wet, frequently affected in the manner you have mentioned. Treatment: Remove the cause, and apply the following lotion twice daily to the affected parts: Acetate of lead, one ounce; tincture of arnica, four ounces; tincture of opium, two ounces; water, one pint.

2. Your description of this case is not sufficiently explicit to warrant a decided opinion as to its true nature. Apply, externally, over the lump, tincture of iodine, double strength, every alternate day until the skin becomes quite sore. Leave off for one week, and repeat if necessary.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

BRUISED WITHERS.

B. E. J., Huntingdon Co., P. Q.:—"I have a brood mare eight years old; about 1,400 pounds. Foaled last May. We feed this mare and foal a little grain once a day. On September 8th, when she came up for her morning ration (being out on grass) I noticed a swelling on her withers, immediately behind where the collar would sit when in work. The swelling is about the thickness of a man's hand when open. To me it has the appearance of what is commonly termed fistula. The trouble can only be of a few days' standing. Know of no cause. Has not been working this summer. General health and condition good. Does not appear to have much pain or soreness, nor interfere with the action of the head when feeding. I clipped the hair with scissors, and applied the balsam blister, hoping to scatter and prevent puss gathering."

[The mare has bruised her withers, probably by rolling. Bathe freely with the following three or four times daily until the swelling subsides: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, and sugar of lead, of each one ounce; soft water, two quarts; well shaken. If puss forms apply hot bran or cow manure poultices constantly to encourage it to break. Have it opened as soon as a soft spot forms. Keep parts clean with hot water, and dress three times daily with equal parts spirits turpentine and cotton-seed oil; well shaken.]

ALSIKE POISONING—GREEN CORN FOR HORSES.

J. F. H., Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"Would you be kind enough to let me know, through your valuable paper, what to do with a colt that has been pasturing on alsike and has his legs poisoned. They are all swollen, and have started to break out in sores. 2. Would it poison cows also that are pasturing on it? 3. Is ensilage corn, when cut green, good feed for horses that are working?"

[From what little experience the writer has had with alsike poisoning, we are inclined to believe that the parts will come all right soon after the cause has been removed by taking the horses out of that pasture. To the swollen parts apply warm water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of soda to each quart, and when dry apply carbolized olive oil freely (carbolic acid, three drams; olive oil, one pint). Give internally a teaspoonful each of soda and saltpetre twice daily in the feed.

2. We have never seen or heard of it injuring cattle.

3. A small proportion of green corn (about one-third), cut along with hay, oat sheaves, or fed with wheat chaff, is beneficial to working horses that are getting no other green food. It keeps the blood cool, and their legs and skin in good condition.]

INDIGESTION.

SUBSCRIBER, McGregor, Man.:—"I have a horse, seven years old, which is continually relaxed, but not sufficiently to call scoured. Dung is more like a cow's. Sometimes will lie down in stable, and behaves as though he had colic, but doesn't do much rolling, and will get up again in a few moments. Has done same a few times on the plow. He eats well and rests at nights. I have been feeding him oats, bran, and wheat. Thought the wheat was the trouble, so tried straight oats—a gallon at a meal—with good clean oat straw, and let him on the grass every night for about two hours. This gave no relief. The dung was as usual. He now seems to be losing flesh, and is apparently weaker. Spoke to vet. about him. He seemed to think little of it, and said it might possibly be his diet, or, even, he might have a worm. Simply advised me to change his diet and feed him hay. He said it wouldn't be indigestion, as that would come on at intervals, and not be continuous. As he gets no

better, would you kindly advise me what to do with him?"

[Your horse is suffering from a form of indigestion, probably caused by worms or other internal parasites. Prepare for physic by feeding exclusively on bran-mash diet for twenty hours, and then administer the following ball: Barbadoes aloes, five drams; calomel, one dram; santonin, one dram; ginger, two drams; treacle, a sufficient quantity. Restrict the diet to bran mash until physic has ceased to operate. Follow up by giving, morning and evening, in food, for ten days: Sulphate of copper, half dram; arsenious acid, four grains; gentian, two drams.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

RED WATER IN COW.

J. WILSON, B. C.:—"Will you please tell me if the flesh of a cow that has red water is fit to eat, and if there is any cure for it after it gets to an advanced stage?"

[The disease known as red water in cattle is rarely met with in this country, and is due to the animals being pastured upon rich, marshy pastures where there is absence of drainage. The liver is the seat of the disease; therefore, an animal in the advanced stage of the disease would be unfit for food, as the system is loaded with poisonous matter which should be, and is not, expelled. It is also incurable in the advanced stage, where the liver substance has been disorganized, but may be helped in the earlier stages by removing the animals to upland or drained pastures, where the grass is less succulent. Purgatives, iron tonics, and potassium chlorate in two-dram doses also assists in restoration, but removal to other pastures will do more than medicine.]

Miscellaneous.

AILING HEIFER—ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

A SUBSCRIBER, Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I have a very fine Ayrshire heifer, dropped her calf April 19th. Her udder was feverish and badly swollen or caked. I cared for her as best I could, and she seemed to get well; she also milks well. Whenever she lies out of doors at night when wet her teats will lump up a little, and she will go off her feed and will shrink in her milk one-half for two days. Then she will come back to her natural flow. She will repeat this every time she lies out upon a wet night. What is the cause, and what the remedy? 2. I have a fine Durham heifer calf that cribs or gnaws her stall and does not thrive well, but seems smart. What is the cause and remedy? 3. How far do apple-tree roots run out from trunk of tree? I cultivate my trees well and manure, from say about three feet from trunk outward, quite liberally. Is this too close or too far from tree? My apple trees are all doing well, except what I put out one year ago last May; also my plum trees that I put out one year ago are doing very badly. Four or five are entirely dead."

[1. Give the cow a purge of 1 1/2 lbs. Epsom salts, and ginger, 1/2 oz., dissolved in 1 quart hot water, and when cooled give in a drench. Feed sparingly for a few days previous to and following the purge, after which give one of the following powders in feed each night and morning, and do not allow exposure or cold drinks in large quantities until her udder circulation becomes better established, as the vessels in that organ are incapable of performing the work properly, a matter which nature only can remedy: Potassium iodide, 1/2 oz.; pot. nitrate, 2 oz.; powdered nux vomica, 1/2 oz.; powdered digitalis, 2 drams. Mix well and divide into 12 powders.

2. The probability is that the heifer is kept confined so that she cannot get earthy matter, which her system requires. Occasionally cows are noticed to gnaw bones, leather and other materials, from a craving of this sort, which also indicates acidity of the stomach. In such cases the writer has invariably found a remedy in mixing wood ashes with the salt, one part of the former to two of the latter. A teaspoonful of baking soda in a little bran, twice or three times daily, will also counteract the extreme acidity of the stomach.

3. The roots of apple trees extend about as far from the trunk as do the branches. With trees of bearing age there should be no harm come of cultivating and manuring within three feet of the trunk. With young trees the surface may be cultivated within a foot; in fact, no weeds or grass should be allowed to grow beneath trees of any age, except too rapid wood growth is taking place and the trees are not bearing. Regarding the young trees that are not doing well, it may be that they come from an unhealthy nursery, or the land in which they are growing may need draining. We would suggest that a coat of wood ashes be applied and the trees be regularly sprayed with insecticides and fungicides at the proper seasons. It is not well to cultivate an orchard later in the season than August 1st, as was pointed out by Prof. Sears in July 15th issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]

TREATING GRAPES FOR WINTER.

PETITCODIAC, N. B.:—"How should grapevines be treated for winter?"

[When grapes are covered in winter, as would probably be necessary in Petitcodiac, it is advisable to adopt a system of pruning that would permit of the canes being bent easily. Before next winter your correspondent should cut off the growth of the present year to within two buds of the old canes. If his old canes are thick and rigid it would be advisable for him to leave a few of the new

canes coming from the root. Before permanent frost sets in the canes should be bent down and covered with enough soil to hold them in place. It is difficult to advise how to prune vines for winter without knowing what system of training has been adopted. On application to the Central Experimental Farm a report will be sent, giving fuller particulars and different methods of training.

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist. Central Experimental Farm.]

PEAR-LEAF BLISTER-MITE.

C. M. G., Peterboro, writes:—"What is wrong with these pear leaves? They were quite red this spring, but seemed to have recovered. They are now turning black. It is a healthy tree, in a cultivated orchard, and was well loaded last year, but has only a few pears on it this season?"

[Your pear tree is suffering from a severe attack of the pear-leaf blister-mite (Phytoptus piri). This is an extremely minute creature, only just perceptible with the naked eye, and then only when one knows what to look for. The presence of these mites is undoubtedly the cause of your trees falling off in fruit. When a pear tree is affected, reddish spots, irregular in shape, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, appear upon the young leaves early in spring, and as the summer progresses they turn to corky, blisterlike galls, with a very small hole in the center through which large numbers of extremely small elongated mites issue and attack fresh parts of the leaf. On account of these mites being almost invisible, and working out of sight in the flattened, blisterlike galls between the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves, this injury is seldom recognized by fruit-growers at first as due to the attacks of an insect, and is frequently thought to be and treated as a fungous disease. A strong magnifying glass, however, will soon dispel this impression.

Remedies.—The remedies which have given the best results are such as aim at the destruction of the mites during the winter. Kerosene emulsion and the California "lime-sulphur-and-salt" mixture are those most highly spoken of. In view of late experiments on the San José scale, spraying infested trees with whale-oil soap (1 pound), powdered sulphur (2 ounces), and water (2 gallons), late in the winter, just before the buds burst, would be equally effective and less troublesome to manufacture. The efficacy of these remedies is due to the fact that the mites desert their galls on the leaves before these latter fall, and hide themselves away under the scales of the winter buds. When the buds begin to swell in spring the scales open, and the mites are thus exposed to the action of any insecticidal mixture sprayed over the trees.

J. FLETCHER, Dominion Entomologist.]

CROSS FOR GENERAL PURPOSE CATTLE—SEEDING FOR PASTURE IN FALL.

SUBSCRIBER, Montreal:—"1. Give me your opinion on the best cattle to cross for producing a grade for the average farmer, when butter, milk and beef is combined in one.

"2. What do you think of a Guernsey bull to cross with ordinary grade cattle of an Ayrshire strain?"

"3. Is fall a good time to seed new ground (or cleared bush) for pasture, and what seed would you recommend, and how late could it be sown? An answer from you or a subscriber will oblige."

[1. We presume "Subscriber" refers to the most desirable breed of bull to use on a herd of average farm cows. From our observation and knowledge of different breeds, we consider no mistake would be made, considering the combined objects "Subscriber" desires to obtain, in using a dairy-bred Shorthorn, especially if the cows are notoriously large. Next choice would probably be an Ayrshire of a strong type and from a heavy-milking family.

2. We have not seen enough of such Guernsey grades to speak with authority upon their merits, but the cross referred to should be valuable in proportion to the dairy excellence of the ancestry and the bull's physical constitution. With such a cross we would not expect to get general purpose farm cattle, but with judicious selection a good dairy herd should be built up. However, as a rule, it is considered better to adhere to the dairy breed the blood of which already dominates the herd. Greater uniformity of type will thus be secured. Different breeds vary in their peculiarities, and if you have a good Ayrshire foundation and desire to perpetuate dairy qualities why not seek further improvement in the same direction?

3. We find good farmers seeding with timothy in autumn in all districts where fall wheat is grown, and some are commencing to sow clovers at the same season. We would suggest for the district of Montreal that timothy and a sprinkling of June grass should be sown in September or early October, and red and white clover be sown next spring during the thawing days and freezing nights.]

SUN SCALD—BORERS—HEAVED BY FROST.

SUBSCRIBER, Elgin Co., Ont.:—"My apple trees began to die this spring, and noticed three more affected the other day. They commence to raise out of the ground and then the bark commences to peel off up the side. The south side is affected the first year and the other sidediesthenextsummer. The trees affected are Spies and Pippins; seems to be working right through the row. Soil is a sandy clay. Don't plow it, nor spray the trees. The trees have been planted about twenty-one years. Allow all kinds of fowl and pigs to run in. Is the fruit on side not affected good to use? Had a tree

two years ago die the same. On examining, I found little red bugs under dead bark. On the side not affected the bark looks all right.

[It is rather difficult to diagnose correctly a case of this kind without seeing the trees. It may be that the trouble is due to the unusual severity of last winter, which destroyed so many fruit trees in that section of the country, or it may be either "sun scald" or borers. For the former there is no remedy, but it may be prevented by shading the trunks in winter from the strong sun by setting up a board on the south side or tying cornstalks to the trunks of the trees. If the trouble is caused by borers, they should be searched for under the dead bark, and may be destroyed by probing into the burrows with a stout wire. To prevent borers from injuring the trees, the trunks should be washed about the beginning of June with the following mixture: One pound of hard soap or one quart of soft soap in two gallons of water, heated to boiling, and one pint crude carbolic acid added. This may be put on with a scrubbing brush.

H. L. HUTT, Prof. of Horticulture. Ontario Agricultural College.

The trouble with those trees is probably heaving by frost, and bursting of the bark in spring. In localities where the snowfall is light and the soil is exposed to the severe frosts of winter, apple trees are sometimes killed by the roots being heaved by frost. Bursting of the bark is caused by a warm spell in early spring starting the sap, and then a sudden fall in temperature following causes the damage. The remedy is to mulch heavily around the trees in the fall as far out as the branches extend, to protect the roots from frost, and protect the trunk of the tree from the sun in early spring by means of two pieces of board nailed together like a trough. The bugs found under the bark had nothing to do with the trouble, but simply found it a convenient hiding place. Yes, the fruit would be all right for use. To grow the varieties of apples mentioned as being affected, most successfully, they should be top grafted on some hardy stock, such as Tallman Sweet. This will apply to any part of the Province. Simcoe Co. Ont. G. C. CASTON.]

WELL-RIPENED GRAIN FOR SEED.

"SUBSCRIBER" asks whether or not experiments have been conducted to ascertain the advantage or otherwise of allowing wheat that is to be used for seed to become thoroughly ripened before being harvested?

[At the Ontario Agricultural College, for four years in succession, five plots of each of two varieties of winter wheat have been sown on the same date in the autumn of the year. In the summer following in each year the grain was cut at five different times, there being one week between each two cuttings. The first cutting each year, therefore, took place when the grain was quite green, and the last cutting when the grain was dead ripe. In the average results of these tests, made with two varieties in each of the past four years, it is found that the heaviest weight per measured bushel and the largest yields of grain and straw per acre were produced from the last cutting, or, in other words, from the wheat which became very ripe before it was harvested.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Experimentalist.]

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

Hauling Out the Big Wheat Crop.

Anticipating the big wheat crop of 1899 in Manitoba and the Northwest, the C. P. R. made arrangements for rolling stock with a capacity of some two hundred thousand bushels greater than last season. Last season the company used something like 4,500 box cars in carrying east the grain crop. This season they have added to their equipment for this purpose two thousand new thirty-ton cars, which were constructed in the car shops at Perth during the past summer. These cars have a capacity of something like one thousand bushels of grain each. Of this complement of 6,500 cars which it is proposed to use in moving this year's crop, some 5,500 empty cars have already been transferred to the western division of the road, and are ready for immediate use. The locomotive power for this additional rolling stock will be taken from the other divisions of the road, with the exception of a few new locomotives, which have been built in anticipation of the extraordinarily large traffic expected in handling the crop this season. The rate from Winnipeg to Fort William has been reduced from 18 to 14 cents per hundred.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

Table with columns for live stock types (Beef cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.) and prices for different periods (Extreme prices now, Two weeks ago, 1898, 1897).

It will be noticed that the top price on cattle is crawling upward. People who think Indiana don't make good cattle ought to have seen the 28 head of 1,434-lb. Aberdeen-Angus

cattle which sold at \$6.85. They were fed by John McFall, at his farm, five miles from Terre Haute, Ind. They were two-year-olds, and were on feed 370 days. They were fed shell corn on the best grass this past summer, with a feed of bran every second day. Buyers and sellers nearly all agreed that they were the best cattle that have been here this year. It was the highest price paid for cattle since Christmas, 1892, and the highest price in September since 1894. One funny feature of the sale was the fact that the cattle sold to New York buyers, who will slaughter them for the Gothamites, where the newspapers have been raising such a sensational row about the price of beef being so high.

Good serviceable young pure-bred bulls are selling at \$125 to \$500 per head, against \$75 to \$150 for the same kinds about two years ago. Four years ago prices for cattle were so discouragingly low that many breeders who had not previously become bankrupt went into their herds and castrated pure-bred registered bulls and spayed their heifers by the wholesale, as they could not get enough margin over beef cattle prices to justify them in holding on to their breeding cattle. Many a good and careful breeder had to give up the struggle, and when at last the shortage in cattle began to be felt and times began to improve, there were but few breeders and not many with the large herds to take advantage of the advance in the price of pure-bred breeding cattle of at least 150 per cent.

The breeders of Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Galloways are not a bit terrified by the advance in the price of steaks, roasts, etc.

The hog market is too high for packers to make any money at Board of Trade quotations for hog products, but more and more of the hog products are being marketed fresh by means of the refrigerator car, and when capital is turned over so much oftener than under the old packing method it is easy to say that smaller profits might make more money in the aggregate.

The sheep are selling pretty well again, but there are no strictly choice muttons or lambs coming at present.

Toronto Markets.

The market has ruled very ragged, from the large supplies two weeks ago. Until to-day very little business of importance has been transacted.

The quality of cattle, generally speaking, was very poor; the stock shows the scarcity of feed and a general unthrifty appearance. Too many cattle are offered unfinished, which are hard to sell. The business done is very small and prices easier.

A number of Buffalo cattlemen were on the market: Mr. Girth, City Treasurer; Mr. Lewis Knowlde, of Customs Department; and also Mr. Whaley, of the firm of Royce & Whaley, Commission Agents, Buffalo Stock Yards.

Export Cattle.—Trade in export cattle very quiet; prices were firm for all good quality, while quotations for medium cattle were lower. Choice loads of export cattle at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt. Medium and light were selling at \$4.25 to \$4.60. The bulk of export cattle sold at \$4.65 to \$4.80 per cwt.

Mr. Wm. Leveck bought 100 cattle, exporters, at \$4.90 per cwt. Mr. H. Dean bought 75 cattle at \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to best exporters, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. Loads of good butchers' cattle sold at from \$3.50 to \$3.85 heifers, steers and cows, or, as they are termed, mixed loads. Mr. Alex. Leveck bought 27 butchers' cattle at \$4.20 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Bulls.—Heavy export bulls sold at \$1.12 to \$1.40 per cwt. Light export bulls at \$3.00 per cwt.

Stockers.—Deliveries of stockers light the price inclined to be easy. The bulk sold at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. for heifers; medium to good and choice steers sold up to \$3.40 per cwt.

Feeders.—Good heavy steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. weight sold at \$3.40 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Sheep.—Delivered free; prices steady on all good quality; 900 on offer. The bulk sold at \$3.60 per cwt. Bucks sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.00. Mr. A. Kerr sold 25 sheep at \$3.75 per cwt.

Lambs.—A good supply on hand; prices firm and steady, at \$4.00 to \$4.40 per cwt. or at from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per head.

Cates.—Very few on offer; good calves wanted; prices steady at from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per head.

Milk Cows.—A large number of poor cows on offer, for which there is no demand. Prices very easy at from \$15.00 to \$40.00 the latter for very choice milkers.

Hogs.—The supply limited; prices again show a tendency to decline. Only choice hogs, 160 lbs. to 200 lbs., off cars, not watered or fed, fetched \$4.75. Thick-fat and light sold at \$4.50 per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at \$4.60 per cwt. A few cheese-factory hogs are being forced on the market unfit, owing to the failure of the milk supply; most of them are thin and not wanted; they were the right kind, but too light; many did not turn the scale at 120 lbs. Essex and Kent corn-fed hogs worth about \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. We are inclined to the opinion that hogs have not reached bottom price yet; we anticipate in the next two weeks a further reduction of 25c. per cwt.

Mr. Jos. Russell, Mount Forest, sold 113 hogs, unculled, at \$4.70 per bushel.

Grain Markets.—Wheat firmer; 800 bushels sold at 70c. to 71c. per bushel. Red wheat—69c. to 70c. per bushel.

Barley.—Steady, at from 39c. to 42c. per bushel.

Oats.—Firmer, at from 30c. to 33c. per bushel; 300 bushels on offer.

Hay.—An unprecedented quantity of hay came in and deposited on the market; very little sold. Sold at from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton. Baled hay in car lots, \$8.00 to \$8.25 per ton.

Straw.—One load only sold at \$7.50 per ton. Baled straw, car lots, at \$4.00 per ton.

Dressed Hogs.—A slight recovery took place in dressed hogs; choice butchers' weights in farmers' loads bring \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Eggs.—There is a large supply coming, but the demand here is limited and surplus stocks are being put in cold storage. In the ordinary way sales were made at 12c.; some select lots sold for 14c. per dozen.

Butter.—The delivery light; local demand good; all gilt-edge stock in active demand. Strictly choice, 16c. to 17c. per lb.; small dairy prices, 16c. to 18c. per lb. Creamery 19c. to 21c.; in pounds, 22c. to 23c. per lb.

Cheese.—The cheese market continues very strong; prices since the beginning of last week have been carried to a higher level than has been known for a long time. Consumption in England has kept well up with supply; between 7,000 and 8,000 boxes were sold for Montreal at 11c., which is a gain of 2c. over a week ago, and a very large export demand is reported. Mr. Derbyshire says that the shipment of cheese from Canada this year already exceeded last year's shipments by nearly 2,000,000 pounds.

Sept. 11, 1899.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Sept. 11.—Cattle supplies are short, and with cooler weather made is firmer. United States cattle, 61d.; Canadian, 73d.; sheep, 61d. No Argentine cattle or sheep.

A Trotting Bull.

A correspondent writes: "Mr. Wm. Leveck purchased on the Toronto market a bull warranted quiet to drive in harness. To prove the contention, he was hitched to a light spring wagon and trotted at about six miles per hour. The next question asked was who is there that can shoe a bull? The last one I saw was at Ballinloe Fair, Ireland, in the year 1874.

Live Stock Exports.

R. Bickerdike, of the Montreal Live Stock Exchange, reports for the week ending August 30th: 2,766 cattle and 2,414 sheep exported to Great Britain; and for the week ending Sept. 6th, 3,416 cattle and 4,315 sheep.

Toronto Industrial Prize List.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 Wm Hendrie, Hamilton (Verastile); 2 Wm Reed p. Geo Pepper agt, Toronto (Phaeton). Stallion, four years old and upwards, best calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses—1 Geo Robinson, Richmond Hill (Monotony); 2 Quinn Bros, Brampton (Wiley Buckles). Stallion, three years old—1 W W Worthington, Toronto (Confederacy). Stallion, two years old—1 Wm Hendrie (The Provost); 2 N Dymont, Barrie (Matlock); 3 R Courtenay, Toronto (King Joshua). Yearling colt, entire—1 Wm Hendrie (Kendal Water); 2 Wm Hendrie (Swordfish); 3 Thos Webster, Brampton (Court K). Stallion, any age—1 Wm Hendrie (The Provost). Filly, three years old—1 Wm Hendrie (Butter Scotch); 2 Geo Pepper, Toronto (Curfew Bell). Filly, two years old—1 Wm Hendrie (Barley Sugar); 2 Dr A Smith, Toronto (Haggis); 3 Wm Hendrie (Miss Elwood). Yearling filly or gelding—1 Wm Hendrie (Maple Sugar); 2 Wm Hendrie (Flicker); 3 N Dymont (Cleopatra). Brood mare, with foal by her side—1 Robt Davies, Toronto (Thistle); 2 N Dymont (Hands Off); 3 R P Wilson, Sheridan (Baneletta). Foal of 1898—1 Wm Hendrie; 2 R P Wilson, Wickham; 3 Wm Hendrie. Best mare—1 R Davies (Thistle).

