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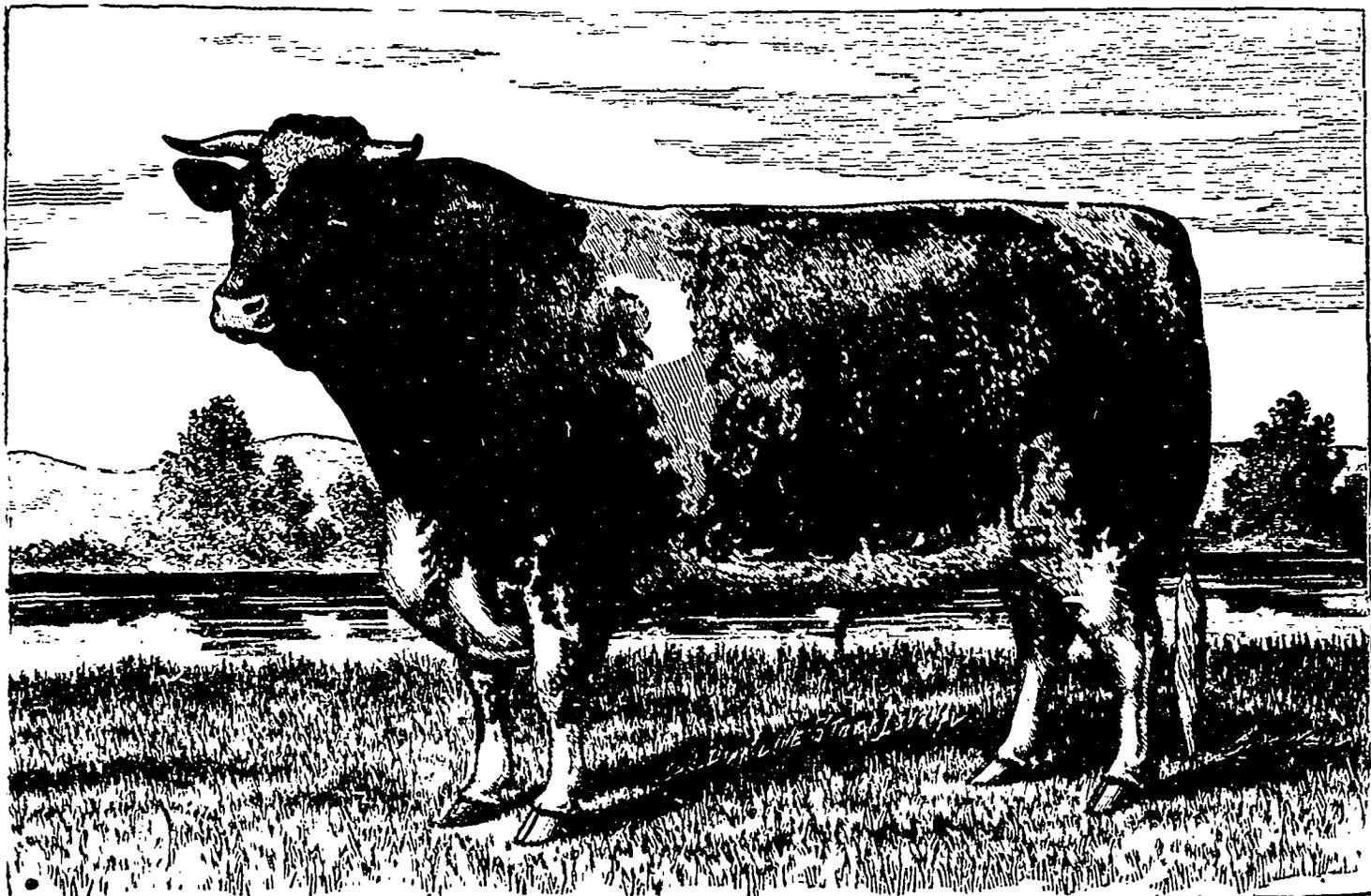
# THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS OF CANADA.

VOL. IV.

HAMILTON, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1887.

No. 48



## THE IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL ECLIPSE (49526.)

*The Property of James Guardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.*

### **The Shorthorn Bull Eclipse (49526).**

This fine specimen of a Scotch typical Shorthorn bull, whose likeness is accurately reproduced in the above picture, was bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie, and imported by A. Johnson, Greenwood, Ont., in 1884. An easy appearing animal, roan in color, and of a smooth, deep, fleshy character, he possesses a mellow hide, and straight and smooth outline, with a heavy body on short legs, full heart girth, and a neat head. He was calved on March 6th, 1882, and purchased to head the Rosedale Herd, of the Messrs. James Guardhouse & Sons, Highgate, Ont., in 1886. His sire, the Earl of March (33807), was a first prize winner at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen, and the winner of several cups and medals.

Forth 3d, the grandsire, was by the Highland Society's first prize bull, Forth, (17506). Twenty-one sires appear in the pedigree, several of them bred by the Collings.

Eclipse was never beaten in Old Country show rings, save by the famous Goldfinder and Field Marshal. In 1886 he was 2d in a ring of thirteen aged bulls, at the Toronto Industrial, a number of them imported, yielding only to the famous Bow Park bull,

Sir Arthur Ingram. This year he was 2d in the same show yard, and also headed the herds which won both the regular and special prize for Shorthorns. He is not only an easy keeper, but is proving himself a good and sure getter, a son of his owned by H. Rawlings, Ravenswood, Ont., carrying first prize at the recent show in Toronto in the yearling class.

### **The Exhibition Prize Lists.**

We feel that we are correct when we say that this year again the JOURNAL is the only paper in the whole Dominion which publishes the complete prize lists of the live-stock and farm departments of the leading exhibitions of the Province. We respectfully ask our readers to give this statement more than a passing attention. Why have the leading newspapers of the Province given up a practice that furnished information so highly prized by the farmers; or to put it differently, why have they concluded to pay so little deference to the desires of the farmers in this matter? There are long and accurate notices in most of the leading dailies regarding other features of the exhibit, but very little indeed is said usually of the farming portion thereof. We can see some reason in omitting the publication of stock prize lists in the dailies, but none whatever in the weeklies.

The office of newspapers in their relation to the public is to furnish information that will at once prove interesting and useful. There is no item of importance published in all the year more useful to the farmer than the prize-lists of our leading shows. The Greeks of ancient times thought so much of their winning athletes that they kept them the remaining portion of their days at the public expense. Our Canadians think so little of the successes of their champions in lines far more useful, that they will not give them publicity. Oh, shame on the press of Canada that refuses to recount the hard earned honors of those who supply them with bread and meat! The farmers naturally murmur, but what will that avail? About as much as a watch-dog barking at the moon. If they would but act in concert, they could get redress in a single year. Let them dip their pens deep in ink, and record their remonstrances, and if these are not published, they can live without the assistance of a journalism so unfriendly and so unjust. The farmers are more than two to one of the entire population, and they own fully this proportion of our wealth, and yet the record of their interests, which are at once the bulwark and mainstay of the land, must give place to make room for the prize fight and the outlandish, trashy, wishy-washy tale.

Farmers, we leave it for you to answer as to whether the only paper in the whole Dominion publishing your prize-lists has any special claim on you for support.

## Canadian Live-Stock & Farm Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR

**To Subscribers.**—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.25.

**Clubs.**—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of 500 copies to any address, for one year, \$4.00. Clubs of 1000 copies to any address, \$7.50.

**To Advertisers.**—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 18c. per line, nonpareil (12 lines makes one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 12c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines \$1.50 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance. No advertisement inserted for less than 75c.

**To Correspondents.**—All communications intended for publication in the JOURNAL should reach us by the 20th of each month—sooner if possible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

**Remittances** may be made in registered letter at our risk. The receipt of the JOURNAL will be sufficient evidence to subscribers that their remittances have been received.

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL Co., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, OCT., 1887.

We want an active young man at every county and district fair this season to take subscriptions for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Write at once for full particulars to STOCK JOURNAL Co., Hamilton, Ont.

REFERENCE is made in another column by our Scotch correspondent to the expression of opinion in certain quarters, that exhibitions in that country are too numerous held. The line of argument pursued by the objectors is that too much time is spent at them. There may be some truth in the objection, but we are in entire sympathy with our correspondent when he pleads for the continuance of exhibitions. We probably have too many of them here, but those that are well conducted we cannot do without. The very moment that agricultural exhibitions cease to be held in any centre, progress in agriculture will not keep pace with that in other centres. Making all due allowance for the fact that professional exhibitors are a nuisance, benefits to the major portion of the community at large are beyond all estimate.

THE future of agriculture in this country depends very largely on the way in which our young men spend their winter evenings. Some of them, we fear, will spend them in drowsiness, a feat that is accomplished by the snail. Some, it may be, will spend them in idleness, a feat that can be accomplished by the dog lying by the fire, and pricking up his ears when any sound reaches him. Others will spend them raking through the country two or three times a week, attending frittering parties, a feat that can be accomplished by the fool; others will spend them in fitting themselves for future lifework, by studying the thoughts of the master spirits in agriculture, both those of the living and of the dead, in keeping their minds abreast of all the progress that is being made in this great science. And these are the men who will beat the others in the battle of life when they come upon the stage to do for themselves. How many young men will enlist in this regiment bound for the front? The JOURNAL calls for volunteers.

ALTHOUGH hay in the northern and easterly counties of Ontario has been an abundant crop, in full three-fourths of the Province there is a shortage in most lines of fodder, and in all the departments of grain. More, of course, cannot be grown this season, so that all that we can do is to make the most of what we possess. In the first place there should be the utmost care used to see to it that not a fragment is lost. In the second, every effort should be made to keep the stock warm, as in such a case they will come through the winter on a good deal less food; and in the third place, the food should be all cut, or as much of it as it is possible to cut, and when meal can be got a sprinkling should be intermixed. It is better far to use double vigilance in economizing the feed that we possess, than to find ourselves facing short supplies in the spring of the year.

OUR farmers will surely bear in mind that on ground ploughed in the fall they are almost certain to get a larger return than on what is ploughed in the spring. By the middle of November the ploughshare in most parts of Ontario must be laid away, or it will be frozen fast in the furrow. On the diligence of our farmers, then, for the next month very largely depends the nature of the crop that they shall reap next summer. As feed is likely to be scarce next spring, and therefore teams not in the best condition to do their work, we find this another reason for urging unusual diligence in pushing farm work this fall. When ground is turned up in the autumn the action of the frosts upon it are very beneficial, and in the spring it becomes warmed by the first rays of the sun, hence the reason why earlier vegetation is much more rapid upon fall than upon spring ploughed land.

THE necessity for the organization of a company that will insure live stock is becoming more and more felt every day. Losses of valuable animals are not infrequent, and often those who lose them are very ill able to bear the loss unaided. Sometimes the all of owners is staked in the one animal, losing which leaves them not only without anything, but it may be, held to a greater or less extent for liabilities incurred in connection with the purchase. In such a case those who are so unfortunate must commence life as it were again. The recent exhibitions have been unusually freighted with losses of this kind, not a few very valuable animals taken to these having died there from causes that are not well ascertained. The country would surely support one institution of this kind. The investment in live-stock for the Province for the year 1886 is no less than \$107,208,935, while that in farm buildings amounts to but \$183,748,212. The latter is probably insured in various companies to at least one-half its value, while on the former there is not a dollar of insurance, unless in the case of fire, when a certain allowance is sometimes made for losses of stock in buildings thus insured. Surely in this way there is an opportunity for the investment of capital that would be profitable to the holders of the same and beneficial to the community at large.

### Clubbing Offer. Open Until November, 1887.

1. The JOURNAL from October to December, 1887 (3 months), for only 25 cents.
2. Any old subscriber sending two new subscribers from October to December, 1887 (25 cents each), by sending \$1.25, will have his JOURNAL renewed another year—that is, he gets his own JOURNAL one year for 75 cents.
3. Any old subscriber sending us four new subscribers (25 cents each), from October to December,

1887, and \$1.50, will have his own subscription renewed for another year—that is, he gets his own JOURNAL one year for 50 cents.

4. Any old subscriber sending us eight new subscribers from October to December, 1887 (25 cents each), and \$2.00, will have his own JOURNAL free for 1888.

5. "Horse Breeding," by J. H. Sanders, price \$2.00, or "Feeding Animals," by Prof. Stewart, \$2.00, will be sent postage free to any person sending us \$4.00, and sixteen new subscribers (25 cents each), from October to December, 1887.

6. "Cattle and their Diseases," by A. J. Murray, M. R. C. V. S. (price \$2.50), will be sent free to any person sending us \$5.00, and twenty new subscribers (25 cents each), from October to December, 1887.

7. "Allen's Shorthorn History" or "Breeds of Live Stock," by Sanders (price of each, \$3.00), will be sent free to any person sending us \$6.00, and twenty four new subscribers (25 cents each), from October to December, 1887.

Owing to a slight mistake in offers No. 6 and 7, we give our Temporary Clubbing offer a place in this issue in its corrected form. All names sent in before 15th October will get the September issue.

These are grand opportunities. Nearly every farmer, or some one of his family, can get 25 cents from each member of a large neighborhood who have not yet read the JOURNAL, by persuading them to take it for three months.

The books are the best of their kind, and should be in the hands of every stockman and leading farmer in Canada.

Let every well-wisher of the JOURNAL do what he can to get us a few new subscribers as per the accompanying offer.

### Organization for the Farmers of the Whole Dominion.

In this busy, bustling, restless age the very air is impregnated with organization. Trades unions abound on every hand, and almost every industry, great or small, is protected with organization, unless it be that pursued by the tillers of the soil. In respect to the protection of their own interests they are like the snows upon the highlands. It is a long way on in summer before they begin to move. While every other interest in the land is being hedged in with a high fence, the farmers interest is lying an unprotected common, impotently exposed to every form of aggression.

The reasons for this state of affairs are not far to seek. The other industries and callings have facilities for organizing which the farmers do not possess, owing to convenience of situation and other advantages. The farmers, above those of every other calling, are isolated, and this isolation renders the very thought of organization so difficult, that it has a paralyzing influence on the effort to move in that direction, yet these difficulties are not insuperable. Railroads are multiplying, and postal and telegraphic conveniences are increasing, all of which are essential aids in rendering organization easier. The very thought of the difficulties connected with any undertaking is often more serious than the undertaking itself. If it is more difficult for the farmers to organize than those of some other callings, they have more leisure at their command, especially in the winter season, hence the meetings may be mostly held at that time, and though of less frequent occurrence, may be more prolonged.

What is there so difficult in the nature of organization as to prevent the farmers in every Province to have each their organization, and a central organization

for the whole Dominion to look after interests common to all engaged in agriculture? Nothing, so far as we can see. Ontario has a system of organization which will soon embrace her whole territory. There are now institutes in more than half of her electoral divisions, and it is confidently expected that no district will be found without one after the coming winter. It is pleasant indeed to contemplate that in every one of these the farmers will meet together and discuss matters of common interest relating to the material welfare of all. But what of the other Provinces? They have their agricultural societies, and some of them their farmers' clubs, all of which are doing good work; but so far as we are aware they are without any system of organization which will serve the twofold purpose of *educating* the farmer as to improved methods, and *protecting* his material interests from aggression on the part of those engaged in other industries.

The system of organization in Ontario is very simple and very comprehensive. Each electoral district in the Province may have one institute, and is entitled to a grant of \$25 from the Legislature on condition, (1) that at least two-thirds of its officers are farmers; (2) that there is a membership of at least fifty, each of whom must pay not less than twenty five cents of an annual fee; (3) that the council of the district pay an annual subsidy of \$25; (4) that two public meetings at least are held each year within the bounds, and (5) that a report of the same be handed in to the Minister of Agriculture. Then there is the Central Farmers' Institute for the Province, meeting at least once a year, and at which all the institutes are represented by two members, when matters of general interest are taken up and disposed of. The government of these is exceedingly simple and unencumbered. Half a dozen by-laws are all that have as yet been found necessary. Now, why should a similar system of organization not be extended to all the Provinces? If Ontario, which stands well as to progress in agriculture, has deemed such a system necessary to help and to defend her farmers, why is it not necessary in the other Provinces? If these but adopt our system, the good that is being done here in Ontario by this medium would extend like a beneficent wave to all the Provinces, which must produce great good in the aggregate to the entire agricultural interest.

With an institute in each electoral district of Canada and a central institute in each Province, and with one for the Dominion of limited representation from these central institutes, what a compact system of representation would the farmers have. Where is the union or combination of unions that could dictate to such an organization, or to the class which it would represent?

We confidently expect that our brother farmers in the other provinces will take kindly to our suggestion and act accordingly. Who will be foremost to go down to battle in so good a cause? The position of the farmer in the Dominion is certainly an anomalous one. He stands numerically in proportion to the other classes of the population *two to one*, and he is the owner of even a larger share of the property of the country, and yet he is largely at the mercy of other classes in the community who will not compare with him in either of these respects. It need not be so. The farmers have only to combine through a system of organization such as we have submitted, and they will become the virtual rulers of the land, not the conveniences of those who are its rulers.

An attempt was made in this direction years ago, which has not been a success. We refer to the Grange. This was owing, it may be, to two elements of weak-

ness which it possessed—the attempt to turn trade into unnatural channels, and an elaborate ritual which was cumbersome. The fact was a fatal weakness which no guidance, however wise, could overcome, for human nature has not arrived at that stage which will induce men to perform the duties to a considerable extent of a grocer, without remuneration. Past failure on the part of farmers to obtain equal privileges should not in any way tend to discourage, for the most perfect organizations in the world have been built upon the stepping-stones of repeated failures. Thus it is that the constitution of our grand old monarchy has been built up, of which every one of us feels so proud.

Our argument is (1) that the farmers are not getting fair play at the hands of various other classes of the community; (2) that one principal reason is, that they have not organization sufficiently comprehensive or united to protect them; (3) that Institutes formed after the model of those in Ontario would effect the desired end if extended to all the Provinces, and (4) that the subject is one of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the entire portion of our rural populations.

We shall hope to hear from the farmers in the other Provinces of the Dominion, giving full and free expression to their views of the subject in the columns of the JOURNAL.

### Penketh.

This very beautiful stock farm, located in the Souris valley, Southern Manitoba, is but two miles from Souris city, twenty-five miles south-east of Brandon, and fifteen miles from Glenboro' on the south-western branch of the C. P. R.

The first sod was turned on this farm in 1883. The year following a comfortable house was built and stables were erected. In 1884 a granary was brought from Ontario, capable of holding 5,000 bushels. In 1886 an additional granary and implement building were erected, and in 1886 a large horse-barn and cow stables were built.

The present year a large and bountiful crop has been reaped from 500 acres, and 200 acres more of virgin prairie soil are broken up for next year, and this is to be repeated during the next two years, which will bring from 1,000 to 1,200 acres under cultivation. There is abundance of good water on the farm, which is close to a beautiful lake, and unlimited pasture in the Tiger Hills immediately to the south, hence this farm is most admirably situated for growing stock, more especially those of the beefing strains, for it brings forth grass to feed them in summer and grain to feed them in winter in great abundance. It has accordingly been stocked with pure Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and we know of no herds in Manitoba or the North-West Territories that have been built on a better foundation than those of Penketh. The Shorthorn herd, which now numbers about fifty head, were nearly all purchased from the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q., which of itself is a sufficient guarantee that the animals composing it are grandly bred. But once in the history of Canada has she sent over to Britain a large contingent of pure bred stock, to be sold under the hammer in that original breeding-ground of all, or nearly all, that is worth having in the live-stock lines. That experiment, so completely successful, and which may never be repeated in this generation, was planned and executed by Mr. Cochrane, whose entire herd of Shorthorns was purchased for this Manitoba breeding home during the present year. Mr. Cochrane is extensively

engaged in ranching in the far West, which has led him to concentrate his attention upon other lines of stock, hence the sale and purchase of this herd. It comprised twenty-eight females, of which nine were calved in 1886, and seven in 1885. There was not an old female in the lot, and therefore large returns may reasonably be looked for in the line of productiveness. The cows, Princess Adelaide, Red Baroness, and Dairymaid, are well represented in their descendants. The first of these was bred at Ballywater, Ireland; the second at West Dereham Abbey, Norfolk, England; and the third at Howes, Annan, Scotland. The Kinellar herd of Mr. S. Campbell is also well represented, and Mr. Masfen's dairy herd at Pendeford. Beatrice, bred at "The Shaw Farm" of Her Majesty at Windsor, has two representatives. A number of the females are the get of Lord Aberdeen, 70552, whose sketch appeared in the February issue of the JOURNAL, a bull bred at Kinellar, by Gladstone (43286), of Sittyton Nonpareil descent, and out of the dam Rosedrop, of the Rosebuds of Kinellar, by Novelist (34929). This fine specimen of a Scotch Shorthorn bull was never beaten in Canadian show-rings, when pitted against bulls of the Shorthorn breed. Most of the females are now carrying calf to Heir Apparent 75300, purchased from the famous Collynie herd of Mr. Duthie, and, like Lord Aberdeen, a fine, broad, thick, low-set specimen of a Scotch Shorthorn.

Penketh is peculiarly fortunate in the formation of the Shorthorn herd, possessing as it does so full a share of the Kinellar blood, which is made up largely of veins from Sittyton flowing more or less directly and impregnated occasionally with an outcross to keep up the size.

Of the females bred at Kinellar, we may name Rose of Promise, Rose Wreath, and Maid of Promise 2nd, all imported in 1881. To show the estimate put upon cattle similarly bred to-day, and this estimate is based upon their individual excellence as the result of judicious breeding, we have but to call attention to the award at the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition, in the line of bulls alone, when fully two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the prizes went to Scotch Shorthorns and their descendants—Kinellar types getting the major portion; and in the awards to females it was not very different.

A small detachment of Shorthorns had been sent to Penketh as early as the spring of 1885. These consisted of a bull, Lorenzo, and three females. This bull, bred by Mr. L. Burnett, Greenbank, Ont., possesses a good share of Cruickshank blood; is large, handsome, and of the fleshy, strong type, characteristic of that strain. He has not only rendered good service in the herds of Penketh, but has proved a boon to the farmers of the settlement who have been wise enough to profit by his use, and many of them have. The Shorthorns are all eligible for registration in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

In the spring of 1886, two females from the Aberdeen Angus Polled herd of the Messrs. Hay & Paton, of Kinnoul Park, New Lowell, Ont., were brought to Penketh along with the splendid bull, Prince Albert of Kinnoul Park, got by the grand imported Wilken bull, Waterside Standard (3374). Waterside Standard is a finely bred Pride bull by Black Standard, and his dam from the old Westside stock supplied her Majesty the Queen with the foundation of her Royal herd at Abergeldie. The females, Mayflower of Kinnoul Park and Wild Eyes, are of excellent breeding, good individually, and are proving good dams. Wild Eyes is after Waterside Valiant (3377), of the Daisy and Vine branch of the Queen tribe, and

a noted prize-winning dam, Wild Eyes (52811), imported. Mayflower is one of the choice ones from Kinnoul Park, and traces back to Mayflower of Pitgair, on the dam's side, a foundation cow of the late Captain Beedie's herd. As in the Shorthorn herd, so in the Aberdeen Polls, the foundation is laid broad and deep, in blood of the first order, hence the super-structure, if but wisely built, must be of the very first order.

A number of cross-bred animals, mostly crosses between the Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus Polls from the Hillhurst herds, have been taken to Penketh, where the inhabitants of the once "great lone land" will have ocular demonstration of the beef-producing powers of these two great beef breeds in their own country and in their midst.

The question has come up once and again to us while penning this hurried sketch of what is now one of the largest and best of the breeding establishments in the North-west, will the farmers of that land of mighty possibilities duly value the advantages thus brought to their very doors? Many of them cannot import individual animals from Ontario, as the freight rates would render this too expensive, but in this fine breeding establishment in their midst they will thus have easy access to what would cost them at least one half more to import from here. Of course, Ontario must continue for some time to furnish recruits for the herds of the large breeders west, but for the rank-and-file farmers, they must look largely to supplies at home.

Will they show themselves worthy of the occasion? Had the Ontario farmers but used good blood when they were beginning to build, they, in the aggregate, and the country, would have been worth many millions more to-day. The only additional outlay to accomplish this achievement would have been a few dollars extra in the purchase of bulls, or in payment of the service thereof. If the Manitobans and the hardy settlers of the North-west but take this one leaf out of the book of Ontario's mistakes, and duly ponder it, it will prove of more service to them in the end than devoting their time and attention to raising grain and kindred pursuits, important as these may be as factors in the future development of the country.

That this great region, almost illimitable in its extent, will become more famous for its stock production than for grain growing even, we confidently expect. The testimony is universal that its grasses are singularly nutritive, while its winters, though cold, are dry, hence the reason for housing cattle is less necessary than in Ontario. There are good herds of pure-bred cattle in other parts of Manitoba and the North west, but none, so far as we are aware in the vicinity of Souris, and none that possess Shorthorns more rich in Scotch blood, particularly that of the Kinellar and Collyme strains, which in turn are largely made up of the renowned Sittyton blood.

We shall watch this venture with a great deal of interest, and we are assured by the proprietors that visitors will receive every attention from the manager, Mr. Jas. Brimmer, Souris, Man., to whom all business correspondence should be addressed, and to whom interested parties should write for a complete catalogue of the stock.

### The Pure-breds of Rosedale.

The story of Rosedale furnishes a very fine instance of the opportunities which this country afforded in the years that are gone for the successful application of a careful industry, and of what may be achieved by the members of one family working in unison. It is owned by Mr. James Guardhouse, and the style of

the firm is James Guardhouse & Sons, Highfield township of Etobicoke, county of York, Ont. The homestead contains 255 acres, and three of the sons are severally located on very fine and well-kept farms, in the neighborhood, the estate comprising at the present time some 820 acres. The railway stations are Malton on the main line of the G. T. R., 15 miles northwest of Toronto, and 16 miles east from Georgetown on the N. and N. W., and Weston on the C. P. R., from which Rosedale is five miles to the westward.

The senior Mr. Guardhouse, a school teacher from Cumberland, England, located here in the troublous times of 1837, when the present occupant of Rosedale was of a tender age.

The first great work was that of clearing the forest, which in turn has been followed up steadily with the gradual introduction of a good class of stock, in which Mr. Guardhouse has been imitated by far too few of the farmers of Canada. And this is all the more commendable, since, in doing so, he has resisted the strong temptation which contiguity to a large market like Toronto afforded him to sell most of what he raised in the shape of grain and fodder, as so many have done, to the great injury of those who succeed them on their farms, and the greater injury of the country.

### SHORTHORNS.

The first Shorthorns purchased were Fairy Girl and Blooming Bell, in the year 1872, both bred by the Messrs. John Snell's sons, Edmonton, Ont. Quite a number of the present herd are descended from Fairy Girl. In 1873 the cow Pearllette Butterfly was bought with calf at foot from the late John S. Armstrong, Speedside, for \$462, but never breeding again, she had to be sold. At the dispersion sale at Willow Lodge the same year, Souvenir of Solway was bought for \$215, and soon after died. It is thus apparent that notwithstanding the solid achievements of Mr. Guardhouse, both in farming and stock-keeping, in common with the race, large trees of disappointment have repeatedly been blown down across his path. At the same sale Rose of Summer, got by Oxford Chief [1911], out of the dam Rosamond, and calved 1809, was bought, five of her descendants being now in the herd, and a number sold. In 1875 came: Wallflower 12th and Wallflower 13th, full sisters, from Wm. Russell, of Richmond Hill. About half a dozen representatives of these are in the herd. They have proved excellent milkers, as are the Fairies and Blooming Belles, already referred to. In 1876 Verbena, a roan, was imported from the herd of Mr. John Outhwaite, Bannesse, Catterick, England. She was sired by the famous Royal Windsor (29890), which was first at the Royal Show at Cardiff, 1872, and first at the Highland Agricultural at Kelso the same year. In 1871 and 1872 he won £440 10s. in prizes, and during his show-yard career £600 10s. From this cow are two heifers at Rosedale, one by Premier Earl (48454), and the other by Captain Cook 81 - Britannia and Favorite, bought from W. Moore in 1875, but bred by the late Jos. Gardner, Britannia, have but few representatives now in the herd. In 1883, Maid of April, bred at Greenwood, of Lavinia ancestry, and Rosedale 6th, by Athelsiane 15th - 1595, a calf of Mr. Campbell's Margaret family, were purchased from A. Johnson, Greenwood, along with the imported bull Premier Earl (48454). In 1885 another purchase was made from Greenwood, consisting of Red Rose, bred by A. Major & Son, Whitevale, Ont, with a good sprinkling of Bates blood, Crimson Flower 4th, and calf, and Crimson Flower 6th, the first by Lancaster - 480 - (39575), and the latter by imported Duke of Lavender - 2006 - , also Mary Ann of Lancaster

12th, bred by Mr. Reid, Aberdeenshire, in 1884, and got by Victory (48871), and Cieta, calved 1884, bred at Kinellar, and got by Champion (47566). In 1886 Violet's Gem, calved 1884, sired by Premier Earl, (48454), and bred by Mr. Johnson, along with imp. Eclipse (49526), came also from Greenwood.

It is thus apparent that Mr. Guardhouse has spared neither pains nor money in gathering a good herd of Shorthorn cattle, and he is reaping his reward, for in addition to prizes won in other years, and numerous sales made from time to time, the herd now numbers some 58 head, of which at least half a dozen are young bulls mostly sired by Premier Earl (48454), and the highest honors of the Toronto Industrial came to Rosedale the present year. The herd representing it consisted of Maid of April, five years old, Red Rose, four years, and the two three-year heifers, Violet's Gem, and Verbena's Pride, with Eclipse (49526) at the head. These carried the special prize for best herd of Durhams, at Toronto—a silver medal and \$50—also the regular herd prize.

The first bull used at Rosedale was Count Grindewald [2919], imported from England by T. Blanchard, Nelson, a useful bull and a centennial prize-winner. He was followed by Prince Inglewood, bred by R. Thompson, Penrith, Cumberland, England, and he by Captain Cook—81—, bred at Sunnyside in 1881 by J. & R. Hunter, Alma. He was got by the Baron—90—, dam Lady Booth by Knight of Warlaby (29014) a bull that rendered excellent service in the herd. Then came Premier Earl (48454)—2005—, an imported Cruikshank bull, bred in 1882, and bought for Rosedale in 1884. He was sired by Bampton (37763) and out of the dam Village Pride 2d, of the Violet tribe, famous for breeding prize winners. Retained for three years, he was succeeded by Eclipse (49526), whose portrait with a full description is given on the first page.

### THE HORSES.

The Messrs. Guardhouse have given no less attention to the breeding of good horses, which has been a constant aim for the last thirty years. These have been of the agricultural and heavy draught classes, bred at first from good Provincial mares and the best sires that could be got, while later, imported mares have also been introduced. Prominent amongst the sires used are Cumberland, Masterman, Hard Fortune, Drayman, England's Glory, Lord Haddo, Victor, Prince of Wales, Lord Derby, Hero, Kier Baronet, and King of the Castle. The last three have been used successively in the stud at Rosedale. Hero carried two firsts and two seconds at the Toronto Industrial in four years. King of the Castle [711] (31711), imported, is a Shire. He was foaled 1882, is brown in color and of right shape. Bred by S. Roberts, Boston, England, he has for sire Honest Tom (3143), who won the first prize at the Royal in six successive years. His dam was Beauty by Farmer's Glory (862). A son of his, a yearling stallion, from the home bred mare Nelly Bly, was first at Toronto last year and wherever shown, and second as a one-year at the same place this year. There is also on hand a two-year imported Clyde, Donside Stamp, a heavy beast.

At present the brood mares number thirteen, all carrying foal and nearly all of the heavy draught order. Two of them are imported Clydes, aged four and six years respectively, and others of the stud are Clyde and some Shire. Rosie [154], the four year mare, was bred at Dumferline by Prince of Kier (1795), and the dam Jess (2086), by Lorne (499). Nellie May [18], foaled April, 1884, sire Hero (3716), imported dam Maggie May by England's Glory (737),

furnishes an example of the breeding of other mares of the stud.

In 1886 the Rosedale stud won at the Toronto Industrial first on an imported sucker and second on dam Jenny Lind, imported; first on Nellie Bly as brood mare, Canadian draught; first on her foal, and first and silver medal on Maggie, with two of her progeny, and other prizes. In 1887 it carried the special for best imported draught stallion and five of his progeny, four of which were bred at Rosedale, for which there were four competitors; first on Jenny Lind, home bred, but shown in the imported class, as best mare with two of her progeny, and second in her class; first for heavy draught team, and a number of seconds.

We believe the record of the Rosedale stud and Shorthorn herd this year at the Toronto Industrial, when taken in conjunction, has never been equalled at this show. With the solid foundation thus laid and the achievements of the past already won, we shall expect still greater things from Rosedale in the years that are to come.

### Our Scotch Letter.

(From our Aberdeenshire Correspondent.)

AN UNJUSTLY ABUSED SYSTEM.

The summer exhibitions of live-stock in this part of the country have come to a close with the month of August. The falling off in the number and quality of the exhibits has not been very noticeable, but still it has been sufficiently marked to show that the depression which low prices are causing has at last taken a firm grip of the important interest of cattle breeding and feeding. Our cattle shows, as a national institution, are nowadays subjected to a good deal of ill-natured criticism, of which one never heard a whisper in times of prosperity. Farmers are told that, as a class, they are too extravagant, that they leave home too often, and generally enjoy the good things of life too freely. The monthly and fortnightly markets used to be blamed for much of their thriftlessness, but now that the markets are giving place to the auction sales, these sales bear the blame along with the agricultural exhibitions of absorbing too much of the farmer's time and attention. While there is need for economy all round, and for strict attention to business to the minutest detail, I hold it will be an unfortunate day for Scotch agriculture when the farmers here slacken in the pursuit of improvement among their live-stock, and as an important means to that improvement there need be no hesitation in giving the credit to the system of national and district shows, which has for years assisted in a degree that could not easily be exaggerated in the process of levelling up the quality of our various breeds of cattle, horses and sheep. Competition has been stimulated by these exhibitions, and a change has been wrought among the herds and studs in some districts, which I know would require to be seen to be believed. The national shows have been useful in that they concentrated all the best specimens that the country produced, making it a supreme object with breeders to get their names mentioned among the prize takers. They also helped to bring into prominence, not only the different meat producing breeds (among cattle), but the tribes which pre-eminently excelled in the beefing properties. From the national showyards these returned to their native districts with justly enhanced value, and the breeder was in this way encouraged to go forward with the improvement of his herd, and others were naturally enough led to try and emulate his example. To talk of abolishing a system which, in the main, has done so much for the agriculture of Scotland, is to admit the possibility of retrogression, for in the march of improvement there is no resting place. The breeder must assiduously be striving to realize his ideal. The moment his energy flags, he will discover that deterioration begins where he had been laboring for years to improve. The influence of the local or district, or parish shows, for good, can hardly be over-estimated, and though one sometimes is inclined to think that there are too many of them, when the local circumstances are inquired into, there can generally be found evidence in abundance to show the utility of their existence, and the immense benefit they have been. There is a saying in this country, that "a bull is half the herd," and the truth of the remark is illustrated

every day. When the number of farmers who have been led through friendly rivalry with their neighbors to invest in a bull of superior merit and in "well blooded" heifers is considered, it will be admitted by anyone who has the slightest acquaintance with the subject, that our local shows, apart from their educational influence, have been and are institutions worthy of support. A system which, from its beginning, has had the enthusiastic approbation and support of the leading breeders of the country—the McCombies, the Cruikshanks, the Macpherson Grants and the Bruces, who have done more than any men to improve the quality of our north country cattle—will not be lightly set aside at the bidding of a few, no doubt, well meaning critics, of whom, however, in truth it may be said, "they know not what they do." In addition to the names I have referred to are those of other gentlemen, who deserve to be remembered for the good work they are now carrying on. None are more enthusiastic than Mr. Duthie, Collynie, who this year again has been very successful in the show yard. He was the breeder of a three year old, named Mario, one of the very best bulls of the season, after his noted sire, Field Marshall. Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, are two of our oldest, most respected and enterprising breeders, who have shown by their actions, that in their opinion the showyard has been the means of creating an interest in and a liking for stock of superior merit, which is characteristic of Aberdeenshire and north countrymen generally. QUIDAM.

Aberdeen, August 30.

I am glad to be able to say that Aberdeenshire is expected to be cleared of pleuro-pneumonia within a couple of weeks from this date. In case any misapprehension exists regarding the extent to which the disease has spread, I may as well mention that it has all along been confined to the ordinary commercial cattle of the country, and has only in one case that I am aware of attacked a herd of pure-bred stock, and in that case the disease was eradicated a year ago. There are some valuable consignments of Shorthorns that are expected to be sent off to Canada as soon as a clean bill of health is got for the country. At present we are in the middle of harvest. The crops will be very short, and straw scarce; cereals have ripened a month earlier than usual. There is an extra crop of turnips, and a fair crop of potatoes, is expected. Q.