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years old and upward, not less than 15 hands—1 John Macpherson, Carluke (Terror Wilkes); 2 Th Hassard, Millbrook (Bani); 3 J P Rossiter, Colgan (George Hamilton); 4 Thos Maddaford, Whitby (Stanton Wilkes). Stallion, three years old—1 E M Crawford, Brampton (Goldwatch). Stallion, two years old—1 A McDougald, Milton (Star Wilkes); 2 Thos Welch, Toronto (Golden Star); 3 W. Smith, Woodbridge (Billy Hill); 4 J C Dietrich, Galt (Samrock). Yearling colt, entire—1 C B Fuller, Altona (Blucher); 2 Jas White, Leaside Junction (Sandy); 3 A Clancey, Scarborough (Alton); 4 W A Smith (Charcoal Wilkes). Stallion, any age—1 J Macpherson (Terror Wilkes). Gelding or filly, three years old—1 T McClure, Brampton (Skip); 2 J J Burns, Toronto (Excellence); 3 J Bushnell, Mt Horeb (Fred Carver); 4 J C Dietrich. Gelding or filly, two years old—1 Wm Keyworth, Galt (Netty Brink); 2 Dr M H Aiken, Burnhamthorpe (Harry A); 3 W. Smith, Claude (Frank); 4 J Watson, Listowel (Lizzie Wilkes). Yearling gelding or filly—1 J C Dietrich (Killarney); 2 Thos Maddaford, Whitby (Minnie Stanton); 3 J Shook, Horning's Mills (Valentine Jim); 4 Ed Taylor, Todmorden (Mildred). Brood mare, with foal by her side—1 L Martin, Binbrook (Queen Scott); 2 Wm Doherty, Ellesmere (Daisy); 3 S Campbell, Toronto (Minnie Bell); 4 J C Dietrich, Galt. Foal of 1898—1 L Martin, Binbrook; 2 John Palmer, Richmond Hill (Laurin); 3 W D. Smith, Scarborough (Alton); 4 S Campbell, Toronto (Maud). Pair matched horses, geldings or mares, in harness, 16 hands and under and over 15 1/2 hands—1 J C Dietrich (Klondyke and Dawson); 2 W R McBryen, Toronto (Phil and Clifford); 3 J A Fuller, Altona (Harry A and Fred). Pair matched horses, geldings or mares, in harness, 15 1/2 hands and under—1 E A Armstrong, Bedford Park; 2 J C Dietrich (Frank and Levey); 3 G Moore, Rothsay (Minnie and Queen); 4 J Watson, Listowel (Prince and May). Single horse, gelding or mare, in harness, 16 hands and under and over 15 1/2 hands—1 Geo Barron, Toronto (Sir Oliver M); 2 S Dunn, Toronto; 3 F Maher, Toronto; 4 J Zegman, Toronto (Minnie). Single horse, gelding or mare, in harness, 15 1/2 hands and under—1 J W Dunn; 2 A Jarvis, Boyne (Stella); 3 J C Dietrich; 4 F E Hill, Barrie (Sam Hill). Mare, any age—Thos McClure, Brampton (Skip).

STANDARD-BREDS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 A T Mackie, Pembroke (Hanley Chimes); 2 J W Hill, Port Rowan. Stallion, three years old—1 J A Childs, Eglington (Haltowner). Yearling colt, entire—1 J C Dietrich (Brick Land); 2 R Lennox, Toronto (Sir Altoner). Stallion, any age—1 A T Mackie, Pembroke (Hanley Chimes). Gelding or filly, three years old—1 R Davies (Jingle Bell); 2 S J Cole, Woodstock (Woodstock Queen). Gelding or filly, two years old—1 R Davies (Belle of Chester); 2 Hugh Smith, Claude (Ingleden). Yearling gelding or filly—1 S J Cole (Minnie Stirland); 2 J H Childs (Bell Hermit); 3 A F Hillock, Brampton (Lou H). Brood mare, with foal of same breed by her side—1 Robt Davies (Prairie Bell); 2 Milton Strong, Willowdale (Flute); 3 A F Hillock, Brampton (Elma Snell). Foal of 1898—1 M Strong; (No 2nd given); 3 R Davies. Single horse, gelding or mare, in harness—G H Briggs, Toronto (Edna Brigg). Best mare, any age—R Davies (Belle of Chester).

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 W C Brown, Meadowdale (Prince George); 2 Jas Erskine, Goring (Prince Arthur); 3 J Longfellow, Crampton (Stamford Bridge Swell); 4 John Rodgers, Jr, Emrie (Gen Watson). Stallion, three years old—1 J B Pool, Dundas (Goofinder); 2 R Lennox, Toronto (Sir Altoner); 3 Jas Shockey, Lord Land; 4 Jno Warrilow, Owen Sound (Imperial Prince Arthur). Yearling colt, entire—1 A Hewson, Grahamsville (Pat); 2 J C Dietrich, Galt (Toronto). Stallion, any age—1 W C Brown (Prince George). Pair of matched horses, mares or geldings, not less than 16 hands high—1 Yeager & Curzon, Simcoe; 2 Chas Head, Guelph; 3 E B Clancy, Toronto; 4 Crow & Murray, Toronto (Wallace and Bruce). Pair matched horses, not less than 15 1/2 hands and under—1 Crow & Murray (Lord Wellington and Lord Roberts); 2 McCartney & McCartney (Thamesford Nip and Tuck); 3 Yeager & Curzon (Queen S); 4 W C Brown; 5 A Hewson (David Harum). Single horse, gelding or mare, not less than 16 hands high—1 R C S Kaulbach, Lunenburg, N S (Hector); 2 R H White, Toronto (Eagle); 3 C Head; 4 Quinn Bros. Single horse, gelding or mare, in harness, 15 1/2 and under—1 Crow & Murray (Dewdrop); 2 J Ross Robertson, Toronto (Goldenrod) 3 Dr A D Smith, Mitchell (Minnie); 4 W H Smith. Best mare any age—J Lawson (Gold Buckles).

PONIES.—Stallion, 13 1/2 hands and under—1 S R Beck, South Cayuga; 2 S Holland, Toronto (Nigger). Pony in single harness, 11 hands and under—1 J Garrett, Toronto (Oliver); 2 J Park, Toronto (Billy); 3 W R Lewis, Toronto (Corbett). Pony in single harness, over 11 hands and up to 12 hands—1 G V Foster, Toronto (Puss); 2 H Mills, Toronto (Little Wonder); 3 A J Anderson, Toronto (Billy G). Pair of ponies in harness, 12 hands and under—T S Hill, Toronto (Pet and Kit). Pony in harness, over 12 and up to 13 1/2 hands—1 J Kent, Toronto (Diamond); 2 J Harrison, Brampton (Dot); 3 H Robinson, Toronto (Victoria). Pair of ponies in harness, over 12 hands and up to 13 1/2—1 F E Fleury, Toronto (Rosebud and Kilwick); 2 W H Smith, Toronto; 3 H J Darroch, Palmerston (Toney and Fannie). Pony in single harness, over 13 1/2 hands, up to 14—1 L Meredith, London; 2 W R McBryen, Toronto (Spin); 3 A F Hillock, Brampton. Pony running race, for ponies 13 1/2 hands and under, half-mile heats, best 2 in 3—1 H J [Viola] (Fannie); 2 H J Darroch (Tony); 3 J E Verral, Toronto (Viola). Running race for ponies 12 1/2 hands and under, half-mile heats, best 2 in 3—1 J Sercombe, Toronto (Pony); 2 J Brady, Toronto (Frank); 3 T W Woolnough, Toronto (Midget). Pony trotting race, in harness in pony cart, 12 hands and under, driven by boy under 15 years old—1 J Park, Toronto (Billy); 2 J Davidson, Toronto (Lucy); 3 P McConvey, Toronto (Little Frank). Pony trotting race, to harness in any kind of cart, over 12 hands and under 13 1/2 hands, half-mile heats, best 2 in 3—1 J E Verral (Little Cricket); 2 J E Verral (Little Wasp); 3 S Holland, Toronto (Nigger). (Continued on page 531.)

We call attention to the advertisement in this issue of the Clydesdale stallion, Sargano, owned by the Arran, Saugen & Bruce Co. Breeders' Association. This horse is one of the big, good ones, well come, and a valuable foal-getter. He won his prizes in Scotland, and while he has been frequently shown in Ontario, he has never been beaten. Since a large number of his daughters in his district are at breeding age, he will be sold to make room for another horse. Read the advertisement and write the secretary, Dugald Smith, Port Elgin.



AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE.

EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS COLONEL CLAY.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

(Continued from page 493.)

Charles was compelled to admit it. The prisoner went on to the David Granton incident. "When you offered to amalgamate with Lord Craig-Killachie," he asked, "had you or had you not heard that a gold-bearing reef ran straight from your concession into Lord Craig-Killachie's, and that his portion of the reef was by far the larger and more important?"

Charles wriggled again, and our counsel interposed; but Rhadamanth was adamant. Charles had to allow it. And so, too, with the incident of the Slump in Golconda. Unwillingly, shamefacedly, by torturing steps, Charles was compelled to confess that he had sold out Golconda—he, the Chairman of the company, after repeated declarations to shareholders and others that he would do no such thing—because he thought Professor Schleiermacher had made diamonds worthless. He had endeavored to save himself by ruining his company. Charles tried to brazen it out with remarks to the effect that business was business. "And fraud is fraud," Rhadamanth added, in his pungent way.

"A man must protect himself," Charles burst out. "At the expense of those who have put their trust in his honor and integrity," the judge commented coldly. After four mortal hours of it, all to the same effect, my respected brother-in-law left the witness-box at last, wiping his brow and biting his lip, with the very air of a culprit. His character had received a most serious blow. While he stood in the witness-box all the world had felt it was he who was the accused and Colonel Clay who was the prosecutor. He was convicted on his own evidence of having tried to induce the supposed David Granton to sell his father's interests into an enemy's hands, and of every other shady trick into which his well-known business acuteness had unfortunately fallen during the course of his adventures. I had but one consolation in my brother-in-law's misfortunes—and that was the thought that a due sense of his shortcomings might possibly make him more lenient in the end to the trivial misdemeanors of a poor beggar of a secretary!

I was the next in the box. I do not desire to enlarge upon my own achievements. I will draw a decent veil, indeed, over the painful scene that ensued when I finished my evidence. I can only say I was more cautious than Charles in my recognition of the photographs; but I found myself particularly worried and harried over other parts of my cross-examination. Especially was I shaken about that misguided step I took in the matter of the cheque for the Lebenstein commission—a cheque which Colonel Clay handed to me with the utmost politeness, requesting to know whether or not it bore my signature. I caught Charles' eye at the end of the episode, and I ventured to say the expression it wore was one of relief that I too had tripped over a trifling question of ten per cent. on the purchase money of the castle.

Altogether, I must admit, if it had not been for the police evidence, we would have failed to make a case against our man at all. But the police, I confess, had got up their part of the prosecution admirably. Now that they knew Colonel Clay to be really Paul Finglemore, they showed with great cleverness how Paul Finglemore's disappearances and reappearances in London exactly tallied with Colonel Clay's appearances and disappearances elsewhere, under the guise of the little curate, the Seer, David Granton, and the rest of them. Furthermore, they showed experimentally how the prisoner at the bar might have got himself up in the various characters; and, by means of a wax bust, modelled by Dr. Boddersley from observations at Bow Street, and aided by additions in the gipsy-percha composition after Dolly Lingfield's photographs, they succeeded in proving that the face as it stood could be readily transformed into the faces of Lebenstein and David Granton. Altogether, their cleverness and trained acumen made up on the whole for Charles' over-certainty, and they succeeded in putting before the jury a strange case of their own against Paul Finglemore. The trial occupied three days. After the first of the three, my respected brother-in-law preferred, as he said, not to prejudice the case against the prisoner by appearing in court again. He did not even allude to the little matter of the ten per cent. commission further than to say at dinner that evening that all men were bound to protect their own interests—as secretaries or as principals. This I took for forgiveness; and I continued diligently to attend the trial, and watch the case in my employer's interest.

The defence was ingenious, even if somewhat halting. It consisted simply of an attempt to prove throughout that Charles and I had made our prisoner the victim of a mistaken identity. Finglemore put into the box the ingenious original of the little curate—the Reverend Septimus Porkington, as it turned out, a friend of his family; and he showed that it was the Reverend Septimus himself who had sat to a photographer in Baker Street for the portrait which Charles too hastily identified as that of Colonel Clay in his personification of Mr. Richard Brabazon. He further elicited the fact that the portrait of the Count von Lebenstein was really taken from Dr. Julius Keppel, a Tyrolean music-master, residing at Balham, whom he put into the box, and who was well known, as it chanced, to the foreman of the jury. Gradually he made it clear to us that no portraits existed of Colonel Clay at all, except Dolly Lingfield's—so it dawned upon me by degrees that even Dr. Boddersley could only have been misled, if we had succeeded in finding for him the alleged photographs of Colonel Clay. Altogether, the prisoner based his defence upon the fact that no more than two witnesses directly identified him; while one of those two had positively sworn that he recognized as the prisoner's two portraits which turned out, by independent evidence, to be taken from other people!

The judge summed up in a caustic way which was pleasant to neither party. He asked the jury to dismiss from their minds entirely the impression created by what he frankly described as "Sir Charles Vandrift's obvious dishonesty." They must not allow the fact that he was a millionaire—and a particularly shady one—to prejudice their feelings in favor of the prisoner. Even the richest—and vilest—of men must be protected. Besides, this was a public question. If a rogue cheated or a murderer, he must still be punished. If a murderer stabbed or shot a murderer, he must still be hung for it. Society must see that the worst of thieves were not preyed upon by others. Therefore, the proved facts that Sir Charles Vandrift, with all his millions, had meanly tried to cheat the prisoner, or some other poor person, out of valuable diamonds—had basely tried to juggle Lord Craig-Killachie's mines into his own hands—had vilely tried to bribe a son to betray his father—had directly tried, by underhand means, to save his own money, at the risk of destroying the wealth of others who trusted to his probity—these proved facts must not blind them

to the truth that the prisoner at the bar (if he were really Colonel Clay) was an abandoned swindler. To that point alone they must confine their attention; and if they were convinced that the prisoner was shown to be the self-same man who appeared on various occasions as David Granton, as Von Lebenstein, as Schleiermacher, they must find him guilty. As to that point, also, the judge commented on the obvious strength of the police case, and the fact that the prisoner had not attempted in any one out of so many instances to prove an alibi. Surely if he were not Colonel Clay, the jury should ask themselves, must it not have been simple and easy for him to do so? Finally, the judge summed up all the elements of doubt in the identification—and all the elements of probability; and left it to the jury to draw their own conclusions.

They retired at the end to consider their verdict. While they were absent every eye in court was fixed on the prisoner. But Paul Finglemore himself looked steadily towards the further end of the hall, where two pale-faced women sat together, with handkerchiefs in their hands, and eyes red with weeping. Only then, as he stood there, awaiting the verdict, with a fixed white face, prepared for everything, did I begin to realize with what courage and pluck that one lone man had sustained so long an unequal contest against wealth, authority, and all the Governments of Europe, aided but by his own skill and two feeble women! Only then did I feel he had played his reckless game through all those years with this ever before him! I found it hard to picture.

The jury filed slowly back. There was dead silence in court as the clerk put the question, "Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"We find him guilty," "On all the counts?" "On all the counts of the indictment." The women at the back burst into tears, unanimously. Mr. Justice Rhadamanth addressed the prisoner. "Have you anything to urge," he asked in a very stern tone, "in mitigation of whatever sentence the Court may see fit to pass upon you?"

"Nothing," the prisoner answered, just faltering slightly. "I have brought it upon myself—but I have protected the lives of those nearest and dearest to me. I have fought hard for my own hand. I admit my crime, and will face my punishment. I only regret that, since we were both of us rogues—myself and the prosecutor—the lesser rogue should have stood here in the dock, and the greater in the witness-box. Our country takes care to decorate each according to his deserts—to him, the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; to me, the Broad Arrow!"

The judge gazed at him severely. "Paul Finglemore," he said, passing sentence in his sardonic way, "you have chosen to dedicate to the service of fraud abilities and attainments which, if turned from the outset into a legitimate channel, would no doubt have sufficed to secure you, without excessive effort, a subsistence one degree above starvation—possibly even, with good luck, a sordid and squalid competence. You have preferred to embark them on a lawless life of vice and crime—and I will not deny that you seem to have had a good run for your money. Society, however, whose mouthpiece I am, cannot allow you any longer to mock it with impunity. You have broken its laws openly, and you have been found out." He assumed the tone of bland condescension which always heralds his severest moments. "I sentence you to Fourteen Years' Imprisonment, with Hard Labor."

The prisoner bowed, without losing his apparent composure. But his eyes strayed away again to the far end of the hall, where the two weeping women, with a sudden sharp cry, fell at once in a faint on one another's shoulders, and were with difficulty removed from court by the ushers.

As we left the room, I heard but one comment all round, thus voiced by a schoolboy: "I'd a jolly sight rather it had been old White Heather! This Clay chap's too clever by half to waste on a prison!"

But he went there, none the less—in that "cool sequestered vale of life" to recover equilibrium; though I myself half regretted it.

I will add but one more little parting episode. When all was over, Charles rushed off to Cannes, to get away from the impatient stare of London. Amelia and Isabel and I went with him. We were driving one afternoon on the hills beyond the town, among the myrtle and lentisk scrub, when we noticed in front of us a nice victoria, containing two ladies in very deep mourning. We followed it, unintentionally, as far as Le Grand Pin—that big pine tree that looks across the bay towards Antibes. There, the ladies descended and sat down on a knoll, gazing out disconsolately towards the sea and the islands. It was evident they were suffering very deep grief, and we were pale and their eyes bloodshot. "Poor things!" Amelia said. Then her tone altered suddenly.

"Why, good gracious," she cried, "if it isn't Cesarine!" So it was—with White Heather! Charles got down and drew near them. "I beg your pardon," he said, raising his hat, and addressing Madame Picardet: "I believe I have had the pleasure of meeting you. And since I have doubtless paid in the end for your victoria, may I venture to enquire for whom you are in mourning?"

White Heather drew back, sobbing; but Cesarine turned to him, fiery red, with the mien of a lady. "For him!" she answered; "for Paul! for our king, whom you have imprisoned! As long as he remains there, we have both of us decided to wear mourning for ever!" Charles raised his hat again, and drew back without one word. He waved his hand to Amelia, and walked home with me to Cannes. He seemed deeply dejected.

"A penny for your thoughts!" I exclaimed, at last, in a jocular tone, trying feebly to rouse him. He turned to me, and sighed. "I was wondering," he answered, "if I had gone to prison, would Amelia and Isabel have done as much for me?"

For myself, I did not wonder. I knew pretty well. For Charles, you will admit, though the bigger rogue of the two, is scarcely the kind of rogue to inspire a woman with profound affection.

[THE END.]

If I were You.

If I were you, and had a friend Who called a pleasant hour to spend, I'd be polite enough to say, "Ned, you may choose what games we'll play." That's what I'd do.

If I were you, and went to school, I'd never break the smallest rule; And it should be my teacher's joy To say she had no better boy.

And 'twould be true, If I were you.

If I were you, I'd always tell The truth, no matter what befell; For two things only I despise— A coward heart and telling lies; And you would too, If I were you.

If I were you, I'd try my best To do the things I here suggest; Though since I am no one but me, I cannot very well, you see, Know what I'd do If I were you.

The Canadian Press Association Trip to the Northwest, 1899.

How can one hope to adequately describe this memorable and delightful trip? When we compare the difficulties of old-time travel with the present mode, we can only wonder and admire. Much has already been written in praise of our great national railways—the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific—but one may add, and add without fear of over-praise. On this occasion we owe to the energetic managers of both lines the facility for exploring to the greatest advantage, and at a most moderate cost, those wonderful Territories, almost untrudged a few years ago, thus enabling us to describe, with accurate knowledge, their grand achievements and future possibilities.

On August 8th about one hundred Canadian Press Association members gathered, from all points, at Toronto, and after the confusion generally produced by numbers, were soon settled into their various compartments. All trouble was taken off our hands—tickets—baggage—meals—berths—everything pre-arranged, so that all we had to do was to enjoy the comfort—nay, luxury—provided, and marvel at the ingenuity and forethought of the providers. Our first halt was at Gravenhurst, where we had a regular country tea at an hotel in the woods, and then a delightful sail of six hours on the Lakes, through the courtesy of Mr. Cockburn, President of the Muskoka Navigation Company. Influenced by this loveliness of scenery and our kind welcome, our members (so many of them strangers to each other) began to thaw out into general good fellowship, which took the form of singing popular ditties and having a lot of fun. Our inner man, too, was ably assisted by refreshments being served; and we had the excitement of giving a vote of thanks to the Mayor with and without his corporation! We also decided (with a vote of thanks to the band) that, although many of us had heard the finest bands on both sides of the Atlantic, we had never—well, hardly ever—heard the equal of that Gravenhurst band! We breakfasted at North Bay, and there exchanged from the good old G. T. R. to the C. P. R.—a special train of four Pullmans (Pekin, Nippon, Toronto, and Quebec), dining car and baggage car. The party was in charge of Mr. Lalonde, travelling passenger agent, who worked in conjunction with Mr. W. S. Dingman, of the Stratford Herald, President of the Association, and Mr. Cooper, Secretary. This special was a luxurious "go-as-you-please"—sometimes remaining still all night to give us a good night's rest, or at other times to allow of a more leisurely view of the magnificent scenery; and when we reached the Rockies, an "Observation car" was added, with attendants all along the route. At Port Arthur we were entertained with drives and receptions, besides being presented with the freedom of the city for the day; Mayor Marks and the Corporation being our entertainers. Many of our party took a sail on the beautiful Kaninistiguiqua River. It is interesting to know that Fort William (five miles further on) was once a great meeting-place of the hunters and factors of the great Hudson's Bay Company; but now the fur house of this old fort is used as an engine house for the great coal docks; and some of the largest grain elevators in the world are there. The next day we reached Rat Portage, and here, again, a big reception greeted us, and we enjoyed a delightful day on the Lake of the Woods. Anything more beautiful than the scenery here it would be difficult to find. There must be about ten thousand islands. Summer tourists do not seem to have yet invaded this ideal spot—there being just a few campers only. So lovely a place cannot certainly remain long undiscovered. We also saw there the Sultana and Mikado mines, which would have been more interesting had there been any gold around, instead of the rain and mud which there awaited us.