### The Buzzard Classified.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—So you have discovered my old friend, William Weld, Esq., at last. I did it, quite easy, years ago, and would have "held the picture up to nature" in your columns, as you may remember, but for your misplaced forbearance. I suppose you were simple enough to imagine that he could be "killed with kindness," and reclaimed by forbearance. Let me, egotistically if you will, say that I have a far deeper insight into human character than you have evidenced in your treatment of the *Scrub Advocate*. I take his paper, principally as a study, and I question if even Shakespeare understood a vain, envious and egotistical character half as well as I do, for he probably never had as good a subject to study as I have had in your envious rival; for ever since the Model Farm has been under the management of that wonderful man, "Brown," as Roberts called our agricultural Professor, Mr. Weld and the *Advocate* have betrayed a spirit that is at once pitiful and disgusting. The whole trouble, too, evidently is that the great J. William Weld was not adequately appreciated by the Ontario Government, and given the management of the Model Farm. Someone has said, "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." But anyone who has read the *Advocate* for years and noticed the constant emission of spite, will not need to be told that she had found a rival in William Weld. Neglect of him by the Ontario Government seems to have given his moral nature the first sinister shock; and the success of your JOURNAL in the line of agricultural literature has more than filled his cup of bitterness to the brim.

You approve, rightly approve, of the Ontario Government giving to agriculture and stock raising such encouragement as it can, and it is beyond the powers of Mr. Weld's conception to believe that you can be aught else than a confederate, or a pensioner of that Government, so impossible it is for him to see that it can do aught that is deserving of support for anyone unpaid.

Some years ago he devoted a long article to the Fat Stock Show, which, if I remember rightly, had been held at Toronto. In this article he denounced the fat Durhams and lauded the Ayrshires and other dairy breeds. He charged that the Ontario Government spent public monies booming the Durhams to the prejudice of the Ayrshires and others. As an Ayrshire man, I wrote to Mr. Weld to know wherein the Government had favored the Durhams to the prejudice of my favorite milkers, and I promised him that if he would show me that Government had dared to spend public monies to the prejudice of my beautiful pets, I would head a rebellion on the part of the Ayrshire men that would drive the "little tyrant Mowat," Professor Brown and the whole set of them out of their berths, to the intense gratification of Sir John and Meredith. What do you think was the answer I received? He referred me to the facts: (1) That the Government imported Durhams; (2) That the Agricultural and Arts Association published a Durham herd book, and (3) That the Agricultural and Arts Association offered prizes at Provincial Exhibitions for Durhams. I knew all that before, for I had seen Durhams in quarantine in Quebec belonging to it, but I saw also at the same time Ayrshires, Aberdeen-Angus Polls, and some Guernsey cows and a bull. I wrote to Mr. Henry Wade to know if his association published any other herd book besides the Durhams, and he sent me a list of three or four or more, including Ayrshires. I knew, of course, that prizes were and are given at Provincial exhibitions to all breeds of cattle existing in Canada. So this was the way in which William Weld tried to make good his false statement, that the Ontario Government had been booming the Durhams to the prejudice of Ayrshires and other breeds. He made a statement calculated to provoke every man against the Government, save Durham men. He knew that statement to be false when he made it, and when asked to make good his assertion, he offers as evidence, facts, which as offered by him, imply three other falsehoods—namely, that these things were done for the Durhams and were not done for the other breeds. But he seemed not to be very sure of his dupe, for he slyly asked, "Do you approve of my articles and position on that question?" I have been somewhat tardy in answering his question, but I hope he will be satisfied with this: His *advocacy of scrubs*, forced upon him, I have no doubt, by your championship of the improved breeds, has driven him and his paper to the wall. He cannot succeed, and the further onward he goes, the worse the outlook. If years of close attention and study of the man had not fixed him low in my estimation, I would feel inclined to relent, and close this with:

"Then fare ye weal, auld Nickie-ben,  
O wad ye tak' a thought and mend."

But I fear his case is past redemption, and do—or forbear—as one likes, he is fated to prove an Ishmael to every progressive aspiration.

JAS. FINDLEY.

### Farming in Manitoba.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—There are statements which, though literally correct, convey a very incorrect idea, and I hold the article in your August number, headed "Farming in Manitoba," is calculated to convey a wrong impression. Because the writer of that article has been unfortunate, it does not follow that all farming in Manitoba is a failure. I came here the year previous to your correspondent, but not being a "farmer," did not try ploughing in "peas and oats on the sod," but put them on in properly and got a good crop of both.

The hard frost of June 30, 1884, certainly did damage potatoes considerably, but *all* were not cut off, for although I have the half section "cornering" your correspondent, my potatoes were only slightly damaged, and I got a large yield.

In 1885 the frosts did great damage, but we were not irretrievably ruined, nor were the roots utterly spoiled. I got 187 bushels of potatoes off half an acre, "White Star" being the best yielders.

In 1886 the drought was serious, but the "river still ran on" a "small stream" of about 100 yards wide, and deep enough for anyone who is not a great swimmer. Grain was, usually, as your correspondent says, "light to heavy," but, as we have the light land, ours was a light crop, yet I venture to remind your correspondent, we do not own *all* Manitoba, and our immediate neighbors in Silver Creek

and elsewhere did not complain of 40 bushel and upwards of wheat per acre, and fabulous bushels of oats. Cattle do thrive well and milk well, but in spring we never throw milk away, for onions or any other reason. We keep pigs! In cattle, those of us who have not thoroughbred grades find some scrubs milk very well, and, in fact, I have heard of your correspondent trying to purchase one scrub cow! Our cattle improve each year, for I have heard even of "thoroughbreds" in the neighborhood, near Binscarth farm for instance.

Change of varieties may be desirable in growing grain and roots, and I am trying 21 varieties of potatoes, 10 varieties of wheat, 11 varieties of oats and 3 of barley and hybrid.

We have cold weather occasionally (I am also an authority on weather), but the man who expects to "stop in doors" because it is cold, ought not to leave his "mother" country. In conclusion, I may say I think your correspondent errs in putting simply objectionable features to the fore, and inferring the country is not suitable for farmers.

I happen to know your correspondent very well, and also know he does not like the country, and, being dissatisfied himself, does not see the harm of leading others to think the same

GEO. E. WATKINS

"FARLANDS," Binscarth, Man.

### "Strange Judging at Township Shows."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

SIR,—In your August issue, 1887, I noticed a letter from Mr. Gould, of Rutherford, re "Strange Judging at Township Shows," in which he attempts to slur the judgment given at Florence Show, last fall. I am surprised that Mr. G. should, at this late day, make the attack on the judges without giving their names, as he "was tempted to do," thereby giving one an easier task to reply. As one of the judges, I am prepared to give Mr. G.'s assertion regarding the placing of his cow on the grade list for three years a flat and positive contradiction. We were not judging *the calf*. The cows were called for by the director, and taken into the show ring to be judged—not the calves—and Mr. G.'s cow got all she deserved, notwithstanding she was the high bred (heifer) cow, Scottish Rose, and as near as I can recollect now, there was no mention made by either of the judges about the cow being bred to a grade bull deteriorating her pedigree.

I also fail to see where the harm has been done him by the "over much wisdom" of the judges, as none of us had any reason or cause to misjudge the cattle; two of us travelled over 20 miles each, and one nearly 15 miles, at our own expense, to accommodate and reciprocate with the Dawn and Euphemia directors, and I think it comes with very bad grace from Mr. Gould, to belittle and slur the judges on this occasion, as he has attempted to do. His threat that "such" judges shall never have the chance again to give judgment on his stock, will no doubt give the directors trouble to procure judges at another show, and in this respect, I, for one, am sorry that Mr. Gould would or will so far forget himself by doing so irreparable an injury to the Florence, Dawn and Euphemia Show.

Trusting this will not trespass on the space of your popular journal,

ONE OF THE JUDGES AT THE FLORENCE SHOW.  
County Kent, August, 1887.

### Prospects in Manitoba.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—We hear complaints from Ontario this year about the poor crops from lack of rain. We have had lots of rain this season, but last was very dry. Every country has its drawbacks, and I think that Manitoba has as few as any. Every person that is willing to work can do well here. Farmers that came here a few years ago with but little are worth from \$2,000 to \$5,000 now. Some people complain of the long cold winter, but there are very few days in which a person cannot work out of doors all day, quite comfortably. We have a very good supply of wood in the Birtle district. Water is rather scarce in most parts, but there is no doubt that there is lots to be had when proper wells are dug. Judging from our papers here, a large majority of our

people are in favor of commercial union with the United States. They are getting tired of sending so far for eastern manufactures.

We hope to break the chain of monopoly by the construction of the Red River Valley road. It is intended to connect with this road the Manitoban and North-Western, which is expected to fall into the hands of the G. T. R., which will ultimately be extended to the Pacific Coast.

W. PATTERSON.

Birtle, Man.

### The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The Toronto Industrial this year far outdid even its former selves, not only in the extent of the exhibits, but also in the increased variety, in the greater attendance on the part of the public, and in the unprecedentedly large amount of the proceeds. We can only get space to refer to the live-stock exhibits owing to the great number of these at the show. And here we may notice that our review of these will be very imperfect indeed, for this year as heretofore, owing to incompleteness of arrangement, it is absolutely impossible to give an exact record of the stock on exhibition. If, therefore, much of the stock which, it may be, made a creditable show, is altogether overlooked in this report, we shall expect that those interested will not lay the blame on us, but rather on the lack of system in conducting the live-stock departments of all our exhibitions. Until the managers of exhibitions make up their minds to shut down upon entries at a certain date and furnish proper catalogues, the feat of giving a complete record of the stock on exhibition will never be accomplished.

#### HORSES.

##### HEAVY DRAUGHT.

In this class the home-bred and imported were both allowed to compete. The number of horses on exhibition was very large indeed, and the character of most of them was creditable. The competition was particularly strong in the aged class, Graham Bros., of Claremont, carrying 1st, R. Smith, Bowmanville, 2d with Rakerfield (490), and J. Fothergill, Burlington, 3d. In the three-year-old class, Graham Bros. were the fortunate winners again, and although the contest was very keen in the two-year-old class, the neat, compact, strongly and grandly ribbed horse Self-esteem (377) owned by Glendinning & White-side, Ellesmere, carried off the coveted red. In the class for yearling colts Graham Bros. were 1st again, and W. Rennie, Toronto, 2d. In the classes for fillies which were not so well represented as those for stallions, E. W. & C. Charlton & Oliver, Duncrief, came first for three-year-olds, Graham Bros., Claremont, for two-year-olds, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, for yearlings Alexander Innes, Clinton, 1st for brood mare with foal by her side, and Messrs. Stone & Wellington, Welland, for foal of 1887. James Guardhouse & Sons, Highgate, were 1st for brood mare and two of her progeny, and Captain Rolph, Markham, for span of heavy draughts.

The classes for special sweepstakes for Clydesdale mares were well represented, and the contests in each of these were very warm, more especially in that for best Clydesdale mare any age, in which there were more than twenty entries. Alex. Innes, Clinton, was the fortunate winner. The American Clydesdale Association silver medal for best recorded Clydesdale mare, went also to Alex. Innes, and that for best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Canada to James I. Davidson, Balsam. The special prize of \$60 for the best imported draught stallion any age, with five of his progeny, went to Jas. Guardhouse & Sons, Malton, Ont., and that of a similar amount for the best Canadian French draught or Suffolk French stallion, with five of his progeny, to John I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.

Canadian draughts were fairly well represented. As the prize lists to be published in this issue we need not dwell here upon the awards further than to say that J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, carried the prize of \$20 and silver medal for brood mare with two of her progeny, and James Guardhouse & Sons, Malton, the 1st prize for span of heavy draught horses, the 2d going to W. Hendrie & Co., Hamilton.

#### PERCHERONS.

The number of horses on the ground of this class was unusually large. This was owing in part to the large and very fine contingent brought over by the Messrs. Savage and Farnum, of Detroit, who deserve much credit for the enterprise shown in the numbers and character of the exhibit. We trust they found sufficient encouragement to justify a repetition of the experiment. The prize list, however, was hotly contested by our Canadian breeders, who succeeded in carrying a large share of the reds, Chas. Essery, Crediton, was 1st in aged stallions, and also \$20 and silver medal for best stallion any age. McGarvin Bros. Chatham, in two-year-olds, Savage & Farnum in one-year-olds, and E. A. Brickman, Rednerville, in aged draught mare, which also carried the 1st as best mare any age. The Percheron breeders have reason to feel proud of the exhibit made at this show.

#### SUFFOLKS.

When compared with other classes the exhibit of "Punches" was not large, but the quality remarkably good. In the stallion class of three-year olds, and over, four animals were shown, Mr. Saddler, of Galt, taking first honours with his invincible horse. There are few horses in any of the draught classes that can outweigh this one, even if he were not inordinately laden with flesh, and he appears to have lots of bone to support his weight. He possesses the characteristic short limbs of the Suffolk, and his contour is hard to beat.

Mr. Jno. Carson, of Kingston, showed the darkest colored punch on the grounds, which for style, symmetry and range it would be hard to fault. Although he is a well proportioned horse, his length of limb a little detracts from his perfectness as a typical Suffolk. Second prize was awarded him.

For the third premium the contest lay between two three-year-olds, which are splendid specimens of the breed. There were a number of good horsemen looking on, but they were about equally divided as to which was most worthy of the third prize. Their limbs and feet are faultless, but some fancied the greater blockiness of Mr. Beck's horse, of Thorndale, near London, to Mr. Carlisle's, of Dundas County, which showed equal symmetry, but rather more range, and the judges ruled that way.

Mr. Beck has the faculty of choosing good horses, for his importation is made up of very superior stock; not the least in merit amongst them being a pair of three-year old mares, that would be hard to beat in any class or country.

#### LIGHT CLASSES.

There is certainly no agricultural show on this continent at which there are premiums offered for such a variety of classes of horses as at the Toronto Exhibition. No type of horse is slighted, from the diminutive Shetland pony to the mammoth draught horse. It is amongst the light classes, chiefly, however, that the prize list offers inducements for varieties not usually seen at fairs in this country.

An agricultural and live-stock exhibition, in addition to being a means of education, is an opportunity for advertisement, and as there is a market for every type of horse flesh, none should be neglected at a show of such magnitude as the one under discussion. Specimens of horseflesh that do not receive general attention from farmers, such as saddle horses, cobs, etc., frequently bring high figures in the market, but the proper market has to be reached, and in a large and rich city like Toronto a good opportunity for sale is afforded.

It is next to impossible to do justice to horse exhibits under the present arrangements; that is, in the way of noticing in a report of this sort all those animals that possess superior merit. Nearly all classes are being shown at the same time, and the animals are frequently handled by men who cannot give required information as to breeding, etc. Going the rounds of the horse stables is most unsatisfactory, for what with closed doors, irregular grouping of the various classes, nothing but a disjointed account can be given, even by the most industrious and painstaking reporter.

The managers of the Industrial will be far from bringing their arrangements to perfection, until the horse exhibits are catalogued in a proper manner, the various classes grouped, all stalls numbered in correspondence with catalogue, and the boxes left open for a certain number of hours each day.

## CARRIAGE CLASS.

*Brood Mares with Foal at Feet.*—The competitors in this section were few, and as a lot could not be characterized as possessing superior merit. The first prize one, however, which is owned by W. C. Browne, of Meadowville, Ont., is an exception, and looks as if she would breed well to any horse, but was undoubtedly in her proper class. It is seldom that the size and range essential to a carriage dam, are combined with the amount of quality that this bay mare possessed. She is by the coach horse Peacock, and her ability as a breeder was exemplified by the sprightly and large son of King Fairfield which ran by her side. The fine rangy and handsome carriage stallion, Pyshawk, owned by Mr. Roland Orr, of Milton, vindicated his right to the laurels he had won the previous week in taking first prize as the best carriage stallion with five of his progeny, by some of his getting winning prizes in carriage and roadster classes.

Mr. Wm. Short, from near Elora, took first honours with a two-year-old roadster gelding, got by Pyshawk. His ranginess, substance and action would have justified similar preferment in the carriage class, which I no doubt the one to which he rightly belongs.

Messrs. J. & R. McQueen, of Elora, showed a three-year-old gelding, also a Pyshawk, taking third prize. He inherits his sire's richness of color, though of a somewhat lighter shade of brown. The quantity and quality of his bone are well calculated to maintain his soundness, and carry his top, though of much substance. He possesses high forward action in front, which is eminently a desirable carriage gait.

Mr. Brownridge, of Brampton, took first prize for a pair of double carriage horses, sixteen-two or over—Pyshawk's. It would be a difficult matter to match two horses more closely, in make, color, action and manners. The tendency at the present time is to use lighter and lower carriages, and consequently smaller horses; but for a large vehicle it would be difficult to obtain a more desirable pair.

In the carriage class this year an interesting feature was the appearance of some French coach horses, that have just been imported by Messrs. Savage and Farum, of the "Island Home Stock Farm," near Detroit, Mich. They have formerly confined their attention to the breeding of Percherons, but have imported, with a fresh lot of the French draught breed, about a dozen coachers, all young, four of which were shown amongst the three-year-old carriage stallions, securing first and third prize.

The first prize one was faultless in color, being a bright but dark bay, with lots of bone, which was of fair quality. The action of these French horses, although very fair, did not seem to be under the control of very highly organized nervous systems, and their movements were not of that active character generally demanded for carriage purposes. To sum up our opinion of the French coach horse, if these animals are good specimens of the breed, we would say that although they are pretty good looking, have plenty of bone and muscle, and fair action; still, being a trifle short and meaty in the neck, with heads not the finest, and temperament inclined to dullness, we would hardly consider them properly constituted to build up a very saleable breed of carriage horses in this country, especially when crossed with our common mares.

Messrs. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville, had the only Hackney coach stallion on the ground. This is a class of horses that is receiving a great deal of attention in Great Britain at the present time, and they have a stud book of their own. There is a great rage for high steppers in the old country, and in the Eastern States. Those that want these high steppers pay very handsomely for them, and do not ask to have speed, but want substance, quality and symmetry associated with high action. Mr. Beith's Norfolk Hero has all these qualities in an eminent degree. He stands about sixteen hands, and is a beautiful brown. It is reported that he is sold to go to Port Hope. It is to be hoped that he will be appreciated there, for the breeders in that neighborhood may reap a good return by using him.

In the single carriage horses, sixteen two and over, Mr. M. Howson, of Ashgrove, showed a remarkably fine bay mare, with black points, and very fine action. She is a mare that is laden with honours, having been in the show ring for some years, both single and double, and never was beaten.

Mr. Donaldson, of Toronto, secured second with a get of Goldleaf's, another son of the same sire got 2d.

## DOUBLE CARRIAGE HORSES.

*From Fifteen-three to Sixteen-two.*—In this class there was some trouble in coming to a decision, and some dissatisfaction expressed at the award, as a pair owned by Mr. F. C. Grenside, V. S., of Guelph, got first, and they only stood 15 hands, 3 inches, and were considerably lighter, weighing less than 1,100 each, while some of their competitors would go 1,300 each. For heavy coach work the latter would answer best, but for vehicles so much in use now as surries and tea-carts, the former would be most suitable, particularly as they showed a fair amount of substance, with more than ordinary amount of quality, and were perfectly sound. Sir W. Howland's team, had one of them not showed lameness, would undoubtedly have got first instead of third. This class, in which there were some twelve competitors, demonstrated the great difficulty in closely matching teams, and having both members of a pair free from unsoundness. Difference in make, in shade of color, in action, and the presence of blemishes were only too common in this class.

## ROADSTER CLASSES.

As usual there was a large turn out in all sections of this class, and the best driving blood in the country was represented. In the four-year-old and over lot, there were most of the noted veteran road sires on hand.

Crown Imperial added another victory to his long list of achievements in the show ring.

Those interested in the production of fast trotting stock urge against the Crown that he has never produced any progeny that have taken a foremost place in trials of speed, although he has done service in the stud for at least ten years. But be this as it may, he is undoubtedly a grand performer, having a record of 2.31; and he does his work in grand style, showing evidence of a splendid disposition.

He is a fine dark bay, with black points, and has a top and middle piece that show evidence of much constitutional vigor. There were a number of his get on the ground, and most of them took high places in their respective sections.

Mr. Carol, of St. Catharines, was awarded second prize with his chestnut stallion, Forest Mambrino. This horse has the faculty of getting them better looking than himself, and equally speedy when young.

Mercurio, owned by Mr. J. S. Charles, of Parkdale, also showed in this class. He is the sire of the phenomenal youngster, Mikado, which shows such great speed as a yearling. It would be hard for any one to picture a handsomer piece of horseflesh than this dapple grey stallion. Trotters, as a rule, are not characterized by an over abundance of beauty; but the most fastidious connoisseur of horseflesh could not find fault with the quality or finish of this equine gem. He is a horse admirably suited to get high price cobs, for which there is such ready and remunerative sale. Space will not admit of individual reference to the numerous exhibits in the various classes of young entire horses—viz., the three, two and one year old lots; suffice it to say that the best in the country were there, and few Canadian horsemen would have occasion to blush for their country, as a producer of road stock, after examining the competitors for these prizes. The fillies and geldings, though fewer in number, were not lacking in quality.

## THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

*Four Years Old and Upwards.*—This class was better filled than we have noticed it in former years, thus indicating that the public are becoming aroused to a sense of the necessity for introducing a larger infusion of "thoro'bred" blood into the horses of this country, if we are going to raise the standard of our light stock, and make a market for ourselves in the outside world, by establishing a desirable reputation for good carriage and saddle horses. We have plenty of common mares, which when mated with stallions such as were shown in this class will produce just what is wanted.

Messrs. Kenny & Suntopple, of Lindsay, Ont., secured first prize with their imported English horse, Superior, which is a large and symmetrical specimen of the thoroughbred. He possesses about all the elements that go to make up what is demanded as a good stock horse; standing about sixteen one, being a good bay with black points, and having abundance of bone and muscle. If one were inclined to be hypercritical, they might call him a trifle narrow in the quarters, with a slight excess of length in the cannons. His shoulder is not as long or oblique as the horse that

took second, nor did his head show as much quality as some others that were shown; but on the whole the award of first to him was considered a happy decision. Many good judges, however, had a strong fancy for the chestnut, Scalper, that got second, while others expressed a leaning towards Mr. Wm. Henderson's strong son of King Alphonso—Bull's Head—which took third place.

The second and third prize winners, although not possessing the solid color of the magnificent Superior, will get some very sporting looking and useful horses.

Mr. T. C. Patteson's Harkaway, although he did not get a place is a rare good one, and will do much good in this country. He is slightly hollow in the back from age, but possesses a great deal of substance, with the very essential accompaniment of quality. He has plenty of bone in his limbs, which are well proportioned, and he does not get his stature of 15.3 from any undue length of limb.

Of the remaining sections of the "thoro'bred" no special reference is called for; they were few in numbers, and with a few exceptions not of superior merit.

## CATTLE.

## HEREFORDS

were this year reinforced by a strong exhibit in fine show order, from the Hon. M. H. Cochrane's herds, Hillhurst, which managed to secure the chief share of the prizes. A good many of the Ontario herds showed the effects of the severe drouth which the country has suffered from. Three aged bulls competed, the judges having no difficulty in awarding 1st to Mr. Cochrane's grand bull Cassio, sired by the celebrated Grove 3d (5051); 2d to Mr. Fleming's Earl Downton, and 3d to Mr. Stone. Two-year-olds were a fair lot, Mr. Cochrane's Marshall Grove securing 1st. Yearlings were not up to the mark, and were low in flesh. There was nothing very striking in bull calves. Mr. Cochrane's Rare Grove, by Cassio, a calf in grand condition, though hardly as good on the shoulder and hind-quarters as we could have wished, was placed 1st; Mr. Mackie's two calves 2d and 3d.

The silver medal for the best bull of any age was awarded to Cassio.

The female classes were, as a rule, a far better lot than the bulls. In aged was Mr. Fleming's well known Miss Brody, this year again taking the red ticket, Mr. Mackie's Aaron Roger's cow getting 2d, while 3d also fell to Mr. Fleming. Heifer calves were also good, Mr. Cochrane sweeping all the prizes with three good heifers sired by Cassio, the 3d prize falling to the youngest heifer in the class. The herd prizes were taken by Messrs. Cochrane, Fleming and Mackie in the order named, Mr. Stone for some reason not exhibiting, although the previous week his herd had been placed above Mr. Mackie's.

## THE POLLED BREEDS.

From several causes there was a very poor turn out of polled cattle at Canada's greatest fair of this year. Messrs. M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, had decided early in the season to take one year's rest from exhibiting, as they have filled the classes year after year since 1880. Messrs. Geary Bros. of London and Bothwell, have sent the greater part of their fine herd to their stock farm in Missouri, and Messrs. Hay & Paton had to devote much attention this year to the getting up and completing of their magnificent stables, so that the Industrial of this year was shorn of the grand display of polled cattle made yearly by the above named firms.

The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, P. Q., has, however, come to the rescue in grand style by forwarding a superior herd of the Doddies, selected specially by himself, and brought out and handled by his excellent manager, Mr. Wm. Hutcheon, in a manner which really leaves nothing to be desired. The bull at the head of the herd is Lord Hillhurst, a three-year-old of uncommon merit. He is smooth and even all over, and is in grand order. If he has a fault we may say that his style and gait are not equal to his other qualities. He stood at the head of the herd, which gained the special prize and silver medal on the 8th.

In the aged cow class Mr. Cochrane has but one forward, Lady Hillhurst Forbes, an animal of rare breeding, from the Syllph branch of the Queen Mother family. In the two-year-olds he showed three beauties, Blackbird of Paris, Iamba and Ruth's Favorite. The judges at first seemed to favor Ruth's Favorite for first place, but ultimately she had to give way to the almost perfect Blackbird.

In the yearling class Mr. Cochrane sent forward

Lady Ida Forbes and Mina 2d of Hillhurst, a couple of choice young things, Lady Ida securing the red, and deservedly. There were two entries in heifer calves, both from Hillhurst, Jeannette being 1st and British Bud 2d. The herd was composed of Lord Hillhurst, Lady Hillhurst, Forbes' Blackbird of Paris, Jeannette and Lady Ida Forbes. With the single exception of Strathglass 3d (shown by Mr. T. McCrae, of Guelph), Mr. Cochrane had no opposition. We may add here, however, that the herd all round would be very hard to beat. Mr. Cochrane has displayed the best of judgment in the selection he has made of his show herd. He has been fortunate in securing his present manager, who learned trade in the best "shop" in Scotland, Waterside of Forbes, and who can show his hand on Herefords and the other breeds, as well as on his own favorite "Pummilms." We were almost tempted to apply to Mr. Cochrane a line from the old song, "Oh! but ye've been lang o' comin'"; but he has come at last in splendid shape, and has seen and conquered, and we may express the hope that his superb cattle shall never again be absent from our magnificent show.

#### DURHAMS.

In the class for aged bulls eight competitors were shown, and a grand good lot they were. Messrs. C. M. Simmons & Quirie, of Ivan & Delaware, came first with Sir Christopher (21971), a light roan of good all round development, and having plenty of room for more. Eclipse, owned by Messrs. J. Guardhouse & Sons, Malton, came second, and Mr. Currie's (Everton) first prize bull of last Provincial—Baron—came third. Several of those passed by were excellent bulls, and would have done honor to any herd. In the two-year-old class, R. & S. Nicholson came first, with a shapely bull of rare merit, of blocky type and the best of quality. R. Ellis, Milton, a rising exhibitor, was second with a stylish Kinellar bull, and J. R. Davis, Woodstock, made a close third with Roan Prince, a heavy and shapely bull. The six prize winners mentioned above were all of Kinellar stock, and we feel we are correct in saying that they were all imported by Mr. A. Johnson, Greenwood, Ont. In the one-year class, H. Rawlings, Ravenswood, was first with a son of Eclipse, a beautiful roan; J. Dryden, Brooklin, second with Chancellor, a good all round bull by Vensgarth, and W. Redmond, Millbrook, third with a nicely flanked red. The bull calves were a splendid lot, which augurs well for the future of Shorthorns. Out of 15 contestants, J. & W. Watt, of Salem, came first and third with bulls, the get of the imperishable Barmpton Hero, and J. Dryden second.

In the aged cow class, D. McCarthy, of Barrie, came first with Heliotope, a light roan; J. Russell, Exeter, second with the fleshy Ury of Riverside, now getting somewhat patchy, but of great substance, and T. Nelson & Sons, Brantford, third. Two cows, spotless white, divided the opinion of the judges for a time. These were Jane Grey, a well finished cow sired by a Strathallan bull, owned by T. Russell, and Moonlight, a very stylish Barmpton Hero cow, owned by J. & W. Watt, and carrying her third calf. The 1st went to Jane Gray. Of the 2-year-olds Isabella 2d, by Lady Isabel, the Bow Park sweepstakes cow of last year, was an unquestioned 1st, the next in order being Messrs. Watt's Castella, a Barmpton heifer, followed by Mr. Dryden's Glamis heifer, Sincerity. In one-year heifers R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, were first and third, the former being white in color, and the latter a Queen of the May, and J. Dryden second with Lavender Blossom, by Vensgarth. Heifer calves were a grand lot, Thos. Nelson & Sons coming first and second for calves by Sir Arthur Ingram and Ingram's Chief, and W. Redmond, Millbrook, third. The contest for best four calves was keen and strong, six entries having been made. The order of the awards was J. & W. Watt, F. Nelson & Sons, and J. Dryden, Brooklin. In the herd contest consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, James Guardhouse & Sons came first, Thos. Russell, Exeter, second, and T. Nelson & Sons, third, although the previous week in the contest for the special, T. Nelson & Sons were placed second and T. Russell third.

The exhibit of Shorthorns was very creditable indeed, quite up to the average of other years, a noticeable feature being the large number of prize winners of Scotch breeding, or containing Cruikshank and Kinellar blood. Kinellar blood had decidedly the advantage all in all. While we must not forget that Kinellar blood is largely Cruikshank, we do well to observe that it flows in wider and more varied channels than are afforded it at Sittytion.

#### THE GALLOWAYS.

The strongest exhibitor in this class was, as heretofore, Mr. T. McCrae, of Guelph. Mr. Kough, of Owen Sound, has also a fine herd of Galloways, and the contest lay entirely between those two herds. Mr. Thos. McCrae took first place and silver medal for his splendid two-year-old bull Chancecraft. He was also 1st and 2d for yearlings and bull calves. In the cow class Susan the 12th was a splendid first. He was 2d on two-year-old heifers with Good Girl; 1st and 3d on yearling heifers with Cristabel and Fairy Knowe, and 2d and 3d on heifer calves. He carried off the special gold medal as well as the silver medal for his beautiful herd, and we are delighted to hear that he has another large consignment of Galloways in quarantine, notwithstanding the great difficulties to be encountered in getting cattle from Scotland in the present state of the country from pleuro. We cordially say, "More power to him."

Mr. Kough, of Owen Sound, has also secured a fair share of the good things. He has taken 1st now for three years with his bull Closeburn, got 2d for Robin Adair, and 3d for Raja of Brooks. He took 3d on cows, and 1st on two-year-old heifers with his beautiful Rachel 2d. He was 2d for yearling heifers with Mary 4th, and 1st for heifer calves with his little beauty Mary 5th. He also secured the bronze medal for his herd, and we hope to meet him next year with a herd picked out of Scotland's best.

#### DEVONS.

W. J. Rudd, Arkeli, and S. Harper, Cobourg, were the only men who contended in the Devon classes. Both herds were creditable and the prizes were well divided, Mr. Rudd carrying the gold medal for the herd in the special competition, and also the silver medal in the regular competition.

#### AYRSHIRES.

The show of Ayrshires was, we believe, up to the average. Mr. Thos. Guy, of Oshawa, carried away, as usual, the lion's share of the prizes. Mr. Jas. McCormick, of Rockton, however, this year, run him hard for first place; and Mr. Andrew Gerrard, of Hamilton, had forward as pretty a herd of Ayrshires as the writer has seen for some time. Messrs. Smith Bros., Fairfield Plains, were invincible in the aged cow class, with a very superior cow just coming in. Mr. Geo. Hill, Delaware, showed a beautiful one-year-old heifer, for which he took first place, besides having second for yearling bulls and calves. Mr. Andrew Gerrard was first for yearling bulls; and Mr. T. Nichol took the "red" for bull calves. Thos. Guy, Oshawa, took the special herd prize on the 8th, and the first again on the 13th for the same herd, Mr. Jas. McCormick and Mr. Andrew Gerrard being on both occasions second and third.

#### JERSEYS.

The exhibit of Jerseys was perhaps never equalled in Toronto or in any Canadian ring before, showing conclusively that the interest in dairying and in this class of dairy cattle is on the increase. More than 100 head of this beautiful breed were on the grounds, the principal competitors being V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton; Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; John Leys, M. P. P., Toronto; Capt. Rolph, Markham; Joseph Foster, Edmonton; Geo. Smith, Grimsby; Jos. Jeffrey, Bowmanville; A. McLean Toward, Toronto, and S. Smoke, Canning. With 14 head of choice ones, Mr. Fuller carried a large share of the prizes, although each of the parties above named came in for a place in the prize list. Mr. Fuller also carried the special Jersey herd prize of \$100, and the Silver Medal and \$40 for the regular herd prize.

#### HOLSTEINS.

The show of Holsteins at this exhibition was not, as a whole, equal to former years. The Holstein breeders have been divided as to the American Herd Book, and in consequence a number of the breeders agreed not to show until the rules were altered to suit their views. As the difference of opinion, however, is entirely between and among themselves, it is not proper for outsiders to give any opinion on the matter in dispute, and we shall reserve our view (although we have a distinct one) until after the meeting proposed to be held by the Holstein men, to settle once for all this unfortunate state of affairs, and with this remark we shall proceed to notice some of the most important animals brought forward for the Dominion and Industrial premiums.

On the 8th of September there was a special prize given for a herd of Holsteins any age, and among

those forward we noticed in particular that of John Leys, M. P. P., Toronto. Mr. Leys was most fortunate in securing not only the special silver medal and \$40 for best herd, but he took the herd prize also for his young herd, which stood high for second place; the latter being awarded to an uncommonly fine herd from Fairfield Plains.

On the following Tuesday the same animals came against each other for individual prizes, and strange to say, they came out at the end just as they had stood in groups.

#### GRADE CATTLE.

The show of these was not very large, but very choice in the younger classes. The chief exhibitors were J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, who carried the herd prize, and a goodly share of the other prizes, R. Ellis, Milton; Geo. Keith, Elora; Simmons & Quirie, Delaware, and J. Oke, Alvinston.

#### WEST HIGHLAND AND SUSSEX CATTLE.

Joseph Hickson, of Montreal, was the only exhibitor of the former breed, and of course carried all the prizes, and E. & A. Stanford, Markham, of the latter. The West Highlanders are undoubtedly valuable in cold countries and where the land is rugged, and the Sussex, with their smooth, neat bodies, uncommonly free from rough projections. Canada can surely furnish a wide home for both breeds.

#### FAT CATTLE.

The show of fat cattle was significantly small when compared with that of other years. Yet in the younger classes, were animals of great excellence. E. & A. Stanford came first with a Sussex steer, three years and over, and Wier & Wier, St. Mary's, 2d and 3d with Shorthorn grades. The contest was hot between the animals in the class under three years, owned by G. Keith, Elora, and J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; but the 1st prize went to Mr. Keith's Bampton Hero steer. The other prize-winners were James Oke, Alvinston; J. & W. Watt, Salem; and J. & R. McQueen, Salem, who won 1st—silver medal and \$40—on pair of fat cattle not shown in any other class.

#### SHEEP.

The show of these was on the whole very select, and pretty full. The special prize on Long Wools went to the Messrs. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, to a magnificent pen of Cotswolds, of great size and substance; J. Kelly, jr., of St. Mary's, coming in second, with Leicesters, and W. J. Somers, of St. Mary's, third. The specials on fine wool went to John Miller & Sons, Brougham; J. Campbell, jr., Woodville, and J. Jackson, Abingdon, in the order named. The Shrops were thus placed 1st and 2d in this contest.

#### Long Wools.

*Lincolns*—The three strong contestants here were Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; W. Walker, Ilderton, and J. Wood, Freeman, the two former taking nearly all the prizes. Both flocks were very excellent. W. Oliver carried the 1st pen prize, and Mr. Walker the 2d and 3d.

*Leicesters*—The show of these was excellent in quality and the prizes were close and warmly contested. J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; D. Harvey, West McGillivray; W. J. Somers, St. Mary's; J. Murray, Clanbrassil; Thos. Nichol, Plattsville; W. Whitelaw, Guelph, and W. Oliver, Plattsville, contended for the honors. Many good ones in this exhibit got no place at all, the quality of the exhibit was so excellent.

J. Kelly, jr., came out with 23 head, all home bred, and all bred from imported stock, and though his exhibit was good, he lost the pen prize for the first time since the Industrial commenced. It went to D. Harvey, of West McGillivray, whose sheep were excellent.

*Oxfords*—The principal contestants here were Peter Arkell, Teeswater, who was on hand with 23 head, including two aged rams bred by A. Shaw, Bar., Walkerton, Ont.; S. Evans Gourcock, who brought 9 head out of a flock of about 40; and James Tolton, of Walkerton. Mr. Arkell took the lion's share of the prizes, although Mr. Evans secured a good many. All the firsts of the flock prizes went to Mr. Arkell.

*Cotswolds*—In this part of the exhibit Messrs. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont., had nearly everything their own way with some 26 head, all imported except three. They came from the famous flocks of S. & T. Gillet, and R. Swanwick, of Cirencester, England. They secured all the prizes save a few which went to H. Rawlings, Ravenswood. In a contest of 8 flocks for the special on Long Wools, this firm won.