The next morning we arrived at Winnipeg. Before proceeding to further account of our travels, and because Winnipeg is a sort of "twin" headquarters of this paper, we will take occasion to mention what will, we are sure, specially interest our readers. It was a source of earnest gratification to many of our number to find in what deep respect is held the name of the late Mr. William Weld—the founder of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE—who always predicted a great future for this glorious land, which is now rapidly fulfilling its early promise. Mr. Weld travelled extensively in the Northwest Territories, and his name and influence are revered in these far districts by these honest, sturdy tillers of the soil who for years have taken their ADVOCATE, and loved the memory of its founder. Not only was this the case at Winnipeg, but all along the route—Brandon, Calgary, Regina, etc., etc. A worthy old couple at Portage la Prairie had Mr. Weld's portrait framed and hung over the bed! It is good to find, when so many hundreds of miles away, that the honored name of one so well known to us is also known and revered in those far-off regions. So much has been already written about Winnipeg since the great opportunities afforded by travel, that any detailed description is needless. We see it now, with its population of forty-five thousand, its fine streets and buildings, its electric lights and street cars, its parks, hospitals, flouring mills, not forgetting the workshops of the C. P. R., with a train yard containing more than twenty miles of siding; in fact, one might go on and on in telling of what we see now. The difficulty is to look back

and imagine the beautiful city of Winnipeg as Fort Garry, with a population of *one hundred* in 1871! The effort to realize this is simply too great, and we can only gasp in wonderment! We do not, therefore, attempt a detailed description of Winnipeg, for a mere sketch would be of little avail; but a funny thing happened there, which has probably escaped those horrid other newspaper people (although we are of them ourselves). As usual, we were royally entertained—we don't expect anything else now—the evening banquet was on the grandest scale, and speech and song ran high (we think a poet once said this). Well, *something else* ran high (and low) too! It happened—doubtless accidentally, for one doesn't do these little things on purpose—that we—two guileless Pressites—were put into a room in the closet of which we discovered the corpse of a mouse. Mice will die, especially when the cat or trap assists, and, to quote an old saying, "A live dog is more to be feared than a dead lion!" On this principle we feared not the *dead* mouse (although folks say that some persons screech horribly, and jump on chairs and tables at sight of a *live* one). However, even a live and lusty mouse would have been preferable to an *army of cockroaches* such as even the journalistic mind can scarce imagine! We hung our garments on the door—the gas-burners—the chairs—*anywhere* save in the cupboard or on the walls; but to no purpose, for the *fiends* dropped from the ceiling! With a wild desperation—born of want of sleep while suffering from extreme drowsiness (something to do with the *banquet*, perhaps)—we at last unfurled our umbrella, in the fond thought that we should thus be protected. It was quite a fair imitation of camping; only we were in a real bed. No use—no use. These hospitable cockroaches were bent on giving us another of those royal receptions, just like the other people; so they ignored our protecting umbrella, and scampered all over the bed, doubtless laughing in their sleeves—or whatever is "sleeves" in a vile cockroach—at our fruitless endeavors. Well, well, human nature could endure no more; so, refurling our "camp" at 2 o'clock a. m., we faintly craved another room, and there slept the sleep of the persecuted; but on the following day we felt all right, and had a good laugh at our night's experience. It seems we had been, in mistake, put into a room underneath a kitchen where these festive little insects were nightly regaled with some exterminator which sent them scampering through the floor cracks into the apartment below, which was not intended to be occupied. We shall never forget the good time we had in Winnipeg, nor the extreme kindness of Alderman and Mrs. Mathers—"Jack" and "Gwladys" (what a queer Welsh name is "Gwladys" spelt this way).

Yes, Winnipeg is graven deeply on our hearts forever; but, indeed, one may say this of every point where we stopped—so cordial was the welcome everywhere extended to us.

Most of us thought we had seen fields of waving grain; but we were mistaken. *Now* we've seen them—wonderful, bewildering, waving miles of them. "Phenomenal wheat-growing capabilities" is a term frequently applied to those Territories, and it is no idle boast. In an extract from a report we read: "When harvest time came, the entire labor of the region was found to be totally inadequate to the task before it. The wheat straw had grown so tall and stout, and was so heavily loaded down with grain, as to make the work of reaping and stacking extremely exhausting. The strength and weight of the growing grain frequently broke the reaping machines, and the utmost exertion of strong men was required to handle the great weight of the sheaves." Although wheat may be considered, perhaps, the Commander-in-chief, yet the growth of barley, oats, flax, is enormous. Think of oats, for instance, like *this*: "The grain stood five feet six inches high, the heads were more than twelve inches long, and each chaff case, when opened, is found to contain—not one or two—but *three* perfect kernels of oats." Roots and vegetables are also of prodigious size; which, however, does not mean of coarse texture or inferior flavor. Thus a cabbage weighing 42 lbs. was as fine in texture and as delicate in flavor as one of only 6 lbs. Watermelons have weighed as much as even 75 lbs. Prize potatoes, 4½ lbs.—those of only 3 lbs. scarcely receiving notice! We feel that we are somewhat encroaching on the sister department in our paper, so we will desist from further minute agricultural information, for fear they should "talk back" and interfere with *us* some time! The truth is, those dazzling prairie wheat fields, although enough to take one's breath away, seem to force one to talk about their truly marvellous productions. Then those cattle ranches! It is almost beyond comprehension that such vast herds can dwell together; thousands upon thousands of horses, sheep, cattle. At Swift Current, for instance, is the principal sheep farm of the Canadian Land and Range Company, which annually rounds up 16,000 sheep; and at Gull Lake (35 miles further on), at another of the Company's farms, are usually wintered 6,000 sheep. Whilst at Crane Lake (30 miles further) are 7,000 cattle and 500 horses. In fact, these ranches are simply wonderful; and to pass great herds of horses in the lower valleys, thousands of cattle on the "terraces," or river benches, with flocks of sheep on the hill tops, is to see a sight indeed novel and interesting. Whilst on this subject, one cannot refrain from again alluding to the *size* of everything in this district; for have we not just heard of the enormous white ox, "Fergus," since then

exhibited at the Toronto Exhibition, raised at Ox Bow, Assa., N.-W.T.: weight about 3,870 lbs., girth nearly 11 feet, nearly 6 feet high, over 12 feet long! May we never meet him at a lonely spot! It would be as bad as a live mouse; and we shouldn't have a chair or table to jump upon! Well, we must draw up again, or we shall incur the righteous indignation of *those others* we hinted at before.

It requires the "pen of a ready writer" (readier, alas! than ours) to fitly describe the magnificence and solemnity of that mountain region. Our necks fairly ached with stretching to see those towering peaks. However a railway was managed there passes comprehension, and startlingly manifests the marvellous work of God and man. Many have seen—nearly all have read—of the lofty and beautiful Alps, and they *are* beautiful; but can we ever *imagine* them in the same category as the Rockies, the Selkirks, etc.? Giant vastness and a grandeur and beauty almost impossible for the poor human mind to grasp. One can only bow in spirit before those stupendous works of the Creator, and be filled with gratitude for the power He has given to man, which enables us to see and know His work! Those canyons, too, on the Wapta (or Kicking Horse) River, where the mountain sides vertically rise thousands of feet, making the roar of river and train of terrific power. Down—down into this narrow and darksome gorge (for the immense height of the cliffs almost completely shuts out the light)—down goes the train, crossing from side to side to ledges cut out of the solid rock, twisting in all directions; it was awful! We could not help a feeling of intense relief as we suddenly emerged into daylight again, and saw before us the broad Columbia River; the Selkirks, with their forest base and crown of ice; and rising eastward, the Rockies! As was before mentioned, an "Observation car" was attached to the train when the mountain scenery began, so that the travellers could fully enjoy its magnificence. Here, as in every other department, the kindness and attention of the officials was beyond all praise. And can we ever forget those glaciers? Fancy the one on Mount Stephen, 800 feet thick! Then the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, a gleaming plateau of ice, said to be as large as all those of Switzerland combined. The whole ice field, of which the Great Glacier is an outlet, covers more than 200 square miles.

Particularly interesting to us was the Experimental Farm at Brandon. To attempt much description would be futile; also, doubtless, many of our readers are already familiar with the objects of the Farm. The management can be summed up in one word—"perfect." The superintendent, Mr. S. A. Bedford, is certainly the right man in the right place; entirely devoted to the Farm's interests; and he may feel proud of his work. We saw a most interesting illustrated copy of the *Brandon Daily Sun*, giving views of this excellent Farm, the Industrial School, Central School, Post Office, churches, opera house, etc., with fine avenues; all these in a place which was first settled in 1881, and incorporated as a city in 1882! Truly we *do* live in a fast age; and this is the right kind of fastness! Where all were so cordial in their welcome it is difficult to individualize; but we *must* pay a tribute to Mr. George Coldwell, who specially met "*us*" (the *ADVOCATE*) and drove "*us*" all over the city. Yes, we were charmed with Brandon.

Of course, there were many places we passed at night, but the thoughtful promoters of this delightful trip were careful that all really important points should be seen in the daytime; so that we missed very, very little.

At Regina we had an imposing welcome, being met by the Mounted Police, whose headquarters are here, and driven in large conveyances, with mounted officers as escort, to a grand reception at Government House, where we were entertained in the usual right regal way. After this, they drove us to the Barracks, which are particularly fine, with splendid drill hall, chapel, theatre, etc. Here some manoeuvres were gone through for our benefit. This was certainly a delightful visit to our N.-W. Territory Capital. It is a fine sight to see those stalwart Mounted Police *en masse*, and we felt, indeed, well protected under their friendly escort, although on this trip the only protection we might have required was the danger of being nearly killed with kindness!

At Calgary there was quite an excitement, for Main's circus was there, and many of our party attended it, and rode on the bronchos and had a good time generally. Our badges admitted us to the circus free. As usual, speeches and good fellowship were the order of the day. Calgary is considered to be the handsomest and most important city between Brandon and Vancouver, and its location on a plateau overlooked by the grand old Rockies is delightful.

What can one say of Banff? We can only echo the expression we see in a descriptive pamphlet, "Banff the Beautiful." A more absolutely *perfect* situation cannot be imagined. In the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, in the midst of the lovely Canadian National Park, 26 miles long by 10 miles wide (what a nice little park!). The celebrated hot springs of Banff have, of course, added to its popularity as a health resort and a tourists' stopping point. The splendid Hot Springs Hotel, built by the C. P. R., is a model of comfort and convenience, and is about a mile from the village. For those people who do not care to bathe in the springs themselves, the hotel has baths supplied from the

springs' sulphur water. Formerly, one had to be lowered down by ropes into the pool from a dizzy height. Now, however, there are bathing houses approached by an artificial tunnel. Really, to look at that "pool" bath and think of being *lowered* into it, makes one shudder; for, supposing you *got left!* Still, we don't doubt we should have gone and done it too, had there been no other way, so primed for adventure were we all. A most interesting sight near the station is a herd of buffaloes—the last specimens of these historic animals. They are kept in a corral of 500 acres. When we remember the glorious scenery of Banff, seen from the hotel, upon its lofty eminence—and from all points, in fact—it seems difficult to come down to things mundane; but hospitality must not pass unnoticed, and the two charming entertainments given in our honor at the Sanitarium and the Hot Springs Hotel were most enjoyable.

At some small stations incidents occurred which were very gratifying and touching. At one place a lady and two little girls brought a box of exquisite pansies "For the ladies on the train." At another place, where we did not stop, we passed a little cottage surrounded by a pretty garden; there stood an old man with only one arm, holding aloft in the remaining hand a huge bouquet of Sweet William, for our acceptance. We were on the "Observation car" then, and as we went past we stooped over and clutched the prize, evidently to the old man's delight, and didn't we cheer! When one is thousands of miles away from home, these little touches, which "make the whole world kin," bring a tender smile to the lips and a *great big hump in the throat*, and some of us cough, and others make a lame joke; but we all know just what is the matter!

At Laggan we obtained a view of the first glacier—only 1,800 above! A broad river of ice—crescent shaped. This is the station for the Lakes in the Clouds, and some of our party went to Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful. You can either drive or ride on ponies, as everything is in readiness for tourists. The mind can hardly take in the enormous size of everything in this wonderful region, and in sight of the gigantic mountains one is apt to pass unnoticed the great size of the spruce, fir, and cedar trees, at which, in *our* section of the country, we should stare in astonishment.

An interesting, though perhaps not so pleasant, experience is the travelling through the Snow-sheds of heavy timber, which are tunnels of absolute necessity, and erected at great expense. They are of vast strength, backed by rock and fitted to the mountain sides so that the heaviest avalanche would be harmless. Again one feels that sense of thankfulness for the power given by God to man for our protection and enlightenment. There is a certain *stuffy* sensation in going through these Snow-sheds reminiscent of the underground railway in Old London. With the usual forethought which one meets with all over this far-off Territory, for the better view of the Great Glacier of the Selkirks an outer railway track is built, so that in summer one need not travel through the Snow shed which is at this point. Whilst at the Graciere House, many of our party went to the Great Glacier, and brought back some pieces of ice, but we hardly think it was in a condition to adorn and cool their butter pats by the time they arrived home from the big trip!

What with the scenery, the towns and cities, the sights generally, and those "welcomes," it is astonishing how we even found time or strength for all the fun we had on board, or rather in our luxurious moving home. We were one big family, and a family of over 100 can make a pretty big noise, as we took care to demonstrate! Those suffering—but always courteous—officials must have felt as though they were in charge of a crowd of escaped lunatics. There were amusements to suit all tastes. One evening there was a large euchre party for those who liked an innocent game of cards. As for music, what could beat our choral club, of which we were all most active members? We didn't care whether it was "part" singing, as musicians call it; everyone just screeched or groaned any part which came easiest! As for the "Kazoo" band, with A. F. Pirie, of the Dundas *Banner*, as drum major, it was a band to dream about, not, of course, in the form of a nightmare! No need to describe the liquid beauty of the mellow Kazoo—we all know it—and we can fancy the amorous swain serenading his ladylove perhaps thus:

"Under thy window I've come to woo—  
Oh! list to the tune of my sweet Kazoo."

There's a start for some poet. We've no time to finish the verses, so the poet is welcome to these two lines gratis!

Didn't some of our boys look "ranchy" in the cowboy hats they got at Calgary? It is whispered that they and the circus bronchos parted company very frequently; in fact, they parted tenderly (*see hope*), but to meet again! Some at least of our party deserve the name of *enterprising*. From Summit to Field a trip on the cowcatcher of the locomotive was taken by eight gentlemen and a lady—Mrs. Fred Cook (Mr. Cook is on the staff of the *Mail and Empire*)—a memorable trip it will be for them, and we doff our hats to the brave lady. Then there was that beautiful church service on car Quebec, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, of McMaster University, Toronto. We have been at church services at sea, and most impressive they are, but this was a new experience for us—a service amongst

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the grandeur and mystery of God's mountains. It was truly a solemn and never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

It is so delightful, and makes one think of "Home, Sweet Home"—when we see in these remote cities so many branches of our banks. We felt like rushing in to wring the hands of manager and clerks, whether we knew them or not. What matter? We know everybody—we love everybody—for they and we are "Jolly good fellows," etc. Some of us felt this especially at Revelstoke, and perhaps because we were nearing our trip's end—for 100 miles or so counts as nothing out there—yet this little city is nearly 400 miles from Vancouver. Revelstoke is a divisional point and the gateway to the West Kootenay mining camps. The Columbia River here is much larger, and 23 miles below Revelstoke expands into the Arrow Lakes. About 100 miles further on, the landscape changes from the grand desolation of the mountains, and we see grass, fenced fields, hay-stacks, and good farm-houses on level ground, instead of the little cabins of the plains and mountains. It is interesting to know that after another 100 miles is a little mining town, Nicomen, on the Thompson River, and on the bank opposite to it the first gold was discovered in British Columbia in 1857. A few miles further on and we come to the Fraser River, of salmon renown; the chief river of the Province. Here we saw signs of the salmon-fishing industry, and of the Chinese element, which abounds in these districts, and of which we shall give more detailed description in our next issue (Oct. 2), as also of the famous canning industries, etc.

At North Bend we were met by Mr. J. C. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, and Mrs. McLagan, who had kindly come from Vancouver to bid us welcome (the old, old story!). We breakfasted at Fraser Canyon House, and friendliness and jollity ruled as a matter of course. We then resumed our journey, which seemed now, indeed, almost done, for we were only about 130 miles from Vancouver. The grandeur of the scenery of the Fraser River is almost beyond description, with its frightful-looking canyons. The water foams and roars as it is thrown back and broken by massive cliffs or fallen rocks. Ten miles below North Bend is "Hell Gate," near which is a narrow projecting rock called "Lady Dufferin's Walk." It seems incongruous to associate the name of the popular Lord Dufferin's charming wife with such a name, but these awful places seem best suited with awful names! The railway is cut into the cliff 200 feet above, and near Spuzzum the Government Road crosses the chasm by a suspension bridge to the side of the railway as far as Yale, the head of navigation and formerly an outfitting post for miners and ranchmen. On the opposite bank were Indian huts, and in the village is a Joss-house—which, of course, means Chinamen. A little further on is Hope Station, below which is the Devil's Lake (more bad names!), said to be bottomless. About here the canyons end, and are succeeded by a level valley of rich soil and heavy timber, and well-cultivated fields and vegetation of all kinds, and increasing in luxuriance as you approach the Pacific. At Agassiz is another of those fine Experimental Farms, and it is also the station for Harrison Hot Sulphur Springs, a great resort for invalids. Further on comes the glorious view of Mount Baker—50 miles away, rising 14,000 feet above the railway. We remember thinking Shakespeare's Cliff (at Dover, Kent, England) was pretty high—about 500 feet above the sea beach, and with a railway tunnel through it; but what are any of these eminences, many higher than Shakespeare's, when compared with our Canadian giants?

Now we really are near Vancouver, for a little further on is Stave River, from which is the finest view of Mount Baker; then, the Pitt Meadows and River. Again one is particularly struck by the size of the trees, many of their immense stumps lying near the railway track. From Port Moody, at the head of Burrard Inlet (once the terminus of the railway), we follow the south shore, and now commences a change of scenery, for, mixed with the view of snow-capped mountains, reflected in the clear mirror of the Inlet, are the masts and funnels of ocean steamships—and sailing vessels laden with sawn timber, making for all parts of the world—and gigantic towering trees, many 40 feet round. All these suddenly added to the scene mark afresh the wonders of nature and of civilization. Soon the young and beautiful city of Vancouver came in sight, and now our indulgent readers (readers always are "indulgent" or "gentle" in print) will surely let us poor, weary journalists take a little rest, for we are cumbered not with "much serving," but with an overdose of sightseeing, welcomes, banquets (though remember we are moderate), and as for our best Press throats, well, they have been pressed into so much shouting, nay, bellowing, of "Jolly good fellows," etc., that some of us are well-nigh speechless, and we know of one (don't tell, though) who has been laid up for a few days with tonsillitis, and what wonder, but shout we would and did! It seems a fitting wind-up of this first instalment to quote the verses of Mr. James Harper, of the Montreal Witness:

"A glorious glimpse of Canada,  
Her rich and fertile plains—  
Her snow-tipped mountains—mines of wealth—  
A hint, indeed, of what remains.  
Heritage of free-born men—  
Clasp hands with courage true;  
Praise God with glad acclaim; and then  
God Save the Queen.—Amen.  
(To be continued.)

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Inasmuch."

An Incident of an Early California Christmas.

They say that you want a meetin'-house for the boys in the gulch up there, and a Sunday-school with pictur'-books? Well, put me down for a share. I believe in little children; it's as nice to hear them read As to wander round the ranch at noon and see the cattle feed. And I believe in preachin', too,—by men for preachin' born. Who let alone the husks of creed, and measure out the corn. The pulpit's but a manger where the pews are gospel-fed; And they say 'twas to a manger that the star of glory led. So I'll subscribe a dollar toward the manger and the stalls. I always give the best. I've got whenever my partner calls. And, stranger, let me tell you: I'm beginning to suspect That all the world are partners, whatever their creed or sect; That life is a kind of pilgrimage, a sort of Jericho road, And kindness to one's fellow's the sweetest law in the code. No matter about the 'ntals; from a farmer you understand, Who's generally had to play it alone from rather an ordinary hand. I've never struck it rich, for farming, you see, is slow, And whenever the crops are fairly good the prices are always low. A dollar isn't very much, but it helps to count the same; The lowest trump supports the ace and sometimes wins the game. It assists a fellow's praying when he's down upon his knees—"Inasmuch as you have done it to one of the least of these." I know the verses, stranger, so you needn't stop to quote; It's a different thing to know them or to say them off by rote. I'll tell you where I learned them if you'll step in from the rain: 'Twas down in Frisco, years ago—had been there hauling grain; It was near the city limits, on the Sacramento pike,

Ma was well, and we were happy; round our door-stone roses grew. We had everything we wanted, food enough and clothes to wear; And my hand burns where an angel touched it soft with fingers fair." And she looked and saw the money in her fingers glistening bright, "Well, now, ma has long been praying, but she won't believe me quite, How you've sent way up to heaven, where the golden treasures are, And have also got an angel clerking at your grocery bar." That's a Christmas story, stranger, which I thought you'd like to hear; True to fact and human nature, pointing out one's duty clear. Hence to matters of subscription you will see that I'm alive; Just mark off that dollar, stranger; I think I'll make it five. —Wallace Bruce in Harper's Magazine.

"The Council of Dogs."

What is the council about? Something very important, surely! The dignified chairman is evidently about to address the meeting, while all the members are ready to listen with the deepest attention.

One or two are crowded into the background, but they will bark "Hear, hear!" as loudly as the rest when the right moment comes. Large and small, handsome and plain, all sit down sociably together to discuss some question of public interest. Perhaps it is a resolution to provide thirsty dogs with well-filled water-troughs.

The dogs don't seem disposed to "bark or bite," and their council might set a good example to some composed of two-footed members, as they are careful not to interrupt the speaker.

Our Wild West Trip.

'Twas in August, 1899,  
Such splendid August weather,  
When a hundred writers of renown—  
Their names? No, I dare not set them down,  
For a list of names would make you frown—  
All started off together.

The Press-man was there, the Press-woman too—  
Of fun she was the chief mover—  
The grave and the gay, the young and the old,  
The bachelor-maid and the editor bold,  
Embarked on a Special, and off they rolled  
To seek thy shores, Vancouver!

Our quarters were snug, and luxurious too—  
Three cheers for the C. P. R.!  
While mountains and valleys flew past the train,  
And endless fields of magnificent grain,  
We wondered, admired, and exclaimed again,  
Then flocked to the dining-room car.

The cities and towns along the road  
Prepared for our diversion  
Such lunches, receptions, banquets, drives!—  
Oh, didn't we use our forks and knives!—  
'Twill ne'er be forgotten all our lives  
This Canadian Press excursion.

When it suited the party we stayed all night,  
Left all the cars on a siding;  
Then drifted away to look for a hall,  
When sometimes we had a rollicking ball,  
Or a concert which suited the taste of all  
Save the couples who were in hiding.

For Cupid was handy, as you may guess,  
In mischief he ever is busy;  
A few of the victims tried to show fight,  
But those we called "Steddy" made love every night.  
To their own and everyone else's delight—  
We laughed until we were dizzy.

We threw off the burdens and cares of life  
When exploring mountain and lake;  
And as for what passed in the tunnels dark,  
Well, remember we all were out for a lark,  
And what happened there is beside the mark—  
'Twas exciting, and no mistake.

The musical people in car Quebec,  
Though last, were not least in invention.  
Their Choral Club you'd go miles to hear,  
Though some of the songs were rather queer,  
And the "Happy Land" got mixed, I fear,  
But 'twas done with the best intention.

Some industrious ones there were in the crowd,  
With pencil and notebook handy;  
Of games and amusements we had no dearth,  
A. Pirie could always provoke some mirth—  
When the next trip goes may he have a berth,  
He's as clever as Handy Andy.

If such a chance should again occur  
These noble writers will all be ready.  
They'll willingly play the game of "Hearts,"  
And recklessly brave young Cupid's darts,  
To be there when the next excursion starts  
They'd be anybody's "Steddy."

Heirloom Cheeses.

One of the most peculiar bridal or marriage customs known is one that has prevailed for centuries in what is called the "cheese regions" of Switzerland. In that portion of the Alpine country, when a pair join in wedlock it is the fashion for their intimate friends to buy a "register cheese" for the young couple. This cheese is presented to the newly-wedded couple on the evening of the wedding day, and is ever after retained by them and used as a family register. On these heirloom cheeses the whole history of the family is carved, such as births, marriages, deaths, and other incidents which it may be desired to make matters of record. Some of these old Swiss family cheese records are said to date back to the middle of the seventeenth century.—Norwich Argus.