**Merino**—The Messrs. H. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, and Rock Bailey, Union, contended for the mastery in Merinos. Mr. Bailey's beautifully wrinkled imported ram Climax, purchased from S. Randall, Michigan, U. S. A., was overborne by the greater size of the Messrs. Smiths, who carried all the firsts, Mr. Bailey getting a large share of the seconds, and the thirds being well divided. Mr. Bailey showed 21 head out of a flock of 115 head, the wool of which averaged last shearing, 14 lbs. to the fleece, unwashed, and brought 14 cents per pound. The Messrs. Smith, showed over 30 head and both flocks were creditable.

#### Medium and Fine Wools.

**Shropshires**—J. Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, and John Campbell, Jr., Woodville, had each very excellent flocks, the two former largely imported the present season. With the exception of some prizes won by W. A. Beattie, Wilton Grove, these three exhibitors divided the spoils, getting 1st, 2d and 3d on the pen prizes in the order named. The quality of this exhibit was never excelled in Canada.

**Southdowns**—J. Jackson, Woodside, Abingdon; R. Marsh, Richmond Hill; E. & A. Stanford, Markham, and Robert Shaw, Glanford Station, fought the battle in Southdowns, and shared the honors. Mr. Jackson was the strongest man this year. The first prizes were pretty equally divided, but Mr. Jackson carried the honors on the pen, Mr. Marsh coming second, and Mr. Stanford third.

#### DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

There was a splendid exhibit of these breeds on the ground owned by V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, and Stanford & Rolph, Markham. They are a class of sheep which must rise in favor in this country, as they drop lambs in the fall, which come in good for the Christmas and Easter markets. The prizes were pretty well divided, Mr. Fuller carrying the award for the best pen.

**Fat Sheep**—J. Rutherford, Roseville, who has won so many prizes for Canada in his line at the Chicago Fat Stock shows, was the strongest exhibitor in this class. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, and D. Henry, West McGillivray, also won prizes.

#### SWINE.

As usual, at the Industrial, there were a large number of swine on exhibit in all the classes. The competition was close and the awards were honestly rendered to the different exhibitors and breeders according to merit, unless it be in the Essex class, which was a clean walk over, as no other breeder dared to face the champion, Joseph Featherstone, Credit, who has had this class nearly all to himself for a number of years. We give a synopsis of the different breeders as their names appear in order in the prize list.

**Berkshires**—John Fishleigh, Ingersoll, showed 13 head a good, useful lot, but hardly in show condition. His stock seemed to take the eye of the majority of farmers, as they had none of the appearance of the general purpose hog.

George Green, Fairview, was out with 13 head of grand show pigs, and took six prizes, not including the second herd prize, which he also won.

Mr. Paget, Richmond Hill, had three fine young pigs, which were added to the herd of Snell Bros.

Edward Johnson, Eden Mills, 2 head.  
W. Cavan, Galt, brought out 3 head.  
Simmons & Quirie, Ivan, showed 8 head, and took 6 prizes.

J. & R. Snell, of Edmonton, exhibited 22 head, and, as usual, took the largest number of prizes, thirteen prize tickets being placed in view on the pens. This herd took the special prize and also first for herd in the regular class.

**Suffolks**—Robert Dorsey & Son, of Summerville, exhibited 19 head, a grand lot, and took the 2d sweepstakes, special, and first for herd, and a large number of prizes in all of the classes.

A. Frank & Sons, The Gran., brought out 15 head of good specimens of the breed, and took a number of prize s. There was some complaint here, but the breeders' and the general opinion was that the judges had done their duty.

J. Featherstone also showed 6 head.  
Essex.—J. Featherstone had 17 choice ones and took all the cash.

**Yorkshires**—J. Featherstone brought out 18 or 20 head and took 14 prizes.

Ormsby & Chapman had to head, a fair lot, and also secured a number of prizes.

Dorsey & Son, of Summerville, had 9 head and took 4 prizes.

**Poland China**.—W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, exhibited 12 head of Poland Chinas. They were of an improved type, as they had but few white spots and were well sprung in the ribs. This herd was well to the front.

Mr. Jarvis, of Milton, with 8 head took 5 prizes. There were also other competitors.

But little fault found with the judges on the whole. It was generally considered by the public and breeders that the prizes were given on merit.

### List of Prizes.

AWARDED IN THE LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT AT THE DOMINION AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, TO 17TH, 1887.

#### HORSES.

##### CLASS 1.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Judges.—Robt. Craik, Montreal; R. R. Pringle, Cobourg; Dr. Morton, Barrie.

Sec. 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, best calculated to improve the breed of horses in Canada. The first prize is given by the Walker House, Toronto—1st, \$50, Kenny & Broad, Lindsay; 2d, \$20, J. C. Smith, Toronto; 3d, \$10, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$20, F. A. Campbell, V. S., Toronto; 2d, \$14, J. D. Matheson, Toronto.

3. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2d, \$10, Joseph Piper, Brougham.

4. Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, Thos. C. Patten, Toronto; 2d, \$12, D. King Smith, Toronto; 3d, \$8, John Dymont, Orkney.

5. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, Dr. J. B. Hall, Toronto.

6. Stallion, of any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Kenny & Broad, Lindsay.

7. Three years old Filly—1st, \$18, Angus Sinclair, Chatham; 2d, \$11, Dr. J. B. Hall, Toronto.

8. Two years old Filly—1st, \$14, Jno. Dymont, Orkney; 2d, \$10, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.

9. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, Jno. Dymont, Orkney.

10. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side—1st, \$35, Angus Sinclair, Chatham; 2d, \$15, Chas. Lynd, Brooklin; 3d, \$7, Jno. Dymont, Orkney.

11. Foal of 1887—1st, \$8, Jno. Dymont, Orkney; 2d, \$5, Angus Sinclair, Chatham; 3d, \$3, Chas. Lynd, Brooklin.

12. Best Mare of any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Jno. Dymont, Orkney.

##### CLASS 3.—ROADSTER HORSES.

Judges—Geo. Hogaboom, Newmarket; John Riley, St. Catharines; J. Eastwood, Hamilton.

Sec. 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, not less than 15½ hands—1st, \$50, H. Crozier, Owen Sound; 2d, \$20, John Carroll, St. Catharines; 3d, \$10, Ford & Murphy, Mitchell.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$30, Jas. A. Watson, Eden Mills; 2d, \$15, McGregor & McCallum, Wallace town; 3d, \$10, Matthew Whitelock, Elm Bank.

3. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Adam Matheson, Tilsonburg; 2d, \$14, John A. McKenzie, Presque Isle; 3d, \$7, J. B. Upper, Thorold.

4. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2d, \$7, Daniel Neelands, Hornby; 3d, \$4, John A. McKenzie, Presque Isle.

5. Stallion of any age—1st, Silver Medal and \$20, Adam Matheson, Tilsonburg.

6. Three years old Gelding—1st, \$18, H. Dymont, West Flamboro'; 2d, \$11, D. D. Wilson, Seaforth; 3d, \$7, Alex Ferguson, Dunkerton.

7. Three years old Filly—1st, \$18, R. P. Scidmore, Springford; 2d, \$11, Angus Sinclair, Chatham; 3d, \$7, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

8. Two years old Gelding—1st, \$14, W. C. Short, Salem; 2d, \$9, A. W. Aikins, Cookville.

9. Two years old Filly—1st, \$14, Thos & Geo Chisholm, Milton West; 2d, \$9, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 3d, \$5, Angus Sinclair, Chatham.

10. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, J. J. Stewart, Mt. Charles; 2d, \$6, W. J. Walker, Penville; 3d, \$4, Angus Sinclair, Chatham.

11. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side, not less than 15½ hands—1st, \$40, Angus Sinclair, Chatham; 2d, \$15, E. W. & G. Charlton & Oliver, Duncrief; 3d, \$10, Jas. Pinkerton, Schomberg.

12. Foal of 1887—1st, \$8, E. W. & G. Charlton & Oliver, Duncrief; 2d, \$5, Angus Sinclair, Chatham; 3d, \$3, Angus Sinclair.

13. Pair Matched Horses (Geldings or Mares), in harness, 15½ hands and under—1st, \$40, S. J. Dixon, Toronto; 2d, \$25, Geo. A. Case, Toronto; 3d, \$15, J. H. Linfoot, Hamilton.

14. Single Horse, (Gelding or Mare), in harness, 15½ hands and under—1st, \$25, John Palmer, Richmond Hill; 2d, \$15, James Pinkerton, Schomberg; 3d, \$10, J. M. Books, Oshawa.

15. Best Mare of any age—1st, Silver Medal and \$20, R. P. Scidmore, Springford.

##### CLASS 4.—SPECIAL PRIZES—ROADSTERS.

Judges—Geo. Hogaboom, Newmarket; Chas. Brown, Toronto; J. Eastwood, Hamilton.

Sec. 1. For the Best Stallion of any age, with five of his progeny, of any sex or age—1st, \$60, Booth & Vogan, Orangeville; 2d, \$30, H. Crozier, Owen Sound.

##### CLASS 5.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Judges—A. M. Campbell, V. S., Bayfield; Frank Smith, Petrolia; R. R. Pringle, Cobourg.

Sec. 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 16½ hands and over—1st, \$60, Samuel Staples, Ida; 2d, \$30, J. L. Paterson, Canton; 3d, \$15, Henry Hammond, Cainsville.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$30, Savage & Farnum, Detroit; 2d, \$15, J. D. Hodgins, London; 3d, \$10, Savage & Farnum, Detroit.

3. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$20, I. D. Hodgins, London; 2d, \$14, T. D. Hodgins, 3d, \$14, T. D. Hodgins.

4. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, H. Hammond, Cainsville; 2d, \$7, Thos. Gibson, Toronto; 3d, \$4, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale.

5. Stallion of any age—1st, Silver Medal and \$20, T. D. Hodgins, London.

6. Pair of Matched Carriage Horses, (Mares or Geldings), not less than 16½ hands. The first prize is given by McGaw & Winnett, Queen's Hotel, Toronto—1st, \$50, Brownridge & Newhouse, Brampton; 2d, \$30, W. Boyd, Toronto.

7. Pair Matched Carriage Horses, (not less than 15½ and under 16½ hands)—1st, \$40, F. C. Grenside, V. S., Guelph; 2d, \$25, Chas. Brown, Toronto; 3d, \$15, Sir W. P. Howland, Toronto.

8. Gelding, 3 years old—1st, \$18, Thos. Read, Victoria Square; 2d, \$11, Riley Ellis, Milton; 3d, \$7, J. & R. McQueen, Salem.

9. Carriage Filly, 3 years old—1st, \$18, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$11, Edwin Phipps, Fairfield Plain; 3d, \$7, James Goodfellow, Toronto.

10. Gelding, 2 years old—1st, \$14, Daniel Campbell, Bradford; 2d, \$9, James Matthews, Acton.

11. Filly, 2 years old—1st, \$14, Wm. H. Denison, Churchville; 2d, \$9, Wm. B. Wilson, Dunkerton; 3d, \$5, Daniel Campbell, Bradford.

12. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, Daniel Campbell, Bradford; 2d, \$6, W. Coots, Oakville.

13. Brood Mare, 16 hands and over, with Foal by her side—1st, \$40, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale; 2d, \$15, John Clark, Alloa; 3d, \$10, Wm. H. Denison, Churchville.

14. Foal of 1887—1st, \$8, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale; 2d, \$5, John Clark, Alloa; 3d, \$3, Daniel Neelands, Hornby.

15. Single Carriage Horse, (Gelding or Mare), in harness, 15½ to 16½ hands—1st, \$25, W. A. Murray, Toronto; 2d, \$15, P. Lappin, Dovercourt; 3d, \$10, Thos. Morden, Dundas.

16. Single Carriage Horse (Gelding or Mare), in harness, not less than 16½ hands—1st, \$25, Matthew Houson, Ash Grove; 2d, \$15, John A. Donaldson, Toronto; 3d, \$10, J. J. Stewart, Mt. Charles.

17. Best Mare of any age—1st, Silver Medal and \$20, Matthew Houson, Ash Grove.

##### CLASS 6.—SPECIAL PRIZES—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Judges—John Sheridan, Toronto; R. Bond, Toronto; John Keith, Toronto.

Sec. 1. For the best Stallion of any age, with five of his progeny, of any sex or age—1st, \$60, Orr & McLelland, Milton; 2d, \$30, Daniel Campbell, Bradford.

##### CLASS 7.—HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES.

Judges—Edward Stanford, Markham; J. H. Mead, Toronto.

SEC. 1. Saddle Horse (Gelding or Mare)—1st, \$25, Andrew Smith, V. S., Toronto; 2d, \$15, J. D. Armstrong, Toronto; 3d, \$10, E. J. Evans, Toronto.

2. Hunter (heavy weight), up to 15 stone—1st, \$25, John Akers, Toronto; 2d, \$15, A. Shields, Toronto; 3d, \$10, W. T. Murray, Toronto.

3. Hunter (light weight), up to 11 stone—1st, \$25, D. King Smith, Toronto; 2d, \$15, E. J. Evans, Toronto; 3d, \$10, Caldwell & Hodgins, Toronto.

4. Ladies' Saddle Horse, ridden by lady if possible—1st, \$25, D. King Smith, Toronto; 2d, \$15, E. J. Evans, Toronto; 3d, \$10, F. A. Campbell, V. S., Toronto.

5. Horse (best leaper)—1st, \$25, Dr. H. H. Moorhouse, Toronto; 2d, \$15, Jno. Dymont, Orkney; 3d, \$10, E. Evans, Toronto.

6. Best Saddle, Hunter or Ladies' Horse—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Andrew Smith, V. S., Toronto.

#### CLASS 8.—HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Judges.—C. E. Sweetapple, V. S., Oshawa; Jas. Robinson, Lansing; Thos. Gowdy, Guelph.

SEC. 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$40, Benj. Spencer & Son, Niagara Falls, South; 2d, \$20, Jno. Christy, Bloomfield; 3d, \$10, W. Fawcett, Heathcot.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, J. H. Smith, Highfield.

11. Matched Farm Team (Geldings or Mares), in harness—1st, \$30, John Clark, Alloo; 2d, \$20, Jas. Buckeye, Downsview; 3d, \$15, Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

12. Best Mare of any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, E. J. Duffy, Binbrook.

#### CLASS 9.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, (IMPORTED OR CANADIAN BRED).

Judges.—D. McIntosh, V. S., Brucefield; John Warrilow, Owen Sound; James Russell, Richmond Hill.

SEC. 1. Heavy Draught Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$60, Graham Bros., Claremont; 2d, \$25, Robert Beith, Bowmanville; 3d, \$15, Jno. Fothergill & Sons, Burlington.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$50, Graham Bros., Claremont; 2d, \$20, John Palmer, Richmond Hill; 3d, \$12, Robt. Beith, Bowmanville.

3. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$25, Glendenning & Whiteside, Ellesmere; 2d, \$14, T. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 3d, \$7, Robt. Beith, Bowmanville.

4. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, Graham Bros., Claremont; 2d, \$7, Wm. Rennie, Toronto; 3d, \$4, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill.

6. Filly, 3 years old—1st, \$20, E. W. & C. Charlton & Oliver, Duncrief; 2d, \$10, Simpson Rennie, Millikin; 3d, \$5, Thos. Wilson, Brooklin.

7. Filly, 2 years old, 1st, \$14, Graham Bros., Claremont; 2d, \$9, C. J. Brodie & Sons, Bethesda; 3d, \$5, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$10, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph; 2d, \$6, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 3d, \$4, Wm. Rennie, Toronto.

9. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side—1st, \$40, Alex. Innes, Clinton; 2d, \$15, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 3d, \$10, John Roach, Toronto.

10. Foal of 1887—1st, \$8, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland; 2d, \$5, John Roach, Toronto; 3d, \$3, John L. Howard, Sutton West.

11. Mare, with two of her progeny, all to be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Malton.

12. Span of Heavy Draught Horses (Geldings or Mares). The first prize is given by Alfred Oxford, Esq., Black Horse Hotel, Toronto—1st, \$30, Wm. Rolph, Markham; 2d, \$20, Thos. Wilson, Brooklin; 3d, \$15, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph.

#### CLASS 10.—SPECIAL SWEETSTAKES FOR CLYDESDALES.

Judges.—D. McIntosh, V. S., Brucefield; John Warrilow, Owen Sound; James Russell, Richmond Hill.

SEC. 1. For the best Clydesdale Mare, any age, recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Special prize, presented by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada 1st, \$25, Alex. Innes, Clinton.

2. Special Prize, presented by the American Clydesdale Association for best recorded mare bred in Canada—1st, Silver Medal, James I. Davidson, Balsam.

3. Clydesdale Mare, American Clydesdale Association Prize—1st, Silver Medal, Alex. Innes, Clinton.

#### CLASS 11.—SPECIAL PRIZES—HEAVY DRAUGHTS (IMPORTED.)

Judges.—Geo. Moore, Waterloo; D. McIntosh, V. S., Brucefield; John Warrilow, Owen Sound.

SEC. 1. For the best imported Heavy Draught Stallion, of any age; with five of his progeny, any sex or age—1st, \$60, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 2d, \$30, Percy, Young & Wylie, Bowmanville.

#### CLASS 12.—SPECIAL PRIZES—HEAVY DRAUGHTS.

SEC. 1. For the best Canadian, French Draught or Suffolk Punch Stallion, of any age, with five of his progeny, any sex or age—1st, \$60, Jno. I. Davidson, Balsam.

#### CLASS 13.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (CANADIAN BRED ONLY.)

Judges.—J. D. O'Neil, V. S., London; Arthur Johnson, Greenwood; Robert Crawford, Malvern.

SEC. 1. Heavy Draught Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$50, Joseph Hall, Arkona; 2d, \$25, McGerr & Co, Feversham; 3d, \$15, Edwin Dixon, Weston.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$30, Geo. Weldrick, Langstaff; 2d, \$20, T. Jackson, Scarboro; 3d, \$12, Richard Newburn, Mimico.

3. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Peter Kelly, Breckin; 2d, \$14, Geo. Davidson, Cherrywood; 3d, \$7, Adolphus Charpentier, Sutton West.

4. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, J & W Russell, Richmond Hill; 2d, \$8, James Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 3d, \$4, A. Kitchen, Brooklin.

5. Heavy Draught Stallion, any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Peter Kelly, Breckin.

6. Filly, 3 years—1st, \$20, John Clark, Alloo; 2d, \$10, Jno. L. Howard, Sutton West; 3d, \$5, Robert Cox, L'Amaroux.

7. Filly, 2 years old—1st, \$14, John Bone, Edgeley; 2d, \$9, John Bone; 3d, \$5, Geo. McHugh, Lindsay.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, Richard R. Newburn, Mimico; 2d, \$6, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 3d, \$4, David Rowntree, Carleton West.

9. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side—1st, \$30, John Cox, L'Amaroux; 2d, \$20, Alfred E. Keffler, Concord; 3d, \$12, Henry G. Boag, Queensville.

10. Foal of 1887—1st, \$8, Alfred E. Keffler, Concord; 2d, \$5, John A. Boag, Ravenshoe; 3d, \$3, Thos. Tales, Brampton.

11. Mare, with two of her progeny, all to be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill.

12. Span of Heavy Draught Horses (Geldings or Mares)—1st, \$30, James Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 2d, \$20, Hendrie & Co., Toronto.

#### CLASS 14.—SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE IMPORTED STOCK.

Judges.—J. H. Wilson, V. S., London; E. S. Stanford, Markham; John Kemp, Toronto.

SEC. 1. Draught Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$40, Wm. Sadler, Galt; 2d, \$20, John Carson, Kingston; 3d, \$10, Joseph Beck, Thorndale.

2. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Geo. Carlyle, Mosewood.

4. Stallion, any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Wm. Sadler, Galt.

5. Draught Mare, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$30, Joseph Beck, Thorndale; 2d, \$10, Joseph Beck.

10. Best Mare, any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Joseph Beck, Thorndale.

#### CLASS 15.—PERCHERONS, OR FRENCH DRAUGHT HORSES.

Judges.—Simon Beattie, Toronto; Quetton St. George, Oak Ridges; W. McLeod, South Finch.

SEC. 1. Draught Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$40, Charles Essery, Crediton; 2d, \$20, J. W. Pringle, Ayr; 3d, \$10, R. B. & C. H. Barkell, Cobourg.

2. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$20, McGarvin Bros., Chatham; 2d, \$14, Savage & Farnum, Detroit; 3d, \$10, Savage & Farnum.

3. Yearling Colt—1st, \$10, Savage & Farnum, Detroit; 2d, \$7, John Christy, Bloomfield.

4. Stallion, any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, Charles Essery, Centralia.

5. Draught Mare, 3 year, old and upwards—1st, \$30, E. A. Brickman, Rednersville; 2d, \$10, McGarvin Bros., Chatham; 3d, \$7, John Christy, Bloomfield.

8. Foal of 1887—1st, \$8, McGarvin Bros., Chatham; 2d, \$5, E. A. Brickman, Rednersville.

10. Best Mare any age—1st, \$20 and Silver Medal, E. A. Brickman, Rednersville.

#### CLASS 16.—DOG CART, COBS AND CAVALRY HORSES.

Judges.—Geo. Torrance, Toronto; F. C. Grenside, V. S., Guelph.

SEC. 1. Dog Cart Horse, style and action (Mare or Gelding), 4 years and over, not under 15½ hands, to be shown in harness—1st, Silver Medal and \$20, F. A. Campbell, V. S., Toronto; 2d, \$15, W. T. Murray, Toronto; 3d, \$10, R. Myles, Toronto.

2. Cobs in harness (Mare or Gelding), 4 years and over, not under 14 hands, and not exceeding 15 hands, must be stoutly built, and have style and good action—1st, Silver Medal and \$20, John Holderness, Toronto; 2d, \$15, C. W. MacMillan, Erin; 3d, \$10, G. H. Hastings, Toronto.

#### CLASS 17.—PONIES.

Judges.—J. A. Donaldson, Toronto; L. M. Livingston, Toronto.

SEC. 1. Pony in single harness, 12 hands and under—1st, \$6, Jos. Hickson, Montreal; 2d, \$4, Geo. Pepper, Toronto.

2. Pair of Ponies in harness, 12 hands and under—1st, \$8, Geo. Smith, Grimsby; 2d, \$6, John Taylor, Toronto.

3. Pony in Single harness, over 12 hands, up to 13½ hands—1st, \$6, W. Wright, Toronto; 2d, \$4, James Way, Toronto.

4. Pair of Ponies in harness, over 12 hands, up to 13½ hands—1st, \$8, E. S. Cox, Toronto.

5. Pony in single harness, over 13½ hands, up to 14½ hands—1st, \$6, D. King Smith, Toronto; 2d, \$4, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.

6. Pair of Ponies in harness, over 13½ hands, up to 14½ hands—1st, \$8, Gilbert Merritt, Scotland; 2d, \$6, Wm. Warnock, Jr., Aylmer.

#### CLASS 18.—FOR TANDEMS.

Judges.—Geo. Torrance, Toronto; F. C. Grenside, V. S., Guelph.

SEC. 2. For the best tandem of Ponies and turnout, style and skill in handling, etc.—1st, Silver Medal and \$8, G. W. Robinson, Kingston.

#### CLASS 19.—BOY RIDERS.

Judges.—Capt. F. F. Manley, Toronto; J. H. Mead, Toronto; J. McFarlane, Toronto.

SEC. 1. Best Boy Rider, under 14 years of age, on Pony under 14 hands—1st, Silver Medal and Silver Watch, C. Brown, Toronto; 2d, Silver Watch, Jas. Roy Perry, Parkdale; 3d, \$5, Geo. Carruthers, Toronto.

#### CLASS 20.—LADY RIDERS.

Judges.—Capt. F. F. Manley, Toronto; J. H. Mead, Toronto; J. McFarlane, Toronto.

SEC. 1. Open to all, except the winner of First Prize for Lady Riders at the Industrial Exhibition, 1886.—1st, Silver Medal and cash \$40, Miss Mabel Gardner, Toronto; 2d, cash \$25, presented by M. A. Thomas, Esq., Thomas' European Hotel, King Street West, Toronto, Miss Louie Wright, Richmond Hill; Special, Silver Medal, Miss L. C. Masterman, Constantine, Mich.

#### CLASS 21.—LADY DRIVERS.

Judges.—T. B. Taylor, Toronto; Thos. Hodgson, Toronto; Jos. J. Davies, Toronto.

SEC. 1. Best Lady Driver, 1st Prize presented by Messrs. Kent Bros., Jewellers, No. 168 Yonge Street, Toronto, Tilting Ice Pitcher and Cup, value \$20, and Silver Medal, Mrs. Batty, Toronto; 2d Prize, presented by Mr. E. M. Morphy, Jeweller, No. 141 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ladies' Jewellery, to be selected to the value of \$10, Mrs. Bedingfield, Toronto; 3d Prize, Lady's Work Box, Miss Louisa Farr, Woodbridge.

#### CLASS 23.—DURHAMS.

Judges.—Prof. Brown, Guelph; R. Collicott, Tyrone; John Fothergill, Burlington.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$40, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Ivan & Delaware; 2d, \$25, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 3d, \$15, John Currie, Everton.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$40, R. & S. Nicholson,

Sylvan; 2d, \$25, Riley Ellis, Milton; 3d, \$15, Jas. R. Davis & Sons, Woodstock.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$30, Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood; 2d, \$20, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 3d, \$15, W. Redmond, Millbrook.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$20, J. & Wm. B. Watt, Salem; 2d, \$15, John Dryden, Brooklin; 3d, \$10, J. & Wm. B. Watt, Salem.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Ivan & Delaware

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$30, Dalton McCarthy, Barrie; 2d, \$20, Thomas Russell, Exeter; 3d, \$15, Thomas Nelson & Sons, Brantford.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, Thos. Russell, Exeter; 2d, \$20, J. & Wm. B. Watt, Salem; 3d, \$15, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 2d, \$15, J. & Wm. B. Watt, Salem; 3d, \$10, John Dryden, Brooklin.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$20, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; 2d, \$15, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 3d, \$10, R. & S. Nicholson.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 2d, \$10, Thos. Nelson & Sons; 3d, \$5, W. Redmond, Millbrook.

11. Four Calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1st, \$40, J. & Wm. B. Watt, Salem; 2d, \$25, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 3d, \$15, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin.

12. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and four females, over 1 year old, owned by the exhibitor—1st, \$50, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 2d, \$30, Thomas Russell, Exeter; 3d, \$20, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford.

#### CLASS 24.—SPECIAL PRIZES—DURIAMS.

Judges.—Prof. Brown, Guelph; R. Collicott, Tyrone; John Fothergill, Burlington.

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, any age, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal and \$50, James Gardhouse & Sons, Malton; 2d, \$30, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 3d, \$20, Thos. Russell, Exeter.

#### CLASS 25.—HEREFORDS.

Judges.—R. W. Green, Innerkip; E. B. Morgan, Oshawa; Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$15, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 3d, \$5, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$15, A. Stone, Guelph; 3d, \$5, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, J. O. Henry, Oshawa; 2d, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$10, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 3d, \$5, Alex. Mackie, Oshawa.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 2d, \$15, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 3d, \$5, F. A. Fleming, Weston.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3d, \$5, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 2d, \$10, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 3d, \$5, M. H. Cochrane.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; 2d, \$8, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3d, \$4, M. H. Cochrane.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; 2d, \$6, M. H. Cochrane; 3d, \$4, M. H. Cochrane.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by the exhibitor—1st, \$40, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; 2d, \$25, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 3d, \$15, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

#### CLASS 26.—SPECIAL PRIZES—HEREFORDS.

Judges.—R. W. Green, Innerkip; E. B. Morgan, Oshawa; Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill.

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age, owned by the exhibitor—1st, \$40, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$25, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 3d, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

#### CLASS 27.—POLLED ANGUS.

Judges.—James King, Brampton; John Miller, Brougham; Arthur McNeil, Edgley.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, Thos. McCrae, Guelph.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$10, M. H. Cochrane.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$10, M. H. Cochrane; 3d, \$5, M. H. Cochrane.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$8, M. H. Cochrane.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$6, M. H. Cochrane.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by the exhibitor—1st, \$40, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.

#### CLASS 28.—SPECIAL PRIZES—POLLED ANGUS.

Judges.—James King, Brampton; John Miller, Brougham; Arthur McNeil, Edgley.

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal and \$40, M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; 2d, \$25, M. H. Cochrane.

#### CLASS 29.—GALLOWAYS.

Judges.—James King, Brampton; John Miller, Brougham; Arthur McNeil, Edgley.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, William Kough, Owen Sound.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$15, William Kough, Owen Sound.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$15, Thomas McCrae.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, William Kough, Owen Sound; 2d, \$10, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 3d, \$4, Wm. Kough.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, Thomas McCrae, Guelph.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$15, Thomas McCrae; 3d, \$5, William Kough, Owen Sound.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, William Kough, Owen Sound.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$8, William Kough, Owen Sound; 3d, \$4, Thomas McCrae, Guelph.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, William Kough, Owen Sound; 2d, \$6, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 3d, \$4, Thomas McCrae.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 2d, Bronze Medal, William Kough, Owen Sound.

#### CLASS 30.—SPECIAL PRIZES—GALLOWAYS.

Judges.—James King, Brampton; John Miller, Brougham; Arthur McNeil, Edgley.

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Gold Medal, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 2d, Bronze Medal, William Kough, Owen Sound.

#### CLASS 31.—DEVONS.

Judges.—Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; E. B. Morgan, Oshawa; R. W. Green, Innerkip.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2d, \$15, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2d, \$15, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2d, \$10, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2d, \$15, W. J. Rudd; 3d, \$5, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2d, \$15, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2d, \$10, Samuel Harper; 3d, \$5, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2d, \$8, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 3d, \$4, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2d, \$6, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 3d, \$4, Samuel Harper.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2d, Bronze Medal, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

#### CLASS 32.—SPECIAL PRIZES—DEVONS.

Judges.—Robert Marsh; E. B. Morgan; R. W. Green.

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Gold Medal, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2d, Silver Medal, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

#### CLASS 33.—AYRSHIRES.

Judges.—J. G. Davidson, Bobcaygeon; Alex. Gerrie, Dundas; Michael Ballantyne, St. Marys.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Jas. McCormick, Rockton; 2d, \$15, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton; 3d, \$5, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; 2d, \$15, Jas. McCormick, Rockton; 3d, \$5, Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton; 2d, \$15, Geo. Hill, Delaware; 3d, \$5, L. F. Harrop, Norwal.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Thos. Nichol, Plattsville; 2d, \$10, Geo. Hill, Delaware; 3d, \$5, L. F. Harrop, Norwal.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2d, \$15, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; 3d, \$5, Jas. McCormick, Rockton.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton; 2d, \$15, Andrew Gerrard; 3d, \$5, Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, James McCormick, Rockton; 2d, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3d, \$5, Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, Geo. Hill, Delaware; 2d, \$8, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton; 3d, \$4, Andrew Gerrard.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; 2d, \$6, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton; 3d, \$4, Jas. McCormick, Rockton.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor—1st, \$40, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; 2d, \$25, Jas. McCormick, Rockton; 3d, \$15, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton.

#### CLASS 34.—SPECIAL PRIZES—AYRSHIRES.

Judges.—J. G. Davidson; Alex. Gerrie; Michael Ballantyne.

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal and \$40, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; 2d, \$25, Jas. McCormick, Rockton; 3d, \$15, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton.

#### CLASS 35.—JERSEYS OR GUERNSEYS.

Judges.—A. Jeffrey, Toronto; Col. Curtis Charlton, New York; Hugh Clark, Brampton.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 2d, \$15, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 3d, \$5, Jos. Jeffrey, Bowmanville.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Joseph Foster, Edmonton; 2d, \$15, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 3d, \$5, A. McLean Howard, Toronto.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$15, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 3d, \$5, John Leys, Toronto.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 2d, \$10, S. Dymont, Barrie; 3d, \$5, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$15, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 3d, \$5, Mrs. E. M. Jones.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 2d, \$15, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 3d, \$5, V. E. Fuller.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Wm. Rolph, Markham; 2d, \$10, Joseph Foster, Edmonton; 3d, \$5, John Leys, Toronto.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 2d, \$8, Joseph Foster, Edmonton; 3d, \$5, J. C. Smith, Grimsby.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, V. E.

Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$6, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 3d, \$4, Wm. Rolph, Markham.

11. Herd of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year, owned by exhibitor—1st, \$40, V F Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$25, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 3d, \$15, Wm. Rolph, Markham.

**CLASS 35½.—SPECIAL JERSEY HERD.—PRIZE \$100.**

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age, owned by the exhibitor, all to be registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register, 1st, \$100, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.

**CLASS 36.—SPECIAL PRIZES—JERSEYS OR GUERNSEYS.**

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal, and \$40, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$25, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 3d, \$15, Wm. Rolph, Markham.

**CLASS 37.—HOLSTEINS.**

Judges—J. G. Davidson, Bobcaygeon; Alex. Gerrie, Dundas; Michael Ballantyne, St. Marys.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, John Leys, Toronto.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Smith Bros., Dundas; 2d, \$15, John Leys, Toronto; 3d, \$5, Francis Silverthorne, Summersville

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$15, Smith Bros., Dundas.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Smith Bros., Dundas; 2d, \$10, Smith Bros.; 3d, \$5, S. P. Ranney, Salford.

5. Bull, of any age—1st, Silver Medal, John Leys, Toronto.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$15, Smith Bros., Dundas; 3d, \$5, John Leys.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$15, John Leys; 3d, \$5, Smith Bros., Dundas.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$10, John Leys; 3d, \$5, John Leys.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$8, John Leys; 3d, \$4, Smith Bros., Dundas.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$6, Smith Bros., Dundas; 3d, \$4, Smith Bros.

11. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year, owned by exhibitor—1st, \$40, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$25, Smith Bros., Dundas; 3d, \$15, John Leys.

**CLASS 38.—SPECIAL PRIZES.—HOLSTEINS.**

SEC. 1. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal and \$40, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$25, Smith Bros., Dundas; 3d, \$15, John Leys.

**CLASS 39.—GRADE CATTLE.**

Judges—L. Burnett, Greenbank; Henry Jennings, Victoria Square; S. D. Dyer, Enfield.

SEC. 1. Grade Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 2d, \$15, Jno. Kelly, Jr.

2. Cow, 3 years old—2d, \$15, Riley Ellis, Milton.

3. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare.

4. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$15, Geo. Keith, Elora; 2d, \$10, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare.

5. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$12, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Delaware; 2d, \$8, Jas. Oke, Alvinston.

6. Four females, over 1 year old, the property of the exhibitor—1st, \$25, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare.

**CLASS 40.—WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.**

Judges—Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; E. B. Morgan, Oshawa; R. W. Green, Innerkip.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$12, Joseph Hickson, Montreal.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, Joseph Hickson, Montreal.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$10, Joseph Hickson, Montreal.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$10, Joseph Hickson, Montreal.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$5, Joseph Hickson, Montreal; 2d, \$3, Joseph Hickson.

11. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal, Joseph Hickson.

**CLASS 41.—SUSSEX CATTLE.**

Judges—Robert Marsh; E. B. Morgan; R. W. Green.

SEC. 2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$10, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$7.50, do.; 3d, \$2.50, do.

4. Bull, under 1 year—1st, \$7.50, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$5, do.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$10, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$7.50, do.; 3d, \$2.50, do.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$5, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$3, do.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by the exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

**CLASS 42.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.**

Judges—A. Rawlings, Forest; Edwin Gray, Puslinch; A. J. Thomson, Toronto.

SEC. 1. Fat Ox or Steer, 3 years old and over—1st, \$30, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$20, Weir & Weir, St. Marys; 3d, \$10, Weir & Weir.

2. Fat Steer, under 3 years old—1st \$30, Geo. Keith, Elora; 2d, \$20, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 3d, \$10, James Oke, Alvinston.

3. Fat Cow or Heifer, 4 years old and over—1st, \$30, J. & Wm. B. Watt, Salem.

4. Fat Heifer, under 4 years old—1st, \$30, Geo. Keith, Elora; 2d, \$20, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 3d, \$10, James Oke, Alvinston.

5. Pair of Fat Cattle, of any age, neither of which are entered in other sections—1st, Silver Medal and \$40, J. & R. McQueen, Salam; 2d, \$25, James Oke, Alvinston; 3d, \$15, Geo. Keith, Elora.

**CLASS 43.—FOR MILKING COWS.**

Judge—James Cheesman, Toronto.

SEC. 1. For the best milk-giving Cow, quantity and quality to be the test, to be awarded on the result of practical test at the Exhibition, from milkings on the 13th and 14th September—1st, \$25, Samuel Harper, Colobour; 2d, \$15, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 3d, \$10, V. E. Fuller.

**CLASS 44.—SPECIAL PRIZES—LONG WOOL SHEEP.**

Judges—Wm. McKay, Elmhamk; Wm. Bowes, Concord; John Thompson, Uxbridge.

SEC. 1. Pen of Long Wool Sheep, Cotswolds, Leicesters or Lincolns, consisting of 1 Ram and 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 3 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, Silver Medal and \$25, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$15, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 3d, \$10, Wm. J. Somers, St. Marys.

**CLASS 45.—COTSWOLDS.**

Judges—Wm. McKay, Wm. Bowes, John Thompson.

SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$12, do.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$10, do.; 3d, \$6, do.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, do.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, do.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$10, do.; 3d, \$6, do.

7. Pen of Cotswolds, 1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$15, do.; 3d, \$10, do.

**CLASS 46.—LEICESTERS.**

Judges—Chas. J. Brodie, Gormley; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; W. Cowan, Galt.

SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, D. Harvey, West McGillivray; 2d, \$12, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 3d, \$8, Wm. J. Somers, St. Marys.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph; 2d, \$12, Jas. Murray, Clanbrassil; 3d, \$8, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 2d, \$10, Thomas Nichol, Plattsville; 3d, \$6, D. Harvey, West McGillivray.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, D. Harvey, West McGillivray; 2d, \$12, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 3d, \$8, Wm. J. Somers, St. Marys.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 2d, \$12, D. Harvey, West McGillivray; 3d, \$8, W. J. Somers, St. Marys.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 2d, \$10, Thos. Nichol, Plattsville; 3d, \$6, D. Harvey, West McGillivray.

7. Pen of Leicesters, 1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, D. Harvey, West McGillivray; 2d, \$15, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 3d, \$10, Wm. J. Somers, St. Marys.

**CLASS 47.—LINCOLNS.**

Judges—W. Cowan, Galt; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; C. G. Brodie, Bethesda.

SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, John Wood, Freeman; 2d, \$12, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3d, \$8, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2d, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3d, \$6, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 2d, \$12, James Murray, Clanbrassil; 3d, \$8, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2d, \$12, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3d, \$8, John Wood, Freeman.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2d, \$10, do.; 3d, \$6, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

7. Pen of Lincolns—1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 2d, \$15, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 3d, \$10, do.

**CLASS 48.—SPECIAL PRIZES—FINE WOOL SHEEP.**

Judges—H. H. Spencer, Brooklin; A. A. Armstrong, Speedside.

SEC. 1. Pen of Fine Wool Sheep, consisting of 1 Ram and 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, Silver Medal and \$25, Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham; 2d, \$15, Jno. Campbell, Jr., Woodville; 3d, \$10, John Jackson, Abingdon.

**CLASS 49.—OXFORD AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.**

Judges—H. H. Spencer, Brooklin; A. A. Armstrong, Speedside.

SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, P. Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$12, Smith Evans, Gourcock; 3d, \$8, P. Arkell.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, P. Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, do.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, P. Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$10, Smith Evans, Gourcock; 3d, \$6, P. Arkell.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, P. Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, Smith Evans, Gourcock.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, P. Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, Smith Evans, Gourcock.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, P. Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$10, Smith Evans, Gourcock; 3d, \$6, P. Arkell.

7. Pen of Oxford and Hampshire Downs—1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, P. Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$15, do.; 3d, \$10, Smith Evans, Gourcock.

**CLASS 50.—SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.**

Judges—H. H. Spencer, Brooklin; A. A. Armstrong, Speedside.

SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$12, Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham; 3d, \$8, Jno. Campbell, Jr., Woodville.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$12, Jno. Dryden; 3d, \$8, Wm. A. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, John Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$10, Jno. Campbell, Jr., Woodville; 3d, \$6, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$12, Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham; 3d, \$8, Jno. Campbell, Jr., Woodville.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$12, Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham; 3d, \$8, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham; 2d, \$10, Jno. Campbell, Jr., Woodville; 3d, \$6, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin.  
 7. Pen of Shropshire Downs, 1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$15, Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham; 3d, \$10, Jno. Campbell, Jr., Woodville.

CLASS 51.—SOUTHDOWNS.

Judges—T. C. Douglas, Galt; Wm. Major, Whitevale; Edward Jeffs, Bondhead.  
 Sec. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Jno. Jackson, Abingdon; 2d, \$12, Robert Shaw, Glanford Station; 3d, \$8, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill.  
 2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 2d, \$12, John Jackson, Abingdon; 3d, \$8, Robert Shaw, Glanford Station.  
 3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, Jno. Jackson, Abingdon; 2d, \$10, Jno. Jackson; 3d, \$6, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.  
 4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, 2d, \$12, Jno. Jackson, Abingdon; 3d, \$8, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill.  
 5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$12, John Jackson, Abingdon; 3d, \$8, Robert Shaw, Glanford Station.  
 6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$10, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 3d, \$6, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.  
 7. Pen of Southdowns—1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, Jno. Jackson, Abingdon; 2d, \$15, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 3d, \$10, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

CLASS 52.—MERINOS.

Judges—T. C. Douglas, Galt; Wm. Major, Whitevale; Edward Jeffs, Bondhead.  
 Sec. 1. Ram, two shears and over—1st, \$16, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2d, \$12, Rock Bailey, Union; 3d, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith.  
 2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, do.  
 3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, Rock Bailey, Union; 3d, \$6, W. M. & J. C. Smith.  
 4. Two Ewes, two shears and over—1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$12, do.; 3d, \$8, Rock Bailey.  
 5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$12, Rock Bailey; 3d, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith.  
 6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, do.; 3d, \$6, Rock Bailey.  
 7. Pen of Merinos—1 Ram, 2 Ewes, two shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$15, Rock Bailey; 3d, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

CLASS 53.—DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

Judges—T. C. Douglas, Galt; Wm. Major, Whitevale; Edward Jeffs, Bondhead.  
 Sec. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$8, Stanford & Rolph, Markham; 2d, \$6, do.  
 2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$8, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$6, Stanford & Rolph, Markham; 3d, \$4, V. E. Fuller.  
 3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$7, Stanford & Rolph, Markham; 2d, \$5, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 3d, \$3, do.  
 4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$8, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$6, do.; 3d, \$4, Stanford & Rolph, Markham.  
 5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$8, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$6, do.; 3d, \$4, Stanford & Rolph, Markham.  
 6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$7, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$5, Stanford & Rolph, Markham; 3d, \$3, V. E. Fuller.  
 7. Pen of Dorset Sheep—1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$10, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$7, Stanford & Rolph, Markham.

CLASS 54.—FAT SHEEP.

Judges—A. Rawlings, Forest; Edwin Gray, Puslinch; A. J. Thompson, Toronto.  
 Sec. 1. Two fat Wethers, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Jno. Rutherford, Roseville; 2d, \$12, do.  
 2. Two fat Wethers, under 2 shears—1st, \$16, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2d, \$12, Jno. Rutherford, Roseville.  
 3. Two fat Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, D.

Harvey, West McGillivray; 2d, \$12, John Rutherford, Roseville.

CLASS 55.—SPECIAL PRIZES—SMALL BREEDS.

Judges—John Roach, Toronto; Thos. Ward, Varna; John Miller, Brougham.  
 Sec. 1. Best Berkshire, Suffolk, Essex or Poland China Boar and 2 Sows, of any age—1st, \$25, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2d, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 3d, \$10, A. Frank & Son., The Grange.

CLASS 56.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

Judges—John Roach; Thos. Ward; John Miller.  
 Sec. 1. Boar, over 2 years—1st, \$15, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2d, \$10, G. Green, Fairview; 3d, \$5, J. O'Rourke, Brockton.  
 2. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, G. Green, Fairview; 2d, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 3d, \$4, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Delaware.  
 3. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1st, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2d, \$8, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Delaware; 3d, \$4, W. Padget, Buttonville.  
 4. Boar, under 6 months—1st, \$8, George Green, Fairview; 2d, \$6, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Delaware; 3d, \$4, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.  
 5. Sow, over 2 years—1st, \$15, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2d, \$10, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Delaware; 3d, \$5, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.  
 6. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2d, \$8, Geo. Green, Fairview; 3d, \$4, J. G. Snell & Bro.

CLASS 60.—SPECIAL PRIZE—LARGE BREEDS.

Judges—John Groat, Edmonton; J. McCarter, Toronto.

Sec. 1. Best Yorkshire or other Large Breed Boar and 2 Sows, of any age—1st, \$25, J. Featherston, Credit; 2d, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 3d, \$10, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.

CLASS 61.—LARGE YORKSHIRES, CHESTER WHITES, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Judges—S. Butterfield, Amherstburg; John Groat, Edmonton; J. McCarter, Toronto.  
 Sec. 1. Boar, over 2 years—1st, \$15, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville; 2d, \$10, J. Featherston, Credit.  
 2. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, J. Featherston; 2d, \$8, Ormsby & Chapman; 3d, \$4, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.  
 3. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1st, \$12, J. Featherston; 2d, \$8, Ormsby & Chapman; 3d, \$4, J. Featherston.  
 4. Boar, under 6 months—1st, \$8, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$6, J. Featherston; 3d, \$4, Ormsby & Chapman.  
 5. Sow, over 2 years—1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$10, do.; 3d, \$5, J. Featherston.  
 6. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$8, Ormsby & Chapman; 3d, \$4, J. Featherston.  
 7. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1st, \$12, J. Featherston; 2d, \$8, do.; 3d, \$4, Ormsby & Chapman.  
 8. Sow, under 6 months—1st, \$8, Ormsby & Chapman; 2d, \$6, do.; 3d, \$4, J. Featherston.  
 9. Best Improved Yorkshire Boar and 2 Sows, of any age—1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$10, J. J. Featherston.

CLASS 72.—CHEESE, BUTTER, BREAD, DRESSED POULTRY, DAIRY UTENSILS, ETC.

Judges—E. Casswell, Ingersoll; Howard Bissell, Brockville; L. Ballantyne, Stratford.  
 Sec. 1. Cheese, best 3 Factory (colored), not less than 40 lbs. each, made on any day between the 1st and 5th of August, 1887, both days inclusive—1st, \$60, B. J. Connolly, Mt. Forest; 2d, \$50, S. Howard, Gorrie; 3d, \$35, John Connolly, Malcolms; 4th, \$25, Isard & Murdoch, Tara; 5th, \$15, John Morrison, Newry; 6th, \$10, Gideon Moore, Kenilworth.  
 2. Cheese, best 3 Factory (white), not less than 40 lbs. each, made on any day between the 1st and 15th of August, 1887, both days inclusive—1st, \$50, John Morrison; 2d, \$35, Wm. W. Gray, Musselburg; 3d, \$20, John McKellar, Livorson; 4th, \$15, W. A. Tindall, Bornholm; 5th, \$10, B. J. Connolly; 6th, \$5, H. Joffie, Avon.  
 3. Cheese, best 3, Stillton—1st, \$10, Eliza Parsons, Guelph.  
 4. Cheese, best 3 Truckle—1st, \$12, Charles Orans, Attwood; 2d, \$6, Forest & Gordame, Morven; 3d, \$4, A. Malcolms, Minnedosa, Man.

SWEETENERS—GOLD MEDAL.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best made and most perfect lot of cheese in the above class that has taken a first prize—John Morrison, Newry.

Judges on Butter—J. C. B. Galer, Ingersoll; John Padmore, Ingersoll.

Sec. 1. Butter, best 3 firkins, not less than 40 lbs. each, made at any Butter Factory or Creamery—1st, \$40, G. J. Caron, St. Charles, Man.; 2d, \$30, Chas. Mignault, Jolly, Man.; 3d, \$20, John Hartley, Wyoming; 4th, \$10, Chas. Snidiker, Haysville; 5th, \$5, Stephen V. Kinsey, Walkerton.

6. Butter, best 3 firkins, not less than 40 lbs. each, made at any Farm Dairy—1st, \$30, Wm. D. Dolson, Alloa; 2d, \$20, James Cherry, Kleinburg; 3d, \$15, John L. Clark, Brampton; 4th, \$8, James Park, Peepabun; 5th, \$5, S. Dolson, Alloa.

7. Butter, best 2 firkins, crocks or tubs, not less than 20 lbs each—1st, \$15, Charles Clarridge, Grand Valley; 2d, \$10, Wm. D. Dolson; 3d, \$5, Robert McClure, Brainton; 4th, \$3, Hugh C. Clarridge, Brampton; 5th, \$2, W. H. Brubacher, St. Jacobs.

8. Butter, best basket, 1lb. prints or rolls, 20 lbs.—1st, \$20, Robert McClure; 2d, \$15, Hugh C. Clarridge; 3d, \$10, James Struthers, Owen Sound; 4th, \$5, Wm. D. Dolson; 5th, \$3, Charles Clarridge.

9. Bread, manufactured for sale, 4 loaves—1st, \$4, S. Fraser, Toronto; 2d, \$3, H. Webb, Toronto; 3d, \$2, J. J. McCorkell, Toronto.

10. Bread, home-made, 2 loaves—1st, \$4, Mrs. C. A. Hill, Toronto; 2d, \$3, Mrs. Reeves, Deer Park; 3d, \$2, Miss C. A. Irwin, Toronto; 4th, \$1, J. Bull, Ringwood.

11. Bread, 2 loaves, home-made, by girls under 15 years of age—1st, \$2, Maude T. Blain, Toronto.

12. Chickens, dressed, best pair—1st, \$3, Joseph Lamalin, Brampton; 2d, \$2, Arthur Reeves, Highland Creek.

13. Ducks, dressed, best pair—1st, \$3, Joseph Lamalin; 2d, \$2, Henry Reeves; 3d, \$1, Arthur Reeves.

14. Turkey, dressed, Single—1st, \$3, Joseph Lamalin; 2d, \$2, Henry Reeves; 3d, \$1, Arthur Reeves.

15. Goose, dressed, single—1st, \$3, Arthur Reeves; 2d, \$2, Henry Reeves; 3d, \$1, Joseph Lamalin.

16. Butter Tube, best assortment of, for shipping purposes—1st, \$6, L. & E. Garnett, Bethany; 2d, \$4, H. F. Combs, St. John, N. B.

17. Cheese Boxes, five best, for shipping purposes—1st, \$6, Halffisch & Schaefer, Tavistock.

19. Churn—1st, \$8, Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., London; 2d, \$6, Porter, Blanchard & Son, Wm. Rennie, Agt., Toronto; 3d, \$3, Champion Cabinet Creamery Co., Morrisburg.

20. Utensils, best assortment of, for the manufacture of Butter—1st, Silver Medal, Champion Cabinet Creamery Co.; 2d, Bronze Medal, S. S. Jamison, Saltsburg, Pa.

CLASS 73.—FIELD GRAINS, ETC.

Judges—Geo. S. Booth, Parkdale; Daniel Smellie, Concord.

Sec. 1. For the best collection, consisting of Fall Wheat, (red or white), Spring Wheat (red or white), Barley (6 rowed), Oats (black or white), and small Field Peas, all the growth of exhibitor, 2 bushels of each—1st, Silver Medal and \$40, Richard P. Wilson, Sheridan; 2d, \$30, Chas. Grant, Thornby; 3d, \$20, F. J. Manderson, Myrtle; 4th, \$10, Gaylord Greenians, Sheridan.

2. Best 10 bushels of White winter Wheat. The First Prize is presented by the Canada Company of Toronto—1st, \$30, Robert Tuck, Freeman; 2d, \$20, Wm. Tuck, Waterdown; 3d, \$10, H. Dyment, West Flamboro'.

3. Wheat, White Winter, 2 bushels—1st, \$10, T. J. Manderson; 2d, \$8, William Tuck; 3d, \$6, Robert Tuck.

4. Wheat, Red Winter, 10 bushels—1st, \$30, Richard P. Wilson; 2d, \$20, Robert Tuck; 3d, \$10, Gaylord Greenians, Sheridan.

5. Wheat, Red Winter, 2 bushels—1st, \$10, Charles Grant; 2d, \$8, Richard P. Wilson; 3d, \$6, William Tuck.

6. Wheat, Spring, Scotch Fife, 6 bushels—1st, \$20, Gaylord Greenians; 2d, \$12, Arch. Landry, Clarksburg; 3d, \$7, Wm. McCowan, Scarborough.

7. Wheat, Spring, White Fife, 2 bushels—1st, \$10, Gaylord Greenians; 2d, \$8, Charles Grant; 3d, \$6, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

8. Wheat, Bald Spring, 2 bushels—1st, \$10,

Charles Grant; 2d, \$8, Gaylord Greenians; 3d, \$6, Wm. McCowan.

9. Wheat, Bearded Spring, 2 bushels—1st, \$10, Arch. Landry; 2d, \$8, Charles Grant; 3d, \$6, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

10. Barley, (2 rowed), 2 bushels—1st, \$6, J. Breuls, Ringwood; 2d, \$4, T. & J. Manderson; 3d, \$2, Charles Grant.

11. Barley, (6 rowed), 2 bushels—1st, \$10, Charles Grant; 2d, \$8, T. & J. Manderson; 3d, \$6, Robert Tuck.

12. Barley, Black, 2 bushels—1st, \$6, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$4, Charles Grant; 3d, \$2, Walter Hartman, Clarksburg.

13. Rye, Winter, 2 bushels—1st, \$6, Geo. Barker, Simcoe; 2d, \$4, Charles Grant; 3d, \$2, Henry Reeve, Highland Creek.

14. Rye, Spring, 2 bushels—1st, \$6, T. & J. Manderson; 2d, \$4, Charles Grant; 3d, \$2, Oliver Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q.

15. Oats, White, 2 bushels—1st, \$8, Charles Grant; 2d, \$6, Gaylord Greenians; 3d, \$4, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

16. Oats, Black, 2 bushels—1st, \$8, J. Breuls; 2d, \$6, Gaylord Greenians; 3d, \$4, Charles Grant; 3d, \$2, Henry Reeve, Highland Creek.

17. Tares, bushel of—1st, \$4, J. Breuls; 2d, \$2, Charles Grant; 3d, \$1, Charles Grant.

18. Buckwheat, bushel of—1st, \$4, G. A. Weese, Albany; 2d, \$2, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek; 3d, \$1, Oliver Beaudry.

19. Peas, Small Field, 2 bushels—1st, \$6, G. A. Weese; 2d, \$4, H. Dyment; 3d, \$2, Robert Tuck.

20. Peas, Marrowfat, 2 bushels, White—1st, \$6, Charles Grant; 2d, \$4, Walter Hartman, Clarksburg.

21. Peas, Marrowfat, 2 bushels, Blackeye—1st, \$6, Arch. Landry; 2d, \$4, Charles Grant; 3d, \$2, G. Weese.

22. Peas, Field, 2 bushels of any other kind—1st, \$6, Charles Grant; 2d, \$4, Charles Grant; 3d, \$2, Walter Hartman.

23. Beans, small White Field, bushel—1st, \$6, M. Harrison, Brampton; 2d, \$4, Richard P. Wilson; 3d, \$2, F. Tuck.

24. Beans, large White Field, bushel—1st, \$6, J. J. Fothergill, Whitby; 2d, \$4, Richard P. Wilson; 3d, \$2, Charles Grant.

25. Corn, Indian, in the ear, White, 2 bushels—1st, \$6, Henry Lutz; 2d, \$4, Wm. Kottmeier, St. Catharines; 3d, \$2, J. D. Lutz.

26. Corn, Indian, in the ear, Yellow, 2 bushels—1st, \$6, J. D. Lutz; 2d, \$4, Henry Lutz; 3d, \$2, Simpson Rennie.

27. Collection of Grain in the Straw—1st, \$8, Charles Grant; 2d, Diploma, Yorktown Agricultural Society, Yorktown, N. W. T.

#### CLASS 74.—SMALL FIELD NEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, ETC.

Judge—John A. Bruce, Hamilton.

1. Timothy Seed, bushel—1st, \$6, F. Buckland, Warton; 2d, \$4, M. Harrison, Brampton; 3d, \$2, Charles Grant, Thornbury.

2. Perennial Rye Grass Seed, bushel—1st, \$4, Walter Hartman, Clarksburg; 2d, \$2, J. S. Pearce & Co., London.

3. Orchard Grass Seed, bushel—1st, \$6, Walter Hartman; 2d, \$2, F. Peck, Albany.

4. Clover Seed, bushel—1st, \$6, Oliver Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q.; 2d, \$4, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3d, \$2, Arthur Beaudry.

5. Clover Seed, Alsike, ½ bushel—1st, \$6, Walter Hartman; 2d, \$4, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3d, \$2, Oliver Beaudry.

6. Clover Seed, White, ½ bushel—1st, \$6, J. S. Pearce & Co.; 2d, \$4, Oliver Beaudry.

7. Flax Seed, bushel—1st, \$6, Walter Hartman; 2d, \$4, Richard P. Wilson; 3d, \$2, Charles Grant.

8. Turnip Seed, Swedish, not less than 12 lbs—1st, \$5, Arthur Beaudry; 2d, \$3, Oliver Beaudry.

9. Turnip Seed, Graystone, 12 lbs—1st, \$5, Oliver Beaudry; 2d, \$3, Arthur Beaudry.

10. Carrot Seed, White Belgian Field, 12 lbs—1st, \$5, Oliver Beaudry; 2d, \$3, Arthur Beaudry.

11. Mangel-Wurzel Seed, Long Red, 12 lbs—1st, \$5, Oliver Beaudry; 2d, \$3, Arthur Beaudry, 3d, \$2, J. Breuls, Ringwood.

12. Mangel-Wurzel Seed, Yellow Globe, 12 lbs—1st, \$5, Oliver Beaudry; 2d, \$3, Arthur Beaudry, 3d, \$2, J. Breuls.

13. Millet Seed, bushel—1st, \$4, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$2, Charles Grant; 3d, \$1, J. Breuls.

14. Hungarian Grass Seed, bushel—1st, \$4, W.

M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$2, Olivier Beaudry; 3d, \$1, Charles Grant.

Sugar Cane Seed, Early Amber, 12 lbs—1st, \$4, Olivier Beaudry; 2d, \$2, F. Peck.

16. Tobacco Leaf, Cured, 10 lbs—1st, \$4, Arthur Beaudry; 2d, \$3, Olivier Beaudry.

18. Flax, Scutched, 112 lbs—1st, \$12, Olivier Beaudry; 2d, \$6, Arthur Beaudry; 3d, \$3, J. Breuls.

19. Hemp, Dressed, 112 lbs—1st, \$12, Arthur Beaudry; 2d, \$6, Olivier Beaudry.

20. Oil Cake, samples of—1st, \$5, Alfred Boyd, Toronto.

#### CLASS 75.—FIELD ROOTS.

Judges—F. C. Miller, Davenport; Charles Lawrence, Collingwood; John Pike, Markham.

1. Potatoes, White Elephant, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, D. McMillan, Hillsburg; 2d, \$2, W. Jarvis, Port Sydney; 3d, \$1, W. Kottmeier, St. Catharines.

2. Potatoes, Early Ohio, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, Jas. Dandridge, Parkdale; 2d, \$2, W. McKay, Doncaster; 3d, \$1, R. Gutthrey, Brockton.

3. Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, W. Kottmeier; 2d, \$2, Jas. Dandridge; 3d, \$1, James Guthrie, Dovercourt.

4. Potatoes, Burbank's Seedling, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, Wm. Kottmeier; 2d, \$2, D. McMillan; 3d, \$1, F. Peck, Albany.

5. Potatoes, Early Sunrise, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, James Dandridge; 2d, \$2, W. McKay; 3d, \$1, Wm. Brimacombe, Bracondale.

6. Potatoes, Late Rose, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, D. McMillan; 2d, \$2, James Guthrie; 3d, \$1, James Dandridge.

7. Potatoes, Pride of America, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, F. Peck; 2d, \$2, J. F. Peck.

8. Potatoes, Mammoth Pearl, ½ bushel—2d, \$2, F. Peck; 3d, \$1, J. F. Peck.

9. Potatoes, Queen of the Valley, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, D. McMillan; 2d, \$2, H. Dyment, West Flamboro; 3d, \$1, James Dandridge.

10. Potatoes, White Star, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, Wm. Kottmeier; 2d, \$2, D. McMillan; 3d, \$1, Wm. Jarvis, Port Sydney.

11. Potatoes, any other sort, ½ bushel—1st, \$3, Wm. Kottmeier; 2d, \$2, R. Guthrie; 3d, \$1, James Dandridge.

12. Potatoes, Seedling, ½ bushel—2d, \$2, Wm. Jarvis.

13. Best assortment of Field (not exceeding ten varieties), five of each sort, may be the same varieties as exhibited in other sections, but not the same potatoes (the same exhibitor can only take one prize in this section)—1st, Silver Medal and \$12, D. McMillan; 2d, \$10, Wm. Jarvis; 3d, \$5, Jas. Dandridge.

14. Swede Turnips, 6 roots, Purple Top—1st, \$3, W. & G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge; 3d, \$1, A. L. Rowe, Brandon, Manitoba.

15. Swede Turnip, 6 roots, Bronze Top—1st, \$3, W. & G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$2, H. Dyment.

16. Swede Turnips, 6 roots, Green Top—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader, Park Hill; 2d, \$2, A. L. Rowe; 3d, \$1, H. Dyment.

17. Swede Turnips, 6 roots, White—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, H. Dyment.

18. Turnips, 6 roots, White Globe—1st, \$3, A. L. Rowe; 2d, \$2, Thomas Maglader; 3d, \$1, H. Dyment.

19. Turnips, 6 roots, Greystone—1st, \$3, A. L. Rowe; 2d, \$2, W. & G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 3d, \$1, H. Dyment.

20. Turnips, 6 roots, Aberdeen Yellows, Green Top—1st, \$3, W. & G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$2, H. Dyment; 3d, \$1, Charles Tomlin, Portage la Prairie.

21. Turnips, Aberdeen Yellows, Purple Top—1st, \$3, H. Dyment.

22. Carrots, 12 roots, Red—1st, \$3, James Dandridge; 2d, \$2, James McIntosh, Winnipeg; 3d, \$1, Charles Tomlin.

23. Carrots, 12 roots, White or Belgian—1st, \$3, James Dandridge; 2d, \$2, James Guthrie; 3d, \$1, Thomas Maglader.

24. Mangel Wurzel, 6 roots, Long Red—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge; 3d, \$1, Rosa L. Leigh Spence, Norway.

25. Mangel Wurzel, 6 roots, Intermediate Red—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge.

26. Mangel Wurzel, 6 roots, Red Globe—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge; 3d, \$1, Wm. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

27. Mangel-Wurzel, 6 roots, Yellow Globe—1st,

\$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge; 3d, \$1, Rosa L. Leigh Spence.

28. Mangel Wurzel, 6 roots, Long Yellow—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge; 3d, \$1, Charles Tomlin.

29. Mangel-Wurzel, 6 roots, Intermediate Yellow—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge.

30. Mangel-Wurzel, 6 roots, Golden Tankard—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge.

31. Kohl Rabi, 8 Roots—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, R. Guthrie; 3d, \$1, J. Guthrie, Dovercourt.

32. Beet, 8 roots, White Sugar—1st, \$3, Thomas Maglader; 2d, \$2, James Dandridge; 3d, \$1, Wm. H. Beattie.

33. Chicory, 12 roots—1st, \$3, R. Gutthrey, Brockton; 2d, James Guthrie, Dovercourt.

34. Squash, for Cattle, one—1st, \$3, James Dandridge; 2d, \$2, Wm. Simpson, Toronto; 3d, \$1, Charles Tomlin.

35. Pumpkins, two, Common Yellow Field—1st, \$3, A. L. Rowe; 2d, \$2, F. Peck; 3d, \$1, T. Kingsley, Davenport.

36. Best Collection of Field Roots, three of each kind, potatoes excluded—1st, Silver Medal and \$12, James Dandridge; 2d, \$10, Thomas Maglader; 3d, \$5, Wm. H. Beattie.

#### Treatment of Live-Stock on Railways.

The slow transit of live-stock to and from exhibitions by the railways of Ontario has reached that point which calls for immediate redress. The passive endurance of wrong is rightly deemed a virtue, but it has its limit, beyond which submission would be the part of the weakling. When the Provincial Fair was held at Ottawa in 1884, some of the stock was three days on the way from Toronto, and this year it was not much better. During the whole of this time there was no opportunity of providing the stock with water and not much chance to give them feed. This would be cruel treatment under any circumstances, and would seriously injure any kind of stock, but in the case of stock fitted for exhibition purposes it is simply calamitous. If railway corporations do not better understand their duty, they must be taught it, and this is what the farmers propose.

At the annual meeting of the council held at Ottawa, on the 21st September, Mr. Wm. McCrae, of Guelph, presented a petition signed by 107 persons, mostly exhibitors, asking the council to take some action. Mr. McCrae and several other gentlemen present addressed the council in support of the petition, which culminated in the following resolution:

Moved by Mr. C. Drury, seconded by Mr. Thos. Shaw,

"That the council of this association be instructed to impress upon the railway companies in the strongest possible manner, the absolute necessity of greater expedition in the shipment of live-stock and other exhibits to and from the exhibition, and to consider the desirability of petitioning the Dominion House of Commons for an amendment of the Railway Act compelling greater expedition in the shipment of live-stock."

It is much to be regretted that railway corporations have to be reminded of their duty by act of Parliament. Their true interests and those of the stock men are not antagonistic. It is as much to their interest to treat customers well as it is to the interest of the shopman to treat his customers well. In both cases the individual courteously dealt with is more likely to come again. It is the sense of power that makes the railway corporation indifferent to the wants of his customers, a power that has assumed the proportions of monopoly, and this it is that loudly calls for the attention of the community, which is served by those corporations; or, to put it truly, tyrannized over by them. The measure of power which monopoly gives is always dangerous, but its strength is not supreme.

Railway corporations are not the government, and the farmers of Ontario have but to remember this when bit and bridle are to be forged. The remedy of this injustice will form good work for the Farmers' Institutes this coming winter.

### Canadian Bred Cattle at the American Fairs.

The *Breeders' Gazette* of Chicago, in a September number, page 427, gives a description of the Iowa State Fair. In referring to the two-year-old bulls it says:

"The two-year-old bulls were a good lot; from the Dominion of Canada came Oscar and Baron Warlab, both selected by Mr. Hope of Bow Park for exhibit—but the former he parted with to Mr. N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minnesota. The judge ordered the first prize to Oscar and the second to Baron Warlab and third to Cupbearer. Cupbearer was bred by William Duthie of Collynie, Tärves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported last spring by Luther Adams. In the sweepstake class for best bull of all ages, the honor of first place fell to Mr. N. P. Clark's Oscar. In the grand sweepstake herds, beef breed, five groups of Shorthorns, two of Herefords and one of Aberdeen Angus competed for a \$500 prize. The judges awarded it to the Bow Park herd, headed by Baron Warlab."

"At the Minnesota 29th annual State Fair, held last week, in the two-year-old bull class four animals came forward, but the race was between the entries of Messrs. Hope and Clark, with Baron Warlab and Oscar, the winners in the same ring at Des Moines, Iowa. The first prize was awarded to Baron Warlab and second to Oscar, reversing the Iowa decision. They are so evenly matched, however, that the average onlooker would have been satisfied had either received the first prize. The \$500 prize for the best herd of beef cattle was carried off by Mr. Hope of Bow Park, the herd being headed by Baron Warlab."

The above mentioned bulls, Baron Warlab, owned by Bow Park, Brantford, and Oscar, owned by N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minnesota, were owned by and purchased from Mr. Henry Groff, Elmira, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The Baron Warlab was shown at the Industrial at Toronto, Provincial at Guelph, and Great Central at Hamilton in 1886, carrying off first place in competition with those in his class. Baron's dam has a beautiful roan bull calf this year. Oscar's dam, grand dam and great grand dam were bred and owned by Mr. Henry Groff, and trace back to Lady Day, imported. Quite a number of the Lady Day family are still in Mr. Groff's herd.

### A New Home for the Clydes.

Messrs. Dundas & Granby, of Yelverton Co., Durham, Ont., have recently gone largely into the breeding and importing of pure Clydesdale horses. During the present season they have imported no less than 13 head, 5 of which are stallions, and the remainder fillies. They have been carefully selected, have nearly all been prize-winners in the old country, and are finely bred. The two-year-old stallion Bold Knight (4862), is out of the dam Nannie, which was also the dam of the magnificent horse General Neil (1143), which has had few equals in the whole of Scotland. The other four stallions, Glenorchy, General Wolf, Macnair, and Mariner, were all foaled in the spring of 1886. Glenorchy vol. x, sired by Bredalbane (1978), was the sweepstake stallion any age at the Kilbride show. General Wolf vol. x, by St. Lawrence 3220. MacNair, bred at Milstoneford, is sired by Macgregor (1487), and out of the dam Milstoneford (3371) by Ivanhoe (396). Mariner, vol. x, by Lord Hopetown (2965), is a grand, thick colt, with the best of feet and pasterns, is himself a prize-winner, and out of the dam Ayrshire Lass (4190), a noted prize-winner throughout Scotland.

The fillies were all foaled in the spring of 1886, and are registered in the ninth and tenth volumes of the Clydesdale stud-book. Lothian Gem by West Lothian (4110) dam, Mary of Mathanock (5677), by Prince of Renfrew (664), were first in the Derby at Millmalcolm, open for yearling fillies. Ladybird by Gallant Lyon 3613, the sire of whose g. d. was Lofy (460), won 1st at Draymen, in a strong competition. She is a mare nicely topped and with feet and pasterns all that could be desired. Gallant Lass, a prize-winner at Erskine, is by Gallant Lad (2781). Maid of Glenshee, a beautiful light bay with white hind legs, is by Grand Times (2843). Jeanie Rae, second at Campbelltown in a class of 36, is by Old Times (579), and Campbelltown Maid, bred at Aucharna, Kintyre, by Jacob Wilson (2178), won 1st at Campbelltown in a very large class of foals in 1886.

Nelly Taylor, a prize-winner at Paisley and Erskine this year, has just been sold to Mr. Levi Bowles, Springville, Ont. This makes the second purchase for Mr. Taylor the present year, as some months since he purchased from this same firm the young stallion Brown Stout (4885). Messrs. Dundas & Granby speak of trade as very good, three of the lot having been sold already since their arrival.

These horses are all well marked, and carefully chosen. Yelverton is not far from Pontypool station on the C. P. R. For further particulars see advertisement on another page.

### The Western Exhibition.

(By our own Correspondent.)

This Exhibition, held on the new and commodious grounds, was a decided success; we confine our description of it to the live stock departments, which were well represented all along the line, although the Provincial Exhibition was being held at the same time. What could give us a better idea of the live stock resources of this province than the fact that it sustains two large exhibitions at one and the same time?

#### HORSES.

The new stables are a marked improvement on those usually erected for exhibition purposes. There is a passage six feet wide in front of the horses the full length of the building, so that sightseers can inspect the stock if they wish to do so from the head; but the arrangements can never be complete till the owners are compelled, (1) to have tickets with their name and address on every stall; (2) the name and pedigree of the horse on the same; (3) to keep the doors open for a certain number of hours each day. Every class in the horse exhibit this year was brim full, indeed it was the exhibit of the show, as it generally is and their judging gave pretty general satisfaction.

*Heavy Draughts*—J. Robinson, St. Marys, with a grand two year Imp. Clyde Stallion which carried 1st and diploma last year came 2nd this year. He also won 1st on a three-year-old mare, by Abbotsoford, a good model of a beast, and first on a two-year filly, by Prince Imperial.

J. Henderson, of Belton, was on hand this year again with the aged stallion, Kilrie Boy, and though beaten in the ring, left his horse with W. J. Sloan, of Bloom, Ill., and took in exchange \$2000 in cash. Messrs. Dow & Colquhoun, Exeter, showed a good Imported Shire, which was given the red ticket. He is a good even all round horse. W. Knopton, Ballymote, was first with a two-year Imported Stallion, a model of strength, and the first for one year-olds went to Robt. Cochrane, Napier. Daniel Coughlin, St. Thomas, was out with 5 head of Imported Clydes, a credit to any stables. P. Curtin, Biddulph, whose name is becoming noted in this line was out with a Stallion. Geo. Sparing, St. Marys, exhibited a Mare and Colt not as yet beaten. R. McEwen, Byron, D. Palmer and R. Rowe & Son, the latter with a Shire Stallion were amongst the exhibitors, and E. Charlton, Lobo, was on hand with a good exhibit of imported animals.

*Agricultural Class*—Geo. Taylor, Kippen, was first on a two-year Canadian bred, and W. Walker, Ilderton, with a fine three-year-old filly out of imported sire and Can. dam. M. Harris & Son, Auburn, carried the blue on an imp. Percheron stallion, and P. McCloy, Wallacetown, the red; and E. Abbott, Harrietsville, and T. Park, Norwich, had each a prize

winner. J. A. Mason, Norwich, with six horses carried away as many prizes, taking second on a brood mare with four of her progeny, all sired by the imported Clyde, Earl of March. A. Grant, Lyons, and A. Harris & Bro., Thamesford, were also prize-winners, the latter with a four-year-old stallion that might almost pass for a carriage stallion, only that he is a trifle shorter on the back and shorter of leg and neck, with a weight of 1,300 lbs. His action is like that of a roadster.

*The Carriage Class*—Many of this class were excellent particularly those shown in teams, which rendered the decisions difficult. Many of these teams were all that could be desired by our farmers on small and easily worked farms, as several of the horses weighed individually 1,300 lbs., with good feet and limbs and compact bodies. The colors were varied, the three prizes going to teams of as many different colors.

*Roadsters*—Here, too, were many good ones, but some were over thin in flesh to appear in the best style. The judges are latterly giving more attention to the breeding of this class of horses in making their awards. The "Farmer's Green Trot" called out 17 competitors, with a corresponding crowd of onlookers. The sight was very entertaining, but not very good for the boys, at least I heard it so remarked. The best time made was 3.04, although at St. Thomas a few days ago it was 2.28. Old Fontine, owned by J. Bacon, by old Belmont, 63, and out of a daughter of Woodford Mambrino, 213, a first prize winner of other years, was only third this year. The natural running proclivities of this horse interferes with his trotting performances. Mr. Hodgins (London), Middlesex, is a finer looking horse, but had to give place to his stable companion, Edstall Starr (2860). G. Laidlaw, Glanworth; T. H. Lawson, Nilstown; Mr. Hunt, Lambeth; A. Crane, Wallacetown; and G. A. Routledge, Hyde Park, were amongst the exhibitors in this class.