"THE COUNCIL OF DOGS."

Where stores and sheds are rather mixed, and shanties scattered in like.

Not the likeliest place to be in, I remember, the saloon, With grocery, market, baker shop and bar-room all in one. And this made up the picture—my hair was not then gray, But everything still seems as real as if 'twere yesterday. A little girl with haggard face stood at the counter there, Not more than ten or twelve at most, but worn with grief and care;

And her voice was kind of raspy, like a sort of chronic cold— Just the tone you find in children who are prematurely old. She said, "Two bits for bread and tea. Ma hasn't much to eat; She hopes next week to work again, and buy us all some meat; We've been half starved all winter, but spring will soon be here,

And she tells us, keep up courage, for God is always near." Just then a dozen men came in; the boy was called away To shake the spotted cubes for drinks, as Forty-miners say. I never heard from human lips such oaths and curses loud As rose above the glasses of that crazed and reckless crowd. But the poor, tired girl sat waiting, lost at last to revels deep, On a keg beside a barrel in the corner, fast asleep.

Well, I stood there, sort of waiting, until someone at the bar Said "Hello! I say, stranger, what have you there?" The boy then told her story, and that crew, so fierce and wild, Grew intent and seemed to listen to the breathing of the child. The glasses were lowered. Said the leader, "Boys, see here: All day we've been pouring whisky, drinking deep our Christmas cheer: Here's two dollars—I've got feelings which are not entirely dead—

For this little girl and mother suffering for the want of bread." "Here's a dollar." "Here's another." And they all chipped in their share; And they planked the ringing metal down upon the counter there.

Then the spokesman took a golden double-eagle from his belt, Softly stepped from bar to counter and beside the sleeper knelt; Took the "two bits" from her fingers, changed her silver piece for gold.

"See there, boys; the girl is dreaming." Down her cheeks the tear-drops rolled. One by one the swarthy miners passed in silence to the street. Gently he awoke the sleeper, but she started to her feet With a dazed and strange expression, saying, "Oh, I thought 'twas true!



**The Punctuation Points.**

Six little marks from school are we,  
Very important, all agree,  
Filled to the brim with mystery—  
Six little marks from school.

One little mark is round and small,  
But where it stands the voice must fall;  
At the close of a sentence, all  
Place this little mark from school.

One little mark, with gown a-trailing,  
Holds up the voice, never failing;  
Tells you not long to pause when hailing  
This little mark from school.

If, out of breath, you chance to meet  
Two little dots both round and neat,  
Pause, and these tiny guardsmen greet—  
These little marks from school.

When shorter pauses are your pleasure,  
One trails his sword—takes half the measure—  
Then speeds you on to seek new treasure—  
This little mark from school.

One little mark, ear-shaped implies,  
"Keep up the voice, await replies,"  
To gather information tries  
This little mark from school.

One little mark, with an exclamation,  
Presents itself to your observation,  
And leaves the voice at an elevation—  
This little mark from school.

Six little marks! be sure to heed us,  
Carefully study, write, and read us—  
For you can never cease to need us—  
Six little marks from school.

—St. Nicholas.

**The Best Way.**

It was a rainy day, and Joe had taken his bicycle apart to clean it. Next to the pleasure of riding, he enjoyed tinkering with his wheel, explaining its manifold perfections to his sister, who was a most appreciative listener, in spite of the disadvantage of being a girl. Joe had been out into the country the day before, and now, as he examined the bearings of his wheel, he uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"No wonder it ran hard," he said. "Look at the sand in there."

His sister looked, and then raised a wondering face to his. "Do you mean those tiny specks?" she asked. "Could they really make any difference?"

"Difference! I should say they did make a difference," Joe assured her. "Just the least friction is enough to spoil your comfort in riding."

While the boy worked on, the girl looked over his head and had her own thoughts. It does not take great trouble or intentional unkindness, she said to herself, to make discomfort in the home. Just the least friction is enough to spoil our happiness. The hasty word that has no real bitterness back of it, the thoughtless joke, the unsympathetic tone, the disregard of another's comfort, which does not spring from lack of love, how they make hard work out of that which should be a pleasure!

"The best way is to keep the bearings clean," the girl said aloud, with a decided little nod.

The boy looked up at her wonderingly. "Why, of course," he said.

**Seein' Things.**

I ain't afeared uv snakes, or toads, or bugs, or worms, or mice,  
An' things 'at girls are skeered uv I think are awful nice!  
I'm pretty brave, I guess; an' yet I hate to go to bed,  
For, when I'm tucked up warm an' snug an' when my prayers  
are said,  
Mother tells me "Happy Dreams!" and takes away the light,  
An' leaves me lyin' all alone an' seein' things at night!

Sometimes they're in the corner, sometimes they're by the  
door,  
Sometimes they're all a-standin' in the middle uv the floor;  
Sometimes they are a-sittin' down, sometimes they're walkin'  
round  
So softly an' so creep'like they never make a sound!  
Sometimes they are as black as ink, an' other times they're  
white—  
But the color ain't no difference when you see things at night!

Once, when I licked a feller 'at had just moved on our street,  
An' father sent me up to bed without a bite to eat,  
I woke up in the dark an' saw things standin' in a row,  
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' pintin' at me—so!  
Oh, my! I wuz so skeered that time I never slept a mite—  
It's almost alluz when I'm bad I see things at night!

Lucky thing I ain't a girl, or I'd be skeered to death!  
Bein' I'm a boy, I duck my head an' hold my breath;  
An' I am, Oh! so sorry I'm a naughty boy, an' then  
I promise to be better an' I say my prayers again!  
Gran'ma tells me that's the only way to make it right  
When a feller has been wicked an' sees things at night!

An' so when other naughty boys would coax me into sin,  
I try to skivvish the Tempter's voice 'at urges me within;  
An' when they's pie for supper, or cakes 'at's big an' nice,  
I want to—but I do not pass my plate fr them things twice!  
No, ruther let Starvation wipe me slowly out o' sight  
Than I should keep a livin' on an' seein' things at night!

—Eugene Field.

Not a happy way of putting it—Doctor, Brown  
will hardly get out again, eh? I saw your carriage  
in front of his door this morning.

**Puzzles.**

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

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

**1—BEHEADMENT AND CURTAILMENT.**

Tossed by the angry waves,  
The vessel neared the reef.  
No first of refuge opened then  
To save the barque from grief.

Upon the fatal craft,  
A ghostly father stands;  
A fervent second in his heart,  
A prayer book in his hands.

When all was o'er, they drew  
The dead man from the sea.  
His fingers clasped the Book of Life,  
Half-ope'd at chapter THREE. "ESSEX."

**2—OCCULT "SCIENCES."**

- (1) That little monkey up the palm  
Is trying to evade his dam.
- (2) "Here, Johnnie dear, come take a stroll—"  
"O gipsies! mamma, ain't they droll?"
- (3) I'm sure 'tis tale; he, my dear friend,  
Insists that 'tis but green hornblende.
- (4) The ship "Fillibuster" sailed slyly, my Joe,  
So I'll speak to you Joseph re no log, you know. "K. K."

**3—TRANSPOSITION.**

When in London I visited the Zoo, and saw the following animals and birds:

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Animals—            | Birds—          |
| 1—Hat chees.        | 1—O'Flin games. |
| 2—Can I act marble. | 2—Cow as sray.  |
| 3—Sugar.            | 3—Red Lybir.    |
| 4—Slop dare.        | 4—Codrons.      |
| 5—Subez.            | 5—Cenapil.      |
|                     | 6—Wit rudy elk. |

ROLLY.

**4—CHARADE.**

Complete for riding, Jack appeared,  
With wheel upon the lawn,  
Just as the rosy heralds spread  
The banners of the dawn.

"Adieu," he said, and lightly took  
His seat upon his steed;  
And like a bird, he skimmed away  
With fairy-flashing speed.

One night he back returned on foot,  
And led his charger in;  
He kissed me on the cheek and said,  
"I'm two and hungry, Min." "ESSEX."

**5—PARAPHRASE.**

(Four-line verse. Author transposed.)

The elevated positions arrived at and thereafter occupied by individuals of note were not reached by any rapid progress through space nor in a single day; for even while their friendly contemporaries were enjoying sweet repose, these leaders in thought and action were struggling on their skyward course through the gloom of the midnight hours.—L. H. Le Gouenlow. "K. K."

**6—RIDDLE.**

Sometimes I'm on water, sometimes I'm on land;  
Sometimes I am lying, but sometimes I stand;  
Sometimes I am moving, sometimes I am still;  
Sometimes I defy you, sometimes at your will;  
Sometimes I am short, sometimes I am long;  
Sometimes with the old, sometimes with the young;  
Sometimes in the day, sometimes in the night;  
Sometimes I amuse, sometimes I affright;  
Though you touch me, yet feel me you can't if you try;  
Then answer, dear "Cousins," and say what am I. L. B. F.

**7—ENIGMA.**

In vain you struggle to regain me,  
When lost, you never can obtain me;  
And yet, what's odd, you sigh and fret,  
Deplore my loss, and have me yet;  
And often using me quite ill,  
And seeking ways your slave to kill—  
Then promising in future you  
Will give to me the homage due—  
Thus we go on from year to year—  
My name pray let the poser hear. L. B. F.

**8—LETTER REBUS.**

T R A  
A T R A  
N A C  
O I T  
I

[III] L D IS

**9—ENIGMA.**

Letters five will be enough  
To spell a fastener for a cuff;  
Change my letters, but not my sound,  
A small wild animal will be found. M. N.

**10—ONTARIO TOWNS (partly phonetic).**

- (1) What town is usually found at picnics?
- (2) " " " never very sick or never very well?
- (3) " " " always full of life?
- (4) " " " will name a famous general?
- (5) " " " something good to take?
- (6) " " " is always in the meat business?
- (7) " " " very hilly?
- (8) " " " name a great battle?
- (9) " " " something we should get pure? "ARRY AWKINS.

**11—DIAMOND.**

1. A letter; 2. a verb; 3. satisfies; 4. diabolical; 5. an article of belief; 6. present tense of to sit; 7. a consonant. M. N.

**12—HIDDEN MUSICIANS.**

1. Handy; 2. Leadnh; 3. Chubstert; 4. Humansen; 5. Tarzom; 6. Ragwen; 7. Theenbov. "PILOT."

**Answers to August 15th Puzzles.**

- 1—Queer doings, unredress, crase, epoch, nibac (cabin), Queen chess-board.
- 2—Hatred.
- 3—Source, course, cruse.
- 4—Ray, sword, dab, sole, perch, torpedo, skate, pike, globe, saw, sun, star, gold.
- 5—Peace conference.
- 6—Lake Superior, Lake Michigan.
- 7—Ark+d=dark, cot+o=coot, die+m=dime, char+i=chair, brad+n=brand, host+i=hoist, hot+o=hoot, ail+n=nail. Added letters form Dominion.
- 8—8, 1, 5, 10.
- 9—c l a s p  
l a g e r  
a g i l e  
s e l l s  
p r e s s
- 10—Lawn, calico, duck, tweed, satin, silk, velvet, muslin, gingham, twill, serge, cashmere, linen.

**SOLVERS TO AUGUST 15TH PUZZLES.**

"Dennis," "Sigma," C. S. Edwards, "Arty 'Awkins," Sila M. Jackson, Lizzie Conner, M. R. G., "Maud."

**ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO AUG. 1ST PUZZLES.**

"Pansy," M. R. G., J. McLean, C. S. Edwards, "Arty 'Awkins," "Thistle," Sila M. Jackson, Lizzie Conner, M. N.

**COUSINLY CHAT.**

"Arty 'Awkins."—No, indeed, "Essex" is not Fair Brother. That individual has, I presume, outgrown the frivolity of puzzling; but, "Arty," wasn't he good at it once upon a time? Your other guess was correct re "Essex."

"McGinty."—You speak of thrashing. Has our clever little friend given up school? Surely not.

Sila.—The mistake will not be repeated. The name is rather an uncommon one, which I suppose accounts for my error.

"Essex."—I think that letter should have come before the holidays ended, as now the old excuse will have force again. You did not send answer to your new-style charade.

"Rolly."—You are welcome, cousin new. We have plenty of room for you.

"Dickens."—You have excelled yourself, friend "Dickens." Back to school again!

"Maud."—Answers to puzzles in issue of 1st of month should reach here by 15th of same month; those to 15th puzzles should be at Pakenham by the 5th of following month. See rules at the head of our column. A. A.

**The Number Thirteen.**

The superstition that thirteen is unlucky, which is traced back to a sacred source, meets with as many contradictions as confirmations. The fact that the horrible fire in the Paris Bazaar started at Booth Thirteen was telegraphed all around the world, whereas little notice is attracted by Nansen's success with thirteen men. At one time two was a dreaded number in England, owing to the dynastic disasters to all monarchs second of their name from Ethelred II. to George II. Yet Napoleon's number through all his life was two, and who could wish for better luck than came to Goody Two Shoes, or than that which results at times from having two strings to your bow? Three, which since the days of Pythagoras has been the divine number, shows that it is not invariably fortunate, for though the Fates are three, so also are the Furies. The Graces are three, but so also are the judges in hades and the heads of Cerberus. Then there are the records of three disloyal tribes in Welsh history, there are the three tyrants at Orion's belt, there were the three tyrants at Athens, and three in mythology is as unlucky as it is divine. Just so clearly as it has been shown in time that the unlucky two can be lucky and that the pleasant three can be unpleasant, the followers of the late Captain Fowler would show that the unlucky thirteen can be the luckiest number there is. So we may as well regret his departure, while we wish success to his associates.—Boston Journal.

**Woman's Rights.**

A right to tread so softly  
Beside the couch of pain,  
To smooth with gentle fingers  
The tangled locks again;  
To watch beside the dying  
In wee small hours of night,  
And breathe a consecrating prayer  
When the spirit takes its flight.

A right to cheer the weary  
On the battlefields of life,  
To give the word of sympathy  
Amid the toil and strife;  
To lift the burden gently  
From sore and tired hearts,  
And never weary of the task  
Till gloomy care departs.

A right to be a woman  
In trust woman's work—  
If life should be a hard one,  
No duties ever shirk;  
A right to show to others  
How strong a woman grows  
When skies are dark and lowering  
And life bears not a rose.

A right to love one truly  
And be loved back again;  
A right to share his fortunes  
Through sunshine and through rain;  
A right to be protected  
From life's most cruel blights  
By manly love and courage  
Surely these are woman's rights!  
—Sadie Gilliam Baird.

A begging letter asking for a pair of cast-off trousers closed pathetically with these words: "So send me, most honored sir, the trousers, and they will be woven into the laurel crown of your good deeds."

It is curious to remember in this connection that the fashion for men to wear flowers had its origin in the days when Louis XVI., in careless mood, picked the pretty star of a potato flower and stuck it in his buttonhole.





**DISPERSION SALE**  
OF ROBERT HOLLOWAY'S GREAT  
**STUD OF CLYDESDALES**  
Tuesday, October 17th, 1899.

I will expose at Public Auction my stud of Clydesdales—Stallions, Mares and Fillies—numbering about 65 head. They comprise the very cream of what has been bred by me, the very best having been hitherto always reserved by me for breeding, that further improvement might be attained. A sale of Clydesdales of equally high breeding and merit, veritable show animals, many of them invincible, has perhaps never been made. A quarter of a century has been spent by me in bringing my stud to its pre-eminence, the recognition of which is world-wide. Continued ill health prevents me from longer giving necessary supervision, and from proper attention to the business and correspondence required. Catalogues on application.

COL. F. M. WOODS, AUCTIONEER. on ROBT. HOLLOWAY, ALEXIS, ILL.

**LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE**

**40 Registered Ayrshire Cattle**  
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AT BROOK HILL FARM, TROUT RIVER, QUE.

On Tuesday, October 3rd, 1899, at 10 a. m.,

Comprising one bull 4 years old, one bull 3 years old, two bulls 2 years old, and four bull calves; thirty cows and heifers in milk, and several 2-year-old and yearling heifers. All animals tuberculin tested. Terms: \$25 and under, cash; over \$25, 10 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes; 4 per cent. discount on all cash payments over \$25. This stock must be sold without reserve, as the proprietor has given up a rented farm, and is going out of the dairying business for awhile. The farm is situated one mile east from Carr's Crossing, G. T. Ry., 5 miles west from Huntingdon, N. Y. C. Ry. Send for catalogue to undersigned.

ANDREW PHILIPS, AUCT., HUNTINGDON, QUE. W. F. STEPHEN, PROP., TROUT RIVER, QUE.

**For Sale**  
Clydesdale Stallion,  
**Sargano**  
(8977),  
Vol. XIII.



Sire Young Duke of Hamilton (4122); Gr. Sire Duke of Hamilton (2074); G. Gr. Sire Prince of Wales (673). Sargano has won first premiums in Scotland, and was never beaten in Canada. He weighs 2,100 lbs., and is a sure foal getter. He is being sold because his daughters in the district are at breeding age. Arran, Saugenee & Bruce Co. Breeders' Association. Farm seven miles from Pt. Elgin. Joseph Lyness, Manager and Salesman, Burgoyne, Ontario. Dugald Smith, Secretary, Port Elgin, Ont.

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**CHURCH SEWS,**  
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**SCHOOL DESKS,** etc.

(Distinction's Pet); 2 Miller & Sibley (Fairly Bowers); 3 J H Smith, Highfield (Mary's Pretty Daughter); 4 B H Bull & Son, Brampton (Kolona of Brampton). Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by exhibitor—1 R Davies; 2 Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.; 3 R B Smith, Arkona; 4 B H Bull & Son. Four calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Miller & Sibley; 2 R Davies; 3 W E H Massey; 4 Hood Farm. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 Milley & Sibley; 2 Hood Farm; 3 W E H Massey; 4 R Davies. Female of any age—1 Miller & Sibley (Bellona of Prospect).

**GUERNSEYS.**—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Wm Butler & Son, Dereham Centre (King of Maple Hill); 2 Wm Butler & Son (Kingscroft Chieftain). Bull, two years old—1 Wm Butler & Son (Irma's Jubilee). Bull, one year old—1 Wm Butler & Son (Effie's Lad). Bull calf—1 Wm Butler & Son (Pride of Sedgely). Bull, any age—1 Wm Butler & Son (King of Maple Hill). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Wm Butler & Son (Irene); 2 Wm Butler & Son (Queen of Sunny Springs). Cow, three years old—1 Wm Butler & Son (Rose of Sunny Springs). Heifer, two years old—1 Wm Butler & Son (Hesperantha). Heifer, one year old—1 Wm Butler & Son (Daisy Rose); 2 Wm Butler & Son (Rosa Bell). Heifer calf, under one year—1 Wm Butler & Son (Excelsior's Queen). Heifer calf, calved after Feb. 1, 1899—1 Wm Butler & Son (Lady Hesperantha); 2 Wm Butler & Son (Little Gem). Herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over one year—Wm Butler & Son. Best female, any age—Wm Butler & Son (Irene).

**HOLSTEINS.**—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 G W Clemons, St George (Count Mink Mercedes); 2 S Macklin, Wicklow (Flora's Beets Pietertje Netherland); 3 A & G Rice, Currie's Crossing (Filligree's Clothilde Lincoln); 4 James Rettie, Norwich (Schulling's Counsel). Bull, 2 years old—1 C J Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell (Carmen Sylvia's Prince); 2 C M Keeler, Greenbush (Homestead De Kol Belle Boy); 3 S R Beck, South Cayuga (Clothilde Pietertje); 4 A & G Rice (Homestead Albino De Kol). Bull, one year old—1 Jas Rettie, Norwich (Worthmail 3rd's Sir Pietertje); 2 A & G Rice (Calamity Jane's Paul); 3 A & G

Rice (Monk Lyons 3rd). Bull calf—1 S R Beck (Maid's Clothilde); 2 C M Keeler (Princess Lida 4th's Baron Witzde); 3 G W Clemons (Bonnie Dundee); 4 C J Gilroy & Son (Gillyflower's Paul De Kol). Bull, any age—G W Clemons (Count Mink Mercedes). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Jas Rettie (Highland Cornelia); 2 C J Gilroy & Son (Carmen Sylvia); 3 C M Keeler (Princess Lida 4th); 4 C J Gilroy & Son (Juanita Sylvia). Cow, three years old—1 S R Beck (Helen's Sister); 2 J Rettie (Guillemette Abbekirk); 3 S R Beck (Reta); 4 A & G Rice (Daisy Texal 2nd). Heifer, two years old—1 S Macklin, Wicklow (Pauline Tensen); 2 C J Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell (Gillyflower 2nd); 3 A & G Rice, Currie's Crossing (Verabelle 2nd); 4 Jas Rettie, Norwich (Jemima Mink Mercedes Tryntje). Heifer, one year old—1 C J Gilroy & Son (Carmen Sylvia 2nd); 2 Jas Rettie (Artis Mink Mercedes); 3 G W Clemons, St George (Princess Josephine De Kol); 4 A & G Rice (Winnie R's Gem). Heifer calf, under one year—1 S R Beck, South Cayuga (Trixie's Clothilde Pietertje); 2 C J Gilroy & Son (Carmen Sylvia 3rd); 3 C M Keeler, Greenbush (Gem Lutsk 3rd); 4 A & G Rice (Calamity Jane 2nd). Heifer calf, calved after 1st Feb., 1899—1 G W Clemons (Kaatie de Boer 4th); 2 S R Beck (Pietertje Helen); 3 C M Keeler (Nellie De Kol); 4 C M Keeler (Iona Jewel Sylvia). Four animals, progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by exhibitor—1 S R Beck; 2 C J Gilroy & Son; 3 S Macklin; 4 G W Clemons. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females over 1 year, owned by the exhibitor—1 C J Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell; 2 Jas Rettie, Norwich; 3 C M Keeler, Greenbush; 4 G W Clemons, St George. Female, any age—1 Jas Rettie (Highland Cornelia).

**SHEEP.**  
**COTSWOLDS.**—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 A J Watson, Castlederg; 2 Jno Park & Sons, Burgessville, Ont. Shearing ram—1 A J Watson; 2 Geo Allen, Oriol; 3 Jno Park & Sons. Ram lamb—1 A J Watson; 2 and 4 Geo Allen; 3 Jno Park & Sons. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 A J Watson; 3 Jno Park & Sons. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 Geo Allen; 3 Jno Park & Sons. Two ewe lambs—1 Geo Allen; 2 and 4 A J Watson; 3 Jno Park & Sons. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 Geo Allen; 2 A J Watson. Canadian-bred, not shown in other pens, ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Jno Park & Sons. One ram one year old or over, one ewe two years old or over, etc.—1 Geo Allen. For the best pen of four lambs, consisting of two ewes, bred and owned by the exhibitor—1 Jno Park & Sons.

**LEICESTERS.**—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 J M Gardhouse, Highfield; 2 Whitelaw Bros; 2 and 3 A W Smith. Ram lamb—1 Whitelaw Bros; 2 and 3 A W Smith; 3 and 4 J M Gardhouse. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 A W Smith; 3 J M Gardhouse. Two shearing ewes—1 Whitelaw Bros; 2 J M Gardhouse; 3 A W Smith. Two ewe lambs—1 Whitelaw Bros; 2 and 4 J M Gardhouse; 3 A W Smith. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 Whitelaw Bros; 2 J M Gardhouse. Canadian-bred, not shown in other pens, one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs, etc.—1 A W Smith, Maple Lodge; 2 J M Gardhouse.