*Thoroughbreds*—The exhibit in this class was said to be the best ever brought together at one Canadian show. Many of the choice ones in this line were reared west of London, and do not come out at all at Toronto. Amongst the leading exhibitors in this line are John C. Emerson, Clinton; J. Beacom and W. Elliott of the same place; R. McEwen, Byron; R. Rowe & Sons, and D. McCartney, Thamesford. This latter gentleman had a number of very good ones, and J. Dymant was out with a number also.

#### CATTLE.

*Shorthorns*—R. Davis, Woodstock, was on hand with his two-year imported bull; J. Gillespie, Innerkip, with one same age; H. Rawlings, Forest, with a fine yearling, a first prize winner at Toronto, and H. Thompson, St. Mary's, with one same age; Mr. Simmons, (Delaware), three year, Sir Christopher (21971), carried first and diploma here also, as at Toronto, and one of the heifer calves from same herd came first; R. Thompson, St. Mary's, was out with a fine herd of six head of Kinellar and Cruickshank breeding, and the Bow Park herd of 11 head shown here made a splendid appearance, with the strong bull with tremendous front, Ingram's Chief, at the head. F. R. Shore & Bros. White Oak, showed some 7 head; all were good; and Thos. Hopkins, 4 animals; T. Russell, Exeter, was there with his exceptionally select herd, and T. Douglas & Son, Strathroy; J. McPherson, Ilderton; and E. Grant, St. Helens, were also represented.

*Herefords*—The principal herds were those of F. W. Stone, Guelph, and R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, 14 head from each herd. The prize list of next issue will give the results.

*Aberdeen Angus Polls*—The Geary Bros. were out with 12 head, and their herd was a credit to them, but of course in the show ring they had things much their own way.

*Galloways*—H. Sorby, Gourcock (near Guelph), was king here with his herd of 17 head.

*Ayrshires*—The Messrs. Kaines Bros., Byron, brought out 17 head of Ayrshires, of which 5 were bulls. Many prizes fell to this lot, and deservedly so. M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's, made a good showing in this line, as did also Geo. Hill, Delaware, and A. Gerrard, Hamilton.

*Holsteins*—These were well represented in the herds of the Wyton Stock Farm, Wyton, and those of A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, and of R. H. Crump, Masonville. They were all fair representatives of the breed, and of course shared the prizes. Mr. Crump is a new man in this line, and the two

other firms have been known for some two or three years past by the excellence of their herds.

*Jerseys*—D. Smoke, of Canning, was out with a good herd, and had things nearly all his own way in this line.

### Wood vs. Iron Pipes.

Editor CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—Would you kindly give us your valued opinion in regard to piping for carrying water 600 feet with a good fall all the way from spring to barn? Which would be the best and last the longest wrought iron piping  $\frac{3}{4}$  or 1 inch, or wood piping similar to that used for pumps? The cost is about the same.

J. A. H. CALDWELL.

Orchardville, Ont.

We cannot speak from experience here, but would ourselves prefer the iron piping. If a weak spot was found in the wood the drain would be spoiled, which is less likely to occur with iron piping, which all in all is likely to last longer.—Ed.

### The Farm.

Those who subscribe now for the "Journal" for 1888 will get it the remainder of this year free.

If we were to see a man busily engaged in making money, and then, after he had made it, go deliberately out and throw half of it away, we would call that man a *fool*. Would the term used be too strong? Surely not. Now what are many of our farmers doing? Why, boring holes in their stable floors to let the liquid, the best part of it, run away, and they are making open ditches to carry it away with the waters of every passing shower. They work hard during the summer to get materials for the manure pile, and then in winter they deliberately throw a large part of it away. What term should we apply to such heedless prodigality? What word would fitly express the guilt of such a course? It would be cruel to use the term *fool*—who will suggest a word?

Most farmers know, although some do not, that roots put into cellars with a good deal of earth clinging to them will heat and decay, and if there is much dampness in the earth they will very soon decay. Where dumping is done in such a case, they should be moved as soon as possible after putting them into the cellar. This involves labor, but it is better to bestow it than to lose the roots, as will assuredly be the case when they are not re-handled. If the dump or slide aperture is near the door, they can be fed so soon after having been drawn as to materially lessen the work of re-handling, but this usually is not practicable. It is well when roots are drawn in dry weather, but oftentimes this can't be done. In addition to the labor of re-handling roots put in the cellar covered with earth, the labor of handling them at all when the weather is unpropitious is very disagreeable. Many of our farmers put off the period of root-harvesting too long.

### The November Issue.

The November issue of the JOURNAL will contain the account of the Provincial, Great Central and other exhibitions, and the prize lists of the Provincial and Western in the live-stock departments as well a summary of that of the Great Central. The JOURNAL is the only paper in Canada publishing these prize-lists. We expect that our farmers will see it to be their duty to support the paper that has most regard to the advancement of their interests.

### Romaine's Modern Steam Farmer.

As time moves on, the wave of invention comes landward to us with accelerated motion in those latter days when many are running "to and fro," and adding to our wealth of acquired knowledge by their daily discoveries. We are in possession of a pamphlet not long issued, bearing the title "Romaine's Modern Steam Farmer." In the preface it is stated that it "is intended to do nearly all the work of the farm without the aid of horse labor, far more cheaply and thoroughly than it can be performed by present methods." From the introduction we clip the following:

"The writer of this pamphlet from his earliest days has lived upon a farm, and is conversant with all the work thereof, in its minutest detail. He has also had abundant opportunity of observing the methods adopted by the most advanced agriculturists of the age, and has studied this great science in its scientific aspects, and should therefore be in a position to say something from a farmer's standpoint as to the probable merits of this invention, and its adaptability to the work which it claims to perform.

He has no hesitation in expressing the conviction that the principles sought by Mr. Romaine in the construction of the Modern Steam Farmer, namely, cultivating the soil by means of *rotatory* traction, and stirring it without *foot* of man or beast treading upon it, will eventually revolutionize the present processes of agriculture."

The machine, of which we have seen a model at Ottawa, is a marvel of ingenuity. On this, all are agreed who have beheld it, from the great engineer, Mr. Sanford Fleming, downward, but as the cost of building one is quite beyond the means of the inventor, he has been unable to demonstrate practically whether the invention which is patented will do all that is claimed for it. A number of members of the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association examined the model during the time of the recent holding of the Provincial Exhibition there, and whether they will recommend that a grant be made to enable Mr. Romaine to put his invention to the test we do not know. It seems to us that the wisdom of burying along with the inventor, what may prove a boon of the highest value is to be questioned when less money than is spent often in contesting a single riding would suffice to demonstrate its worth.

The principle by which the machine operates, is one of its chief attractions to us—that is, by *rotatory* rather than by *sliding* traction, which, if successfully introduced, cannot fail to revolutionize existing methods of agriculture, owing to the saving in power. Returning to the pamphlet, we find the following relating to the nature of the invention:

(1) This machine is intended to place in the hands of farmers, gardeners and others who require it, a powerful steam, self-propelling locomotive machine and apparatus, supported and propelled by means of a series of broad carrying wheels which machinery and apparatus are suspended high enough above the ground to permit them to pass over the growing crops, until they have attained the height of about four feet, without injuring them, in order to cultivate, hoe, earth up and repeatedly stir the soil between the drilled rows of grain or root crops.

It is by preference made of four steel girders suitably braced transversely, and covered with a strong and creosoted plank flooring, appearing like and forming a species of portable or locomotive bridge, which may be made of different lengths to suit requirements, but which, as shown in the engraving, is about 25 feet long and 16 feet broad, thus enabling it to cultivate, or harvest a strip of land about twenty-two and a half feet wide at one time. Although the rate of speed at which it will travel will be usually two miles an hour, it may be made to travel at different rates of speed to suit the work in hand and by the use of artificial light will do its work almost as well at night as in the day time.

It is propelled by four wheels at each end, which travel on parallel strips of soil about 18 inches wide, which are not disturbed at any time for purposes of

cultivation. On these strips of land indentations are made by means of shallow and slightly bevelled grooves formed by projecting rims or flanges attached to the centres of the peripheries of the bearing wheels for the purposes of steering, and it carries all its own supplies along with it, including the workmen engaged in operating it.

(2) This machine substitutes for the traction implements now in use, as ploughs, harrows, etc., which involve the work of five or six expensive operations before producing a good seed-bed, a series of quick rotating and reciprocating implements, suspended over the whole width of land to be operated on, and capable of self-adjustment as to depth, thus securing a thorough and accurate pulverization of the soil to a depth of 12 or 14 inches, if required.

(3) It makes provision for the attachment of a series of rotating and reciprocating cutting and digging implements, whereby the soil between the rows of growing crops, whether corn, root, or small fruit crops, cotton, sorghum, tea, or other tropical plants, may be stirred to any desired depth, hoed or earthed up, and at any stage of their growth until they attain the height of four feet.

(4) By attaching suitable appliances the operations of preparing a seed-bed (hitherto termed ploughing, harrowing, etc.), sowing the seed, and rolling, if deemed necessary, may be performed at one and at the same time, and those of reaping the grain and threshing combined at another operation of the machine, where the climate will admit of this, the grain being carried to the headlands of the field or farm as it may more properly be termed, and there removed by means of a truck wagon to the out-buildings. In a similar manner, by the adjustment of suitable attachments, the operations of harvesting potatoes, field roots, etc., may also be performed, as the machine may be made to run at a very low rate of speed, conforming to the special requirements of those operations.

(To be continued.)

For the CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

### Land Drainage.

BY A. L. MEYER, KOSSUTH, ONT.

(First Paper.)

This is a subject of much consequence to the practical farmer, as in the extent to which he has practiced it in many localities depends very largely his prosperity. It is frequently regarded by the farmer as an operation entailing such a considerable outlay as to be beyond the pocket of any ordinary farmer. It often does require a very large expenditure to thoroughly underdrain a farm in a short time, but the productiveness of the land is usually increased to such a degree that a constant improvement in this direction on a small scale, and the operations extended over a number of years, is scarcely felt by the farmer. It is wonderful what can be accomplished in this way even in a year, by making the most of opportunities. Whatever the composition or natural capability of a soil, its fertility depends materially upon its relations to the water that falls upon it. If the rain water has a free passage through it, not only are ingredients added which the roots absorb for the nourishment of the plant, but these ingredients are available in the laboratory of the soil for those purposes, by which the plant food is manufactured from the material of the soil itself, and from the manure added to it, and above all, the exclusive use is obtained of a necessary carrier of plant food by the hungry mouths—the absorbent ends of root fibres, to which it must be brought. The fertility of a soil is materially dependent, not only upon its composition, but upon its porosity, and land drainage, whether natural or artificial, is essential to this.

Where there is a superfluity of water in a soil, and no provision exists for its withdrawal, the interstitial passages become completely filled, and the necessary amount of air upon which the activity of the soil depends is excluded. When the land is drained the superfluous water flows off through the air canals, and a certain amount of moisture is retained. This is ab-

sorbed by the smaller pores within the small particles of earth. There then exists free communication through these canals—between the pores and the drains—whence it is obvious that the water will all be withdrawn from the earth, except that which is held by capillary attraction. Thus the rain which falls upon it, and is absorbed by the surface ground, percolates towards the drainage level, flushing every crevice and canal as it descends, and leaves behind it the plant food which it contained.

Land drainage is not merely a mode by which wet land is rendered sufficiently dry for tillage operations, but it also regulates the passage of moisture. The facilities of the soil for absorbing a sufficient quantity are not diminished in the slightest degree, while stagnation, and the consequent starvation of the plants is prevented.

The causes which wet the soil of any field should first be taken into consideration. When these are ascertained, it will be easy to decide upon the best means of furnishing a remedy. In this investigation the strata of the district must be observed, as well as the contour of the surface, and the character of the soil and sub soil of the field in question. If the surface of the land is level, and the structure of the soil uniform, the drains may be arranged equidistant. The laterals should run into the main drains on the lower levels, in the direction of the declination of the ground. It is important that a sufficient *uniformity* of fall is obtained, which lessens the danger of silt being deposited in any portion of the drain.

(To be continued.)

## Report of the Judges on Prize Farms for 1886.

(Continued from September)

### FAIRVIEW FARM.

Leaving Kelvin Grove on the morning of June 29, before noon of the same day through the help of the Midland Railway, we were viewing Fairview Farm, the home of Mr. John Campbell, jr., Woodville, in the county of Victoria. Fairview is but 2½ miles S. E. from Woodville, and contains 147 acres. The contour of the surface of this farm reminds one of the swells of the sea after a troubled storm. The highway from Beaverton cuts the farm in two, and about its centre, on an eminence, runs a ridge transversely with the highway on which the dwellings of the farm stand, and which is crossed here and there by gentle slopes. The incline of the eastern portion is to the south and east, looking over a wide stretch of forest and clearing and is crossed by a perennial streamlet, the erratic windings of which Mr. Campbell is mending by the free use of the scraper.

The paternal dwelling of white brick, the house of strong stone masonry, and the sturdy and sufficient barns follow each other in the order named, and a double rowed wind break of spruce and cedar on the west and north of the garden, have taken a firm root, and a capacious maple lined private road leads past the dwellings to the barns in the rear.

Many years ago the senior Mr. Campbell settled on this farm, and commenced the tillage of its clay loam soil, although the portion of the farm (one third of the whole) on the left from Woodville has been only six years in Mr. Campbell's possession. It was bearing heavy crops of wheat and hay and rich pastures in the low level of its farther side, although at the time of purchase it was the possession of stumps and other forest remnants on the highland, and of an undrained marsh on the low.

The outbuildings of the farm are very good. The main barns enclose a yard except on the eastern side. The building on the north, 36 x 62, is for vehicles, implements and tools, of which there is a plentiful supply and in splendid condition, and it has a horse stable in the end adjoining the west building which is a straw house above and a cattle stable below, and root cellar, which is basement. It is 31 x 60 feet. The southern building, 31 x 56 feet, is a grain barn with a chaff house of 28 x 12 feet, projecting over the yard. This frame barn has also basement. The arrangement

for caring for the straw and chaff is a most admirable one. In the straw house there are no cross beams but supports in the centre. There is practically another yard to the southward nearly enclosed with buildings on elevated ground, where the sheep sun themselves in the advancing days of winter, their quarters being in the building in the rear of this second yard. Every field on this farm but one is accessible to the buildings without going into another field.

Considerable tree-planting has been done along the highway, and the bush on the S. W. corner, about nine acres of hard and soft wood with a sprinkling of balsam and cedar, is in a medium state of preservation.

The fences of the farm—good solid ones—are mostly cedar log, four logs high, and very strong. The garden is a large one, planted in part with young fruit trees, is enclosed with wire fence, board at top and bottom, and four strands ribbon wire, the latter costing 40 cents per rod for the wire. The water supply is from wells and cisterns, and is sufficient along with the stream referred to.

The rotation is substantially grass two years, then fall wheat, followed by oats or barley, then root crop, and after, spring wheat or barley, which is seeded to grass. We look upon this as cropping just severely enough, but the fine crops growing on the farm show that the land is in good heart. The crop of mangolds were exceptionally good. The tillage was clean, but not so much so as that of some others, a sprinkling of dead thistles in the grain fields at the time of our first visit giving evidence of the fight that Mr. Campbell wages with these in a soil in which they are hard to subdue.

Mr. Campbell's success in farm production is very creditable. We know that his estimates are accurate, as he keeps farm accounts with commendable exactness. The following is the average profit per acre of crops for the past three years with labor charged against the crop at \$2.50 per day for man and team, other labor in proportion, and manure charged at \$1.00 per load, and rent of land (not taking buildings into consideration) at \$3.00 per acre:

Wheat, \$12.06; barley, \$8.07; oats, \$7.34; peas, \$8.94; seeds, \$17.07; turnips, \$18.83; mangolds, \$40.43; potatoes, \$21.84, and hay, \$5.61. This is certainly a magnificent showing, affording the most conclusive proof of skilful farming. It is exceedingly to be regretted that so small a number of our farmers keep accurate records of their transactions. The practice proves one of the best possible educators to farmers, enabling them to shun the shoals where they have grounded in past practices and to steer through the channel where the course is unobstructed.

But it is as a stock man that Mr. Campbell greatly excels. In the quality of his stock, for their number, he has but few superiors, and in their management it may be not any. We feel justified, therefore, in dwelling on this feature of "Fairview" farming. The stock consisted of two teams Canadian-bred Clydes, 2 yearling fillies, 1 foal and a driving horse, 53 head of sheep, of which 43 were pure Shropshire Downs, all imported or recently bred from imported stock. Of the original imported ewes, all have produced prize-winners but one, and the imported ram at the head of the flock had carried everything before him in Ontario showings. A number of the ewes of this flock have brought Mr. Campbell an annual revenue of from \$75 to \$100. At the autumn fairs of 1886 this flock carried, in addition to a large number of first prizes, the pen prize at Toronto Industrial, and at the Great Central, Hamilton, and two silver medals at Guelph. Mr. Campbell recognized at the outset what thousands of farmers never will learn, the importance of breeding only from the best of sires, and hence, in a measure, his great success. The cattle, numbered 27 head, of which 10 head are registered and of the Cruikshank type of Shorthorns, and the balance are high grades. The calves, whether fed on new or skim milk, were all good, some of them of the very first order.

We subjoin Mr. Campbell's system of feeding cows and calves, as we are impressed that it is a valuable one. Before calving the breeding cows get good straw (wheat, oat or barley), chaff, roots and a little meal. In the morning they get 20 lbs. of roots each, followed by straw. At noon they are turned out to water, when a feed of chaff is put into the mangers with a little meal and bran intermixed. If the weather is fine they remain out an hour or more, but if cold or stormy are turned in at once after drinking. At night they get 20 lbs. roots, and then enough straw

so that what is left in the mangers by morning affords plenty of bedding. During the latter part of winter and after calving the treatment is much the same, with the addition that clover hay is fed instead of the straw, and more meal and bran are fed, first being made into a slop and fed twice a day. The calves that are suckled are fed a small quantity of oats and bran as soon as they will take it, a little good hay and pulped mangolds with meal, consisting of half oats; one quarter peas, one-quarter bran, one-tenth flax-seed meal added. The flax-seed meal is fed at first sparingly, lest it should scour. When green corn is ready it takes the place of mangolds. Grade calves raised by hand are given new milk for two or three weeks, then skimmed sweet milk, warmed, and some boiled flax-seed is substituted for part of the new milk and gradually increased. Oatmeal is then added to the boiled flax seed and thoroughly cooked. Later on peas and oats ground finely are used instead of oatmeal. The other treatment is the same as with those that are suckled. In late summer or early fall they are turned to grass at night. The first winter they are treated pretty much the same as the cows, only that they get less roots, and hay instead of straw, with bran and chaff on the shorts. The second winter the steers are fattened and the heifers fed as the cows.

During the twelve years that Mr. Campbell has been managing this farm alone his stock has increased in value 426 per cent., although there is not much difference in the numbers at the above dates. The difference is one of quality, and yet thousands of farmers believe that keeping pure bred stock does not pay.

The yard for manure, which is also the centre of the barnyard, is depressed and resting on a stiff subsoil of clay, hence but little of the liquid escapes. The liquid in the stables is absorbed by bedding, and the manure from horse and cattle stables is dumped in the same yard, the mixing of which aids fermentation. No rain from the buildings can reach the manure heap, nor water from the surrounding land. An ample experience of yarding the manure thus confirms Mr. Campbell in the opinion that all the snow and rain that fall are necessary to prevent fire-fang and to cause proper fermentation. Some of the manure is used in top dressing pasture land when the snow is light, and is spread from the sleigh. Some is put in heaps in winter, 30 to 40 loads in a place, on second-year grass, and applied as top dressing to the land after the hay is cut, which is deeply ploughed and other manure better rotted applied as top-dressing and harrowed into the soil where fall wheat is to be sown. Part is drawn from the yard and spread directly from wagons on land for turnips early in spring, and the balance is kept in yard in compact heap until fall, when it is drawn out on land for mangolds.

Mr. Campbell competed somewhat at a disadvantage. Although the Gold Medal winner in 1884 in his group, this year he had some competitors a little more highly favored by nature. His soil is somewhat stiffer and less uniform in quality, and on the whole less productive naturally, and yet he is a stiff competitor to show against in farm competition, every department is managed so well. Yet in a contest where there is a difference of only seven marks in the five leading in the race, one of these must be assigned a fifth place. This position was given Mr. Campbell, for reasons that may be easily gleaned from a careful perusal of the report. Let Mr. Campbell make equal progress in future, and give him a little more time, and woe unto the man who competes against him in coming years.

## Wood Ashes.

BY C. C. JAMES, M. A., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

"The use of Canada ashes has of late steadily increased, and the cost gradually declined to 24 to 25 cents per bushel of forty-five to fifty lbs. These are prices by the carload at Amherst and its vicinity." This is from the Massachusetts Experimental Station bulletin issued January, 1887. The prices in the Eastern States are based upon chemical analysis, 6 per cent. of potash, and 1½ to 2 per cent. phosphoric acid being the standard. Upon that standard fresh ashes will often exceed the above value.

Government returns state in 1885 ashes were exported from Canada to the value of \$18,289, in 1886 to the value of \$27,506. From Quebec, however, in 1885, ashes (pot, pearl and leached) were exported in value \$161,444; in 1886 in value \$133,784. Since

shipments are made almost entirely to Great Britain and the New England States, most of the Ontario ashes will be handled through Montreal.

In view of the above exportation, and of the great waste of ashes in Ontario, it is worth while for the farmer to consider whether it pays to waste, or to sell for five or ten cents in cash or barter, a bushel of ashes for which the enterprising New England farmer offers 25 cents by the carload.

Plants draw upon the air and soil for their nourishment. From the former they can obtain water, carbon, oxygen and nitrogen, either directly through their leaves, or indirectly through their roots from the washing of the rains. These build up starch, sugar, cellulose, woody fibre, fat and much of the nitrogen compounds (*albuminoids, etc.*) The ash, or mineral matter, however, which is just as necessary for vegetable and animal life, is derived from the mineral salts of the soil. Hence it is of importance that the quantity of mineral matter in the soil be not decreased or exhausted. Products in the form of starch, sugar, fat and albuminoids can be sold without exhausting a soil, but the removal of ash or mineral matter without compensation is a sure and certain method of deterioration. A farm will be less exhausted by the sale of its produce in the form of beef than in the form of grain, less exhausted in the sale of cream or butter than of milk, etc. The return of the ashes to the soil, when they have come, is economical, just, necessary.

Unbleached ashes are valued for the potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), and lime (CaO) which they contain. In addition, magnesia (3 per cent), iron (1.5 per cent), soda (0.5 per cent) and sulphuric acid (0.15 per cent.) are found.

Leaching removes the salts which are soluble in water; these are the potash salts. The leached ashes contain from one to two per cent. of potash—all the other ingredients of the fresh ashes remain in about the same proportions. A bushel of fresh ashes averages 48 lbs., of leached ashes 55 lbs. The latter contain more moisture. Two samples of ashes have lately been submitted to me for analysis. The first was a little impure, evidently mixed with sifted coal ashes, and perhaps slightly leached. I give the analyses so far as they are of value.

	Potash	Phosphoric acid	Lime	Value per bushel	Value per ton
1. Guelph ashes	4.42	1.20	16.81	20	80.33
2. London ashes, fresh	7.15	1.89	37.33	26	10.83

The above values are from reckoning potash at 5 cents per lb., phosphoric acid at 5 cents per lb., and lime at one fourth of a cent per lb., the same values that are used in all commercial fertilizers.

For further reference I shall give a few late analyses from other sources.

	Potash	Phosphoric acid	Lime	Value per bushel	Value per ton
3. Canada ashes—New Jersey report	5.02	1.26	36.10	21	8.50
4. Canada ashes—Mass. report (average)	3.76	1.51	35.77	19	8.11
5. Dried hardwood, fresh Michigan report	12.22	6.00	40.00	48	120.00
6. Dried hardwood, leached—Michigan report	1.00	0.50	4.00	25	10.41
7. Canada unbleached ashes—New Jersey report	6.25	1.80	37.24	24	9.98
8. Hard coal ashes—Michigan report	0.10	0.05	1.50	00	0.16

The more complete analysis of ashes No. 2 I found to be as follows. It may be taken as a fair average of fresh ashes.

	7 per cent
Water	7.68
Insoluble matters	7.15
Potash	1.89
Phosphoric acid	37.33
Lime	1.92
Magnesia	1.52
Iron and alumina	

PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS

1. Ashes are very beneficial to all soils more or less impoverished, especially to sandy soils.
2. Ashes are adapted to every crop of a woody nature, especially fruit trees and vines.
3. Hardwood ashes are worth to the farmer unleached

about 20 cents per bushel, leached about 10 cents per bushel. Softwood ashes are a little less valuable.

4. Coal ashes contain little or no plant food. They are a good absorbent, make first-class road beds, and are well adapted for filling in hollow walls.

5. Apply from one-half to one ton of fresh ashes per acre, three to four tons of leached ashes.

6. All wood ashes should be kept under cover, in a dry place.—*Bulletin XVI; Ont. Ag'l. College, Guelph.*

First Prize Essay

ON "THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED IN CANADA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FARM, WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THESE RELATIONS."

(By the Editor)

(Continued from September)

The most sacred spot on earth to the farmer or his workman is his own hearth-stone, and the most enjoyable hour of the day is that spent in partaking of the refreshing meal, surrounded by the olive plants that are growing up in beauty around his table, till they be transplanted into homes of their own, the queen of his home seated by his side. And why the hearth-stone so sacred? Because it is his own, and there he has reared the pillar of his chief social enjoyments, the privacy of which no man has a right to invade unasked. At the social board he can talk with his family the secrets of the home, which other ears have no right to hear. Queen Victoria, herself, has no right to cross the threshold of his door uninvited, but Her Gracious Majesty, as queenly in her manners as in her government of Britain, would be the last person to make any such invasion without an invitation. Shall the scarcity of laborers give the employed the privilege of access to this privacy unsought? Never! Shall the sanctions of neighborhood custom? Never! These only bind us when they conflict with no expressed law of Providence. Does Holy Writ ask it? nay, but the opposite, as the central pillar upon which the whole social fabric rests is the division of men into families, and the preserving inviolate the sacredness of these home rights from invasion of outsiders. Man ceases to possess a home when he can get no moment with his household to talk of things of common and vital interest to them, but which in no way concern the outsider. Circumstances may compel the farmer to admit to the presence of his household those whose associations may not be for its good. The only alternative may be to do so or allow his crops to go back to earth again ungathered; but this in no way affects the equity of the thing. The employed of the queen has the same right to demand that he be admitted to dine with Her Majesty as the farm laborer to be admitted to the table of the farmer. It is evident there is a line between the employer's rights to privacy and that of the employed to the privileges of his household, but where shall the line be drawn? We see no reason why, if the principle of equity admit the employed to the farmer's table, that it should not admit him to the drawing room, which grates harshly on the good sense of a properly constituted mind.

There is something sadly out of joint in that sanction of custom which requires the farmer's wife to wash and mend as well as cook for her husband's employed. If she choose to do so, that is her own affair, but it is an outrage on our sense of propriety to compel her to do so, and this is just the attitude assumed by, we think, a large number of the employed. That attitude expressed in words is something like this:—If you give me so much wage and do my mending and washing, I will work for you, which is about equivalent to saying, if your wife become my servant I will become yours. It is perfectly equitable to make it an article of agreement that so much shall be allowed for washing and mending, but no farmer has a right even to bind his wife to do a menial class of work that is derogatory to her dignity, and that at once shocks our sense of the fitness of things. If, however, she choose to do it as a matter of saving, which is not infrequent, it is her own affair, with which no one has a right to interfere.

In treating of the social relations between employers and employed on the farm, it is impossible to lay down cast-iron rules, owing to the extreme differences both in manner and disposition, on the part of the individuals of both classes. Those relations should be frank and pleasant, and where they cease to be of this character, the sooner they are severed the better for all concerned. This feature of our subject finds fitting illustration in the book of Ruth, that charming episode

of rustic Jewish life. When the Bethlehem farmer reached the fields where his husbandmen labored with uplifted sickle, his salam to the reapers was "The Lord be with thee"—sweeter music than the song of birds that sang the songs of harvest, and more refreshing to the weary men than the sound of running waters. Their reply could scarce be other than "The Lord bless thee." Happy reapers in the employ of such a man, and happy farmer to possess such reapers! Those employed in the Bethlehem harvest would not require to call a caucus in the evening as to how they should manage to prolong the harvest, nor would the farmer require a spy-glass to sit and watch them from an upper chamber window. Alas! how many centuries it has taken employers and employed to learn that their interests are mutual, and that they cannot in a sense better further their own interests than when they are seeking to advance the true interests each of the other.

Some servants, tried and faithful, may, with much advantage, be taken into the bosom of the family, incorporated, as it were, a part of the household. In other instances this would be like taking coals into the bosom, and would certainly sap the very foundation of its peace.

The degree of freedom or reserve that should obtain between the employer and his employed cannot be regulated by any written code, for what would be proper and fitting in one case might be far from this in another. In Britain there is perhaps too much of austerity, and in America too much of familiarity, which, if it does not produce contempt, detracts from the respect which should be the due of the employers. It is certainly true that no country in the world has produced soldiers so obedient as those of Britain, where the officers adhere rigidly to the proprieties of their position. There are occasions, however, when the employed may, with great advantage, be taken into the confidence of the employer, as in the case of old, tried servants, and it may be new ones, whose fidelity and promise of usefulness are more than usually apparent.

While we admit that even socially the employed may sometimes be more deserving of the position than the employer, and adjustments would be more seemly if they were to exchange places, there are duties, nevertheless, which they owe to each other regardless of inherent desert, incumbent on them in virtue of the positions which they hold respectively, and it should be the constant aim of each to render these in full tale.

MATERIAL RELATIONS.

The material relations between employers and employed on the farm do not work smoothly. With the former the primary object is too often to grind out all the labor that he possibly can from the workman, at the lowest possible wage, and with the latter to give the least possible return for the largest wage attainable. In this game of fence we can see that he with whom the advantage will lie depends upon the fact of labor being in excess of or not equal to the demand. The farmer too often, in order to get a fair day's work done, must put himself at the head of his work and grapple with what is most difficult and irksome with his own hands. This state of affairs is certainly humiliating, but, nevertheless, true, and so long as the present migratory system amongst laborers obtains we see no sure remedy. While we believe that the employer pays all he can afford now by way of cash outlay, a better plan of doing this might be devised. He too often satisfies his conscience by paying the amount of wage in full, without troubling himself as to the incidental material comforts of the employed, as to the nature of his dwelling and surroundings, when a man with a family, and to his mental entertainment, if single. To put these relations upon a proper basis the employer must put up cottages for his workmen, neat, comfortable, tasteful—not necessarily expensive—each having a piece of land attached and a stable large enough to shelter a cow and her keep for the winter. It is better usually to allow the cottager to furnish his own cow rather than purchase from his employer, that no feeling may arise regarding the price, and he should be allowed sufficient hay to cut in corners or elsewhere to keep his cow, cutting it on his own time. He should manure his garden from the products of his stable and work the same on his own time. A cow is one of the greatest blessings Heaven ever gave to the laborer's family, and it would be cruelty to deny it or its equivalent, but it should be fed in the way indicated lest bickerings arise. He should then receive a wage with these perquisites in

addition, what he may be able to show himself worth by certificate from past employers, or better still, from actual demonstration on trial. He should, in addition, get an allowance of firewood to be prepared during his off hours. The employer who gives his employed the free use of a horse or even the frequent use of the same other than for regular, not spasmodic, church-going purposes, is, as we see it, acting very injudiciously, as he is but encouraging his employed in Sabbath breaking and in various other forms of dissipation which are certain to react adversely on his own interests, else experience in the past has not told the truth.

Showing an interest in the direction of the material comforts of the employed would encourage them to locate permanently, especially where there is a family, and the desire of having it so would render the latter more attentive to the interests of his employer. The children too would grow up into the employment of the farm, where this was mutually desired, and the cosy little cottage would not only prove an anchor to the married nomad, saving them all the expense and annoyance of frequent removals, but also sparing the employer the risk of engaging untried workmen.

It is not creditable to the employers of the farm, the material provision that has been made, or we might better say that has not been made for the employed of the farm in the past. Men who labor in the capacity of the employed are none the less men for that, but rather the more. The toil that turns their hands into horn and their muscles into leather has been forever dignified by the labors of the Man of Nazareth, and where faithful to their trust they are worthy of double honor from the very lowliness of their position. Standing fully erect, with all the attributes of a full-grown manhood, they can demand of the farmers a shelter for her who left the world for them, and those whom God has given them, and they can demand it as a matter of right rather than as one of favor.

The number of holidays should be fixed less by previous arrangement than by the nature of the service rendered. The faithful workmen should have more than the few holidays given by law, and the man who tries to shirk his work should get none but such as the law gives him, in virtue of the universal law of retributive justice that pervades the universe.

In sickness the same rule should obtain. Custom here, so far as we can glean, allows the employed to lose his time for a longer or shorter period of duration. Where the service rendered has been faithful, the farmer should not be narrow in this matter, but if of an opposite character, the unworthy man should drink of the cup of his own mixing.

A sore evil prevails in reference to bargain-making, the remedy for which is entirely in the hands of the farmers themselves, and the application of which would prove very materially to the advantage of the faithful class of working men. As a rule, every man in hiring seems to think himself worth as much as every other man; it seems men cannot or will not see themselves as others see them. There is, therefore, usually but little difference made in the amount of wages paid, although there is a wide gap in the nature and amount of the service rendered. This course is wrong; it is unjust to the deserving laborer and unfair in the end to the farmer, as it puts a false premium on defective labor. Untried men should be engaged only on trial, and that trial should not be too short, as most men can be very useful during a short trial term; when found wanting they should be put upon a proper wage, not accepting which they should be allowed to go. The universal adoption of this plan would soon turn all those followers of the labor camp out of the ranks, or lead them to mend their ways, or else to recognize the justice of the principle which they now ignore, viz., that there is a difference in the value of the services of working men. These should be graded according to the nature of services rendered, but unless this is done by the farmer it will never be done, nor should the latter be slow to recognize merit and reward it; a faithful day's work in his absence should never fail to draw forth his commendation on his return; it does so much lessen the toilsomeness of life to know that we are appreciated, without the expression of this sometimes, from somebody, life becomes one long day of ever deepening shadow.

We doubt the wisdom of allowing the faithful servant to state the amount of increase that he expects at the period of re-engaging. It may be better for the employer to anticipate this by offering an advance where he feels that circumstances in justice warrant

the same. The impression that such action would convey to the employed would be, that the employer wishes to do the right thing, and when the day might come that he would refuse further advance, that he was certainly sonscientious in such refusal. At all events, pay the worthy farm laborer an equitable sum, reward him suitably for his fidelity.

(To be continued.)

### Robbing the Land.

(This paper was read by the Editor before the Ontario Creamery Association, held in Toronto, 24th February of last winter.)

(Continued from September.)

But who has robbed our country of the elements of its fertility? Every one, we answer, engaged in the tilling of the soil. If an edict of banishment were pronounced on all who are guilty here, the land would return to its primeval wildness. The beaver might again build his dam on the silent stream in the meadow, and the wild fox dig his hole unscared. This may seem too sweeping a charge, but "things are not always what they seem." Who, we ask, has not allowed some of his manual resources to go to waste? Who does not allow some of the fatness of his soil to flow down the streams in autumn and in springtime, from lack of underdraining? and who has made the most of the bones that pave the pathway to his kennel, or of the contents of the cesspool with its concentration of the elements of growth?

But the offence here is one of degree; while some have sinned gently, scarcely chargeable with guilt, others have sinned greatly. They have fleeced, and robbed and starved the soil that fed them, till, in its enfeebled condition, it cannot produce even half a crop, and yet uncomplaining nature, with a generosity that never fails, does what it can still to reward the efforts of its short-sighted oppressors. A motley crowd of offenders we have arraigned at this bar. The rank and file are sturdy yeoman, but amongst them are professional men and even legislators. Read to them the strong indictment charged with robbing the country of the elements of fertility, and of thus crippling its resources. Pronounce the stern sentence, every word of which is just—because ye have done this the land is cursed and will henceforth respond but feebly to your labours, therefore ye "shall spend your strength for naught, and your labour for that which is not bread."