**LINCOLNS.**—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3 J H & E Patrick, Iderton; 2 Gibson & Walker, Denfield. Shearing ram—1 and 3 Gibson & Walker; 2 J H & E Patrick. Ram lamb—1 and 3 J H & E Patrick; 2 and 4 Gibson & Walker. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1 J H & E Patrick; 2 and 3 Gibson & Walker. Two shearing ewes—1 and 3 Gibson & Walker; 2 J H & E Patrick. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 J H & E Patrick; 3 and 4 Gibson & Walker. Pen, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 J H & E Patrick; 2 Gibson & Walker. Pen, Canadian-bred, not shown in other pens, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 Gibson & Walker; 2 J H & E Patrick.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—Ram, two shears and over—1 G Howard Davison, Millbrook, N Y;

2 Folly Farm, Abington, Pa; 3 John Campbell, Woodville, Ont. Shearing ram—1 D G Hamner & Sons, Mt Vernon; 2 Folly Farm; 3 John Campbell. Ram lamb—1 John Campbell; 2, 3 and 4 D G Hamner & Sons. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 John Campbell; 2 D G Hamner & Sons. Two shearing ewes—1 and 3 Folly Farm; 2 D G Hamner & Sons. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 D G Hamner & Sons; 2 Folly Farm; 4 John Campbell. Pen of Shropshires, one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 Folly Farm; 2 D G Hamner & Sons. Pen of Shropshires, Canadian-bred, not shown in other pens, one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 John Campbell. Best flock of registered Shropshires, one year old or over, one ram and three ewes—1 John Campbell. Best flock of four registered Shropshire lambs, one ram lamb and three ewes—1 D G Hamner & Sons.

**OXFORD DOWNS.**—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 Smith Evans, Gourcock; 2 Robt J Hine, Dutton; 3 J H Jull, Mt Vernon. Shearing ram—1 and 3 Robt J Hine; 2 Smith Evans. Ram lamb—1 Robt J Hine; 2 J H Jull; 3 Jas Tolton, Walkerton. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 Smith Evans; 2 Robt J Hine; 3 J H Jull. Two shearing ewes—1 Smith Evans; 2 Robt J Hine; 3 J H Jull. Two ewe lambs—1 Robt J Hine; 2 J H Jull; 3 Smith Evans. Pen of 1 ram, 4 ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—1 Smith Evans; 2 Robt J Hine. Yearling ram—1 and 2 Robt J Hine. Four lambs, either sex—1 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans.

**HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK DOWNS.**—Dr Fasben, Paris, got 1st prize on shearing ram and ewe lambs, 1st and 2nd on shearing ewes.

**SOUTH DOWNS.**—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Jackson & Sons, Abington; 3 W E & G L Telfer, Paris. Shearing ram—1 John Jackson & Sons; 2 W E & G L Telfer; 3 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station. Ram lamb—1 and 2 John Jackson & Sons; 3 and 4 W E & G L Telfer. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 John Jackson & Sons; 2 W E & G L Telfer. Two shearing ewes—1 W E & G L Telfer; 2 and 3 John Jackson & Sons. Two ewe lambs—1, 3, and 4 John Jackson & Sons; 2 W E & G L Telfer. Pen of 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 John Jackson & Sons; 2 W E & G L Telfer. Pen, Canadian-bred, not shown in other pens, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 John Jackson & Sons; 2 W E & G L Telfer.

**DORSET HORNS.**—Ram, two shears and over—1 John A McGillivray, Uxbridge; 2 M N Empey, Nanapanee; 3 R H Harding, Thorndale. Shearing ram—1 R H Harding; 2 M N Empey; 3 John A McGillivray. Ram lamb—1 James Bowman, Guelph; 2 John A McGillivray; 3 M N Empey. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 M N Empey; 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. Two shearing ewes—1 M N Empey; 2 R H Harding; 3 John A McGillivray. Two ewe lambs—1 M N Empey; 2 John A McGillivray; 3 R H Harding. Pen of 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 M N Empey; 2 John A McGillivray. Pen, Canadian-bred, not shown in other pens, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 M N Empey; 2 John A McGillivray.

**MERINOS.**—Ram, two shears and over—1 Geo Harding & Son, Waushesha, Wis.; 2 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station; 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Shearing ram—1 Geo Harding & Son; 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Ram lamb—1 Geo Harding & Son; 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Two shearing ewes—1 W M & J C Smith; 2 and 3 Geo Harding & Son. Two ewe lambs—1 Geo Harding & Son; 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Pen of 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 Geo Harding & Son; 2 Robt Shaw & Son.

**FAT SHEEP.**—Two fat wethers, under two years, long-wooled breed—1 Gibson & Walker, Denfield; 2 Geo Allen, Oriol; 3 John Park & Sons, Burgessville. Two fat wethers, under two years, short-wooled breed—1 Folly Farm, Abington, Pa.; 2 John Campbell, Woodville; 3 John Jackson & Sons, Abington.

**BERKSHIRES.**—Boar, over two years—1 Geo Green, Fairview; 2 P W Boynton & Son, Dollar; 3 Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. Boar, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 Hood Farm; 3 Geo Green. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1 Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove; 2 Hood Farm; 3 Geo Green. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 Thomas Teasdale, Concord; 3 Snell & Lyons. Sow, over two years—1 Snell & Lyons; 2 Hood Farm; 3 Geo Green. Sow, over one and under two years—1 Geo Green; 2 Snell & Lyons; 3 T A Cox, Brantford. Sow, over six and under twelve months—1 and 3 T A Cox; 2 Hood Farm. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 Hood Farm; 3 Snell & Lyons. Best boar and 2 sows of any age—1 Hood Farm; 2 Geo Green. Best boar and 4 of his get, under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 Geo Green; 2 Thos Teasdale. Sow and 4 of her produce under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 Snell & Lyons; 2 Thos Teasdale.

**LARGE YORKSHIRES.**—Boar, over two years—1 J E Brethour, Burford; 2 and 3 D C Platt, Millgrove. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1 J E Brethour; 2 L Rogers, Cooksvills; 3 Jos Featherston & Sons, Streetsville. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2 D C Platt; 3 J E Brethour. Boar, under 9 months—1 and 2 Jos Featherston & Sons; 3 E Dool, Hartington. Sow, over 2 years—1 and 2 J E Brethour; 3 D C Platt. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 3 J E Brethour; 2 D C Platt. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 D C Platt; 2 and 3 J E Brethour. Sow, under 6 months—1 D C Platt; 2 E Dool; 3 F Duck & Son, Port Credit. Best Yorkshire boar and 2 sows, of any age—1 and 2 J E Brethour. Boar and 4 of his get, under 6 months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 J E Brethour; 2 Joseph Featherston & Sons. Sow and four of her produce under 6 months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 Jos Featherston & Sons; 2 J E Brethour.

**TAMWORTHES.**—Boar, over two years—1 Jno C Nichol, Hubrey; 2 Norman M Blain, Cold Spring Farm, St. George; 3 H George & Sons, Crampton. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1 A C Hallman, New Dundee; 2 Jno Hord & Son, Parkhill; 3 A Elliott & Son, Galt. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1 H George &

Sons; 2 A Elliott & Son, Galt; 3 Jno C Nichol. Boar, under 6 months—1 Colwill Bros, Newcastle; 2 N F Selby, Newcastle; 3 Norman M Blain. Sow, over 2 years—1 Norman M Blain; 2 Jno C Nichol; 3 J B Twiss, Binbrook. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1 A C Hallman; 2 Norman M Blain; 3 Jno C Nichol. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 J B Twiss; 2 Norman M Blain; 3 H George & Sons. Sow, under 6 months—1 J R Newell, Crampton; 2 N F Selby; 3 H George & Sons. Best Tamworth boar and 2 sows, of any age—1 Norman M Blain; 2 Jno C Nichol. Boar and 4 of his get, under 6 months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 J C Nichol; 2 N F Selby. Sow and 4 of her produce under 6 months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 Norman M Blain; 2 N F Selby.

**POLAND-CHINAS.**—Boar, over two years—1 and 2 W & H Jones, Mt. Elgin; 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, over one and under two years—1, 2 and 3 W & H Jones. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1 and 3 W M & J C Smith; 2 W & H Jones. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 W & H Jones; 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar, over two years—1 and 2 W & H Jones; 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six and under twelve months—1 and 2 W & H Jones; 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six months—1 and 2 W & H Jones; 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six and under twelve months—1 and 2 W & H Jones; 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six months—1 and 2 W & H Jones; 3 W M & J C Smith. Best Poland-China boar and two sows, of any age—1 and 2 W & H Jones. Boar and four of his get, under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 and 2 W & H Jones. Sow and four of her produce under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 and 2 W & H Jones.

**CHESTER WHITES.**—Boar, over two years—1 H George & Sons, Crampton; 2 and 3 Wm Butler & Son, Dereham Centre. Boar, over one and under two years—1 H George & Sons; 2 and 3 Wm Butler & Son. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1 H George & Sons; 2 Wm E Wright, Glanworth; 3 Jos H Smith, Highfield. Boar, under six months—1 H George & Sons; 2 and 3 Wm Butler & Son. Sow, over two years—1 and 2 Wm Butler & Son; 3 H George & Sons. Sow, over one and under two years—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 Wm Butler & Son. Sow, over six and under twelve months—1 and 2 Wm Butler & Son; 3 H George & Sons. Sow, over six months—1 and 2 Wm Butler & Son; 3 H George & Sons. Best Chester White boar and two sows, of any age—1 H George & Sons; 2 Wm Butler & Son. Boar and four of his get, under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 H George & Sons; 2 Wm Butler & Son. Sow and four of her produce under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 Wm Butler & Son; 2 H George & Sons.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**—Boar, over two years—1 and 3 Tape Bros, Ridgetown; 2 Wm Butler & Son. Boar, over one and under two years—1 and 2 Tape Bros; 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1 and 2 Tape Bros; 3 Wm Butler & Son. Boar, under six months—1 Tape Bros; 2 and 3 Wm Butler & Son. Sow, over two years—1 and 2 Tape Bros; 3 Wm Butler & Son. Sow, over one and under two years—1 and 2 Tape Bros; 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six and under twelve months—1, 2 and 3 Tape Bros. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3 Tape Bros. Best Duroc-Jersey boar and two sows, of any age—1 and 2 Tape Bros. Boar and four of his get, under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 Tape Bros. Sow and four of her produce under six months old, the produce bred and all owned by exhibitor—1 Tape Bros.

**OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.**—Boar, over one and under two years—1 Chris Fahner, Crediton, Ont.; 2 and 3 Jos Featherston & Sons, Streetsville. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1 T A McClure, Meadow-Town; 2 John Hord & Son, Parkhill; 3 Chris Fahner. Boar, under six months—1 Chris Fahner; 2 John Hord & Son; 3 T A McClure. Sow, over one and under two years—1 Jos Featherston & Sons, Streetsville; 2 Chris Fahner; 3 John Hord & Son. Sow, over six and under twelve months—1 Jos Featherston & Sons; 2 T A McClure; 3 Jno Hord & Son. Sow, under six months—1 Chris Fahner; 2 and 3 Jos Featherston & Sons. Best boar and two sows, of any age—1 Joseph Featherston & Sons; 2 Chris Fahner.

**EXPORT BACON HOGS.**—Best pen of four pure-bred hogs, most suitable for export trade, etc.—1 J E Brethour, Burford; 2 N F Selby, Newcastle; 3 Norman M Blain; 4 E Dool, Hartington; 5 F Duck & Son, Port Credit. Best pen of four hogs of any breed, cross or grade, most suitable for export trade—1 J E Brethour; 2 T A Cox, Brantford; 3 E Dool; 4 Jno C Nichol, Hubrey; 5 A C Hallman, New Dundee.

**NOTICES.**

**Good Fruit Evaporators.**—This season there will be an unusually large quantity of low-grade fruit that will pay farmers to evaporate or dry for home use and local sale. It affords us pleasure to call the reader's attention to the advertisement of the G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, P. Q., who are this season offering a cooking stove, constructed on same principle as their large Champion evaporator. The apples and other fruit can be dried with ordinary heat while the stove is used for cooking. Further particulars and full directions for use may be obtained by writing the Company, at 84 Wellington street, Montreal. Drop them a line at once, as the season for fruit and vegetable drying is at hand.

**To California via the Midland Route.**—Every Friday night, at 10.30 p. m., a through Tourist Car for San Francisco, carrying first and second class passengers, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, with stopping privileges at Salt Lake City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. The Tourist Car berth rate from Chicago to San Francisco is only \$6.00, and the sleeping car berths should be reserved a few days in advance of departure of train. Through tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be secured from any agent in the east, or by applying at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot or City Ticket Offices in Chicago. Send for our free illustrated California folders. Address Geo. H. Hensford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 8 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.



POTATO DIGGER... FOR SALE... IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED Clydesdale Stallions



SEVERAL THREE YEAR OLD FILLIES, All registered and warranted sound. Inspection invited. ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.



English Shire and Clydesdale Stallions. Last importation just arrived Aug. 5.

EDWARD R. HOGATE CO., 10 Maitland Street, TORONTO, ONT. BARN: College and Dufferin Streets.

HILLHURST FARM HACKNEY HORSES, Carriage type, Connaught blood. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Shropshire, Dorset Horn, and Hampshire Down Sheep. M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

CLYDESDALES We have several imported Clyde mares 3 and 10 years old for sale at moderate prices.



QUEEN. D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

FOR SALE: Nine Clydesdale Stallions Just landed from Scotland; also a few imp. and home-bred Shorthorn females.

JOHN ISAAC, KINELLAR LODGE, MARKHAM, ONT.

CLYDESDALES, AYRSHIRES and POULTRY. We are now offering a limited number of imported stallions and mares, and booking orders for young Ayrshires from our show cows.

SHORTHORNS. 9 Bulls, 4 Yearlings, 4 Bull Calves, Stock Bull (3 years) by imp. Kinellar Sort = 18857. F. MARTINDALE, York P. O., Ont.

GOSSIP.

The new importation of Shorthorns for Mr. W. D. Flatt's "Trout Creek" herd, at Hamilton, Ont., were released from quarantine on Thursday, 31st, and arrived at their new home in good order, on September 2nd.

W. A. Reburn & Co., Massawippi, P. Q., writes us that their Jersey bull, Sir Wilfred of St. Ann's, won 1st and diploma as sweepstakes bull at the Sherbrooke exhibition; Young Hugo of St. Ann's 1st at Stanstead; Pet of St. Ann's 2nd was the 1st prize aged cow.

W. F. STEPHEN'S SALE OF AYRSHIRES. The public auction sale of Mr. W. F. Stephen, at his Brook Hill farm, near Trout River, Que., will afford an excellent opportunity of selecting Ayrshires of high-producing merit and quality. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has from time to time given reviews of Mr. Stephen's herd, and knows that the Ayrshire breeders of Canada are in close touch with the facts concerning their breeding and merits.

MR. N. DYMENT'S AYRSHIRES, AT CLAPPISON'S CORNERS. Mr. N. Dymont's farm of well stocked and equally well selected Ayrshires is situated a few miles from the City of Hamilton, at Clappison's Corners, Ont., and as Mr. Dymont is in the milk business, it follows that the stock which he is using are of the productive type.

NOTICES. Wells Wanted.—The drought makes the farmer appreciate the value of water and a good well. From the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., we have received copies of useful catalogues illustrating many improved designs in pumping machinery and machines for sinking wells, also gasoline engines.

Blackleg.—In an extended area where the germs of Blackleg exist, the disease is likely to be very prevalent among young cattle this fall. This is due to the fact that the pastures are in good condition, and the germs will therefore be more virulent, and as the calves are fat they will therefore be more susceptible to Blackleg.

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SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS

Herd bred for practical usefulness, and produces as large a proportion of top show cattle as any herd in Ontario. Young stock, both sexes, for sale.

Exeter Station, G. T. R., H. SMITH, half mile from farm. HAY, ONT.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Herd Established 1855. A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Herd headed by imported Christopher 28859, and Duncan Stanley = 16364.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Imp. Baron Blanc 11th at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1000-guinea ram.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis, P. O.

Offer for sale six Short-horn Bulls from 9 to 14 months old; also 2-year-old roan bull, St. Louis = 2418, a Morton-bred bull with exceptionally grand pedigree.

A Few Durham Heifers

Two bulls; two bull calves; all of choice breeding. Berkshire boars; brood sows and sow pigs. Prices right.

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE. 100 head to select from; 23 grand young bulls by Valkyrie = 21806, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding, served by (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 23861, now at the head of our herd.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy Station and P. O. Farm 1 mile north of the town.

SHORTHORNS

I have six young females for sale—three are in calf and three old enough to be bred. These heifers have four or more crosses of the finest Booth sires, on imported Marr and Gordon Castle foundation, a desirable and needed line of breeding.

D. ALEXANDER, Bridgen, Ont.

Shorthorns.

Six bulls from 3 to 12 months old; one choice 4-year-old stock bull; two-year-old and yearling heifers and heifer calves of choice quality and breeding.

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

JAS. DORRANCE, SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs

Young stock always for sale.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

3 Heifers to Beau Ideal = 2254, of first-class quality and A 1 breeding.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londonboro, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

Forty rods north of Stouffville Station, has for sale three excellent young Shorthorn Bulls, yearling and two-year-old Heifers in calf. Shropshire Lambs, both sexes; also Berkshires. At very moderate prices.

D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1872. Such sires as imported Royal George and imported Warfare have put us where we are. Imported Blue Ribbon now heads herd.

A. & D. BROWN, ELGIN COUNTY, IONA, ONTARIO.

ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM

A. J. Watson, Castlederg, Ont. SHORTHORN BULLS, by Statesman, brother to Topman. Also, one BAKON LEE BOAR, 15 months old, and one boar 8 months old.

FOR SALE:

Four Shorthorn bulls, three Berkshire boars, seven Southdown and Leicester rams; females all ages; and B. & W. Leghorns. Write or come and see.

E. JEFFES & SONS, Bondhead, Ont.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale.

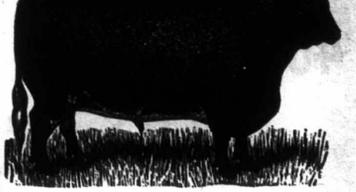
JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

Thirteenth Importation.

Am Sailing for England, Scotland, Jersey, and Guernsey, October 14th, and would be pleased to have commissions to select and import any class of farm stock, particularly Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Herefords, Red Polled and Polled Angus cattle, Dorset and Lincoln sheep, or Hackneys. Have made twelve importations without loss or accident for best breeders in America and Canada. Send for circular and estimate cost on stock required. ADDRESS, F. S. PEER, MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE 15 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 COWS AND HEIFERS

Including 9 recently imported heifers. Prices right. Catalogues on application. Clarendon Station, C. P. R.

Pickering Station, G. T. R.

W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON P. O. and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,



OFFERS FOR SALE

7 Imported Bulls,

16 Canadian-bred Bulls,

30 Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers;

ALSO A NUMBER OF IMPORTED COWS AND HEIFERS.

The noted imported bull, Golden Fame, is at the head of my herd. Prices consistent with quality. Correspondence and inspection invited. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application.

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 Money-tuffel Lad = 20521.

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

CEDAR DALE FARM.

Ayrshire Cattle & Shropshire Sheep.

An offering two two-year-old rams, six shearing rams, and ram lambs—choice; ewe lambs, and ewes from shearings up. All registered stock. Write for prices to

J. HARRIS WOOLLEY, NORFOLK CO., SIMCOE, ONT.

MEADOWSIDE FARM.

J. YULL & SONS, Props., Carleton Place. Breeders of high-class, deep-milking Ayrshires. Sweepstakes young herd at Ottawa. Shropshire sheep from prizewinning stock. Berkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Visitors met at Queen's Hotel. Give us a call.

HICKORY HILL AYRSHIRES

Founded on Morton importation. Herd headed by Drummond 2036, by Norman of Robertson 1901; dam Maggie 1146. Young bulls and heifers now ready from three months up.

N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Hamilton Station.

AYRSHIRES!

Three bull calves for sale, three to six months old; sired by Royal Monarch 1941, and from A1 cows. Prices right.

J. A. R. ANDERSON, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

AYRSH

The kind the constitution, da bulls for sale, by (imp.) Five fr Their dams are dams were show Ottawa. Also a JAMES B

CHOICE

Three calv one 1 month 1st of Auel Craigele W.

Formerly Tho. "NEIDPATH

MAPLE CLIFF

AYRSHI BERKSHI

Booki R. REID & Five minutes

Ayrshire

3 YET on h next mo cows W

AYRS

KAINS BR are offering a winners; also a

30 Hol

That are roya dams have ma combination of ducing strains heifers, and one are not going to secure anima highest order. is no quarantine through without and get our price om Henry

HOLST

The Gold A few choice bred to the Kol Duke. See G. W. C

Oh, Yes!

right. Write State just what A. G. R. Oxford County.

GALLOWA

BULL CALV Toronto, useful she T. LLO

INGLES

UP-T OI

TAM

CHOIC

H. D. S

F. W. S

GU

The first Here importations in England, follow including winne Show. Choice y McDougall's sh ported, non-pos by over forty ye

JE

Five head of females and I make a nice fo one heifer bre son of Nell's J for selling. F

C.

**AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**

The kind that can speak for themselves. Size, constitution, dairy and show combined. Six young bulls for sale, by Glencairn 3rd (imp.), dam Primrose (imp.). Five from Napoleon of Auchincrain (imp.). Their dams are all Glencairn heifers. Five of their dams were shown last fall at Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Also a few good cows. No culls sold.

**JAMES BODEN, TREDINNOCK FARM, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.**

**CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS**

Three calves, 5, 8 and 12 months old, also one 1 month old, from that fine cow, Daisy 1st of Auchincrain (imp.), and all sired by Craigielea of Auchincrain (imp.).

**W. W. BALLANTYNE,**

Formerly Thos. Ballantyne & Son. Stratford, Ont. "NEIDPATH FARM" adjoins city, main line G.T.R.

**MAPLE CLIFF Dairy and Stock Farm.**

**AYRSHIRES** Three young bulls fit for service, and bull calves.

**BERKSHIRES, TAMWORTHS,** Booking orders for spring litters.

**R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.** Five minutes' walk from Cen. Expt. Farm, Ottawa.

**Ayrshire Bull Calves of 1899**

**3 YET** on hand, and more to come within the next month, from some of our best imported cows. Will sell at reasonable prices. Address:

**ROBT. HUNTER,**

Manager to W. W. Ogilvie. LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

**KAINS BROS.,** Byron, Ont. (R. R. London), are offering a number of grand young bulls, prize-winners; also a few choice females. Prices right.

We Now Have on Hand

**30 Holstein Bull Calves**

That are royally bred. Their dams and their sires' dams have made large official tests. They have a combination of blood of the richest and largest producing strains known. We have forty yearling heifers, and one hundred cows and heifer calves. We are not going to show this fall. A grand opportunity to secure animals of either sex, and show animals of highest order. You will find our prices right. There is no quarantine, and we furnish papers to pass them through without duty. Write for what you want, and get our prices before buying.

**Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y.**

**MAPLE HILL..**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

The Gold Medal Herd of '97 and '98. A few choice cows and heifers now for sale, mostly bred to the butter bull, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol Duke. See my herd at the big fairs.

**G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

**Oh, Yes!** We sell Holstein Bulls. Sold 7 in May. Have 12 now on hand; oldest 9 months old; bred right and are right. Write for particulars. Male or female. State just what you want.

**A. & G. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ont.**

Oxford County.

**GALLOWAYS & SHROPSHIRE**

**2 BULL CALVES** by the sweepstakes bull of '98 at Toronto. In Shropshires we have a bunch of useful shearlings and ram lambs to offer.

**T. LLOYD-JONES & SONS,**

BURFORD, ONT.

**INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.**

**UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!**

**TAMWORTHS**

**CHOICE PIGS SIX TO SEVEN WEEKS OLD.**

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address,

**H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

**F. W. STONE ESTATE,**

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

The first Hereford herd established in Canada by importations in 1859 of the best prizewinners of England, followed by repeated further importations, including winners of first prize at Royal Agricultural Show. Choice young Hereford Bulls for sale. Also McDougall's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash, fresh imported, non-poisonous and reliable; thoroughly tested by over forty years' use on farms of above estate.

**JERSEYS**

Five head of A. J. C. C. Jerseys—four young females and bull. Choice stock, and would make a nice foundation herd. Three milking; one heifer bred. Bull not related, and a grandson of Nell's John Bull. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars and price, address,

**C. C. HODGINS,**

LUCAN, ONTARIO.

**CANCER CURED WITHOUT KNIFE OR PLASTER. FULL PARTICULARS FREE.**

**F. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.**

Offering high-class A. J. C. C. cows and heifers in calf, and heifer calves; 9 choice young bulls. High-grade cows in calf; and Berkshires.

**E. H. Bull & Son,**

BRAMPTON.

**Jersey Cattle**

THAT WILL PUT

**MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.**

**Mrs. E. M. Jones,**

Box 324. BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

**S. WICKS & SONS**

MOUNT DENNIS, ONT.

Offer two Registered A. J. C. C. Jersey Yearling Bulls. These are grand youngsters; cheap if sold at once. We have also some fine Registered C. K. C. Collie Pups; also some fine young Registered Bitches. Manufacturers of the See Hot Water Incubator. Hatches 100 per cent. The best and most scientific incubator in the market.

**DON JERSEY HERD.**

Offering choice young Bulls and Heifers by Costa Rica's Son.

**DAVID DUNCAN,**

DON, ONTARIO.

Nine miles from Toronto Market.

**Deschenes Jersey Herd.**

HEADED BY IDA'S RIOTER OF ST. LAMBERT 47570.

4 young bulls fit for service—registered. Also Tamworth swine from diploma herd, Canada Central Fair, Ottawa, 1895.

**R. & W. CONROY,**

DESCHENES MILLS, QUEBEC.

**ST. LAMBERT OF ARFOST 36943**

whose sire was 100 Per Cent.; dam, St. Lambert's Diana 69451. Official test, 18 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days. A few choice young bulls and heifers rich in his blood, from deep and rich milking dams, for sale at moderate prices. Tuberculin tested. **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.**

**PINE RIDGE JERSEY HERD**

Has descendants of Canada's John Bull 5th, One Hundred Per Cent and Two Hundred Per Cent, with a grandson of the great Adelaide at the head. Two choice young bulls for sale and a few females.

**WM. WILLIS & SONS, Newmarket, Ont.**

**GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.**

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

**GUERNSEYS.**

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

Address—**SYDNEY FISHER,**

17-y-o ALVA FARM, KNOWLTON, P. Q.

**MILK FEVER CURE.**

It is now KNOWN that the udder is the seat of milk fever. Schmidt's udder injections CURED 90 per cent. of the first 412 cases treated. TREATMENT for 1 severe or 2 mild cases, with instrument (specially designed for the purpose) and full printed instructions by mail, \$3.00. Extra bottle for 1 severe or 2 mild cases, \$1. Extremely simple. No drenching.

—om **JOHN SPENCER, v.s. Bowmanville, Ont.**

**JAMES COOPER & SON, KIPPEN, ONT.**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Registered Shropshires.**

SHROPSHIRE of the best English blood. Fashionably bred and true to type. Only the best specimens of the breed kept. Selection in breeding our stronghold.

50 ram and ewe lambs for sale. 20 yearling rams also to sell. A limited number of yearling ewes.

**Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters.**

We have a few choice Prime Minister (imp.) bulls on hand. A limited number Leicesters, both sexes.

**J. M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield, Ont.**

Malton Station, G. T. R.

**NOTICES.**

**Wire Fencing.**—An attractive feature of the extensive exhibit of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Cleveland and Chicago, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, was their wire fence enclosure containing a herd of wild razor-back hogs from the Indian territory. Thousands stopped to wonder at these animals and then to admire the fencing material.

**Great Chance in Poultry.**—Owing to the sudden death of her father, Miss P. J. Coldwell, of Constance, Huron Co., Ont., is compelled to retire from the poultry business, in which she has been so successful, and elsewhere makes a special announcement of offerings at reduced prices. The farm has to be sold and her stock disposed of within three weeks. See advertisement and write her at once.

**The Guelph Fat Stock Show.**—President James Miller, of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, informed us, during the Toronto Exhibition, that their annual show—the "Smithfield" of Canada—to be held on Dec. 6th, 7th and 8th next, would no doubt far exceed previous expectations. They have already over \$2,000 for the prize list, which is being prepared. Mr. John McCorkindale continues to be their efficient secretary.

**American Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.**—From Frederick L. Houghton, Secretary and Editor, Brattleboro, Vt., we have received a copy of Vol. XVI. of the Herd Book and Vol. IX. of the Advanced Registry. The former contains the pedigrees of 1,139 bulls and 3,325 cows, and the latter 13 bulls and 92 cows. There is also an appendix giving a long list of seven-day butter records, vouched for by officers of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. The proceedings of the annual meeting, and much other useful data to breeders of the "black and white" are given, and the whole is in form of a strong and handsomely bound book.

**The Ontario Fat Stock Show Prize List.**—The prize list for the annual Ontario Fat Stock and Dairy Show, to be held in London on Dec. 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, has been issued, and copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The offerings amount to no less a sum than \$5,000, there being increases and new features in many departments. The instructive block tests are to be further extended this season. In addition to the best Canadian authorities on live stock subjects, Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., and Profs. C. F. Curtiss and J. A. Craig, of Ames, Iowa, are expected to be present at the meetings. It will be a great event.

**Giving up Beekeeping.**—The well-known authority on beekeeping, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, has given up the business of beekeeping, and devoted the contents of his hive to hold in Brantford in this line. He will take up evangelistic Gospel work entirely, and is willing to go to places where there would be openings for special services. His thought is to go in the agricultural districts, and his intention is to use plant and animal life on the farm as illustrations. Mr. Holtermann has just published a little work in which the honeybee, that perfect type of animal life, is very effectively used in that way, and copies of which may be had from him at 10c. each or \$1.00 per dozen.

**American Shorthorn Herd Book.**—To Mr. J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., we are indebted for a copy of Vol. 43 (new series) of the Herd Book issued by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It is a ponderous volume of over 1,237 pages, containing the pedigrees of over 14,500 bulls alone; the number of pedigrees of cows not being given, but is very large. It seems strange, when the amount of registration done by the American Association is considered, and also the flourishing condition of the Shorthorn interests, that better paper is not used and a more substantial volume all round is not issued. It is a work that certainly deserves to be done well for the sake of permanence and to be in keeping with the magnitude of the organization.

**National Cream Separator.**—We call attention to the advertisement in this issue of the National Cream Separator, manufactured by the Raymond Manufacturing Company, of Guelph, Ont., and sold by the Creamery Supply Company, of Guelph, whose manager is Mr. T. C. Rodgers, formerly of the Guelph Dairy School, and who is expert in separator manipulation. The new Raymond plant, where the National Separator is made, is a large and well-equipped institution, manned by expert workmen, a number of whom have been brought from Sweden, where the machine was invented. An expert bowl-balancer from Sweden is kept permanently engaged, and every provision is being made to warrant perfection in every machine turned out. The capacity of the machine now being made is 350 pounds per hour, and of these ten per day will be manufactured in a very short time. The points claimed for the National Separator are close and rapid skimming and easy running, and it is sold at a moderate price. The London (Ont.) agency is the Raymond Sewing Machine Co., who will keep sample machines on hand.

**Southern Fair, Brantford.**—A five-days exhibition—September 16, 18, 19, 20, 21. The Directors of the Brantford Southern Fair have again appointed their Exhibition to extend over five days, commencing on Saturday, September 16th, and ending on Thursday, September 21st. It is intended that the Southern Fair this year will eclipse that of 1895 as much as that of 1896 did the Fair of the previous year.

The main objects of the Society are being kept well in view, over \$1,000 in cash prizes being provided as premiums for excellence in the various departments.

In addition to the large outlay on buildings and grounds last year, the Directors have now in course of erection an immense modern exhibition horse stable, capable of providing comfortably for that department.

The Ladies' department is again in charge of the Ladies' Board of Directors, who are adding many new features.

Entertainment for visitors is being provided in many ways. Platform attractions will be by the best artists that can be had, and these will be supplemented by horse jumping, military sports, band concerts, fireworks, etc., etc.

Arrangements have been made for the carriage of passengers and exhibits at single fares on and after September 15th, and good for returning up to the 23rd, and also for excursion rates on special days.

**THE FAIRVIEW**

**SHROPSHIRE**

Their greatest victory won at Toronto. Home-breds beat English Royal winners three times.

Won more firsts than any other exhibitor. Who wants a choice Ram or Ram Lamb? Or extra good Ewes, bred to winning rams? Write or come to Fairview Farm.

**JOHN GAMPBELL**

WOODVILLE, ONT.

**"BELVOIR."**

We are offering the best lot of

**Shearling Shropshire Rams**

That have as yet been produced at Belvoir. The flock descends from England's best blood, and has been carefully bred, the rams used having been all imp., viz., a son of Bonnie Beau, a twin brother to Newton Lord, a son of Farmer Newton, a son of Dunsmore Owl, and a Mansell out of the same ewe as his noted Phenomenon. **RAM LAMBS, YEARLING EWES and EWE LAMBS** also for sale. Some imp. **CLYDE MARES** and a stallion. These are extra good and worthy of attention of any wanting first-class stock. Also **JERSEYS** for sale, and **YORKSHIRE SWINE**. We sell on honor, and guarantee satisfaction.

**RICHARD GIBSON,**

DELAWARE, ONT.

**Shropshires...**

I offer for sale **SHEARLING EWES**, sired by Imported Newton Stamp 99631, prizewinner at Toronto, 1897; also **RAM** and **EWE LAMBS**, by Standard, a son of Newton Lord.

**GEORGE HINDMARSH,**

AILS CRAIG, ONT.

**Shropshires, Tamworths,**

—AND—

**American Bronze Turkeys.**

We keep on hand a full line of each to supply our numerous customers. Correspondence solicited.

**W. S. HAWKSHAW & SON, Glanworth, Ont.**

**Shropshire Rams and Ewes**

Newly imported from the greatest English breeders. Home-bred rams and ewes of best quality. Scotch Shorthorns and Clydesdale horses for sale at moderate prices, and in large numbers, by

**ROBERT MILLER,**

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS**

Out of ewes from imported foundation, and sired by (imp.) Flashlight. Extra well covered and good size.

**W. S. CARPENTER, SIMCOE, ONT.**

**Shropshires for Sale.**

Shearling Rams and Ewes, and Ram and Ewe Lambs.

—om **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE.** Shearling rams and ewes; also this season's crop of lambs; extra well covered; from the highlands of Simcoe Co.

**Chas. H. Rowe, Orillia, Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE!**

We are offering twenty-five strong, well-covered lambs from descendants of Miller importation.

—om **ROWAT BROS., Hillsdale, Ont.**

**Shropshires.** One shearling ram, and a few ram lambs. One Shorthorn bull calf eleven months old. Write for prices.

**HALDIMAND CO.,**

**H. GEE & SONS, Fisherville.**

**MAPLE LODGE LEICESTERS.**

A grand lot of ewes and rams for sale, all ages. All the FIRST prizes offered for flock at Toronto, London, and Brantford Winter Show, including the gold medal (1895), came to our flock. A very choice lot of young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers also for sale—milking strains.

**ALEX. W. SMITH,**

MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

**6 CHOICE REG. LEICESTER RAMS 6**

Strong, even, well-covered sheep, especially selected from flock of 1896. Also ram and ewe lambs. Wanted, a Farm Hand (single) to take care of stock, etc.

**E. GAUNT & SON,**

LUCKNOW, ONT.

**LEICESTERS.**

100 head to select from, among which are some specially good shearling ewes and rams. We employed two rams last fall, bred direct from imported stock.

—om **C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN, ONT.**

**ortation.**

Scotland, Jersey, 14th, and would select and import Jersey, Guernsey, Polled and Polled sheep, or Hackneys, without loss or accident Canada. Send on stock required.

**MORRIS, N. Y.**

**INSTON**

ograph Office,



**N BULLS**

IMPORTED.

**HEIFERS**

Heifers. Prices right.

ication.

P. R.

tion, G. T. R.

"HARM."

**ATT,**

EGRAPH OFFICE,



**SALE**

**Bulls,**

**ed Bulls,**

**ws and Heifers;**

OR

**AND HEIFERS.**

and Fame, is at the

istent with quality.

on invited. Visitors

ation.

—om

**STOCK FARM**



**Shropshire Sheep.**

old rams, six shearling

ewe lambs, and ewes

tered stock. Write for

—om

**MOOLLEY,**

SIMCOE, ONT.

**DE FARM,**

os., Carleton Place.

pp-milking Ayrshires.

Ottawa. Shropshire

ock. Berkshire pigs

ocks. Young stock for

Hotel. Give us a call.

**AYRSHIRES**

ation. Herd headed by

on of Robertland 1901;

bulls and heifers now

—om

**APPISON'S CORNERS.**

—om

**RES!**

three to six months old;

41, and from Al cows.

**ANDERSON,**

MILTON, ONTARIO.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Danesfield Pedigree Stock

IMPORTERS desirous of securing selections of either Shire horses, Aberdeen-Angus cattle or Hampshire Down sheep should inspect the stud, herd and flock, property of Mr. R. W. Hudson, which are kept in the highest degree of purity...

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL, ESTATE OFFICE, DANESFIELD, MARLOW, BUCKS.

who will be happy to make arrangements for inspection, or to quote prices.

J. E. CASSWELL, Laughton, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.

breeder of Lincoln Long-wooled Sheep, Flock No. 46. The flock was in the possession of the present owner's great-grandfather in 1785, and has descended direct from father to son without a single dispersion sale.

W. W. Chapman, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

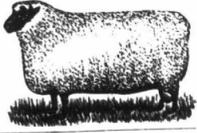
Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W. Cables - Sheepcote, London.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD. ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep-Breeders' Association, Shrewsbury, England.

SMITH EVANS, GOUROCK, ONT.

Breeder and importer of registered Oxford Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in England. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. 6-1-30



Oxfords Galore....

WE have 300 to select from this fall, of all ages; bred up from the best English flocks. We employed the 1st and 2nd prize imported rams last fall.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.

Oxfords...

We will visit the Toronto Fair again with a strong class of home-bred and imported stock. We carry over 60 breeding ewes, and have a lot of splendid young stock on hand.

J. H. JULL & SON, Burford Station, Mt. Vernon, Ont.

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONTARIO. IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP.

Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale. Have some imp'd RAM LAMBS. Prices reasonable.

IN COTSWOLDS WE HAVE TO OFFER 100 RAM LAMBS

AND 50 EWE LAMBS, Selected from Snell and Miller bred ewes, and by Snell-bred sires, from imported foundation.

YOUNG BROS., Binkham, Ont. Erin Station, C. P. R.

GOTSWOLDS.

Females of all ages; also this season's crop of ram lambs; all from imported stock; extra well covered.

John I. Balsdon, BALSAM, ONT.

Within the Capes of Virginia.

The greatest Trucking and Farming Center of the Atlantic Seaboard. Superb Climate and Transportation Facilities. Disinterested and impartial statement of facts. Forty-eight-page pamphlet brimful of information for parties seeking residence in the South, twelve cents in stamps.

MONITOR PUBLISHING CO., Richmond, Va.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The receipts of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition this year amounted to \$88,334, a decrease of \$9,377 compared with 1898, but an increase over 1897 of \$13,598. The greater increase in receipts last year was due to railway rate war.

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest: "Since last writing you business in our line has been very encouraging, and we are preparing to do a good trade during the next few months. The good trade during the next few months. The farmers in this section of the country have immense crops, pastures being abundant all the season; consequently grazing stock are in good condition, and young things are well developed. The shearing rams and ram lambs we are offering are in good vigorous condition, and should do well. Our stock of hogs is far in advance of former years. Those requiring a boar or sow should get our figures before buying."

Mr. W. F. Stephen, proprietor of the Brook Hill herd of Ayrshire cattle, Trout River, Que., is having an unreserved auction sale of his entire herd of registered and grade Ayrshires, on Tuesday, October 3rd, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. This herd was founded thirty years ago by the late James Stephen, and has been maintained at a high standard. Uncle Sam, a son of the celebrated Nellie Osborne, was for a number of years stock bull, and a son of imported Glencairn III, Klondyke of St. Ann's, is now at head of herd. This latter bull, now just past two years old, and seven sons of Uncle Sam, are catalogued for sale. There are twenty-six females in the lot, and also a few grades. The younger things are all sired by Uncle Sam. This sale should furnish an excellent opportunity of securing high-class Ayrshires at your own prices. Trout River is on the G. T. R., sixty miles south-west of Montreal. Send for a catalogue.

MR. ROBT. HOLLOWAY'S DISPERSION SALE OF CLYDESDALES.

In another column may be found an announcement of the dispersion sale of Clydesdale horses, the property of Mr. Robt. Holloway, at Alexis, Ill., on Oct. 17th. This will be a very important affair in horse circles, and includes many high-class animals among the offerings. The buyers will derive the benefit of Mr. Holloway's long years of attentive labor in bringing to a state of perfection the proper class of animals to meet the demands of the times. Interested parties should not fail to obtain a catalogue early so as to give it the requisite study before the date, Oct. 17th.

A GREAT PRIZEWINNING HERD.

On page 518 of this issue appears a beautiful photo-engraving of the herd of five Shorthorn cows owned by Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., winning first prize at Toronto Industrial Exhibition this year. Beginning with the cow at the right-hand of the picture, their names and breeding are as follows:

- 1. Matchless 11th - 22939, eight years, by Barmston Hero 324, dam Matchless of Elmhurst 2nd 3583.
2. Matchless 18th 29130, by Royal Sailor 18959 (imp.), dam Matchless of Elmhurst 9th 17269.
3. Mildred 6th 31068, three years, by Royal Sailor, dam Mildred 31061, two years, by Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Miss Stamford 22942.
4. Dora Stamford 31061, two years, by Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Miss Stamford 22942.
5. Matchless 19th 31066, two years, by Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Matchless of Elmhurst 9th 17269.

THE IMPORTED HEREFORD BULL, BARONET.

The lifelike Hereford illustration published on page 518 of this issue represents the imported yearling bull, Baronet, owned by the F. W. Stone Stock Company, winner of first prize at Toronto and London exhibitions this year. He was bred by A. R. Turner, sire Statesman 57962 (14938), bred by John Price, and winner of first at the Royal, and first and champion at the Highland show. His dam was sired by Merlin 1729 (7851), a great producing bull. Baronet is a full brother to Earl of Coventry's Viscount, winner of first at the Bath and West Show.

HILLHURST HACKNEYS, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, DORSET HORNED AND HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

In another column may be seen the new advertisement of Hillhurst horses, cattle, and sheep, the property of Hon. H. M. Cochrane & Son, at Hillhurst, Que. The firm are already well known to most of the Canadian breeders and require no introduction. In making a tour of the leading Eastern fairs this fall, the firm will carry 15 horses of Hackney breeding stock, harness and saddle horses, as well as a few ponies. In Shorthorn cattle they intend exhibiting two herds, and in imported Scottish Hero (a Duthie-bred) at the head. Upwards of 30 head of sheep of Shropshire, Dorset Horned, and Hampshire Down breeds will also be in competition, and which will afford an excellent opportunity for intending purchasers to make selections personally while attending Ottawa Fair.

Dorset-Horned Sheep Breeders' Annual Meeting.

A meeting of the American Dorset-Horned Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE tent at the Toronto Exhibition grounds on September 7th. Mr. John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, in the chair, and Mr. Wm. Kinsey, in the absence of the regular officer. There were also present: R. H. Harding, Thorndale Ont.; L. Wilson, Collingwood; H. Palmer, Arundel, Chester Co., Pa.; McLaren & Co., Washington, Pa.; M. N. Empey, Nanapace; J. B. Wylie, Washington, Pa.; H. M. Jacques, Lockport, N. Y.; K. O. Denton, Somerset, N. Y. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to attend the Continental Club (time and place to be appointed): Dr. McLaren, Henry Palmer, and Wm. Kinsey.

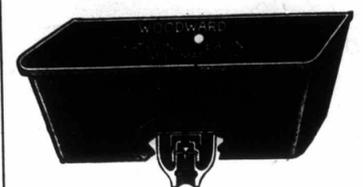
The meeting resolved to try and bring about an amalgamation with the Continental Dorset Club, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Mr. Wm. Wilson made application for membership. Accepted.

Moved by Mr. Palmer, seconded by Dr. McLaren, that as the Secretary was not present with the minutes, etc., the meeting adjourn until next regular annual meeting, the Secretary to be conferred with. Carried.

Much enthusiasm was evinced this year among the Dorset-Horned breeders, and the exhibit was unquestionably the strongest yet drawn together in Canada.

NOTICE TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS



IT WILL PAY YOU TO ADOPT THE Woodward Water Basins. ABSOLUTELY AUTOMATIC. POINTS ISOLATION GUARANTEED. PROFITS INCREASED.

Ask for TESTIMONIALS by writing Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. (Ltd.), TORONTO, ONTARIO.

OAK LODGE HERD Large Yorkshires

The oldest established and largest herd in America. This herd has a uniform and fixed type, acknowledged by the best judges to be what the market demands. It has a record of its own in the showings, winning more prizes at the largest Canadian and American shows than all other herds combined. Parties wishing high-class stock should examine this celebrated herd at the leading shows. All stock fully guaranteed.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BRANT COUNTY, ONT.

DURING THE NEXT FEW WEEKS WE WILL DISPOSE OF

Yorkshire Boars and Sows

WRIGHING 100 POUNDS AT \$10 EACH; OTHERS (ALL AGES) COMPARATIVELY CHEAP. Twelve shearing Shropshire Rams, \$15 each. Ten Shropshire Ram Lambs, 10. Barred Rock Cockerels, 1. One Jersey Cow 6 years old, one Jersey Yearling Heifer and Heifer Calf, \$100. All stock eligible for registration and placed f. o. b. cars here.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST, ONT.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES.

Imported and Canadian-bred, from the Hasket family, which has taken more prizes at the leading fairs in Canada and the World's Fair at Chicago than any other family of Yorkshires in America. Young boars and sows fit for breeding for sale. Correspondence solicited, which will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.

NORTH BRUCE HERD OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Oak Lodge Clarence 2nd - 2895, and Oak Lodge Royal King 3044 (imp.). Write for prices.

WILLIAM HOWE, North Bruce, Ont. Port Elgin Stn., G. T. R.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES.

We intend to exhibit our Berkshires at the coming Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Our exhibit will include some really good young boars and sows from 6 to 12 months old that are just the sort that are now wanted, and are for sale. Can supply young pigs from 6 to 10 weeks old, of the most approved type and breeding.

SNELL & LYONS, SNELGROVE, ONT.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Herd headed by four first prize stock boars of large size, strong bone and fine quality. Young Boars and Sows, all ages, for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs.

GEORGE GREEN, FAIRVIEW P.O., ONT.

om Telegraph and Station: Stratford, G. T. R.

Large English Berkshires.

HERD headed by two imported boars - Nora B's Duke and Royal Star III, half-brother to Columbia's Duke, which recently sold for \$1,200. Choice pigs, all ages. Write for prices.

H. BENNETT & SON, St. Williams, Ont.

LEICESTERS AND BERKSHIRES.

Present offering: Rams and Ram Lambs; Berkshire Pigs of either sex, from two to six months old. All stock registered.

MAC CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

SPRING OFFERING YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES

A fine lot of boars and sows eight weeks old. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin, of the best breeding and individual merit. A number of Yorkshire boars fit for service, and fine lengthy sows in pig to an imported boar. Berkshires, all ages, quality of the best. Write H. J. DAVIS, BOX 290, WOODSTOCK, ONT. -om Breeder of Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shorthorns.

MAPLEHURST BERKSHIRES.

Modern Bacon Type. OUR early litters are all sold. We offer only a few choice sows and boars of May and June farrow. Orders booked now for August and September pigs - distinct strains. Correspondence invited.

J. J. FERGUSON, BOX 373, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

The home winners of the first-class stock. Headed by the imported boars, Conrad's Model and Klondike, assisted by Bacon Boy and Lennox. Has won 64 out of a possible 69 first prizes. Stock of all ages for sale. Write for prices or come and see.

W. & H. JONES, OXFORD CO. -om MT. ELGIN, ONT.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

We have a fine lot of all ages and either sex. Address, -om TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont.

E. D. GEORGE, PUTNAM, ONT., Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine.

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices.

BORNHOLM HERD IMP. CHESTER WHITES.

Stock for sale at all times, a 11 ages. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Inspection invited. Correspondence answered.

Daniel DeCoursey, Bornholm P. O., Ont.

AVON HERD OF CHESTER WHITES

Carries the blood of the most prolific, early-maturing families. I have bred to a specific type since its foundation, and to-day have animals in my breeding pens that should have been shown in this fall. Young stock always on hand. Write me to-day.

HENRY HERRON, AVON, ONT.

IF YOU WANT Chester Whites Write me for particulars.

The imported sires, Willis 1283, and Nonsuch 916, at head of herd. JOS. CAIRNS, Lambton County. -om CAMLACHIE P. O.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

From imported foundation. Write for what you want. T. E. BOWMAN, Berlin, Ont.

Spring Brook Herd of Tamworths.

Great opportunity for choice stock. A number of choice young pigs sired by British King, first prize Toronto Industrial, 1899, and also by Royal winner, Whitacre Crystal. Pairs and trios not akin. Now is your time. Send for catalogue. Stock of all ages for sale.

A. C. HALLMAN, NEW DUNDEE, ONT.

Chatham HERD OF Tamworths

2 two-year-old boars, 3 six-months-old boars, 10 six-months-old sows, 9 four-months-old sows, 11 four-months-old sows, 7 three-months-old sows, 6 three-months-old sows. Four litters fit to wean October 1. Orders booked. Write for prices. J. H. SIMONTON, Box 304, Chatham.

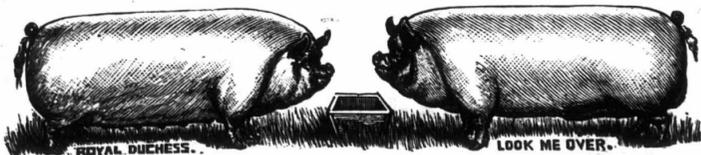
Are You

Going to invest some money in TAMWORTH HOGS at present. If so, kindly write at once. Also mention my new Catalogue.

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**TAMWORTHS AND COTSWOLDS.** I have a few very choice things to offer this season, fit to show, by Spruce Grove Model and Dorchester Hero, both Toronto winners, and out of my sweepstakes sow. Also a choice bunch of splendid, strong, well-covered Cotswold Lambs. **R. O. MORROW, Hilton, Ont.**

## GOSSIP.

At the Cirencester sheep and ram sale, held August 1st, the weather was exceedingly hot and business depressed. For Cotswold rams, the averages for several flocks were 8 guineas to 10 guineas. The prices for Oxford yearlings were from 7 to 11 guineas, and for ram lambs, from 5 to 14 guineas.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., proprietor of the "Trout Creek" herd of Shorthorn cattle, has issued a very complete 1890 catalogue of the cattle at present comprising his herd. It contains the pedigrees of seventy-nine females and twenty-four bulls. Copies may be had by writing Mr. Flatt.

Dalgetty Bros., of Glasgow, Scotland, have shipped to Canada two two-year-old Clydesdale colts, purchased from Mr. George Bruce, Rosefield, Balbeggie. Both were got by the prize horse Prince Grandeur (9638), and their dams were mother and daughter. Mr. Archibald Jackson, Craigmuir, Stepps Road, has sent his well-known massive, big horse, Prince of Craigend (1014), to a Canadian buyer. This horse was foaled in 1893, and took high positions in the showing at Glasgow, both in spring and summer, as a two-year-old and three-year-old. He was also the premium horse for West Lothian and for the western district of Fifeshire, in both of which he left good selling stock. His sire was Mr. Riddell's big horse Gallant Prince, and his dam was a daughter of Darnley (222).

W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Ont., report the following sales of Shorthorns and Shropshires: "To D. Hutcheon, Nassagaweya, the yearling bull Abercorn, a thick, blocky, rich red-roan, got by Aberdale; dam Cerciel, of the same family as Coral, sweepstakes heifer at Toronto and Ottawa in 1886. To J. F. Richard-son, Lowville, Ont., Indian Hero, a large, smooth, red bull by Indian Statesman, he by (imp.) Indian Chief. This young bull is from a grand milking family. Mr. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, paid us a visit, and secured Grand Quality, a rich roan 17-months-old bull, by Indian Statesman. He will likely be seen with Mr. Robson's young herd at some of the large shows. To Mr. Alonzo Ross, Iona, Ont., Cherry Rose, a nice, smooth three-year-old cow, due to calve in September to Indian Statesman, and two choice heifer calves 7 months old. W. & J. Menzies, of Kirkwald, Ont., in looking for a bull to place at the head of their choice-bred herd, called on us and selected Indian Laird, a fourteen-months-old son of Indian Statesman, and young bull, same family as Grand Quality. To Mr. W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, our (imp.) ram Flashlight, one of the best stock rams we ever used, and Mr. Carpenter has a very select flock to use him on. To G. N. Kidd, M. P. F., Carp, Ont., one yearling ram, by (imp.) Flashlight. He is nicely covered by good quality, and one of the right kind. Our imported cattle are doing nicely since they came from quarantine. We expect to have our catalogues ready next week, and will be pleased to mail one to anyone wishing to examine the breeding of our herd. We have a few good young bulls from nine to eleven months old. Parties wanting one for their local fairs should give us a call."

Mr. Jas. Anderson, of Guelph, Ont., writes us: "On Wednesday morning, September 6th, some twenty of the leading poultry breeders at the Toronto Exhibition visited this new famous farm and poultry establishment. Mr. W. E. H. Massey's team of four-in-hand, with a large dray capable of holding some fifty passengers, kindly met us at the terminus of the street railway, and the courteous poultry manager, Mr. Webber, late of Guelph, piloted us through the different departments. Everything was clean and neat, and the birds all seemed very healthy and in good condition. I believe under the able management of Mr. Webber, it is going to be a paying speculation, as they are sending both eggs and chickens to the Toronto market and getting the highest market price, and the grounds are beautifully adapted for a poultry farm; plenty of water for the ducks and geese. The first prize old Bremen goose which has carried off 24 first prizes at the leading shows in the last three years. They are determined to keep the best of everything. Before leaving, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Massey for his kindness in sending the team, and Mr. Webber for the obliging and gentlemanly way in which he showed us round. We returned to the city, well pleased with our trip, about 11 a. m., having spent two hours pleasantly and profitably."

**THE PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW.**  
The Ontario Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, to be held in the City of London, Dec. 11th to 16th, promises to be of unusual interest. The prize list is a very liberal one. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association have supplemented the prizes for steers in the class for Shorthorns, so that the prizes offered for two-year-olds and for yearlings are \$40, \$30 and \$20, and for steers under a year, \$30, \$20 and \$10. The same Association gives sweepstakes prizes of \$25 and \$20 for the best Shorthorn steer and the best female. First premiums won by Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be increased 75% by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Prizes won in the grade cattle class, by grade Herefords, will be increased 25% by H. D. Smith, Esq., Compton, Que., who will also add \$50 to the championship prize for the best animal in the beef cattle department, if won by a pure-bred Hereford, or a grade Hereford with at least two registered crosses; and the Canadian Hereford Association will add \$25 if the same prize is won by a Hereford or grade Hereford. The prizes in the dairy department are equally liberal, and are to be munificently supplemented in several classes by the Breeders' Associations, as are also those in the sheep and swine classes, by specials offered by associations and manufacturers of agricultural implements, etc. The prizes for export bacon hogs in all the breeds are especially encouraging, and will be worth contending for. A poultry show will also be held in connection, and a full list of prizes for live and dressed birds is offered. Half-fare passenger and freight rates are assured from any part of Ontario to London and return, good from Dec. 7th to 19th, inclusive, and special inducements are offered to parties who bring show animals over 100 miles. For prize lists and particulars, apply to F. W. Hodson, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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**GOSSIP.**

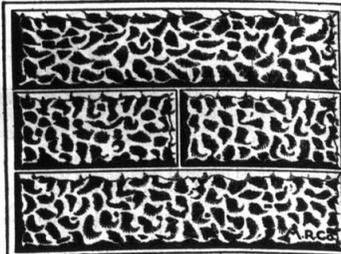
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Messrs. J. & S. Treadwell's annual sale of Oxford Downs came off August 2nd, and made an average of £13 15s. 8d., the highest price being made by No. 5, which brought 66 guineas, and fell to the bid of Mr. J. C. Eady. No. 1 ram, which won the gold medal at Edinburgh, brought only 20 guineas. No. 10 brought 30 guineas, and No. 15, 41 guineas.

**AYRSHIRES AT THE HIGHLAND SHOW.**

From the *Scottish Farmer* we quote the following review of the Ayrshires at the Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh last month:—"The Prince of Wales' medal for the best animal of the breed goes to Messrs. R. & J. McAlister, Mid-Ascog. Their winning animal is the first prize cow in milk—Sweet Briar—bred by Mr. McLean, of Ascog. In the bull class Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, repeated his previous victories, and was placed first with his well-known Koh-i-Noor (3678), champion at the shows in the West of Scotland this year. The second place was taken by Mr. Robert Osborne, Wynholm, with Gigantic Stunner (3873), which was first at Kelso last year, where he beat Mr. Howie's bull. The third prize went to Mr. George Gilmour, Saturland, for the splendid bull, Rare Style. This old bull was looking uncommonly well, and his appearance is, perhaps, the feature of this class. Koh-i-Noor was awarded the silver medal as the best bull in the show, but, of course, was beaten by the cow for the championship. In the class of two-year-old bulls, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, took first with Marquis—a white-and-brown bull, bred at Southwick, and got by the champion First Choice. Mr. Robert Young, Knockrioch, was second with Bend 'Or—a bull bred by Mr. Howie, Hillhouse, and which was brought from him last year, when he was first at Ayr and second at Glasgow. He has not grown big, but otherwise he is a nice bull, of excellent quality. Mr. Robert Montgomerie was third with Blucher, which has been second at most of the shows both last year and this. He was second at the Highland last year, and is a bull of great substance, got by the well-known champion Sensation. In a judges rather overturned previous decisions. The first prize they gave to Mr. James Howie's white bull, Strongbow, with very little brown, bred by Mrs. Smith, Laurieston, and got by White Cockade. This bull was bought at the Dundonald Show this year, where he was first. He has not been shown at any of the larger shows, but he stood second at Galston. The second prize went to Mr. Thomas Barr, Monkland, for General, got by Mischief-Maker. He was first at Galston, but not shown at any other previous larger event. Mr. R. Osborne, Wynholm, was third, with Still Another, got by Cock-a-Bendie, and fourth with Expectation. This bull is got by the well-known sire, Sultan (3071). In the cow in milk class, calved before 1898, Messrs. R. & J. McAlister, Ascog, took first prize with their cow, Sweet Briar. This cow has not been shown before. She was brought out in capital bloom, has a long vessel, very good in front, and excellent teats squarely planted, although she may be a little deficient in her hind vessel. The third prize went to the same owners for their champion cow, Maid of Butte, which stood second in the Ayr Derby last year. Her teats are rather small, and not too well planted, but she is a cow of splendid substance. These cows were divided by Mr. James Neil's Hover-a-Blink XII., bred at Burnhead, and got by the noted Duncan Gray. She has a fashionable type of vessel, but rather deep. She is a good, short-legged cow, but carries scarcely enough milk for show purposes. The fourth prize went to Mr. James Dunlop, of Gree Farm, for his noted little cow, Cherry II., which he exhibited so successfully last year. She is beginning to show a little short of vessel. In the class for three-year-old cows in milk, Messrs. McAlister were again first, this time with Lady Ascog (12283), a white-and-brown cow, got by Yellow Chief, which was third at Glasgow as a cow in calf this year. She is a cow of great style, with good body and plenty of substance. Her vessel is not quite so close at both ends as desirable. Mr. Wm. Reid, Titwood, was second with Mattie of Titwood, a good-bodied cow, showing considerable style, nice level vessel, and good teats, fairly well hung. Mr. Alex. Cross, of Knockdon, was third with Miss Orr, got by Look Again. Three-year-old cows in calf were led by Mr. Robert Wilson with his fine cow, Heiress (11277), bred at Auchenbainzie, winner of the first prize at Paisley this year. This is a cow with good teats and plenty of style. Mr. James Neil, Barleith, was second with a cow bred at Burnhouses, a little cow, with a good vessel. Messrs. R. & J. McAlister had third and fifth prizes with Whitelegs and Miranda respectively. The former is rather fat and the latter is a useful cow, of Private of Knockdon. In the class of two-year-old heifers, which was the best in the show as a class, Mr. Andrew Mitchell was an easy winner with Lily, a beautiful heifer, bred by Mr. McKinley, Hillhouse. She has been first everywhere this year. There was no doubt about her title to first place. Mr. Robert Wardrop was second with Sonly, which won third prizes at Ayr and Glasgow. Mr. Robt. Montgomerie was third and fourth with his two heifers, Viola and Pansy, whose relative positions have always been a matter of considerable discussion amongst experts. Both are heifers of great substance, Pansy having, perhaps, on the whole, more than Viola. Both were got by the champion bull, Sensation. Mr. Robert Osborne, Wynholm, was fifth with Nancy; and Mr. Mitchell got sixth with White. This is a real good heifer, bred by Mr. Barr, Monkland, and got by White Cockade. In the yearling heifer class, Mr. Andrew Mitchell was first with his beautiful heifer Mary, bred by Mr. James Howie, first everywhere this year. She was got by Traveller's Heir. Mr. Ferguson-Buchanan was second, with Snowdrop of Auchentorlie, which only stood fifth at Ayr, but which is rapidly coming forward, and is like making a very good two-year-old. Mr. Robert Wardrop was third with Lady Primrose—a nice little heifer, perhaps a trifle short in her hind quarters, but showing good quality and style. Mr. Thomas Barr was fourth with Dorothy—a blocky, white heifer, which was followed by Sir Mark Stewart's Betty, which some regarded as second best heifer in the class. She will probably take a different place when next they meet.

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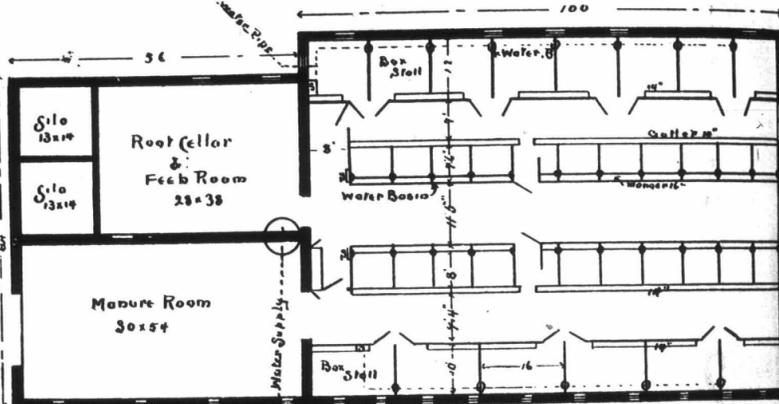


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With this book in your possession, you can buy cheaper than the average dealer. You can save large sums of money on everything you need, at any season of the year.

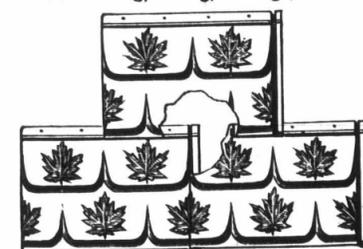
Lithographed Carpet and Rug Catalogue, and our Clothing Catalogue, with samples attached, are also free. Expressage paid on clothing, freight paid on carpet.

Which book shall we send you? Address this way: JULIUS HINES & SON, BALTIMORE, MD. Department

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YOU SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF OUR CATALOGUE DESCRIBING SHEET METAL GOODS For Roofing, Siding, Ceilings, Etc.



OUR PATENT SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES Interlock each other on all four sides, leaving no openings to admit the weather. We guarantee them to be absolutely weatherproof. Metal goods make buildings warm in winter and cool in summer. Handsome in appearance. Very durable and practically fire and lightning proof. Send size of building, and we mail free catalogue and estimate.

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### Alexandra Melotte



CREAM SEPARATORS Have beaten the Alpha Laval eight times, and all other competitors in public working trials. Sent out on free trial, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Come and see these machines working at the Toronto Exposition. For full particulars apply

R. A. LISTER & CO. LIMITED, 579 and 581 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL, - QUEBEC.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

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

#### CANNOCK SHIRES FOR CANADA.

Mr. E. R. Hogate, of Toronto, Canada, paid a visit to the Cannock stud a few days ago, and made the following purchases, viz.: Cannock Blymhill and Groundslow Charming. Cannock Blymhill is by the well-known Nailstone Royal Ensign 1475, and his dam a Hatherton 4443 mare. This colt is now two years old. Groundslow Charming is by Revival 13508. Groundslow Charming's dam is by that noted horse King Charming 3166, now defunct. Groundslow Charming has wonderful feet and legs, quite of the Clydesdale character, but of a heavier type. Mr. Hogate is including these in his second shipment in September. Mr. Hogate also bought the four-year-old horse, Prince Hatherton, from Mr. John Brandon, Aston Hall Farm, near Stone. This horse is fully 17 h., with wonderful feet and legs, and a fine mover. He is a dark bay, with very little white.—Farmer and Stockbreeder.

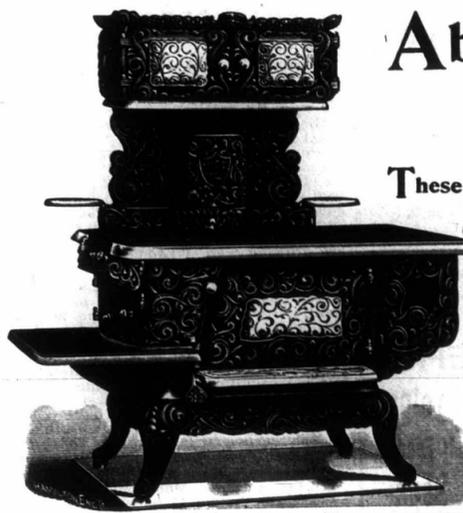
#### MR. ARTHUR JOHNSTON'S IMPORTATION.

The following from Mr. Arthur Johnston reached us a few days too late for our last issue:—"I have now been in Scotland nearly a month, and have so far made the following purchases of high-class Shorthorn: One red yearling bull, Mystic Archer, bred by Mr. W. Duthie, of Collynie, and sired by his famous stock bull, Scottish Archer (58983), one of the very high-class bulls now living of the late A. Cruickshank's breeding. Mystic Archer is from Missie 136th, by William of Orange (50694), of the famous Marr Missie tribe. One roan yearling bull, Chief of Stars, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, Insh, and sired by his great stock bull, Star of Morning (58189), now one of the very foremost sires in Scotland. Chief of Stars, on his dam's side, is a Clipper, one of the foremost Cruickshank tribes in Scotland. One roan yearling bull, bred by Mr. W. Anderson, of Warders, Kintore, and sired by Mr. A. M. Gordon's bull, Patient, of the popular Clipper tribe, and out of one of Sir Francis Grant's Queen tribe. This young bull won first prize in his class, and the silver cup as best bull in the yard at the Blackburn (Aberdeenshire) Show, and he is like making a winner anywhere. One yearling bull of the grand old milking tribe of Magnets. Besides the above four excellently-bred yearling bulls, I have purchased two very handsome bull calves of very similar breeding to the above-named bulls. In females, I have bought the heifer that won first prize in her class at the Banff Show the present year, and the cup as best female in the yard—a most beautiful red yearling of the finest breeding. She also won at other exhibitions, beating some of the Highland Society's prizewinners. I have also purchased the third prize yearling heifer at the Huntly Show this year, and many Shorthorn round the ring would have placed her higher up. She is a very pretty heifer, and beautifully bred. From Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick, I have purchased a most charming two-year-old roan heifer, of his grand old tribe of Mayflowers, and in calf to his Duthie-bred bull, Prince of Archers (69419). This heifer is full of Shorthorn character and finish. From Lord Kinross I have secured a charming roan yearling, by Prince of Archers. She is descended from the same grand old tribe as previously named heifer. I have also secured from Dr. Jamieson, of Mains of Waterton, two of his Cruickshank Secrets—a very fine three-year-old heifer and her sucking calf. From Mr. H. Copland, of Milton Ardithy, Elton, I have secured three very handsome heifers—one a very fine roan yearling heifer of the late Mr. Cruickshank's Brawith Bud tribe—a heifer that is, perhaps, worth more in Scotland than America. From the same breeder I have a right nice two-year-old heifer of the grand old Beauty tribe. She is in calf to Mystic Archer. I also purchased from Mr. Copland a very good red yearling heifer of the celebrated Maid of Promise tribe."

#### CLYDESDALE IMPORTATIONS.

"This week," says the Scottish Farmer of August 12th, "will witness the exportation of about thirty head of pedigreed Clydesdale horses to the United States and Canada. The most extensive shippers are Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, who takes eleven horses purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery; Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minnesota, who takes four; Mr. J. M. Bass, Brookside, Fort Wayne, Ind., who takes five from the same owners; Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Quebec, who has three—one from the Messrs. Montgomery and two from Mr. Jas. Picken, Torrs; and Mr. Patrick Lavin, Harriston, Ont., who has four—two purchased from Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley; one from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton; and one from Mr. Gilmour, Harelaw, Barrhead. Amongst Mr. Galbraith's lot are included some notable horses well-known in the showing and at the stud. Chief amongst these is the famous horse, Belmonte Prince (7454), one of the few surviving sons of Prince of Wales (673), which Mr. Lumsden was reported to have bought when a yearling for \$900. Mr. N. P. Clarke's four horses were not taken by himself with his main exportation, as their seasons were then incomplete. One of them is the splendid horse, St. Christopher (10449), bred by Mr. Graham, of Edengrove, and placed in the prize list at the H. & A. S. Show. Mr. Ness still clings closely to his own favorite type of horse, the three which he has purchased being short-legged, thick, well-coupled, powerful, well-bred horses, two of them got by the champion Baron's Pride, and one by Mr. Renwick's celebrated champion horse, Prince Alexander (8399) winner of the Cawdor Cup in 1892. One of the colts is Bravado (10519), which stood in the prize list at the recent H. & A. S. Show. Mr. P. Lavin is an old importer, and it is a good sign of the trade that he has started again. He also has secured a son of Mr. Renwick's Prince Alexander, a thick, well-coupled horse, bred by Mr. Gilmour. From Mr. Riddell he takes the well-known Queen's Stamp, which has travelled in different districts both in England and Scotland; and from Mr. Park he gets a two-year-old colt, bred by Mr. Kemp, Cawdor, and got by the Glasgow horse, Prince of Clay, out of a mare whose grandam won first prize at the Bute Show. Altogether, this is one of the most valuable shipments made for some time."