In what way has the land been robbed? In many ways. The sins here have been those of omission as much as those of commission; of the former class is that indifference which allows the muck, where now the cattle is prone to mire, to lie amid its watery saturation instead of draining it and putting a share of it on upland soils. Of the same class is all waste in the handling of manures, whether in the solid or the liquid state, and indeed, the allowing of any material on the place in the shape of plant food to go to waste that will more than repay the handling of the latter class; in the growing of coarse grains, and selling them off the farms, or even of wheat in undue degree. A woeful mistake it is which cannot be practiced long in any country with out a retributive punishment being meted out. The return in such a case will be on the descending scale, until the farmer who follows it must abandon the lands which have helped to make him rich—a legacy to some successor whose life will be one long struggle with the unproductiveness of a plundered soil. A very important feature connected with this spoliation system in the past is this: that it has clothed itself in a magnificent garb, which, more than the deceitful mirage of the desert, deceives the would-be yeoman travellers by its false glitter. Men have grown rich by the process, and they have been set down in the estimate of onlookers as successful farmers, while the truth is those men grew rich by the energy with which they reaped and sold the crops of other years, produced for them by deposits that were being made in the soil when Columbus was searching for another world. The sons of many of those men are now to be found in the valley of the Saskatchewan, or what is more to be regretted, behind the counters of the dry goods man and the grocer. They say "the old homestead has lost its charms, the seasons have become so unfavorable of late that they cannot do more than make a living," hence the desertion of that old homestead, and the snapping of the cord that moored them to the dearest spot on earth. What is successful farming? Ordinarily it is considered to be making money on the farm, without any regard to the nature

of the process or methods. This definition, so universally accepted, is most illusive. A money-making farmer may be at the same time a land robber. Some of these experts have done their work of ruin in one place, and then moved away to do it again in another. These men are systematic robbers of the soil. We freely admit that they have been good neighbors, with many estimable qualities, but we deny that they have been good citizens in every sense of the term, and this paper will have done good work, if it only expose this delusion as to what constitutes a successful farmer. The fleecer of the soil has been assisted in his success as stated in another form, by the catering of the elements of forgotten ages, and he hands down a legacy—a robbed farm—to a successor, whose efforts during the whole of life will not undo the work of spoliation that he has accomplished. The idler who allows his lands to lie a common is in a sense a better citizen than the landspoiler, for he is at least allowing its producing capacity to remain unimpaired. If the grain grown on such farms were not exported, the loss to the country might not be so great, but we know that a great part of it is.

We must therefore fling down this common acceptance of the definition of a successful farmer from the pedestal on which it has long stood, and replace it by a true one. A successful farmer is one who has made money at his business, leaving his lands at the same time, at least as fertile as he found them.

Tried by this measure, how many successful farmers have we? They would form a less numerous regiment than that of the giants of the Prussian king, and yet we have some of this class, and what is most encouraging, the number is rapidly increasing. Yet, be it remembered, no one growing grain exclusively, remote from town or city, can enrol his name here. This corps is recruited from the ranks of stockmen, and although the standard of requirement is not severe, the grain-grower cannot come up to it.

Exporting grain may be a source of gain in the meantime, but what of the results? In the many millions of bushels of coarse grains exported last year, how much of the elements of plant food are sent across the sea never to come again? One could almost wish that the wheels of the exporting ships would crush one after another, if there were no other way of mending this practice, which reacts so ruinously on the productiveness of our country. And what mean those men who are selling store cattle, to be finished in other lands, and who send after them the grain to fatten them there? Let Mr. Moreton Frewing send over his Wyoming stores if he can get an outlet for them, but ours we want at home. Though he is anxious to send Wyoming plant food to Britain, there is no reason why we should desire to send Canadian. We have read somewhere, that once upon a time, the goose that laid the golden egg was slain by her avaricious owner, but, comparing this act with that of the sellers of store cattle, we fear he has an abundant following in Ontario. Cattlemen of Canada, keep those stores at home. Canadian phosphates and Canadian potash are required quite as much in Canada as in Britain.

We shall now say a word as to the method of sustaining fertility in our soils. We have already said that we think the fertility of a country may be sustained, and we add here, without the importation of manures. Nature in unoccupied countries has taught us this lesson. There is in these an accumulation of fertility, where the increase in quantity comes from, we do not now stay to enquire, but the fact just referred to makes it plain to us, that the store of plant-food may be increased, rather than lessened. If nature can, unaided, recruit her productive resources, and also increase them, without the aid of hidden stores locked up in the bosom of the earth, why may not nature, aided by the hand of man, who, in addition to the husbanding a right of the products of nature, can add to her resources by unlocking those buried stores, and utilizing them as plant-food, and all the more so where a filter is made in the form of under-drains, to retain the fertilizing elements in rain-water, and in the air which it contains; were it otherwise, the outlook for the future of the world would be grave indeed. Its growing population would some day have to face short supplies, and be put on an insufficient ration, the product of lands less and less productive. But, with the inherent power in nature to increase her stores, if man is only true to himself, this realization would not be feared. Various methods may be adopted, either singly or in conjunction; usually the latter course will prove the most efficacious. By it we mean having recourse to the growing of green crops to be

ploughed under, drawing muck where open ditches are required to the highlands, locating a compost heap where the odds and ends of manurial resources usually are wasted, and keeping constant vigil over barn-yard manures, lest these leech away, or waste their richness in the expansive air.

(To be Continued.)

**Inquiries and Answers.**

**ALFALFA.**

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—I will feel thankful for some information from you regarding Alfalfa, or, as it is more commonly called, Lucerne? Is it sowed in the fall or spring? Will it do to sow on fall wheat in the spring, and if so, will it require to be harrowed? How much seed is sown to the acre? Is it for sale in Hamilton, and how does the price usually range? I wish to sow five or six acres. The land is mostly heavy clay, with very hard bottom. I would like to get a catch on a field which is near the barns.

Lucerne is sowed in the spring. It will answer to sow it on fall wheat the same as other grasses, and under favorable conditions will not require harrowing. Grasses sown on fall wheat are usually benefitted by harrowing after being sown, whatever the variety, but our harrows are usually ill adapted to the work, being too heavy. Those made on the principle of the smoothing harrow answer best. Usually about 12 lbs. of seed are sown to the acre. It is for sale by John A. Bruce & Co. in Hamilton, and by seedsmen in all the principal towns. The price is about 15 cents per pound.

The greatest difficulty usually met with in growing alfalfa in this country is to get it right over the first winter, as if it is an open winter it will heave like clover, the roots not having got a sufficient hold to withstand the action of the frost. Although it will do to sow on fall wheat, a stronger stand will be got by sowing it early in the spring alone, as is the case with other grasses.—ED.

*The Dairy.*

**The Oaklands Jersey Sale,**

The sale of the Jersey beauties of Mr. V. E. Fuller, of this city, was held on 1st September, at Oaklands Farm, about five miles from Hamilton. There was a large attendance of representative men and others from all parts of Ontario and a number from the United States, and a goodly representation of ladies as well.

The sale took place in a large covered tent, capable of seating 200 persons, and a most suitable luncheon was served in another tent at 1 p. m., where Jersey milk was evidently in great demand. 35 head of Jerseys were sold and brought an average of \$255. The seven animals sold bred at Oaklands, although one was an aged cow and some were quite young, made an average of \$427 each. The highest price paid was for Columbus of St. Lambert, an elder sister of that queen of living cows, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, which was bought by W. Cochrane, Washington, U. S. A., for \$1,710. Next in order was Nancy's John Bull, a pure St. Lambert calf, only six months old, which went to G. H. Hutchison; New York, for \$1,060; Columbine's John Bull went to Wm. Cochrane, Washington, for \$725; J. Carpenter, Grimsby, bought Lucy's John Bull, for \$305. Nearly all the animals sold were bought to remain in Canada, by individuals well scattered throughout the Province, which makes it very apparent that the Jersey is fast becoming popular as a family cow. Some of the bulls were bought for grading purposes, in neighborhoods where creameries are established, and several head of the females were purchased by

E. B. Hinman, of Grafton, a prominent dairyman. We think we are safe in saying that the highest average made in recent years by the pure-breds of any breed were made at this sale.

Notwithstanding the large lot of animals sold, the Oaklands heard still numbers nearly 250 head, many of them the most valuable animals of any herd of any breed in the world.

This sale is the first of a series of annual sales which Mr. Fuller contemplates holding at the Oaklands Farm, and we feel quite sure that the people of this country will not be slow to avail themselves of the advantages of the opportunity thus afforded to secure good cows of the famous breed, and particularly of the St. Lambert strain. The total proceeds of the sale were \$12,500.

**Milk Cow Competition at Quebec Provincial, Toronto Industrial, and Ontario Provincial Exhibitions.**

Mr. James Cheeseman, Toronto, was the judge at all these exhibitions, and the mode of judging the exhibits entered in this competition was as follows in every instance:—For every pound of dry milk solids, eight points; thirty points for each pound of butter; one point for each twenty days from calving, and one point for every twenty days from gestation dating from last service:—

**QUEBEC PROVINCIAL.**

**FIRST PRIZE.**

W. A. Reburn's Jersey Cow, Jolie of St. Lambert

Milk per day, 22.75 lbs.	
Solids per cent., 16.91, equal to 3.848 lbs x 3.....	30.734
Fat per cent., 8.91, equal to 1.900 x 30.....	57.00
Days since calving, 164+20.....	8.00
Days of Gestation, 70+20.....	3.50
	99.234

**SECOND PRIZE.**

Thomas Brown's Ayrshire cow Dossy—

Milk per day, 33.5 lbs.	
Milk solids per cent., 13.6, weight 4.556 lbs x 8.....	36.448
Fat per cent., 5.1, weight, 1.7035 x 30.....	51.255
Days since calving, 164+20.....	8.20
Days since gestation, 61+20.....	3.05
	98.95

**THIRD PRIZE.**

James Drummond's Ayrshire cow May—

Milk per day, 44.75 lbs.	
Solids per cent., 12.6, weight 5.6635 x 8.....	45.108
Fat per cent., 3.57, weight 1.297575 x 30.....	47.927
Days since calving, 234+20.....	1.1
Days of gestation, 6+20.....	.3
	94.435

**ORDER OF MERIT.**

The following table will indicate the order of merit of the ten cows which remained in competition to the close:—

	Breed	Milk per day.	Days calved.	Days gestation.	Per cent. solids.	Weight solids.	Per cent. fat.	Weight of fat.	Score.
Jersey	Jersey	23.75	160	70	16.91	3.848	8.91	1.901	99.23
Ayrshire	Ayrshire	33.50	164	70	13.60	4.556	5.10	1.208	98.95
Ayrshire	Ayrshire	44.75	23	16	12.60	5.6635	3.57	1.596	94.43
Jersey	Jersey	20.00	173	87	16.72	3.314	8.50	1.73	91.353
Ayrshire	Ayrshire	43.00	11	11	12.30	4.72	3.50	1.95	89.012
Ayrshire	Ayrshire	35.00	31	5	12.49	4.37	3.32	1.62	86.632
Jersey	Jersey	20.75	245	97	15.10	5.143	6.12	1.069	75.34
Jersey Holstein	Jersey Holstein	24.00	129	30	12.40	3.0728	4.4	1.026	58.756
Shorthorn	Shorthorn	24.75	129	30	12.40	3.163	3.4	0.915	57.64
Shorthorn	Shorthorn	23.75	62	17	12.70	3.013	3.56	0.825	53.75

**TORONTO INDUSTRIAL.**

First prize Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., Devon cow, Rose of Cobourg.

Milk per day, 37 lbs.	
Solids per cent., 13.95.....	
Weight of solids, 5.154 lbs. x 8.....	41.232
Fat per cent., 4.352.....	
Weight of butter fat, 1.611 lbs. x 30.....	48.33
Days calved, 352 divided by 20.....	17.60
Days of gestation, 98 divided by 20.....	4.90
	112.062

Second prize, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton. Jersey

Cow, Catharine.	
Milk per day, 22.50 lbs.	
Solids per cent., 16.15.....	
Weight of solids, 3.64 lbs. x 8.....	29.12
Fat per cent., 6.46.....	
Weight of butter fat, 1.454 lbs. x 30.....	43.62
Days calved, 268 divided by 20.....	13.40
Days of gestation, 235 divided by 20.....	11.75
	97.89

Third prize, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton. Jersey

Cow, Lisgar's Rose.	
Milk per day, 23.13 lbs.	
Solids per cent., 15.96.....	
Weight of solids, 3.504 lbs. x 8.....	28.032
Fat per cent., 5.828.....	
Weight of butter fat, 1.353 lbs. x 30.....	40.59
Days calved, 256 divided by 20.....	12.80
Days of gestation, 197 divided by 20.....	9.85
	90.272

The following table will indicate the order of merit of the six cows remaining in the competition till the close;

No.	Breed.	Exhibition Co.	Milk per day.	Solids per cent.	Weights of solids.	Fat per cent.	Weight of fat.	Days Calved.	Days of Gestation.	Score.
1	Devon	S. Harper, Rose of Cobourg.....	37.00	13.93	5.154	4.352	1.611	352	98	112.06
2	Jersey	V. E. Fuller, Catharine.....	22.50	16.15	3.64	6.46	1.454	268	13.40	97.89
3	Jersey	V. E. Fuller, Lisgar's Rose.....	23.13	15.96	3.504	5.828	1.353	256	12.80	90.27
4	"	Geo. Smith, Hugo's Victoria.....	26.62	15.3	4.074	5.338	1.422	100	197	84.81
5	"	V. E. Fuller, Meines 3d.....	28.87	14.81	4.277	4.93	1.424	89	75	84.23
6	"	V. E. Fuller, Julia of Wawa.....	19.38	15.95	3.10	6.494	1.239	109	108	76.47

**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL.**

The cow test, which opened on Thursday, morning, 22d Sept., was based on the two milkings of that day: In accordance with the usual practice at these contests, the cows were stripped at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and were milked at 7 a. m., and 5 p. m. on the following day. Most of the cows exhibited had appeared at previous exhibitions, either at Que-

bec or Toronto, were much fatigued, and unable to feed with their accustomed vigour. As was expected, there was a decided falling off in the milk yields, and in the quality of the products. It would be noticed that the winner of the sweepstakes silver medal has not appeared at any of the large shows, while the Jerseys and Mr. Drummond's Ayrshires have travelled two long and tedious railway journeys in attending recent exhibitions.

Only ten animals competed for the prizes offered.

In section 1, Shorthorns, there was no competition; the award will therefore fall to Mr. Sangster. In section 2 there were six Ayrshires. The silver medal was won by Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, and the bronze medal by Mr. Drummond, Petite Cote, Q. In the 3d section there was no competition, as the two Jersey cows entered by Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, were the total of this section. Belle of Steuben is winner of the silver medal, and Girl of St. Lambert of the bronze. In section 4—the Holsteins—there was no competition. In the last section, grades, there were two competitors. Mr. Albert Hagar, M.P.P., Plantagenet, is winner of the silver medal, and the bronze falls to Mr. J. G. Clark. The board, having offered sweepstake prizes to the two best milch cows, of any breed, have to report that the silver medal falls to Mr. Jos. Yuill, and the bronze medal to Mrs. E. M. Jones.

The following is the order of merit:—

No.	Exhibitor.	Breed.	Milk per day lbs.	Solids per cent.	Weight of solids lbs.	Fat per cent.	Weight of fat lbs.	Days calved.	Days of lactation.	Score.
1	Jos. Yuill.....	Ayrshire..	37.75	11.99	4.525	3.3	1.235	147	125	86.85
2	Mrs. Jones.....	Jersey....	29.72	11.16	4.213	4.22	1.255	116	86	81.45
3	A. Hagar.....	Grade....	37.50	11.87	4.45	2.80	1.05	104	36	75.10
4	Mr. Drummond..	Ayrshire..	36.50	13.87	4.23	3.82	1.10	87	39	75.09
5	Mrs. Jones.....	Jersey....	22.25	14.83	3.30	4.96	1.103	85	30	64.85
6	W. Rodden.....	Ayrshire..	27.75	13.6	3.774	3.774	.916	102	...	62.77
7	J. G. Clark.....	Grade....	27.75	12.8	3.03	3.07	.799	181	134	62.31
8	R. R. Sangster..	Shorthorn.	26.00	12.08	3.14	3.22	.849	106	43	57.76
9	Mr. Drummond..	Ayrshire..	21.25	12.98	2.75	3.50	.744	147	111	57.28
10	J. Taylor.....	Ayrshire..	24.50	11.97	2.93	2.98	.716	84	54	51.86

"I consider the JOURNAL the best stock paper in Canada, and will do all I can to assist you in this vicinity."—H. S. Green, East Bolton, Que.

"I believe the JOURNAL to be the best of its kind published in Canada, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the public."—Joseph Watson, Greenbank, Ont.

"I will endeavor to get a few more subscribers for the JOURNAL, as I consider a copy of it should be in every farm house in Ontario. The editorials are well written, and for stock-raisers it has no equal."—Jas. Sibbald, Burgoyne, Ont.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

**How to Make October Cheese.**

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

A few years ago "October cheese" became in England the synonyme for all that is objectionable in autumn-made goods. A flavor bitter and tallowy, a body porous and soft, a texture of the consistency of paste and putty without their solidity; an appearance mottled and doughy, and a shape indescribable, are all qualities still too often suggested to the importer's mind by the mention of October cheese.

Such impression should no longer be justified by the character of the article produced. Cheese can be made as fine in quality during October as during any part of the season, and with less work to the cheese maker, if performed in the right way. I wish the JOURNAL to carry the following instructions into every cheese factory in Canada for the benefit of the industry:

1. Let the milk be well matured by the retention or application of heat before the rennet is added.

2. If the milk is delivered to the factory in too sweet a condition, it should at once be heated to 94° and frequently stirred.

3. According to the degree of its sweetness it may be left to gradually cool down to 88° during 2 to 4 hours.

4. The addition of some whey to hasten the maturing is most objectionable and should never be resorted to.

5. Old milk, which has become well ripened, and nearly sour to the taste, may be added, but loppered or thick milk should never be used.

6. Rennet should be added in sufficient quantity to coagulate the curd fit for cutting in from 45 to 50 minutes at 88°.

7. Rennet should be diluted to the volume of at least one gallon of liquid for every vat before being added to the milk.

8. After coagulation is perfect, the curd should be cut finer than during the summer.

9. The application of heat should be delayed for fifteen minutes after the stirring is commenced.

10. The heat should be applied through the medium of water under the pans, to avoid scorching of the curd.

11. The temperature should be raised to 98° and maintained at 98° until the whey is drawn off.

12. Pains should be taken to cook the curd particles so dry, before the development of acid is perceptible, that after being pressed in the hand and released they fall apart when slightly disturbed.

13. The presence of too much moisture in the curd, while the acid is developing, is the cause of tenderness of body and pastiness in cheese.

14. When the curd, while still sweet, has been cooked, as defined in No. 12, the acid may be allowed to develop so as to show ¼ inch hairs on the hot iron before the removal of the whey.

15. When the curd is not properly "cooked" or "dried" before the presence of acid is perceptible, the whey should be drawn at the first indication of acid, after the heating up is finished.

16. After removal of the whey, the curd should be kept at a temperature above 94°.

17. If the temperature be allowed to fall below 94° the development of acid is retarded and excessive moisture is retained in the curd during its development.

18. The presence of such extra moisture in the curd at this stage will leave the cheese with a weak or pasty or tallowy body, according to the degree of acid development permitted.

19. A rack placed in the vat seems the simplest and most effective provision for keeping the curd warm without risk of scorching.

20. Just after the removal of the whey the curd should be hand-stirred till the free moisture has drained off.

21. After the curd is dry or firm enough it may be allowed to mat into one mass, but not before that stage is reached.

22. It should then be frequently turned and packed close, till the layers of curd are four or five deep.

23. Whey should never be allowed to gather in small pools on the curd at this stage.

24. The close packing in layers four or five deep with frequent turning prevents the outside of the matted pieces from becoming chilled or more deeply colored than the rest of the curd.

25. The proper degree of change has taken place when the curd feels mellow, velvety and greasy, and shows a texture passing from the flakey or leafy into the stringy and fibrous.

26. If the curd be too moist or soft, it should be cut or ground at a rather earlier stage, and hand-stirred sometime before the addition of salt.

27. Not less than 2¼ lbs. of salt per 1,000 lbs. of milk should be used; and when the curd is on the soft or moist side, 3 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of milk should be added.

28. Immediately after the application of salt the pieces of curd become harsh and gritty on their surface; then in from 15 to 25 minutes the harshness gives place to mellowness and the salt causes the whey to separate freely.

29. At this second stage—and the temperature should not be under 88° the curd should be hooped and pressure applied.

30. Delay at this stage, or coldness of curd destroys the desirable rosy flavor and imparts to the cheese the bitter taste of the salty white whey.

31. Particular care should be taken to use only pure, warm water when turning the cheese for bandaging, before the rinds are fully formed.

32. In the curing room a temperature of from 65° to 70° should be maintained continuously.

33. Where the room is heated by a stove the following simple device will help to equalize the temperature over the whole, and save fuel:

34. A tin jacket should be so placed as to surround the stove at a distance of eight inches all around.

35. Let the jacket stand 8 inches from the floor and extend 8 or 12 inches above the stove according to its size.

36. A light rope attached to the jacket and then passing around a pulley fixed to the ceiling will provide for its being lifted out of the way when fresh fuel is being added.

37. The air between the stove and the jacket on being heated at once ascends; the colder air from below is drawn up, and a continuous movement of warm air along the upper part of the room is established away from the stove, with the complementary circulation of colder air, near the floor, towards the stove.

The plan is worth at least \$25 a year to every factory adopting it, and it is not patented.

Montreal, 19th September, 1887.

**When to Milk.**

From "Scientific Dairy Practice."

Regularity is of economic importance with all animals, but with none other so much as with the cow. The disposition of the cow to yield her milk, the character of milk itself, subject as it is to changes, all demand that everything be done, as much as possible like clock-work. In a well constituted dairy, each

milker will have a definite number of cows for each milking, and will milk them at nearly the same hour each day, and always in the same order.

**Frequency of milking.** The distention of the udder tends to check milk-secretion, while the removal of the milk tends to promote secretion. This being true, the shorter the intervals between the milkings the better. Again, the less time the milk remains in the milk vessels, the richer it is in fat, and the purer it is. The first drawn milk is the poorest, and the last drawn milk is the richest, because the first has been long secreted. All these facts point to the advantage of frequent milking.

Twice daily is as often as cows can be milked conveniently in most dairies. Here there is especial need for regular hours and even division, for any irregularity decreases one period at the expense of lengthening the other. Twelve hours between milkings is itself almost longer than is consistent with a large yield of good milk. It should never be longer.

There are, indeed, some exceptions to this rule. One is when an interval is specially unfavorable, in which case it may be slightly shortened, even at the expense of lengthening the other interval. For instance, in "dog days," it might do to have eleven hours between milkings during the day period when the cows are grazing under a hot sun, and thirteen hours for the night interval when the cows are most of the time in repose, and cool and comfortable. Too often this is reversed; the cows being milked at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. So, when through the heat of day they are in active search for food, they are required to secrete milk, and to carry an over-distended udder, while at night, in comparative repose, the udder is distended less than its full proportion. Better therefore, to milk at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. Again the interval which gives the largest flow of milk might be shortened.

Thrice daily. Some dairymen object to milking thrice daily, for the reason that the practice is believed to have a tendency to cause the milk not to be retained in the udder. The writer does not give weight to this objection. It is usually only a heavy milker with a distended udder, that loses her milk. She is more likely to lose it when twice milked than when thrice milked. There are, however, some decided advantages in thrice milking. It will secure a larger quantity of milk, the milk will be richer in fat, and it will be purer. This is especially true where noon milking is practiced during "dog days." The trouble is not in the weather and consequent difficulty of churning, but in the condition of the milk as it comes from the cow, sometimes not fit for immediate use, not to speak of use as raw material of manufacture. Milking at noon would do away with much of the trouble experienced in mid-summer, and make it unnecessary to make poor cheese of milk that will not make good butter.

Twelve or fourteen hours, even under favorable conditions, is as long as milk should remain in the milk-vessels. Twenty-four hours is enough to make milk hardly fit for human consumption. Fourteen hours on a hot summer-day is worse, probably, than twenty-four hours in the cool autumn.

Another advantage of milking thrice daily is that it stimulates the milking habit. It will increase not only the immediate yield, but will help to prolong the period of the yield, and will doubtless do something towards perpetuating the milking qualities of off-spring. Advantage may be taken of this stimulating effect, to bring up the milk flow after a temporary falling off.

The practice of thrice milking, therefore, may be employed as an occasional practice, as in the two instances noted—during summer heat, and at times of falling off in yield. In such case it is advisable that one of the three periods between milkings be a full period of nearly twelve hours; this because it is necessary for the udder to be distended every day, so that when twice milking is resorted to, the milk-vessels will be equal to the pressure upon them. With this precaution, there is no difficulty in changing twice to thrice milking, from time to time to suit the convenience and needs of the dairy.

Regularity in the noon milking, with its shortest period between milkings, while desirable, is not nearly so necessary as it is when milking twice daily with its long periods. The writer strongly advises an occasional trial of this practice by those who can conveniently make it. There are many farmers with small herds who would realize a decided profit by practising

milking thrice daily, not occasionally, but through the flush of the season, from spring to fall.

Complete milking is another most important requisite. The first drawn milk is sometimes too poor to be worth saving; the last drawn is extremely rich, with the finest quality of butter fat. The average milk of the first and last pint drawn from eleven cows gave 15 per cent. of cream. The first pint drawn gave only 6 per cent. of cream, or 60 per cent. less than the average; and the last pint drawn gave 32 per cent., or over 100 per cent. more than the average. More than this, the specific gravity of the cream showed that the last drawn milk was proportionately richer in butter fat. It pays, therefore, to take a little time to draw all the milk for the value of the milk obtained.

Again, the stimulation from thorough milking promotes milk-secretion, while leaving milk in the udder actually checks milk-secretion, and is one of the speediest ways of drying the cow. This consideration is of more importance than the one previous. It will not pay to allow any milk to remain in the udder.

Rapid milking. The quicker milk is drawn, the more freely it is secreted by the cow and given down. Any check to the flow becomes to the comfort of the cow a disturbing factor which the cow resents. Much will depend upon the disposition of the cow, but it is more or less true of all cows that the milk will be yielded more freely by being rapidly drawn. Especially should the flow be continuous, and not fitful. See that everything is ready before beginning, and do not allow any interruptions during the period. If one needs to rest, let the rest be taken passing from one cow to another, and not between the beginning and finishing of milking.

## Poultry.

### Poultry at the Industrial.

The display of poultry at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, was the largest ever seen in Ontario, and we question much if ever on the continent of America was seen so large and fine a display of fowls and chicks. Although the fowls did not appear to good advantage, being in the middle of the moulting season, yet there were many excellent specimens. About 150 birds from the Franklin poultry yards, Franklin, Pennsylvania, and 50 from Abbot Bros., Hingham, England, put in an appearance, and added largely to the exhibit. Space forbids us going into detail as to the merits and demerits of the various classes and sections, some being unusually well presented, and some very poorly. Among the novelties were two pairs of English Red Caps, from Abbot Bros. These birds are of medium size, dark brown color, with small black spangles on the end of each feather, with a low rose comb spreading out very wide, so much so as to seriously obstruct the vision. This, we presume, is whence they derive their name, "Red Caps." They are said to be prolific layers and good table birds. Their massive combs are very much against them for our cold climate. However, this might be overcome by judicious breeding, and indeed our climate itself would have a tendency to reduce the comb. We were pleased to see so many birds from across the lines, and the manager of the Franklin yards will be welcomed at any future show with his birds. He, although fairly successful, found some good birds to compete with, and that laurels won in Canada were worthy the wearing. He informs us that the company hatch about 500 stock and exhibition birds every year, and some 2,000 market fowl, principally sold as broilers. He informs us that the stock and exhibition birds are hatched with hens, and the market or slaughter stock with incubators, and all raised with brooders. But although closely questioned, he gave no satisfactory reason why a different method of hatching was employed for the stock and market birds, neither did he explain why it was not better to hatch all pure bred stock and select the best

for stock birds, and slaughter the remainder, as we have frequently advocated in these columns.

Among the Black Minorcas from Abbot Bros. was a very fine hen, said to be the champion of England, and valued at one hundred pounds sterling by her proprietors. We say very fine, and wish to qualify it by saying, according to the proposed standard, as our standard does not recognize the Minorca as a distinct breed, although it doubtless will at the next session, which will take place the coming winter. Two years ago scarcely a Minorca could be found in Ontario, but now they make a large display at the best shows. How long they will last remains to be seen. We can not see that they are a useful bird to the average farmer, although a good bird at present for the fancier.

The thanks of poultry-breeders are due to the Industrial Association for the liberal prizes given, viz., 1st prize, \$2, 2d, \$1 50, on single birds, making in all \$16 on each breed of fowls. But that it is appreciated is evident from the large number of entries made, the round number being 1,300.

One thing more and the poultry department of the Industrial will be complete, viz., a new poultry building with a higher roof, better light, and just a little more room. This, we are informed, has been promised, and doubtless will be given before another year. Messrs Jarvis, Butterford, and McLelland officiated as judges. J.

### Poultry at the Great Central Fair, Hamilton.

As this was the last large show of the season there was a great number of the winners from other shows present, as well as many other birds of great merit. It is said that over fourteen hundred birds were on exhibition. Be this numerically correct or otherwise, one thing is certain, the number was greatly in excess of the accommodation, many valuable birds being consigned to obscure positions, where they appeared at a sad disadvantage, and when all the birds were cooped there were not near enough water dishes to supply each coop with one, and no effort was made to provide them. While Mr. Mitson, the superintendent, was indefatigable in his efforts to give every satisfaction to exhibitors, he was so handicapped by the excess of numbers over accommodation, that considerable inconvenience was experienced. It is a much used phrase that "the exhibit exceeded all previous ones," but in this case it is true, and tends to show that the low prices of other farm produce, and the constant exhortations of poultry-writers, is having some effect at last. Mr. W. H. Doel, of Eglington, officiated as judge; and while he is one of the most straightforward men in Ontario or any other country, and has bred many varieties of fowls himself, yet his decisions were far from satisfactory. A great part of the difficulty, however, arose from the fact that he was to judge at Brampton on Wednesday, and the doors of the poultry building were not closed until after two o'clock on Tuesday, thus giving him only about four hours to do the work that no man could properly accomplish in less than ten, and would require to be an expert at that. That such mistakes should be made is much to be regretted, as many excellent birds were sent from a distance and defeated by inferior ones; and in such cases the exhibitors will not be likely to visit the Great Central again. It is much to be regretted that there are not more thoroughly competent poultry judges, as nothing is more discouraging to a beginner than to have an inferior bird defeat his.

Hamilton may well be proud of the exhibit in this department, and doubtless the association will see their way clear to provide greater accommodation for next year. J.

### At the Western Fair.

As usual, at this fair the poultry show was a success, and while the poultrymen have to thank the Association for perhaps the best poultry building on the continent, they certainly have little to thank them for in prizes. However, the association have had more business on their hands than they could conveniently attend to this season, and we hope to see matters better next year. It does not look well for London to be paying barely nine dollars on each breed, while Toronto pays sixteen and Hamilton twelve. There was about the usual number of entries, probably a thousand, and the stock was certainly fine, although in bad shape, especially the old birds. Messrs. L. G. Jarvis of Port Stanley, and Eli Griffiths, of London, officiated as judges, and gave great satisfaction. J.

### The Apiary.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.  
**Our Exhibition.**

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN, BRANTFORD, ONT.

The fall of the year again brings its list of exhibitions, fairs and shows. Bee-keepers look forward to the time when they shall visit the displays of honey and bee-keepers' supplies, to compare their yield of honey with others at a distance or in the neighborhood, and compare its quality with their own. They also make it a point to inspect anything new and judge of its advantage as far as such can be estimated theoretically. Then, too, bee-keepers are a class who like to talk about their chosen pursuits, and these shows offer much opportunity for social intercourse.

The year generally has been a poor one for bee-keepers. Extracted honey in many localities lacks somewhat in delicacy of flavor and color. Comb honey suffers still more during a poor flow. At Toronto, however, there was exhibited in all about 35,000 lbs. of honey, about one third comb. The comb honey display was very good, although not quite equal to other years.

Mr. Ira Cross, of Whitby, exhibits for the first time about 3,000 lbs. of comb and 5,000 lbs. of extracted, taking 2d on display of comb honey, 3d on display of extracted, and the Dominion silver medal for display of comb and extracted. Mr. A. G. Willows, Carlingford, also exhibits for the first time extracted honey, taking a 2d prize.

The uses for honey are necessary every year, and quite a display of fruits preserved in honey was made, one party (the winter), showing twenty varieties of fruit, and taking first prize. The fruit is first boiled and then the honey added. Cake and pastry is also shown. Honey candies, honey-cured hams and honey soap were shown, and a special money prize awarded by the judges. The honey-cured hams are pronounced by all as delicious. They are treated the same as sugar-cured, only honey substituted in place of sugar.

The display of bee-keepers' supplies is very good, and the competition for prizes more keen than it has been for some years.

An unusual number of bee-keepers attended the Toronto Industrial Exhibition during its holding. Mr. Thos. Wm. Cowan, of London, England, and Mr. Ivar S. Young, of Christiana, Norway, were expected to attend, and a special meeting had been called to welcome them, for 15th September, 7 p. m.

Mr. Cowan is the editor of the *British Bee Journal*, chairman of the British Bee-keepers' Association, Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, author of several works, and has a world-wide reputation as a bee-keeper. Mr. Young has been sent to Canada and the United States by the Norwegian Government to give opportunity to see and learn all that might be of use to Norwegian bee-keepers, they recognizing the important place bee-keeping is taking as a branch of agriculture and a source of revenue to the country.

The Ontario bee-keepers met in large numbers on the evening of the 15th. Mr. Cowan had with him his powerful microscope (which can be made to enlarge 6,000 times), and mountings of the different parts of the bee. A portion of the evening was taken up by examination of these parts, and well repaid every bee-keeper for his visit, giving them more intelligence about the pursuit which they had chosen, and hence greater pleasure in its pursuit.

Mr. Cowan was then presented with an address and a handsome gold-headed cane by the bee-keepers of Ontario, and Mr. Young, who is an inveterate smoker—something upon which bee-keepers pride themselves as being a habit somewhat unusual amongst them—with a handsome meerschaum pipe.

Mr. Cowan, in reply, thanked the bee-keepers for the kind reception given to himself and wife. He also kindly gave those present some idea of how their bee-keepers' association is conducted. He stated that the British Bee-keepers' Association numbered some ten thousand members. Every member receives a copy of the *British Bee Journal*. The various centres are affiliated with the British, and pay part of their funds into the latter's association. The object of the B. B. K. A. is philanthropic. It was organized to endeavor to benefit the working classes by inducing them to keep a few colonies, and they only desired to get everyone to keep a few, not more than seven or eight colonies. They had experts which held first, second and third-class certificates. These experts were hired by the association, and had to visit every member free of charge at stated intervals, and give him instruction and information. A visit of three-quarters of an hour was given free, anything after that a small fee was charged. As to the honey exhibit here, too, as in bee-keeping, a few showed, and it was done on a much larger scale in Canada. In Europe each county showed if they desired, and the product of the bee-keepers of that county blended in one, and thus a pretty display was made, and much variety in design of exhibits.

Mr. Cowan stated that England consumed far more honey than she produced, and as long as Canada sent a first-class pure article she might depend upon a ready sale for much of her honey. The exhibitions of 1872 and later had opened the eyes of England as to the rare resources of Canada.

Mr. Young, who cannot speak English fluently, briefly but warmly thanked Ontario bee-keepers for the very kind welcome given to him.

Toward the close of the meeting a motion from Mr. Allen Pringle, to the effect that Ontario Bee-keepers thought commercial union would be advisable, and in the interests of all, was put upon the table to be brought up at the next annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, which is to be held at Woodstock, Ont.

At London the show of comb and extracted honey was inferior. Mr. Wm. Coleman, Devizes, showed one lot of good comb honey, about 600 lbs., which took first prize. The first prize for extracted honey was taken by E. Robinson, London; quantity of honey, 1,100 lbs. The money given in prizes is very

little, and many expressed themselves freely that the Association had made a mistake in giving so many diplomas and so very little prize money. Doubtless this in a measure accounts for the small and inferior display, but it is also true that in this part of Ontario bee-keepers had not harvested a good honey crop.

While upon the subject of fairs it would be well to draw attention to the pernicious habit of having incompetent judges at the county and smaller fairs. This can also be said of larger shows. How a man can be a competent judge of cheese, butter, bread, pickles—a hundred different articles, and honey and bee-keepers' supplies, is an unsolved mystery. Facts go to show they cannot. This method may have been satisfactory enough when the honey extractor, the movable frame hive, and sections were unknown, but it will not satisfy the bee-keeper of to-day, and the sooner the directors of shows awaken to the fact the better, and the sooner they will have a good representation in the aparian department. But a good bee-keeper will not permit a man who never took a pound of honey or saw the inside of a hive, to pass his opinion as to whether his honey is good or not. I have seen instances where pieces of broken comb in a milk pan have received first prize instead of honey taken in a neat one pound section; probably because it reminded the judge of "the good old times" when honey was honey. The position of a judge is often a trying and difficult one, but at present competent men can be secured to act as judges, and there is no excuse for such a state of affairs.

During October bees should be in a condition that they may be left alone. The necessary 30 lbs., or at least 25 lbs. of stores should have been given them, and all feeding, stimulative or otherwise, should be entirely abandoned. All things should be ready for wintering, either clamps for outside wintering or cellars and bee houses prepared. The repositories, whether cellars or bee-houses, should be thoroughly aired and dried, and all be prepared for winter, so the bees can remain undisturbed when once placed therein.

### Horticultural.

#### The Reward of Perseverance.

What does not come to him who waits, and at the same time works? Several years have passed since we had a good crop of peaches before, and for this reason, linked with the injury to the orchards, arising from the severity of the winters of late and other causes, many peach-growers have allowed their orchards to become an unsightly wreck, or have thrown them out altogether as cumberers of the ground. Indeed, many were beginning to conclude that peach culture in Canada was fast becoming a thing of the past, when lo! without looking for it, we are sent one of the most bountiful crops we have ever had, every limb that could boast of lingering life furnishing its quota of the most delicious of all products of temperate climates.

Those who, hoping as it were against hope, continued to plant and replant, have reaped a bountiful harvest, while those who, faithless regarding the future, neglected their orchards, wholly or in part, have suffered in proportion. The lesson is plain—perseverance in the pursuit of what is legitimate in any line will sooner or later bring its reward.

But, are we to persevere in the prosecution of any line of fruitgrowing which gives us a return but once in four or five years? Certainly not, unless that one return is more than a compensation for the outlay. But no one can be sure that it will be so long before we will get another crop of peaches again. The dole-

ful, disheartening experiences of recent years may never be repeated. It may be that we will have two or three crops in succession, and, if so, those who neglected their orchards will not be able to participate in the benefit.

The same line of reasoning will equally apply to the growth of all kinds of fruit. Many growing apples have been very much discouraged of late over the unthriftness of the tree, caused by climatic and other influences. But here the limit of discouragement has been reached, for during the past season, trees on the whole, have been healthy.

With proper attention to the soil, our fruits should do better some years hence than now. The period of savagery connected with denuding the country of its forests is passing away. Shades and protecting belts are being numerously planted, and with the re-establishment of the old-time conditions, it will be found that in fruit growing, as in other things, "The thing that hath been is that which shall be."

All honor to those who persevere. They are the heavy anchors which prevent the various lines of production from passing away. We met with a fine pear orchard in a flourishing condition, owned by one Jos. K. McMichael, Waterford. This year it brought a most handsome return, while other orchards planted out about the same time are long since numbered with the things that were. Ere long, we hope to give Mr. McMichael's methods to our readers.

The duty, then, is plain, that those who have orchards planted out should take care of them, if they expect to reap a remunerative return. It is true that in many places the leaves have curled, and moss has come upon the trunks, but we say to our readers, take fresh heart and scrape it off, the seasons are likely to be more propitious. If the canker worm prevails, carry on against him a war of extermination. Give to every form of intruding and obtruding insect life that res to molest your fruit, the fool of evil doers—paris-green held in solution. Continue to labor with unflinching patience, and you will assuredly reap your reward.

### Apples.

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. G. S., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

In a former Bulletin attention was directed to results in grape-growing at the College. I propose in this giving our experience in fruit trees, and it will be observed that our severe climatic conditions are as disastrous to the orchard as to the vineyard.

The site for an orchard was selected by a committee of the Fruit Growers' Association in 1880: it embraced about fifteen acres which, owing to the failure of many trees, has been restricted lately to an area of twelve acres. This was planted with a great variety of fruit trees, the apples thirty feet apart, and equidistant from each other, according to what is usually called the hexagonal method.

In the first year nearly every tree grew, indicating that the planting had been successfully done.

The following data are important factors in accounting for failures:

#### CONDITIONS SURROUNDING THE TREES.

Location—Latitude north 43° 38', height above sea level 1,100 feet, above Lake Ontario, 855 feet.

Exposure—Westerly inclined to north; no shelter of any account as yet.

Soil—clay loam and somewhat gravelly on the north and west sides; partially drained.

Meteorology—Mean annual temperature of 1880 42.2°; mean summer temperature 57.1°; winter 27.3°; highest temperature (1881) 95°, lowest (1884) -35°; average number of days' rain fell per year 72, rainfall, including snow, 24.7 inches, prevailing winds, southwest 43 per cent., northwest 31 per cent.

#### MANAGEMENT.

Crops have been grown each year in the orchard, chiefly roots, and a strip of land three feet on each

side of the line of trees on which nothing is grown, but the soil is kept well cultivated. About five or six acres have been planted with raspberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries, which are intended to be kept until the trees mature; this portion is also thoroughly cultivated. In autumn the trees are usually banked nine to ten inches. So far we have been but little troubled by insects or mice. The whole was thoroughly manured the third year with farmyard manure, and the portion on which the small fruits are growing has been manured a second time—1886.

At the time the trees were set out a wind break was planted on the north and west sides. This consists of two rows of Norway spruce, eight feet between the rows and twelve feet between the trees, the trees of each row alternating. These trees are doing well, and will soon be a great protection from the westerly winds which prevail here.

#### RESULTS.

In the following records of results the figures in brackets are the total of each variety planted:

Pears—55 varieties were planted, and all have failed to reach the seventh year; the few that led a precarious existence for a few years have been rooted out.

Plums—28 varieties; the surviving ones being Lombard 4 [6], Bradshaw 2 [5], Purple egg 3 [5].

Cherries—18 varieties; Onvet 1 [2], May Duke 6 [7].

Apples—54 varieties: Swazie Pomme Grise 20 [50], Golden Russet 31 [50], Rhode Island Greening 7 [22], Roxbury Russet 6 [20], Grimes' Golden Pippin 7 [25], Wagner 20 [25], Yellow Bellflower [27 [35], Baldwin 6 [40], Swaar 5 [12], Pomme Royale 13 [22], Fameuse 10 [12], Lamy 2 [2], King of Tomkins County 1 [12], Beauty 2 [2], Maiden's Blush 2 [2], Eola 1 [2], Wealthy 2 [2], Tallman Sweet 22 [22], Northern Spy 32 [50], Ben Davis 6 [6], Mother 2 [2], Pewaukee 2 [2], Twenty Ounce 10 [12], Beauty of Kent 7 [5], Rambo 2 [2], Fall Pippin 12 [12], Chicago 4 [12], Lady Sweet 2 [5], Alexander 34 [35], American Golden Russet 11 [25], Dora 1 [2], Kingston Pippin 22 [35], Gravenstein 2 [27], St. Lawrence 2 [2], Crab 5 [5], Keswick Clinton 2 [2], Early Harvest 2 [2], Summer Rose 2 [2], Duchess of Oldenburg 35 [37], Benoni 4 [4], English Russet 2 [8], Red Astrachan 5 [5], Mann 8 [10], Shawasse 9 [10], 737 plants, 406 living, 331 dead.

In all cases where the trees have become sickly and have died the bark on the south side turned dark colored; as soon as this condition was attained a marked change occurred in the vitality of the tree, growth seemed retarded, and in a short time the tree ceased to live. This condition appears to result from the effects of the warm spring sun before the frost has left the roots and a poor circulation had commenced throughout the whole tree.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

1. The climate in this vicinity is too severe for raising any but the very hardiest of fruit trees. Our experience is borne out by several in this neighborhood whose orchards are yearly becoming thinned out.

2. The varieties which have withstood our adverse surroundings best are: Ben Davis, Alexander, Tallman Sweet, Fall Pippin, Duchess of Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Benoni, Wealthy, Maiden's Blush, Pewaukee, St. Lawrence, Early Harvest.

3. The small fruits have done excellently; to these reference will be made in another Bulletin.

4. All orchards exposed to winds continuing largely from one direction throughout the year should have a wind-break for shelter on the side from which the prevailing wind comes, and this should be planted as soon as possible. Few trees are better suited for this than the Norway spruce, but it is not advisable to have them planted in one row close together, for in such cases the trees become a harbor for insects. A better way is to plant two or three rows in the manner already referred to.

1. The hexagonal plan of planting, in which the trees are in every case the same distance apart, is preferable, because—

(1) More trees can be planted in the same space;

(2) You can cultivate between the trees in three ways;

(3) The trees have more light and air.

6. Orchards should be well drained, especially where the climate is severe.—Bulletin XV. Ont. Ag. Col., Guelph.

### The Home.

#### "We Can Make Home Happy."

Though we may not change the cottage  
For a mansion tall and grand,  
Or exchange a little grass plot  
For a boundless stretch of land;  
Yet there's something brighter, nearer,  
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have no means to purchase  
Costly pictures, rich and rare,  
Though we have no silken hangings  
For the walls so cold and bare,  
We can hang them o'er with garlands—  
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,  
If the right course we begin;  
We can make its minutes happy,  
And their truest blessings win.  
It will make the small room brighter  
If we let the sunshine in.

When we gather round the fireside,  
When the evening hours are long,  
We can blend our hearts and voices  
In a happy, social song.  
We can guide some erring brother,  
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,  
And with sunshine brimming o'er;  
If against all dark intruders  
We will firmly shut the door;  
Yet, should evil's shadows enter,  
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lonely,  
Which the cranoest fail to find,  
There's a chain of sweet affection  
Binding friends of kindred mind.  
We may reap the choicest blessings  
From the poorest lot assigned.

#### Where Young Men Should Go.

Horace Greeley is credited with having said, "Young man, go out west," when consulted by a youth about to set out in life, as to what course the latter should adopt, but there are better places for young men than the west even. We do not mean the gymnasium nor the oratorio, nor the cricket ground, nor even the hunting of moose in the Muskoka country. These may be all good enough in a way, but there are places that will do young men more good than these. One of these is the *House of God*. When God's people are exhorted not to "forsake the assembling of themselves together," as was the manner of some, young men were probably included. Had it been otherwise, their exemption would undoubtedly have been stated, and the reasons given therefor. Who those "some" were that gave up the old fashioned way of going to church, the apostle does not tell us, but we have grave fears that there were some young men in the number, or young men were different then from now. The church is a grand place to go for both old and young. We cannot get on well in the wilderness of life without manna, and there is no place where it may be it falls so fast as in the house of God, and every one who wishes may go and get his weekly supply. But, those who will not go cannot gather, and young men who will not go regularly to the sanctuary on Sabbath days, will go faint and weary through the desert. Young women are not so chary about going to the house of God as young men, and it is a mercy for the future of the world that it is so. If either sex is to lapse into the coldness of religious indifference, let it not be the mothers of the future generations, who have the moulding of their earlier and more impressible years.

Another good place for young men is the *Bible Class*. There is usually not much trouble in persuading the boys of a household to attend the Sabbath school. But, when more matured, and sufficiently advanced for the bible class, then it is that they show the inclination not to go. At no period of life previous were their faculties so far developed that they could grasp truth as now, which renders their absence all the more regretful. We never could see any justifi-

fication for young men forsaking the bible class, and we have talked with many of them on the subject. We do not think they can give any excuse that will prove tenable. The grand theme which they have been taught all along from earliest years, a theme which they will never know all about, not even in the future, it may be, and about knowing which is so important in its bearings upon the weal or woe of life, should surely get their earnest attention at that period of life when the powers of mind are so far matured, and when the receptive faculties have become so strong. Why do young women continue to attend the bible class when young men forsake it? Is it that the intellects of the former are weaker, and their moral natures more frail, that they require more nourishment of the spiritual sort? What say you, young men? Nay, but that they are wiser, more consistent than their brothers, truer to the vows of other years, more considerate of their parent's desires, more faithful to Him in whose hands their breath is, and, in so far as fidelity to this duty is concerned, wiser in every way. A young woman usually leaves the bible class only for the duties of the household where she has been made queen, while young men leave it for a ramble in the fields, or guilty sabbath slumber, or something else far less excusable.

Show me a church with a well-filled bible class of young men from year to year, and I will show you a vigorous church; but show me one with no bible class of young men, and I will show you a spiritually feeble church. Young men who have forsaken the bible class for the world do not usually develop into very earnest Christians when they become old. Usually the best specimens of spiritual character are those which have grown from the first. It is a law of animal life, that best developments are obtained when there are periods of no stagnation in the growth, and so of plant life, and spiritual life is no exception. We are justified then in saying to young men, consider it a sacred duty to go to the bible class.

Another grand place for young men is the *Prayer Meeting*. Its very atmosphere usually breathes of heaven. It is so different from that of the bacchanal, the street corner, or the many places of resort that are so often frequented by young men. From the prayer-meeting they would go forth strong in a strength not their own, conquering and to conquer. Men tell us of the might of hidden forces in the material world, but what force can compare with that of the prayer meeting in moving the world for God? There it is that the roots of strong, true character become moored in a deep rich soil, and are fed by abundant waters. Here, too, young women are oftener found than their brothers, and why? Is it that their spiritual needs are greater? Nay, but that in this also they are wiser.

Young men should spend a due amount of time, each in his own room. It is not the one end of these to make of them sleeping apartments; there is no place on earth like them for holding converse with one's self. No man can ever develop evenly in the truest sense, and become rotund and well proportioned in the whole man, who does not interview himself very frequently, to discover the weak parts of the fortification, that he may be enabled to strengthen them. Any young man who thus soliloquizes with himself in his own closet when the door is shut, will soon see his need to pray to his "Father which is in secret," and that "Father which seeth in secret" shall reward him openly.

Young man, wherever else you may not go, see to it that you go regularly to the sanctuary, to the bible class, to the prayer-meeting, and to the retirement of your own room. Then, it matters not whether you go west or east, you can scarcely fail to do well.

### Keep Your Faces To The Light.

There's a ringing glorious measure  
In the march of life, my brothers;  
If we listen we may hear it all day long,  
With an undertone of triumph  
No discordance wholly smothered,  
And this is the cheerful burden of the song:  
Forward! Keep the column moving!  
Perfect rest shall be our guerdon  
When our missions are fulfilled—our labors done;  
Duty's path lies plain before us,  
Whatso'er our task and burden,  
If we bravely set our faces to the sun.

Disappointments may o'ertake us,  
Losses, griefs and grim surprises,  
May assault us in the weary way we go:  
Look not back, but onward ever,  
Lo! the goal before us rises,  
And the valley of the shadow lies below!  
With a hand to help the fallen,  
Where the rugged steeps delay us,  
Though the reddening summits warn us of the night,  
We shall conquer all the evils  
That assail us and betray us,  
While we keep our faces bravely to the light!

Steady! Keep the ranks in motion!  
Though we only be retrieving  
The disasters and mistakes of yesterday.  
There is shame in dull inaction,  
There is glory in achieving,  
If we take one step on the upward way!  
Day by day the distance dwindles,  
Foot by foot the steeps surrender,  
And we dread no more the barriers overpast;  
While we breathe the airs serene,  
And our eyes behold the splendor  
Of the gates where we shall enter in at last;  
Wayside thorns may rend and goad us,  
Driving mist and cloud may blind us,  
As we struggle up the last stupendous height;  
But remember, and take courage,  
All life's shadows lie behind us  
While we keep our faces bravely to the light!  
—*New York Mail and Express.*

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

### A Backwoods Funeral.

"The roads should mourn and be filed with gloom,  
So fair a corpse will leave its home."  
LONGFELLOW.

Another life is ended. From brown stone front and from cottage the pale messenger summons his legions, and one by one, they take their places and swell the innumerable company. It is a backwoods funeral—that of a shanty man's wife I would describe to you.

It starts from the shanty in which are gathered the settlers. Uncouth and unfunereal they look, but the hearts are what hearts ought to be, and true neighborly sympathy is expressed in ways our more civilized friends might smile at. A sunny-faced five-year old says, "Poor ma is dead." Another little one, frightened at so many faces, rests quietly in a stranger's arms, not realizing that of what is now passing she would in after years give much more to remember. How often in the future will sad memory return to that rude shanty and that young mother who is now oblivious to her children, and through the weary hours when the heart will turn with longing for a mother's clasp, and a mother's love may be distant, they will not the less surely come.

Final farewells have been taken, the man has looked his last on her whom "only death could part" him from, and the coffin lid is closed. No plate on this coffin, itself so lately fashioned from the woods around. No flowers as emblems, though the young face is more like bridal than burial. No crape to wear, no black to drape. And yet emblems are not wanting, but they are in the gazer's imagination, and we know the sleep is as quiet as if all that pride and money could lavish had been there.

They are ready now. No minister to read or say a prayer. So on they go, a motley little band, composed of a few settlers, men and women, for neighbors are few, and all would sympathize; a few shanty-men from the neighboring lumber camps, solemnized in the presence of death. A walk of three miles through mud and snow, and the burying ground

is reached. No Greenwood or Lone Mountain cemetery here, but four mounds, where trees have been cut out, tell that somebody's friends lie peacefully after "life's fitful fever." One in life's prime stricken by an accident, another when the wheat was ready for the sickle, and two fair flowerets transplanted early, and now the young wife and mother joins the silent company. The trees whisper, moan, and sigh their death-dirge, while the birds sing to them and the spring-time speaks of resurrection. "To him," says Bryant, "who in the love of nature holds communion with the visible forms, she speaks a various language."

One of the number speaks. Listen. "Naked as from the earth we came," etc., a simple prayer is offered, and dust returns to dust and earth to earth.

Do you feel inclined to pity us in our backwoods home? We thank you, but wonder if you are not more deserving of pity, who cover up grief for your loved ones, with costly garnishings and sombre mournings, and perhaps the misspent life with a paid funeral sermon. We have common sense and human feelings. We allow you have riches and pride.

FIRST LEAVES.

### Mother's Work.

"My mother gets me up, builds the fire, gets my breakfast, and sends me off," said a bright youth. "Then she gets my father up, and gets his breakfast, and sends him off. Then she gets the other children up and sends them off to school; and then she and the baby have their breakfast." "How old is the baby?" asked the reporter. "Oh, she is 'most two, but she can walk and talk as well as any of us." "Are you well paid?" "I get \$3 a week, and father gets \$2 a day." "How much does your mother get?" With a bewildered look the boy said, "Mother! why she don't work for anybody." "I thought you said she worked for all of you." "Oh, yes, for us, she does; but there ain't no money in it."—*Exchange.*

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—Can you give me the address of any person from whom I can get "Roughing It in the Bush," by Mrs. Moodie? I am very anxious to get it. Having seen the article on "Wild Flowers" in the JOURNAL, I thought you might be able to give me the address.

Mrs. H. T.

Drawer D., St. Marys, Ont.

The book referred to is out of print now, but it may be that some of our readers can put the lady in the way of getting it.—Ed.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Secretary, President, or any member of any Farmers' Institute is hereby invited to send for copies of the Journal (which will be mailed free), to distribute amongst its members with the view of forming clubs for the Journal—a list of ten subscribers, at least, could be got at every institute in Canada. Clubs of five for \$4.00, and clubs of ten for \$7.50. Those subscribing now for 1888 will get the Journal for the rest of this year free.

### Jottings.

Club Agents.—An active club agent wanted at every post office. Send for sample copies, etc.

Notice.—Those who subscribe now for the JOURNAL for 1888 will get the remainder of this year free.

Correction.—In the September issue of the JOURNAL it was mentioned that Mr. John Isaac, Kinellar Lodge, Markham, Ont., had sold a three-year-old cow to Bow Park. She was sold not to Bow Park, but to Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minnesota, U. S.

**New Market for Polled Cattle.**—Last week Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Chapelon, Dalbeattie, N. B., shipped from Cardiff, some Polled Angus and Galloway heifers, consigned to a gentleman in Italy.

**Agents Wanted.**—In every locality in Canada to canvass for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Good salary to good men. Sample copies free. Write for particulars to the STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

**Goats.**—We have been asked by parties wishing to buy where goats can be got. Those owning them and wishing to sell, will doubtless find it to their advantage to make their whereabouts known in our advertising columns.

**Prospective Buyers, Note This.**—The auction sale of Mr. Henry Arkell, near Guelph, will be held on 12th Oct., and not 15th, as stated in Sept. issue. Mr. Arkell keeps good stock and should have a good sale.

**Important Notice.**—No subscriber's name is removed from our subscription list until arrears are paid in full, as prescribed by law. Any readers in arrears will please forward the amount of their indebtedness to the STOCK JOURNAL CO., 45 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

**Canvasser Wanted.**—If any of our readers, not having time themselves, know any person in their neighborhood likely to devote a little time in getting us a few subscribers or even in forming a club for next year, we shall esteem it a favor if they will kindly send us his name and address, when we will send them sample copies, etc., for the purpose.

**Sale of the Storrs' Hall Shorthorns.**—At the dispersion sale of the Shorthorns of Storrs' Hall, Windermere, Eng., owned by the late Rev. Thos. Stanforth, 37 head sold averaged £78, 10s. The Mantilini Rose of Wasdale was bought by Mr. Jacob Wilson, for 365 gs., which was the highest price paid for any one animal. Nearly all are to remain in England.

**Names Lost.**—To our very great regret one of our agents lost a book with a list of names of new subscribers taken at the Toronto exhibition. Anyone who can put the parties who thus subscribed in the way of our address, will confer a great favor, as we are anxious to make all the amends in our power to those who are thus being wronged from no fault of ours.

**Manitoba's Crop of 1887.**—Mr. Chas. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade sends out the following as the probable estimate of the crop of Manitoba. Wheat, 12,099,864 bus.; barley, 2,000,000 bus.; oats, 5,000,000 bus.; flax, 180,000 bus.; Potatoes, 2,700,000. The wheat averaged 28 bus. per acre; barley, 35 bus.; oats, 50 bus.; flax, 15 bus.; potatoes, 250 bush.

**Poultry and Pet Stock Show.**—Under the auspices of the North Grimsby Agricultural Society, the first annual exhibition of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Grimsby, Ont., Dec. 6th to 9th, 1887. Every bird entered for competition and not disqualified will be scored. The outlook, so far as we can learn, is good for a successful show. The secretary is H. E. Russ, Grimsby.

**For the Ladies.**—The *Housekeeper* for October will contain a full account of the wedding of the managers of that paper, in the Minneapolis, Minn. Exposition, on the evening of Sep. 28, together with accurate descriptions and illustrations of the participant's wedding dresses and presents. A copy of this issue will be mailed free to any of our lady readers sending their address to The Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis Minn.

**Clubbing Rates.**—The favorable season is upon us for forming clubs for the next year. A little effort at the fairs, farmers clubs and institutes, and other autumnal gatherings on the part of our friends and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent in clubs of five for \$4.00 and in clubs of ten for \$7.00. The names may belong to different post offices. Those subscribing now for 1888 will get the JOURNAL at the rest of this year free.

**Kingston Business College.**—We desire to draw attention to the advertisement of the Kingston business college in this issue. We clip the following relating to it from the *Kingston Advertiser*. "The Dominion business college is one of the most successful institutions in the land, nay, it is a model institution, and has been selected by Prof. B. Bigsby, M.A., an authorized English inspector of the American system of education as a typical business college of Canada."

**Prize Lists.**—The present issue, it will be observed, contains the prize list of the live-stock and farm departments of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The November number

will contain prize lists of the live stock of both the Provincial and Western exhibitions. We hope the farmers will bear in mind that ours is the only paper in Canada publishing these prize lists, and that in doing so we have necessarily increased our expenditure quite considerably.

**Sale of Shorthorns at Underley.**—At Earl B. C. C. C.'s sale of Shorthorns at Underley, on Sept. 7th, 32 cows and heifers sold averaged £80, and 13 bulls £60 each, remarkably good prices when we consider the dulness of the time. The Roses of Sharon and Grand Duchesses, brought the best prices. Turcoman 12th, brought 105 gs., the highest price paid for a bull, unless in the case of Oxford Duke of Caithwaite 2d, for which a similar sum was paid.

**Personal.**—Mr. John S. Armstrong, of Fergus, for many years in the van in the improvement of live stock in the Province, died recently at the ripe age of 72 years. Mr. Armstrong was a useful citizen in many ways, and contributed in no slight degree to the advancement of the true interests of the neighborhood where he spent so many years of his life, as he was one of the pioneers of Eramosa Township, and lived for many years on the "Cranberry Farm, Speedside, which is now occupied by his son, Adam. Six of the sons earned their parent to his last resting place.

**Prizes at the Lorne Exhibition.**—We notice a creditable supplementary special prize list was raised in connection with the Lorne Agricultural Society, which held its show at Prince Albert, N. W. T., on the 29th Sept. Of these prizes, we note that of a farmer's prize, sheep cup, for best pen of sheep, consisting of one ram over one year, two ewe lambs, two shearing and two aged ewes. The winner is to receive a medal each year from the society; but the cup, which is valued at \$75, is to be won three times to entitle the winner to permanent ownership. Here is a pointer for some of the shows of the west; but we would suggest that the sheep allowed to compete be homebred only.

**Sheep Registration—who is the Breeder?**—"EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL: Sir,—Would you kindly inform me through your JOURNAL whether or not there are any books of registration kept in Canada for the registry of pedigrees of any or all breeds of sheep? Which is the breeder of a calf, the owner of the dam at time of service or the owner at the time the calf was dropped?—Redstone Hall, Milbourne, Ont." There is no register for sheep in Canada, but in the United States there is for most of the older breeds. English usage makes the owner of the cow at time of service the breeder of the calf, and American opinion leans in this direction.—Ed.

**The Illustrated London News.**—A copy of American edition of this splendid publication has reached us. It is filled with the most magnificent sketches of natural scenery, and gives numerous representations of the people, ceremonies and customs of different countries, in a manner so life-like that one fancies himself actually present and looking on. These object lessons must prove invaluable to old and young, and must prove an influence of much power in any home where introduced. Each number contains a beautiful supplemental picture, suitable for framing. The reading matter is also first-class. It is a weekly. The price is 10 cents per number, and \$4 a year, paid in advance. Address, 237 Potter Building, Park Row, New York.

**Shipment of Galloway Cattle to Canada.**—We are glad to learn that the shipment of valuable Galloway cattle made by Mr. Jas. Biggar, Grange, Dalbeattie, on the 13th Aug., by "Carthaginian," were all landed in splendid order on the 22nd, after a fine and quick passage. The lot numbered upward of 40 head consigned to Mr. McCrae, Guelph, and other Canadian breeders, and were very choice and well bred. 25 head chiefly females, were from Messrs. Biggar's Grange herd, and included 22 very fine 2-year-old heifers and a extra good yearling. The 2-year-old heifer Countess of Annandale (9486), and the yearling Sybil and (10088) were the best in the shipment. They are both by the celebrated bull Crusader (2238), champion at the Centennial show in 1884, and are the first Crusader females Messrs. Biggar have parted with. Countess of Glencairn (9501), in calf to Crusader, is also a very good heifer, and was the highest priced calf at Newton's sale in 1885. The balance of the shipment were made up by selections from the well-known herds of Messrs. Sherman, Balg, Cunningham, Tarboch and Tod, Glenree, and included the produce of such well bred bulls as Harden, Scottish Borderer, Court Card, Lord William II., Drumlaing, Corporal and Lucky Times. Galloways are rapidly spreading into all parts of America, a number having been recently taken to Manitoba and also to New Mexico and other Western States. We have no doubt this shipment per "Carthaginian" will do credit to the breed.

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## Stock Notes.

Parties forwarding stock notes for publication will please condense as much as possible. If written separate from other matter, it will save much labor in the office. No stock notes can be inserted that do not reach the office by the 23d of the month preceding the issue for which they are intended.

### Horses.

Mr. G. Tweedie, of Prince Edward's Island, brought a Shire horse all the way, 1,300 miles, to show at Toronto. Such spirit is deserving of success.

Mr. W. McKay, Morewood, Dundas Co., Ont., is the owner of a fine 3-year Shire stallion named Clinker, some Exmoor pointer and ten or a dozen head of pure Jersey.

Mr. B. B. Lord, of B. B. Lord & Son, of the Sinclairville Stock Farm, New York, is now in France after another large shipment of French Coach and Percheron horses, both stallions and mares. The enterprise of this firm in the prosecution of each department of their business, is most untiring. They have constantly on hand a choice collection of stallions and mares of both breeds.

Mr. Thos. Hodgson, Myrtle, Ont., has taken the following prizes on his Cleveland Bay stallion: Two 1815 and silver medal in 1880 at Whitby and Port Perry Central. In 1887 1st at Manchester Spring Fair, 1st at Oshawa Spring Fair, 1st at Whitby Fall Show, winning a silver pitcher, value \$50, and 1st at Port Perry Central. He is 3 years old, weighs 1510 lbs, and stands 16½ hands high. His Clyde stallion is 2 years old, weighs 1505 lbs., 16½ hands high. Got 1st at Manchester and Oshawa last spring, and 2d at Whitby, fall of 1887. These horses are both sure foal getters and the Cleveland is quiet to drive either single or double (see advertisement). Mr. H. also carried 1st in geese, turkeys, and eight other varieties of fowls.

The Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., secured the following prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition with the magnificent Clyde horses named: In the aged class MacArthur (3815) was first, and his full brother Macphail (4567) was an easy winner in the three-year-olds. These horses were both sired by the great MacGregor (1487), and are of much size, substance and quality. Macphail took first place at the Royal Show in England last year. In the two-year-olds, they were first with a filly named Jessie MacGregor, which, like all the MacGregors, has great quality and splendid action; and in the one-year-old class came to the front with Marmion, a son of Lord Marmion, taking an easy first. He is entered in vol. 2, B. C. 9 B., and but recently imported from his native land, where he carried off first honors at the Royal Agricultural Show in Newcastle, first at Kilmarnock, also first and the champion cup at Edinburgh, this year.

### Advertising Rates.

The rate for single insertion 1.25c. per line, Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch), for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1.50 per line per annum. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

**ANDREW EASTON**, Bright P. O., Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. A few splendid rams for sale. *See p. 4*

**FOR SALE—A SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLION**, 4 years old. Address, **Judson Rosebush**, Brantford, Ont. *Jan 6*

**FOR SALE** A Holstein-Friesian Bull, four years old; registered No. 2109, Vol. 7, H. H. B. Good sire and first-class animal. Address, **S. R. BECK**, South Cayuga, Ont. *Oct. 1*

**BERKSHIRES** A choice lot of young Boars and Sows, 4 to 6 months old, bred from first-class importations. We ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. **JOHN SNELL'S SONS**, Edmonton, Ont.

**FOR SALE** Some pure Shropshire Down Ram Lambs, bred direct from imported stock on both sides, also one shearing ram—no culis. **THOS. SHAW**, Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth.

### BERKSHIRES

For sale at a sacrifice, 2 imported boars, also some young boars and sows from imported stock.

**W. H. & C. H. McNISH**, Lyn P. O., Leeds Co., Ont.

### IMPORTED COTSWOLD SHEEP

We have recently imported 15 head, selected from the flocks of the leading breeders in England. Most of them were prize winners at the Royal and other shows.

The importation consists of lambs and shearlings, and are without exception a very superior lot; will be on exhibition at the Toronto and other leading shows.

**LAIDLAW & JACKSON**, Wilton Grove, Ont.

**FOR SALE** Imp. Waterloo Warden (4722) and a 1-year bull, Prince of Winona, by the same. Prince of Winona won 2nd at the Great Central, Hamilton, and has been used in the home herd. There are also a number of bull calves on hand. Shorthorn cows and heifers, and high-grade cows and heifers, soon to come in. All will be sold cheaply, feed being very scarce in the entire neighborhood. **THOS. SHAW**, Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth, Ont.

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALE

**MR. ROBERT COLLACOTT**, Tyrone, Ont., having decided to retire from business, will offer the whole of his stock of

#### — SHORTHORNS —

comprising some 18 head, for sale by auction, on **TUESDAY, OCT. 25th**. Breeders from a distance will be met at Bowmanville, C. T. R., and Burketon, C. P. R. on morning of sale. Catalogues on application to **R. COLLACOTT & SON**, Tyrone P. O., Ont.

#### — FOR SALE —

To any one wishing to start a dairy, or make an addition, we will sell **SIX THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE YEARLING HEIFERS**, also six high-grade yearling Heifers, with four crosses of registered Ayrshire bulls. All are bred with special reference to their milking qualities. We very reluctantly offer these heifers, as we have raised them for our own use, but being short of fodder are forced to sell. Prices very low. *Oct. 1*

**W. H. & C. H. McNISH**, Lyn, Ont., Leeds Co.

#### FOR SALE.

A few good **SHORTHORN** females, some of them show animals and prize winners, in calf to an imported bull, can furnish a splendid young herd.

Michigan parties can visit me cheaply and quickly, just eight miles from river St. Clair; reasonable figures.

Address or see

**D. ALEXANDER**, Bridgen, Ont.

### DORSET HORNED SHEEP,

Dorset Horned Sheep, the most prolific, producing lambs twice within the year, the most hardy, and the earliest to attain maturity. Full particulars of

**DUKE & SON**, Dorchester, England.

*May 17* **OR, STANFORD & ROLPH**, Markham, Ont.

### Jersey Cattle for Sale.

The subscriber has some extra well bred Heifers, two or three very fine young Bulls; all registered **A. J. C. C. H. R.** For further particulars and full pedigrees, apply,

*Oct. 1* **A. McLEAN HOWARD, JR.**, Toronto.

### Stock Notes.

**Mr. Geo. E. Tuckett**, Hamilton, Ont., has recently engaged in the work of importing and breeding coach horses. Three fine specimens of the breed were imported from Yorkshire, England this present season. One of these, a 4-year mare Magdalen, is a fine, strong specimen of the breed. The others, making a beautiful span of bays, are 2 years old, of fine style and range and the most perfect markings, as is also the 4-year-old. One of them, Fascination, is by County King, and won 1st at the Pickering Show in England in 1896. The other, Primrose, is by Wonderful Lad, and all are registered in the Cleveland Bay Stud Book, and are carrying foal to Marquis 778, one of the best horses of the breed in England. They possess fine action and reflect credit on the judgment of the purchaser. He also imported a thoroughbred, Beehive by Clifton, by Buccaneer, a brown in color, with desirable points, and shown as a saddle beast at the Great Central. Mr. T. is also the owner of the young Roadster stallion Adriano (reg'd, dam, Adriel and sire, Confederate Chief, and though only 15 mos. old is a beast of much promise. Mr. Tuckett is now giving a good deal of attention to agricultural matters, although a city resident. This year he was president of the Great Central Exhibition, and he is now the owner of some 25 head of horses, mostly of the Roadster and Coach class. We are glad to notice that he has chosen the line of coaching in his work of breeding, as this class are much wanted in this country, and we trust that much success may attend his effort.

#### Shorthorns.

**Mr. D. Dyer**, of Enfield, Ont., is the owner of 6 Shorthorn cows, 3 two-year-old heifers, 4 heifer calves and 2 bull calves. The stock bull is Prince of the Realm, a Cruikshank.

**Mr. Jas. Madigan**, of Caledonia, Ont., has commenced breeding a Shorthorn herd. He lives two miles south of Caledonia, and the herd at present numbers four head.

**Mr. T. Martindale**, York P. O., Ont., has purchased **Mr. F. R. Shore**, White Oak, near London, a roan bull, by imp. Cruikshank bull Vermillion. This fine bull is to head Mr. Martindale's rising herd of Shorthorns.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advt. of **Dr. F. C. Sibbald** on another page, Sutton West, Ont., who offers for sale 40 head of choice Shorthorns, including 7 yearling bulls by Butterfly Duke 6th, he by 4th Duke of Clarence.

**Mr. J. Hooper**, of Metropolitan, Ont., is breeding Shorthorns, having a herd of six head, three cows and three heifers. The first cow came from H. Thompson, St. Mary's, and was bred by J. Millar & Sons, Brougham.

**Mr. D. McCarthy**, Q. C., M. P., Barrie, Ont., owns a Shorthorn herd numbering 28 head, with the bull Sir Lewis, imp., at head. The sheep number 86 head (Shrops), the foundation ewes and sires, imported. There are also Berkshire and Suffolk pigs.

**Mr. Geo. Staples**, Lifford P. O., Ont., has been in Shorthorns for the last ten years. He founded his herd on cattle owned by the late John Bellwood and Mr. Collins of Peterboro. The herd numbers 17 or 18 head. The stock bull was got by the Cruikshank bull Prince Bishop. Mr. S. also breeds pure Clyde horses.

**Mr. Geo. Thomson**, Alton, Ont., reports the following sales: To John Dolson, near Edmonton, the Shorthorn bull Bridgroom, out of Myrtle 39th; to Henry Torrance, Orangeville, the yearling bull out of Lady Bloom, by Earl of Airdrie; to E. A. Morris, Magnetawan, Ont., the yearling bull Burnside, out of Red Lady, by Cambridge Duke 2d, also yearling heifer Lady of the Lake, out of Duchess of Missouri, by imp. Scotsman 2d.

**Mr. James Russell**, of Richmond Hill, Ont., had proposed showing a herd at the Toronto Industrial, held in September, but receiving the tempting offer of \$800 for a cow and calf and \$400 for a heifer, he sold them, and had therefore to abandon the idea of the contest. He brought out, however, two really good bulls, Prince and Neptune, the former Canadian bred and the latter imported. Prince is a bull of fine quality, with a grand back, and Neptune is also quite above the average. The young stock are from these two bulls.

**Mr. Oscar Shoup**, of Cheapside, Ont., is commencing a herd of Shorthorns. His bull, a three-year-old, was purchased in dam from E. W. Chambers, Woodstock, Ont. The cow was purchased from J. V. Reid, Hillside, Paris, at the sale last March, and has since produced a bull calf, by the 9th Earl of Darlington. Mr. S. lives 1½ miles from Cheapside, in a section where Shorthorns are scarce. Mr. James Lindsay, of Nantouke, has also a herd numbering nine head. The stock bull was purchased from John B. Carpenter, Simcoe, Ont. The foundation stock came from the same place.

**Mr. J. S. Williams**, of Rugby Farm, Knowlton, P. Q., has made a splendid record this year at the shows. Starting out with seven head of Shorthorns and the same number of Berkshires for the Quebec Provincial, Eastern Townships Exhibition at Sherbrooke and Bromo Co. exhibition, he took on them at the above three fairs 3 herd prizes, 2 diplomas, 23 1sts, 12 2nds, and 3 3rd prizes. The stock bull Duke of Rugby, now three years old, has won 8 1st prizes and also diploma as best bull of any age. At Sherbrooke he was first against all comers, and also carried the diploma as best Shorthorn bull.

Those interested will not fail to notice the advertisement of a second annual sale of the Shorthorns of the Beechwood herd offered by **Mr. F. W. Charteris**, of Chatham, Ont. Catalogues of which will be furnished on application. Five of this herd were incorporated in our own last autumn, and they are now soon to be ten. They are of mixed breeding, but the Bates blood predominates. Several of them are of the Lady Garland strain, which stands so high with stockmen. Six of the animals offered are young bulls, and seven are cows and heifers; nearly all of them young. A number of grade cows, heifers and steers will also be sold. Beechwood is only 2½ miles from Chatham.