## Aberdeen Victorian FOR WOOD.



These Ranges were specially designed for Canadian needs. They are particularly attractive in design, as will be readily seen from the cut. In baking they are remarkably fast and even. Both the Victorian and the Aberdeen have gained a great reputation for strong, unvarying drafts; this of itself insures perfect operation. Send for booklet.

The Copp Bros. Co., Ltd. HAMILTON. BRANCHES: TORONTO AND WINNIPEG.

## The Jones Umbrella "Roof"



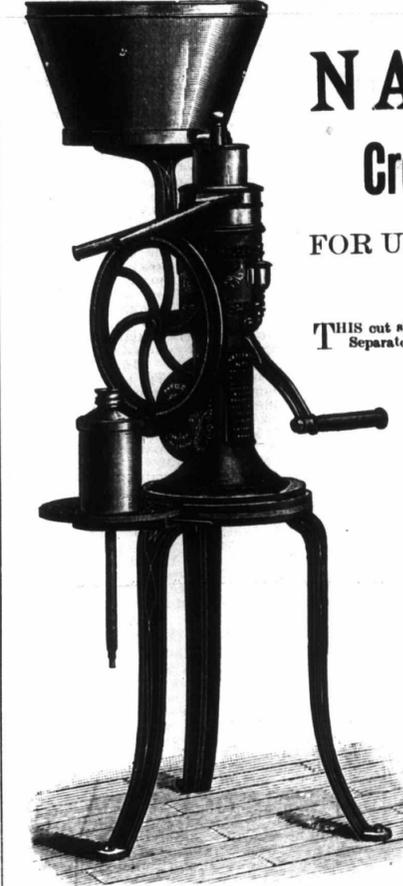
COVER YOUR OWN UMBRELLA Don't throw away your old one—make it new for \$1.00. Re-covering only takes one minute. No sewing. A clumsy man can do it as well as a clever woman.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Send us \$1 and we will mail you, prepaid, a Union Twilled Silk, 28-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, \$1.25; 30-inch, \$1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella; count the number of outside ribs; state if the center rod is of steel or wood. Full instructions for putting on the cover will be sent with all orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request. Send for our FREE book, "Umbrella Economy," anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day, and you will be glad that you know about it.

THE JONES-MULLEN CO., 396-398 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## THE NATIONAL Cream Separator FOR USE IN FARM DAIRIES



THIS out shows the "National" No. 1 Hand Power Cream Separator, manufactured by The Raymond Manufacturing Company (Limited), Guelph, Ont. Since the introduction of this machine, it has taken so well that we have not been able to supply the steadily increasing demand. It has proved a decided success from the start. We have consequently been obliged to increase our manufacturing capacity, and have put in a number of the most improved machines obtainable, by which we are now in a position to more than double our former output. No expense is being spared to make the "National" a perfect machine, and we believe we have succeeded so far as to claim that it has no equal for: 1st. Closeness of Skimming, and smooth, even condition in which it leaves the cream under all circumstances. 2nd. Easy Cleaning. It takes only about half the time that other separators require, on account of the few pieces there are to handle. 3rd. Ease of Running. Its simplicity of construction, having so few bearings, and those being anti-friction ball bearings, makes it such an easy-running machine that a boy or girl from ten to twelve years of age can operate it. A trial of the "National" is all that we ask in order to ensure a sale to an intending purchaser. The sale of this machine for the Province of Ontario is in the hands of The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, Ont., whose exhibit at the Toronto Industrial show this year, including the "National" Separator, took first prize. For further particulars enquire of

The Raymond Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Limited, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

"NATIONAL" NO. 1 HAND POWER. Capacity, 350 to 500 lbs. per hour. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# DISINTERESTED PEOPLE SAY

THAT OUR EXHIBIT AT

The Toronto Industrial

WAS THE BEST OF ITS CLASS ON THE GROUNDS.

WE HAD THERE:

The Toronto Advance Cyclone Stacker, with Parsons' Self-Feeder.

"Cock o' the North" Separators.

A "Paragon" Separator.

Abell's Improved "Victor" Clover Hullers.

"Cock o' the North" Portable Engine.

"Cock o' the North" Traction Engine (Boiler tested to 320 pounds cold water pressure).

Tread Powers and Little Giant Separator.

Davis Cream Separators.

Duplex Feed Mills.

Robinson's Scientific Gyrator

(For our milling friends).

WE HAD ALSO

THREE PORTABLE ENGINES

at work on the grounds.

BRAND THIS IN YOUR BRAIN:

"If it comes from Abell's it's good."

The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co.

LIMITED.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Larimer Ditching Plow



Every intelligent farmer acknowledges the worth of the underdrain. There is no better time to begin a few acres than this fall. Start the work with the Larimer Plow, and if next spring and summer be wet or dry you will be rewarded on your field. Here is the last order to hand:

"September 4th, 1899. I have been instructed by the New Lairg Agricultural Society, of which I am Secretary, to send for one of your Larimer Ditching Plows. We want the Plow as soon as possible. W. H. MacLeod. Lansdowne Station, Pictou Co., N. S."

All information from R. G. SCOTT, "Mount Joy Farm," MARTINTOWN, ONT.

**TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.**  
92 BAY ST  
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES  
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.

## GOSSIP.

For information to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

At Mr. J. T. Hobbs' annual sale of Oxford Downs on the same day, sixty rams averaged \$11.66; the highest price was 25 guineas for No. 3, by Mr. Watkins, of Ross.

Mr. J. F. McKay, Parkhill, Ont., breeder of Poland-China hogs and B. P. Rock and L. Brahma fowl, etc., in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "We have a nice lot of young boars and sows at present, doing well. The poultry is extra good this season, and we have some nicely marked ones. If feathered legs are a good recommendation for L. Brahmas, we can suit anyone. The turkeys are growing well. I had good hatches and no sickness."

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm, Comp-ton Co., Que., has recently sold to Alex. McNeill, M. P., Warton, Ont., the handsome roan bull calf, Hillhurst Baron, imported in dam, and calved in quarantine, December 27th. The calf was shipped by freight at the low rate now in force, and reached his destination in good condition. The Collynie-bred roan bull, Scottish Hero, imported last spring for the Hillhurst herd, together with the red cow, Vain Belle 2nd, also bred by Mr. Duthie, and the red yearling heifer, Consuelo 2nd, bred by Mr. Alex. Braco, having been released from quarantine, are now at Hillhurst.

Mr. Frank Brown, Manager of the Oak Hill Stock Farm, Oregon, U. S., writes to have correction made in the address of his copy of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He says: "I have missed the paper the last two months. I like to know what Canadian breeders are doing. I suppose they have all been at Toronto with their best clothes on. I will watch the results with interest. I am exhibiting a very nice lot myself. Mysie's Rose is in the pink of condition, and heavy with calf. Commander, the young bull I got from Capt. Robson, is going to make a good one, weighs 1,485 pounds, straight and smooth. My Canadian cattle have all done well, with the exception of Dean's Heiress—she died in calving."

J. Yuill & Sons, Meadows Farm, Carleton Place, Ont., writes: "Mr. James Yule, farm manager for Hon. Premier Greenway, Manitoba, has just taken the best carload of Ayrshire cattle that ever went to the Northwest. He purchased a few of the best young cows and heifers from the herd of W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, and a few of the best from the herd of Mr. Retford, of which Mr. James Boden, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, is manager. From J. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont., he secured the two best heifers which were shown by them in the herd that took first prize at the Ottawa Exhibition last year. Altogether they made probably the best shipment of Ayrshires that ever left these Provinces."

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, Eng., recently shipped, per the SS. Highland Mary, six highly bred Shorthorn and Hereford bulls to a leading estancia in Buenos Ayres. They comprised the grand red bull, Messenger 75084, by Wrestler 65582, from Roan Pansy, by Premier Pansy 69620. Another well-grown roan bull, Forrester 74573, sired by Wrestler 66582, from Fanny 62nd, by Royal Nottingham 59334. Scotland supplied a good bull in the rich roan Beaconfield, sired by Bell the Cat 60354, dam White Rose, by Salisbury 66523. The fourth Shorthorn was Lord Kitchener 74893, a rich roan, by Scotch Goods 69547, from Mrs. Quickly, by Hindlip 93rd 62716. The Herefords included Copped Hall Premier 19337, the reserve No. bull at the Maidstone Royal Show, by Monitor 17973, from Celandine, by Liberator 10175, and a grand, thick-fleshed bull, Hark-on, by the Royal winner Lead-on 16990, out of one of Mr. Yule's best cows, Royal Daisy 2nd, by Hope 13872.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., reports the recent sale of the following eight Shorthorns, seven females and one bull calf, to Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.: "Wimple's Queen = 28854 =, one of the winning herd at Toronto, Ottawa and London in 1897; sired by Golden Robe, by imp. Knight of St. John, dam Wimple Birdie, by imp. Indian Chief. Royal Wimple, red bull calf, calved April, 1899; by Blue Ribbon (imp.) = 17095 = (6376), dam Wimple's Queen = 28854 =. Blue Ribbon was by Royal James, and out of Roselenty, the dam of Rose Blossom, the first prize three-year-old heifer at the Royal Show at Manchester. Rosie Strathallan = 28953 =, four years old, by Abbottsford = 19446 =, a first prize winner at Toronto. Gem of Strathallan, red heifer, calved October, 1898; by Abbottsford = 19446 =, dam Rosie Strathallan. Mary Dalrymple = 28782 =, a prizewinner at Toronto when a calf. Wimple's Cherry, red heifer, calved February, 1898; by Golden Robe = 20396 =, dam Wimple's Duchess = 30307 =, by Royal Chief = 19269 =, sire of Mysie's Rose = 28852 =, champion female at Toronto, 1898. Gay Lass, roan, calved August, 1897; got by Nominee = 19628 =, champion bull at Toronto, 1897, and at Omaha, 1898; dam Red Lass = 25384 =. Royal Maud, calved January, 1898; got by Golden Robe = 20396 =, dam Maud Merrill, by Royal Chief = 19269 =, granddam Maud of Hyde Park = 16339 =, by Scottish Victor (imp.) = 2739 =. With this shipment went also six yearling Lincoln rams. Capt. Robson also sold last week a choice red bull calf to Mr. L. Bunn, Birr, Ont.; sired by imp. Guardsman, dam Maid of Lorne, by Sir Arthur Ingram 2nd."

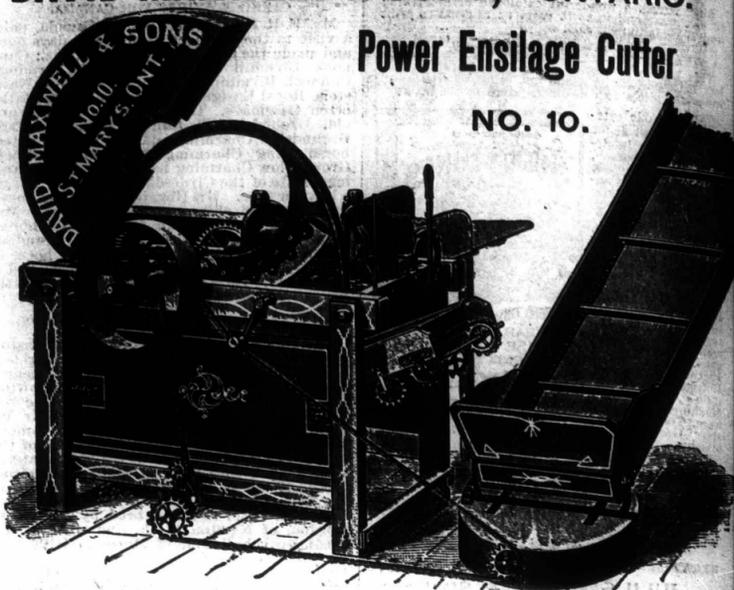
### YOUNG BROS.' COTSWOLDS.

When we called at Messrs. Young Bros. extensive farms near Binkham, Wellington Co., Ont., the first thing that occurred to us was what a splendid sheep country their high-lying and productive pasturage is the sheep's paradise, and our ideas were soon confirmed when we visited the different bunches of well-topped Cotswolds, the result of 35 years' attention. The firm are making a specialty of getting up car lots of young rams, and are in touch with a great number of breeders who took advantage of the superior stock of Mr. Young, Sr., in bygone days, and laid the sheep foundation from his pure-bred flock. In one field we saw over a hundred strong ram lambs bearing out the results of judicious breeding and favorable location—strong, well-covered and uniform, in the pink of health. About half the number of ewe lambs were also on hand for sale, from which select stock may also be obtained in large or small lots to suit the purchaser. Watch the firm's advertisement for their offerings.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

Power Ensilage Cutter

NO. 10.



The most modern—from new and improved patterns. Durable, Powerful, and Efficient. Send for Catalogue with full description.



The Favorite Churn

Made in seven different sizes, from five to fifty gallons. Steel Frame, Improved Roller Bearings, Patented Hand and Foot Drive, Best Quality Oak Barrels, Superior Finish. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

Rubber Drive Belts:

100 feet, 6-inch, 4-ply, Endless..... \$25.00  
110 feet, 6-inch, 4-ply, Endless..... 28.00  
120 feet, 6-inch, 4-ply, Endless..... 30.00

Our BELTS are all guaranteed, and are the best made.

SUCTION HOSE, all sizes. COPPER RIVETS, 45c. PER POUND.

LACE LEATHER and Leather Belting of all kinds can be shipped on the shortest notice.

Sporting Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

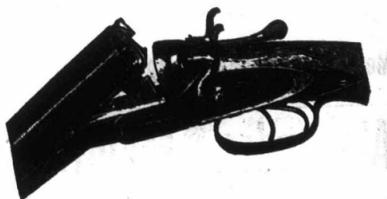
Breech-Loading Guns

FROM \$4 UPWARDS.

WILKINS & CO.,

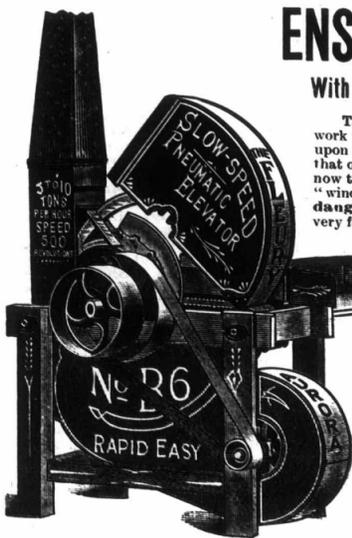
166 and 168 King St. East,

TORONTO, ONT.



ENSILAGE CUTTER B. 6

With Slow-Speed Pneumatic Elevator (Blower).



This machine is the result of years of experiment and work upon Corn Cutters and Blowers. Most of the Blowers upon the market have given only partial satisfaction, and that only under specially favorable conditions, and even now they are far from being a success. In order to produce "wind" enough they have to run at a speed that is dangerous, and that racks the machine and wears it out very fast. The B. 6 machine will cut and elevate from five to ten tons of corn per hour while running 500 revolutions per minute. No other Cutter and Blower will do this. Have a suspicion of Blower Cutters that require high speed; they are apt to become ugly and kill a man or two while throwing themselves into the air and the surrounding country in pieces.

"Tilsonburg, Sept. 5th, 1899. Joseph Pratt needs twenty feet more pipe for the B. 6 Blower. We have just filled the first sile, and the machine does its work completely. I expect to sell more. A. E. DRENNAN."

Send Catalogue, letters of recommendation, and any information given on application.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONTARIO.

Medal and Diploma for plows at World's Fair, Chicago.



**Made to be Walked On**

Ordinary paint will not do to paint floors. It will neither look well nor wear well. A special paint is needed. It must be ready-mixed, ready for use. It must flow easily, have a bright, glossy finish, dry quickly and must not blister, crack, peel or rub off. It must have a hard surface combined with unusual elasticity, to stand being walked on—the hardest kind of wear. Just such a paint is

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT**

Made to paint floors with—nothing else. The guarantee of the company is back of every can sold. Helpful suggestions for economical painting inside and outside the house in our booklet, "Paint Points." Sent free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS,  
Canadian Dept.,  
21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal

**Queenston Cement Best and Cheapest for Walls and Floors.**

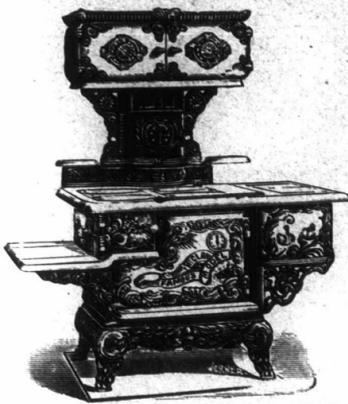
When building barn basements or stable walls of any kind—stone, brick, or concrete—be sure to put a six-inch tile through the walls opposite the feed alleys, at about the floor level. It will pay you to investigate our system of

**Ventilation.**

Fully covered by letters patent, but to our patrons we make no charge.

Write for pamphlet containing valuable information, prices, etc.

**Isaac Usher & Son, Queenston, Ont.**



**BAKING** IS A PLEASURE WHEN YOU USE A **Famous Model Range.**

**FOR WOOD ONLY.**

TWENTY-FOUR STYLES AND SIZES. They bake, cook, roast and broil with less fuel than any other ranges.

**THE REASONS WHY:**

A Thermometer shows the exact heat of oven from outside without opening oven door. Oven is ventilated, drawing fresh, warm air into it, and forcing all fumes from roasting up chimney. Fire-Clayed Bottom prevents the heat escaping from it. If your local dealer cannot supply, write our nearest house. Every Range Guaranteed.

MADE BY **THE McCLARY MFG. CO.**  
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

**American Shropshire Association**

The annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Association was held on Sept. 4th, in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto; Hon. John Dryden, President, in the chair; Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Indiana, Secretary.

Mr. Dryden said he was pleased to open the meeting. First, because the Canadian members of the Executive Committee had had sufficient influence to induce the committee to hold the meeting of the Association in Canada for the first time in its history; second, that they had present so early in the week and so early in the morning such a large representation of the members of the Association; and, third, that so many American breeders were present. He was sure that all of the Canadian members would join in welcoming them to Canada and to our Exhibition. He said the Association was founded in 1881, and was thus still in its teens. It had a small beginning, but to-day it was the largest live stock association known. The membership covered the largest territory, and he was glad to say that long before the two flags had been intertwined as they now are at the Fair, they had become an association on both sides of the line, and had conducted their business pleasantly. They had a membership of very nearly two thousand in fifteen years, and it was increasing by from one hundred to two hundred annually. Primarily its success was due to the excellence and universal popularity of the breed of sheep which the Association represented. Their robustness of constitution, combined with activity, enabling them to thrive in all places. In addition, their good size and excellent wool and mutton had made them an acquisition in every country where they had been introduced. The second reason for the success of the Association was that the utmost unity and harmony had always prevailed in it, and that the system of election was such that continuity of purpose was secured. They had encouraged an increase of membership in the Association, and had done what they could to encourage the breeding of this particular breed of sheep by giving liberal prizes in all parts of the country. On the Toronto Exhibition grounds were found Shropshire sheep as near the ideal at which they were aiming as could be found anywhere.

Mr. Mortimer Levering presented an informal report. Owing to a change in the date of closing the financial year, no financial statement was presented, a motion being passed referring this to the Executive Committee. Mr. Levering explained that the last meeting of the Association was held in Omaha, it being the policy to hold the meeting where some large exhibition was being held. This year there was no such exhibition in the United States, and on the invitation of the Canadian members it was decided to meet in Toronto. The Association derived a large part of its support from the Canadian members. Mr. Levering also referred to the harmony that has always existed between the Canadian and American members. Since the last meeting 103 memberships were issued. Last year there were 169, the largest on record, and by the end of the year this number would probably be exceeded. The total membership was 1,950. The last certificate issued was numbered 129,300; the number of pedigrees was 12,117; the number of transfers last year was 2,444.

A letter was read from Mr. David Logan, of Pitou, N.S., charging irregularities in connection with an exhibit at the Halifax Exhibition. As the complaint was simply in the form of correspondence, no action had been taken on it. Some discussion ensued as to whether it should be made compulsory to have the Association tag attached to each registered animal, but the subject was left to the Executive Committee.

Wm. Ringwalt, New Castle, Ohio, was suspended pending the final action of the Executive Committee for refusing to supply a certificate of registration.

It was decided that after Jan. 1st, 1900, the fees on imported sheep be reduced from \$1.00 to 50 cents.

The following officers were elected: President, Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Prof. W. C. Latta, Lafayette, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.

Vice-Presidents: British Columbia, E. A. Kipp, Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, N. W. T., O. P. Skrine, Nova Scotia, David Logan, Ontario, W. H. Beattie; P. E. I., Donald Ferguson.

Executive Committee: H. H. Clough, Ohio; Geo. Allen, Illinois; Dr. G. H. Davison, New York; T. A. Birby, Michigan; Richard Gibson, Canada; John L. Thompson, Indiana.

Committee on Pedigrees: E. G. Post, Ohio; W. J. Boynton, Minnesota; John Lessiter, Michigan; J. N. Greenshields, Quebec; Robt. Miller, Brougham, Ont.; Marion Williams, Indiana.

**Cattle, Sheep and Swine Association.**

A special meeting of the directors of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Association was held in the Farmers' Institute tent at the Toronto Show, on the evening of Wednesday, September 6th, Mr. John I. Hobson in the chair. Mr. F. W. Hodson tendered his resignation as Secretary, having been appointed Live Stock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. On motion of Messrs. Jas. Tolton and Joseph Brothour, the resignation was accepted, and a committee appointed to draft a suitable testimonial to Mr. Hodson in recognition of his able services.

On motion of Mr. D. G. Hanmer, seconded by Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, who has been Mr. Hodson's assistant for five years past, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

**Association of Fairs.**

At a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Association of Fairs, during the Toronto Exhibition (Mr. J. T. Murphy, of Simcoe, Ont., in the chair; Mr. Alex. McFarlane, Otterville, Ont., secretary), it was decided to hold the annual convention in Toronto in February next, date to be arranged by the President and Secretary. Papers will be read on "Special Attractions," "Doing Away with Membership," "Appointment of Judges," "What Fairs have Done for Agriculture," etc.

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LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE,  
OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ANALYST,

Montreal, April 8, 1895.

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### TEST OF

## Alpha De Laval and Reid's Improved Danish Cream Separators

Made at Nilestown Factory of Thames Dairy Co.

Date, 1899:	Machine	Amount skimmed per hour	Speed revolutions per minute.	Butter-fat left in skim milk at following temperatures.	Lbs. Milk per Lb. Butter.
January 25	Alpha	2800	6000	80 85 90 95	21.10
January 27	Reid's	2800	6200	.05 .07 .01 .01	22.45
January 30	Alpha	2800	6000	.05 .03 .02	
January 30	Reid's	2800	6200	.15 .10 .08	

On January 25 Buttermilk from Cream of Alpha churned at 50 tested .05 (no water added).

January 26th Buttermilk from Cream of Reid's Improved Danish churned at 48 tested .10 (no water added).

Mr. Richardson, St. Mary's, and Mr. John Brodie, Mapleton, were present when testing Reid's Improved Danish, January 27th.

On January 30th both Separators were running at the same time, and the skim milk from the Reid's was put through the Alpha. There were 3,700 lbs. of milk received, and after it had been skimmed by Reid's Improved at a temperature of 90 degrees the Alpha skimmed 303 lbs. of Cream from the skim milk which tested 8/10 of 1 per cent.

The Cream from each Separator was ripened by the use of a pasteurized starter, and contained .65% of acid at the time of churning when tested by Farrington's Alkaline Tablets.

(Signed) T. B. MILLAR,

Manager Thames Dairy Co.

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