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

**SEVEN BULLS**—From ten to seventeen months old, and a number of **COWS AND HEIFERS**, all registered in D. S. H. H. Book. Address, **J. & W. B. WATT**, SALEM, ONT.

**BERKSHIRES FOR SALE** A number of good April sows, with 12 crosses of pure blood, well marked. April Boars all sold but one good one. Young pigs of both sexes on hand. Also pure Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. **THOS. SHAW**, Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth, Ont.

### For Sale or Exchange.

**FOR A WELL BRED HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION OR** Standard bred Trotting Brood Mares or Fillies in foal.

A fine herd of registered Ayrshire cows and heifers, consisting of ten cows in milk, ten heifers and one 1-year-old bull. These are choicely bred and great milkers; will be sold cheap to make room for trotting stock. Three fine high grade young Hereford bulls, also a number of fine grade

### Hereford, Angus, Holstein, and Jersey

Heifers. About 25 head of Shropshire Down ewes and lambs; Canadian bred Clydesdale colts and fillies, 1 and 2 year old. A very fine Morgan Stallion, 8 years old, stylish and a good traveller. Grand-daughters of Rysd, 1 Hambletonian (10), and Volunteer, in foal to standard sires. Registered Berkshire pigs all ages.

**FOR CASH.** A few very choice A. J. C. C. H. R. Jersey females. Solid colors. Address,

**E. PHELPS BALL**,  
Vet. Surgeon,

"Lee Farm," Rock Island, P. Q.

### FOR SALE.

### — HOLSTEIN CATTLE —

Owing to the large increase of my herd, it is necessary to reduce it before winter, I will therefore sell any of my animals. All are choice. This herd won this year at Toronto Industrial, Silver Medal, highest award for best bull of any age, Dominion Silver Medal, highest award for best herd. At Provincial Exhibition, Diploma, highest award for best herd. At Central Fair, Hamilton, Diploma, highest award for best bull and four of his get, and won in money prizes the largest amount ever won by one herd in Canada at same number of exhibitions.

No fancy prices. Easy terms of payment. Send for catalogue. Address,

*Oct. 1* **JOHN LEYS**, Toronto.

### FOR SALE.

### TWO IMPORTED HORSES.

One Cleveland Bay, 3 years old, weighs 1470 lbs., 10 hands high; winner of 3 first prizes and 1 silver medal. One Clydesdale, 2 years old, weighs 1580 lbs., 16½ hands high, and registered in 10th Vol. C. S. B. of G. B., also C. S. B. of Canada; winner of 4 first prizes. Also 12 varieties of pure bred poultry, at low prices. Correspondence answered by sending 3 cent stamps. Address, **MAJOR THOS. HODGSON**, Myrtle, Ont. *Oct. 3*

### FOR SALE—Twelve pairs of choice white Leghorns.

Write, Address, **GEORGE LEE**, Highgate, Ont. *Sept. 1*

### WESTMINSTER POULTRY FARM

**J. W. BARTLETT**, Proprietor, Lambeth P. O., near London, Ont.

Over one hundred choice well-bred chicks for sale this fall—**WYANDOTTES, PLYMOUTH ROCKS and DARK BRAHMAS**. Remember my stock wins highest honors whenever and wherever exhibited.

If you are looking for anything in the thoroughbred poultry line, write to

**A. G. H. LUXTON**, of the BARTON POULTRY YARDS, Hamilton.

He breeds ten of the leading varieties: **PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS**, etc., and sells birds from \$1.00 each up. He won 23 prizes out of 25 entries at the 4th Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, this fall. *Oct. 4*

### FARMERS OF CANADA

After selecting what I require for next season, there is still left 20 or 30 large handsome April hatched **PLYMOUTH ROCK** pullets, all bred from a strain noted for its prolific layers. These birds (part of them laying) I offer for sale, at \$3 each, 2 for \$5, 5 for \$10. Write for fuller particulars.

**ARTHUR HARRINGTON**, Ruthven, Ont. *Sept. 1*

**Stock Notes.**

**Holsteins.**

The Messrs. Smith Bros., of Dundas, Ont., have one of the largest herds of Holsteins in the Province. The herd now numbers 21 head, and is soon to be removed to the Credit Valley Farm, Churchville, four miles from Brampton, where those gentlemen have invested in 500 acres of land. May success attend their effort.

H. & W. F. Boller, of Cassel, Ont., have now in quarantine at Port Edward, 14 head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, which are among the finest and best bred animals ever brought into Canada. These gentlemen have established a reputation for honorable dealing, and by buying only the best, have now one of the very finest herds of these beautiful cattle to be found anywhere. Their foundation stock was purchased from B. B. Lord & Son, of Sinclairville, N. Y., who are well and favorably known throughout the Dominion, having sold many of the finest and more than two-thirds of all the imported Holsteins now owned within our border. Boller Bros have ever shown sound judgment in their selections, and shrewdly concluded to add to their present herd the very choicest bred animals they could secure; hence the purchase from the Messrs. Lord of the animals now in quarantine. Among them is Triton, 2943, H. H. B., with a milk record of 95 lbs in single day, and butter record of 18 lbs, 9 ozs., unsalted butter, in 7 days. This grand old cow—a rare treasure, and one of the most noted cows the world has ever produced—is now in calf to Lyle, 4702, H. F. H. B., one of the best sons of the world-renowned Harrington 2103, H. H. B. The fame of Harrington has spread wherever the name Holstein-Friesian is known; and his offspring so wonderfully like him in symmetry of form, and beautiful markings; beside producing the immense milk and butter records of their ancestors—are “jewels of great price.” They have also two yearling heifers, sired by Harrington; one of which comes from the famous Jennie B. family; beside several bull calves from the same sire. Great credit is due these gentlemen for their energy and enterprise, and years hence the impress of this importation will be seen upon the dairy interests of the Dominion. May they be as successful as their business integrity deserves.

**Herefords.**

The herd of Herefords owned by Mr. J. R. Mackie, Springdale Farm, Oshawa, numbers about 50 head, notwithstanding the large contingents sold early in the season. Owing to a mishap with his stock bull Cecil, he did not make that appearance in the show rings which he otherwise would. Mr. Mackie reports that sales have been good and that as usual he has on hand a good crop of calves. Mr. S. W. Dearborn, Oshawa, who bought from Mr. Mackie, is getting into a prosperous herd of the white faces.

**Ayrshires.**

Mr. Geo. Hill, Delaware, Ont., showed three head of Ayrshires at Toronto Industrial, and won a 1st and two 2nds. The bull sold last year by Mr. Hill to Mr. T. Guy, Oshawa, aged 2 years, has taken the silver medal three years in succession. Mr. Hill's herd numbers 9 head.

**Shoop.**

Mr. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont., is offering a fine lot of Leicester rams for sale, as will be noticed by his change of advertisement in this issue.

Mr. R. Marsh, of Richmond Hill, reports that his crop of lambs are turning out well this season. His home bred shearing rams captured the reds over imported ones this year at the Toronto Industrial.

The Southdowns of Mr. Jackson on show this year were even better than usual. The shearlings were a beautiful lot, and the pair of aged Royal ewes were “exceptionally fine.” The lambs also showed skillful breeding.

Mr. Richard Staples, Manvers, Durham Co., has recently purchased all the Shropshire Down ewe lambs, owned by R. Collacott, Tyrone, Ont. This is a good lot, which will give Mr. Staples a fair start in this line.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Hingham, Ont., showed a fine lot of Shropshires at Toronto this year. They came from the flock of the Messrs. Gibson, Sheldon, Knowles and Bradburn. In the lot was a pair of shearlings, prize winners at the Royal, Eng.

Mr. H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, Ont., writes: “During the month of August I sold three Shropshire shearing rams and five ram lambs to Mr. R. E. Smith, Howell, Mich., U. S., and a choice Berkshire sow, Dorset Queen 7th, No. 550 C. H. R. Stock all doing well.”

Mr. S. S. DeArman, Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., U. S., makes an annual visit to the Toronto Industrial, and every year makes selections of good sheep from the medium and fine wool lots. This year he took a contingent from the Oxfords of Mr. P. Arkell, Teeswater.

Mr. Wm. Oliver, Plattsville, Ont., has an exceptionally pure flock of border Leicester sheep, grounded on the flock of Lord Polwarth, Mertoun Lodge, St. Boswells, Scotland. He reports that this year his flock is very healthy, though a little thin, owing to dry pastures. Not long ago he imported a good ram, of good size, well woolled and with a fine head.

Mr. T. C. Patteson reports sales of Shropshire sheep lively, with large demand from American breeders. Prices have scarcely ruled as high, as last year. His latest consignment has been of two rams, two ewes, and two ewe lambs, to Mr. H. F. Smith, of Vermont; a ram to Senator Allan, of Painwick, etc. Colorado parties were round offering \$10 a head for rams, he says, but he sent them further ahead.

Mr. John Conworth, Paris, Ont., has sold 20 Shrop ram lambs and 3 shearing rams to Rollan Sherman, Myers P. O.,

**NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS.**—Ridgling Horses castrated with perfect safety. All other forms of castrating done without causing the animal. Send for terms and particulars, J. F. QUIN, V. S., Brampton, Ont., or R. J. QUIN, V. S., Edmonton, Ont.

**ARTHUR TOPHAM,**  
78 Wood Street, Bold Street, Liverpool.  
Exporter of every description of English pedigree Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Buyers visiting England offered every assistance. Lowest rates for freight. ly-6

**EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION,**  
—OF—  
**Shorthorns, Southdowns and Berkshires,**  
AT BOND HEAD.  
Five miles from Bradford, N. R. R., and six miles from Beeton, N. & N. W. R.

**ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1887.**  
The following stock, consisting of about 25 Shorthorns, being my entire herd under 3 years old, with a few cows. A choice lot of young bulls, among which will be my stock bull Prince Arthur—3452. All registered in D. H. B. Ten grades which were registered in B. A. H. B., 45 Southdown sheep and 15 Berkshire pigs. **TERMS** Twelve months credit on approved notes. Send for catalogues. **EDWARD JEFFS.**  
N. B.—Rigs will meet trains, and stock put on cars at either station free of charge. Can sell under cover if weather be bad.

**THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE**  
—OF—  
**Shorthorn and High-Grade Cattle**  
—OF THE—  
**BEECHWOOD STOCK FARM, CHATHAM, ONT.**  
Will be held on the premises,  
**On THURSDAY, 20th OCTOBER, '87.**  
6 young bull calves will be sold and a number of cows and heifers of unexceptionable pedigree. All the Shorthorns are already registered or eligible for registration in the new Dominion S. H. H. B.  
**BEECHWOOD** is two miles from Chatham, G. T. R., where parties arriving to attend the sale will be met.  
Catalogues on application.  
sep-2 **C. G. CHARTERIS & SON, Proprietors.**

**IMPORTANT SALE**  
—OF—  
**SHORTHORNS**  
**AT DELAWARE**  
(12 miles from London, 3 miles from Komoka Station, G. T. R.)  
**ON THURSDAY, 13th OCT.**  
When the entire Belvoir herd will be sold. The proprietor knowing the suspicion with which draft sales are held, and the poor prices so often realized, has reluctantly concluded to offer the **ENTIRE BELVOIR HERD.** Nothing marketable will be retained. This will be an opportunity to obtain the best Bates blood seldom offered to the Canadian breeders, and the proprietor confidently looks for that support from them which heretofore has been so generously given by breeders in the United States. Catalogues in due time.  
**RICHARD GIBSON.**

**DELAWARE, ONT.**  
**SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**

Pure bred Shorthorn and Grade cattle, Cotswold and Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs and a few horses.  
—TO BE SOLD—  
**On Wednesday, October 12th, 1887,**  
At **FARNHAM FARM, Arkell P. O.,** Guelph station, Ont. Commencing at 12 o'clock sharp. The following stock:  
Consisting of about 15 Shorthorns and Grade Cattle, two bulls and the balance females; about 50 pure bred Cotswold and Oxford Down sheep, rams and ewes; about 20 Berkshire pigs, boars and sows. The Shorthorns are registered in the Dominion Shorthorn herd book.  
The sheep are either imported or bred from imported stock, and are eligible for registration in either the American Cotswold or Oxford Down record.  
The Berkshires are eligible to register in Canada Berkshire record.  
My sale will be conducted on the same terms as the last one, in 1884. There will be no reserve.

**TERMS OF SALE:**  
Twelve months credit on approved joint notes, with eight per cent. discount for cash. All sums of \$50 and under, cash.  
**HENRY ARKELL,**  
Arkell, P. O., Ont.

**Araperhoe Co., Colorado, U. S.** This gentleman is the owner of 9,000 head of Merino ewes, the wool clip of which last year amounted to \$72,000. These rams, and a large lot of others of the same breed bought in Ontario, are to be used in crossing on the Merino ewes. The wool sold by Mr. Sherman last year brought at 2½ cents per lb. at home, unwashed.

**Swine.**  
Mr. R. H. Tyler, of Lennoxville, P. Q., in an exhibit of six head of Poland China pigs at the recent Sherbrooke exhibition, secured four first and two second prizes. At the Provincial Exhibition he also purchased a fine stock boar from R. Dorsey & Son, Sumnerville.

Messrs. J. Y. Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont., report the following sales in August: “One imp. large Yorkshire boar, one-year-old, to J. D. Wilson, Oakville, Ont. one imp. large Yorkshire boar, 4 months old, to Chas. Holmes, Richmond Hill, Ont.” They add: “Our pigs are doing nicely. We have received a number of orders for young pigs from our next litters. Our last shipment from England arrived in good order last week. It consisted of a boar and two sows in pig, all of the famous Holywell strain.”

**HERDSMAN WANTED.**  
To feed and take charge of the stock at Riverside. The lowest wages per year should be stated in the application. Reference as to experience, etc.  
**THOMAS SHAW, Woodburn P. O.**  
OR, 43 John St. South, Hamilton.

**FAX VALUABLE**  
—TO—  
**EVERY YOUNG MAN AND WOMAN.**  
**The College of Commerce, KINGSTON, ONT.**  
Canada's best Business Training School, have engaged PROF. LULLIN, ex-Principal of Brockville Business College; Mr. STEAROCK, from the Spencian College, Cleveland, O., and Mr. DOLLAR, Grad. B. B. C. Eight teachers employed. Seating capacity nearly doubled. Special arrangements for students from a distance. Full particulars sent free. Address,  
**McKAY & WOOD, Prins, KINGSTON, ONT.** oct-4

**LORRIDGE FARM**  
**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**  
Flock first established 1857. Commenced exhibiting 1867. Since then have taken over 1,200 prizes, including a large number of medals and diplomas.  
Imported Rams used only.  
Stock for sale.  
**ROBERT MARSH, Proprietor.**  
RICHMOND HILL, Aug. 17th, 1886.

**THE BRIARS FARM**  
Sutton West, Ont.  
Choice of 40 head of **SHORTHORNS,**  
Including three yearling bulls, by Butterfly Duke 6th, he by 4th Duke of Clarence of Bow Park fame; all from the best strains, and registered in the Dominion Herd Book. Also young Horses and Pigs.  
Inspection invited.  
**F. C. SIBBALD.**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**  
Stables one mile west of Lucan Crossing, of London, Huron and Bruce and Grand Trunk Railways, 16 miles north of London.  
We breed and have for sale first-class  
**SHORTHORNS,**  
**LEICESTERS and BERKSHIRES**  
A grand lot of young bulls, shearing rams and ram lambs for sale now, and we will sell them worth the money.  
Come and see us. **JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.**

**THE NEW BOOK,** by J. H. SANDERS, on “HORSE BREEDING,” in which the general laws of heredity are exhaustively discussed and applied to the practical business of breeding horses, especially with reference to the selection of breeding stock, and the management of stallions, brood mares and young foals, will be sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of publisher's price, \$2.00, or will be sent to any person forwarding us four new subscribers to the JOURNAL for 1887.  
Address, **STOCK JOURNAL CO.,**  
[Hamilton, Ont.]

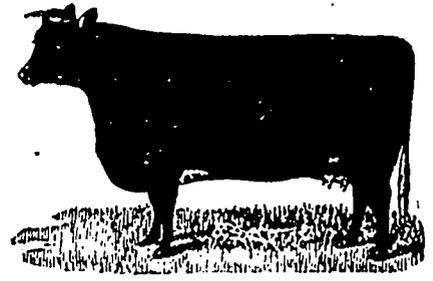


**IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS**  
**SHIRE AND CLYDE HORSES.**  
*J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S.,*  
 —BREEDER—  
*English Shire Horse Society.*  
*Dominion Clyde Horse Association.*  
*English Nat. Pig Breeders' Association.*  
*American Shrop. Sheep Breeders' Assoc.*  
 All our pigs registered in the English Herd Book.

**ORMSBY & CHAPMAN,**  
 ONTARIO LODGE,  
 OAKVILLE, ONTARIO.  
 "Good Stock with Straight Pedigrees," our motto.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**  
*GEO. S. CHAPMAN.*  
 Imported and home bred stock for sale.  
 Every pedigree guaranteed. Prices low.  
 Correspondence promptly attended to.

**FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.**  
 R. R. STATION, LONDON, P. O., WHITE OAK.



**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE**

Have a grand lot of bull calves sired by our imp. Cruickshank bull Vermillion (50587), and a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to Vermillion, also shearing rams and ram lambs from imp. sire and dams. Prices moderate. Terms easy.

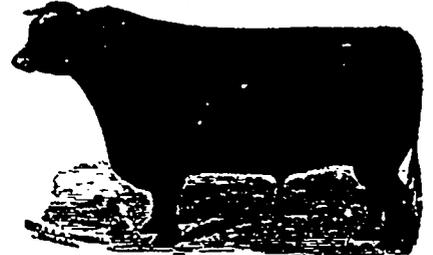
**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
 Greenwood, Ont., Can.



**18 Aberdeenshire Shorthorn Bulls**  
 (VERY FINE)

and heifers landed at Greenwood on Dec. 18. Twelve imported and six home-bred bulls for sale, besides cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Send for Catalogues. I have also imported Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale. Clarendon Station on the C. P. R., and Pickering, on the G. T. R. Come and see me.

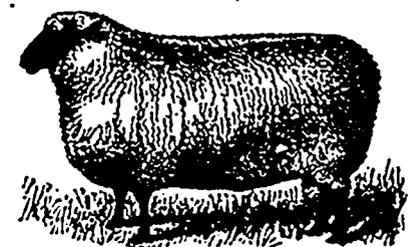
**MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF,**  
 Elmira, Ont., Can.,



**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

The highly-bred Booth bull Lord Monrath—2298—is at the head of the herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stokeferry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilina, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain. Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**JOHN DRYDEN,**  
 BROOKLIN, ONT.



**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire Sheep.**

Just received, over one hundred high class Shropshire Sheep, selected in person from the best flocks in England. The lot includes first winners at the great Royal Show, besides several other leading exhibitions in England. The best are cheapest. Send for prices.

**THE GLEN STOCK FARM,**  
 Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont.  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,**  
**HEREFORDS,**  
**ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES,**  
**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

SEVERAL grand HULL CALVES FOR SALE at reasonable prices, out of imported cows by imported Earl of Mar (4785), winner of Gold Medal at the Grand Dominion and 39th Provincial Show and numerous First Prizes, also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported Cronkhill 8th, out of imported cows, for sale. Cronkhill 8th, our Hereford stock bull, was winner of silver medal for best Hereford bull of any age, at the Industrial Exhibition, 1884, and of the silver medal at the Grand Dominion and 40th Provincial Exhibition, 1885. P. O. and telegraph office at Innerkip. Farm is one mile from Innerkip Station, on C. P. R. (Ontario Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

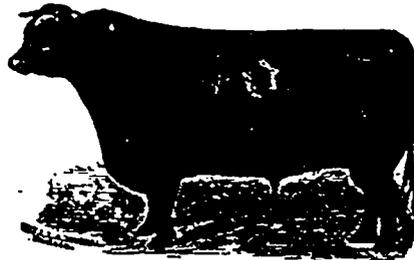
**GREEN BROS., THE GLEN, INNERKIP.**

**G. G. Charteris & Son,**  
 BEACHWOOD FARM CHATHAM, ONT.,  
 BREEDERS OF  
**Pure SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
 The splendid young roan bull 10th Earl of Darlington, bred at "Belvoir," and possessing the blood of the Darlington, Oxford, Airdrie and other famous strains, at head of herd.  
 Four bull calves for sale, sired by Crown Prince (12366) and Lord Byron (8821), and a few heifers, all registered in the new Dominion Herd Book.  
 2 Miles from Chatham on the G. T. R.  
 Visitors met at station. nov-12

**Colonus Stock Farm.**  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
 of the highest breeding and individual merit, and  
**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**  
 1/2 Young stock for sale of both sexes.  
**WM. MURRAY,**  
 CHESTERFIELD, ONT.



**MESSRS. J. & R. HUNTER, ALMA, ONT.**



**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
 Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. A good selection of young bulls, from 4 to 20 months' old, including the pure Booth Commander-in-Chief—the others are mostly Booth blood—are now offered for sale.  
**TERMS REASONABLE.**

**J. Y. REID, HILLSIDE, ONT.**  
 (2 1/2 miles south from Paris.)



**BREEDER** of Shorthorn Cattle, all registered in the new Dominion Herd Book. The highly bred Bates bull, 5th Earl of Darlington, bred at Bow Park, at head of herd. The herd is composed of a choice lot of young cows and heifers, all of the ROAN DUCHESS strain. Young stock at all times for sale. Apply to James Geddio, Manager, PARIS, ONT.

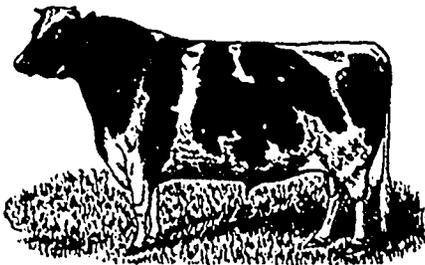
**RUGBY FARM**

**J. S. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P. Q.,**  
 —BREEDER OF—  
**Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs**  
 Herd headed by the Bates bull Duke of Rugby, and bred with strict reference to individual merit and milking qualities. Animals recorded in both American and B. A. herd books. My Berkshires are of the choicest breeding—large size and grand individuals. For prices and other information, address as above. Aug-7

**BOW PARK HERD**  
 OF  
**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS**  
 Have at all times a number of both sexes for sale. Catalogue of young bulls recently issued.  
 ADDRESS, JOHN HOPE, Manager,  
 Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

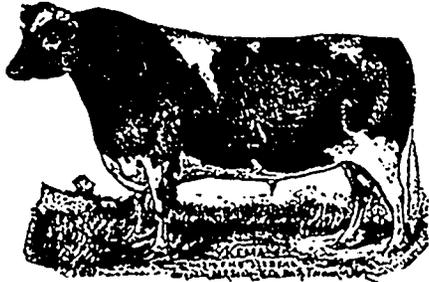
**THE HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO'Y**  
 Are prepared to supply their Mica Roofing Materials. This Material is FIRE PROOF, WATER-PROOF, 25 per cent. CHEAPER and more DURABLE than shingles. EASILY and QUICKLY put on by any one.  
 Warranted to be Durable, Economical and Satisfactory.  
 For particulars and testimonials apply at the Secretary's Office, No. 14 Hughson St. S., Hamilton, Ont.  
 sept-12

**M. COOK & SONS, Aultsville, Ont.**  
Importers and breeders of  
**SUPERIOR STRAINS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**



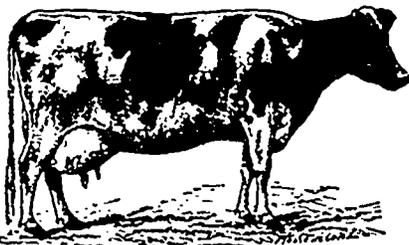
Herd headed by the famous bull Sir Archibald, whose dam Krontje, has a record of 953 lbs of milk in a single day, and 18 lbs. 12 oz. unsalted butter in seven days, and who has won more medals and first prizes at the leading fairs during the last two years, both individually and as head of herd, than any other Holstein bull in Canada. Jennie B 3d's Barrington 4207, out of Jennie B, who has a milk record of 824 lbs. at four years of age, and by the famous Barrington out of Hamming, with a record of 99 lbs milk in a single day. Cows all selected with great care and from the most noted milk and butter strains. Young Bulls for sale at a bargain. Write to us before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**SMITH BROS.**  
**MOUNTAIN VIEW STOCK FARM**



**DUNDAS, ONT.**  
Breeders and importers of pure-red  
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**  
Stock always on hand for sale. Send for catalogue. Visitors always welcome. jne-6

**The Manor Stock and Dairy Farm**



HOME of the imported Holstein-Friesian bull **MARS** ELIAS No. 661, Vol. 1, H. F. H. B., selected in *North Holland* by special request, and whose 3 calves secured first prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, held at Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. last, 1896.

Parties wishing to secure bull calves or yearlings from such a grand individual, and out of nothing but imported Holstein-Friesian cows, will find it to their advantage to write to

**F. N. STOHE,**  
St. Anne la Perade, Co. Champlain,  
on line C. P. R., near Quebec.

No Reserve. All stock for sale, and in A1 condition.

**WYTON**  
**Stock-Breeders' Association**

BREEDING OF PURE  
**HOLSTEIN AND FRIESIAN CATTLE**  
A SPECIALTY.

We have the only pure breed of Aaggie Stock in the Dominion, the head of our herd being Sir James of Aaggie, No. 1452, H. H. B., Vol. 6. Also Aaggie Ida, No. 2600, H. H. B., Vol. 6. This family is noted for its exceptionally fine milk producers.

The largest herd of Holstein cattle in Canada, from which we are prepared to sell bulls and heifers. If you are in want, come and see us. Price reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

**WM. B. SCATCHERD,**  
Secretary, Wyton, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**



**VAUGHAN**  
Imported from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, two years old; solid; color, dark red; has proved himself a sure sire, and considered by competent judges a model Shorthorn in every point.

**THISBE.**  
Bred by William Magor & Son, Whitevale, Ont., three years old, color, roan; will calve in October, to Imported bull, Vaughan. A very large cow, suitable for raising heavy stock.

**LADY MAY.**  
Bred by J. D. McAvoy, Ontario, two years old; color, dark red; will calve in August, of a celebrated milking strain. The heifer has a fine appearance. All animals are registered in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book. Address: jyj-3 **JOHN McINTOSH,** Stellarton, Pictou Co., N. S.

**SHORTHORNS and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.**



A CHOICE LOT of young Cows and Heifers, in calf by the young Craikshank bull **Crimson Lavender** - 3493, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and some heifers and bull calves, also from above bull and No. 1. All the above cattle eligible in the new herd book. Also a fine lot of yearling ewes and ewe lambs and yearling rams and ram lambs, and some older ewes, all bred from imported stock. Do not miss the chance if you want a ram, some ewes or some Shorthorns. Come and see us or write. Visitors welcome.

**SETH HEACOCK,** Oakland Farm, Kettleby P. O. Aurora Station, N. & N. W. R., 30 miles north of Toronto, shipping station.

**100 PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**



**MOSSOM BOYD & CO.**

**BIG ISLAND STOCK FARM,**  
**BOBCAYGEON, ONTARIO, CANADA.**  
Encas, Prides, Windsors, Victorias, Sybils, Kinnochry Bluebells, Westortown Rosca, Ballindaloch Coquettes, and Lady Fonnys, and animals of other good families, both male and female, for sale.

Bobcaygeon is in the County of Victoria, 90 miles east of Toronto and 20 miles east of Lindsay, and is reached from Toronto by the Midland Railway; a branch of the G. T. R., via Lindsay, with which the boat makes close connection. Telephone and Post Office, Bobcaygeon.

**BROOKSIDE FARM**

New Glasgow, Pictou Co., N. S.

**STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS**

American Cattle-Club Jerseys.

**CATTLE AND THEIR DISEASES**

By A. J. MERRAY, M. R. C. V. S.

Late Professor of Veterinary Medicine, Royal Agricultural College, of England; late Demonstrator of Anatomy New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland; late Inspector for British and American Governments, Veterinary Editor *Breeders' Gazette*, etc. A new book for cattle growers, giving the "Breeding and Management of Cattle," and "Diseases of Cattle and their Treatment," with several illustrations, invaluable to the Farmer and Breeder. For sale at this office for \$2.50, the publisher's price. Address, **THE STOCK JOURNAL CO.,** Hamilton, Ont.

**LOWLANDS HERD**



A CHOICE LOT OF

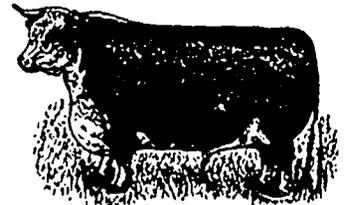
**YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS**  
FOR SALE.

All eligible for or already entered in the "American Hereford Record." Amongst the sires of my herd are Auctioneer, Careful, Hayden Grove, Downton Boy, King Pippin, and Cassio. Also a fine lot of imported

Welsh and Shetland Ponies for Sale.  
**E. W. JUDAH.**

"Lowlands," Hillhurst, P. Q.

**THE TUSHINGHAM HEREFORDS**



THIS herd, grounded on selections from the best blood in England, is remarkable for the number and uniformity of the good calves that it has produced during the three years of its existence, owing in a great measure to the excellence of the stock bull Tushingham (8127), by Charity 3rd (6350), by The Grove 3rd (5051). Several young bulls of his get are held for sale.

**J. W. M. VERNON,**  
Tushingham House, Waterville, P. Q.

WATERVILLE is on the main line of G. T. R., not far from the United States boundary.

**POINT CARDINAL HERDS.**



**HEREFORDS**

Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England. At the head of the herd stands the imported Marlow bull Rambler 6th (6620) 13514.

**SHORTHORNS**

Heifers and bulls for sale, mostly sired by imported Duke of Hazelcote 68th, 6797.

Also a number of fine Hereford grade heifers and young bulls.  
**G. F. BENSON,** Cardinal, Ont.

**The Park Herd of Herefords,**



THIS herd embraces over fifty head of choice animals. All registered. Catalogues sent on application.

**F. A. FLEMING,**  
Weston, Co. York, Ont.

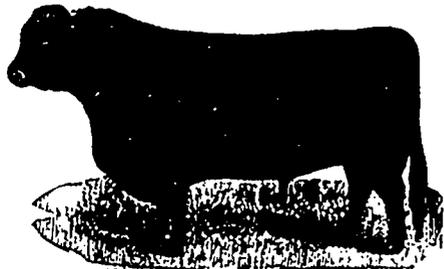
Farm, half a mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations, eight miles from Toronto.

**OAKLANDS 'JERSEY' STOCK FARM**  
(All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.)



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 82 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. in 31 days are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$1000 to \$500 each.  
A herdsman always on hand to show visitors the stock, and the stock-loving public are always welcome.  
no-y VALANCEY E. FULLER, Hamilton, Ont.

**ALTON HALL STOCK FARM.**  
H. SORBY, Proprietor.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
**GALLOWAY CATTLE**  
AND PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS.  
Galloway Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale,  
(near Guelph.) H. SORBY, Proprietor,  
Gourrock, Ont.

**JAMES DRUMMOND,**  
Petite Cote, Montreal.

Importer and Breeder of  
PURE-BRED  
**AYRSHIRE**  
CATTLE

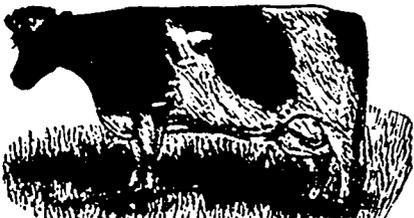


Of Large Size, and from Choice  
Milking Strains.

The herd numbers 65 head, and for three years in succession has won Provincial or Dominion prize as best milkers. The imported bull PROMOTION (3212) at head of herd.

Young Stock on hand at all times  
for sale. fe-1y

**A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,**  
NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Thorough-bred  
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.**

Herd headed by the noted prize-winner Prairie Aeggie Prince H. F. H. B. No. 2, first prize at the Industrial and Provincial in 1886; dam, Prairie Flower, 5 yr. old but record of 20 lbs. 1 oz. unsalted butter per week. This herd has been crowned with more honors in the show-ring than any other herd in Canada. Selections made from the finest herds and most noted milk and butter producing families in America. Every animal selected for its individual merit—symmetry, size and weight a special object. Our motto, "QUALITY." Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

**HEREFORDS FOR SALE.**



30  
Imported Yearling Hereford Heifers

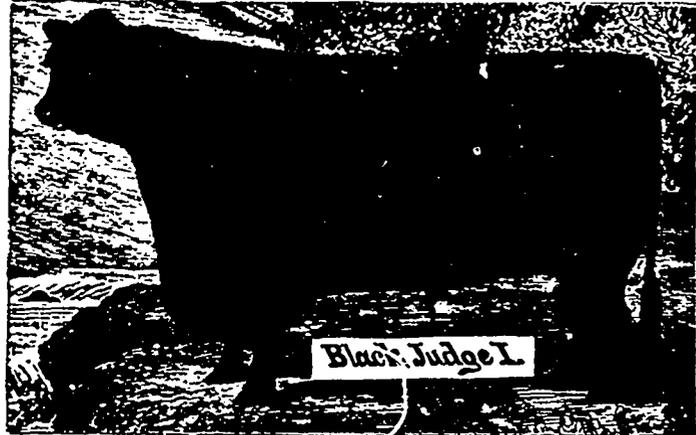
Eligible for entry in American Herd Book, all of which have been bred during the past season.  
Will be sold from \$250 per head up.



ALSO A FEW CHOICE YEARLING BULLS  
R. H. POPE, EASTVIEW, COCKSHIRE, P. Q. sep-6

**CANADIAN HOME OF THE ABERDEEN ANGUS-POLL**

UNCONQUERABLE



BLACK JUDGE [1]

First Prize Winner Toronto Industrial, 1883—1884—1885—1886. Grand Dominion and Provincial Medal and Diploma 1885. First, Medal and Diploma, best bull any age, Toronto Industrial 1885—1886. Service Fee. \$100.

**KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM, NEW LOWELL, ONTARIO,**  
HAY & PATON, Proprietors.

WE beg to call the attention of our patrons and friends to the above splendid cut of our Champion Bull Black Judge (1), with his unapproachable record underneath. We have also much pleasure in saying that we have again taken all the leading Prizes and Honors at CANADA'S GREAT FAIR, of this year. Not once, since 1882, have we missed taking the coveted Medal and Diploma for the best herd of Aberdeen-Angus Polls; and the Medal and Diploma for best bull of any age have gone to Kinnoul Park no less than FIVE TIMES IN SUCCESSION. For four years running we have secured the first premium for cows; twice being first, second and third; once (in 1884) against a ring of fourteen of the best animals ever shown together in Canada, comprising choice herds from Messrs. J. H. Pope, Mossom Boyd, Geary Bros. and H. Walker & Sons.  
We have confidence in asking intending purchasers to inspect our stock and prices before investing. We have some choicely bred Bulls and Bull calves which we will sell at prices ranging from \$100 to \$600 ACCORDING TO BREEDING AND QUALITY, and we shall have pleasure in sending to any address our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogues.

**HILLHURST HERDS**

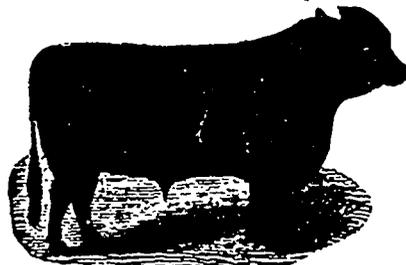
HEREFORD,  
ABERDEEN-ANGUS,  
SHORTHORN

—AND—  
JERSEY CATTLE.



M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que., Can.

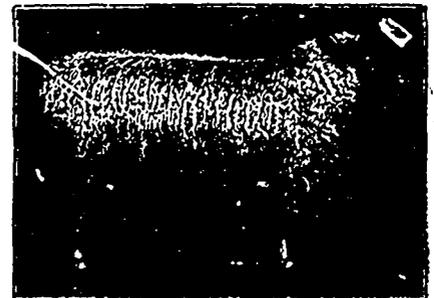
**KEILLOR LODGE STOCK FARM,**  
THE GEARY BROS. CO'Y, Proprietors.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
**POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**  
AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale  
The Geary Bros. Co'y, Bothwell, Ont.

**BLI BRO STOCK FARM,**  
GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
Polled Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Lincoln and Shropshire Down  
Sheep. Young stock, imported & home-bred, for sale.

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario;

# Imported Clydesdales FOR SALE.

Prices moderate and terms to suit purchasers.



Just arrived 13 head of pure bred

## CLYDESDALES

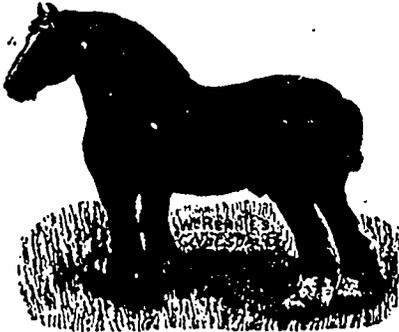
All registered in the S. Clydesdale Studbook, of which 3 are stallions and 8 fillies, from 1 to 3 years old, and with the exception of three all have been prize winners at leading shows in Scotland. They include the gets of Darnley, St. Lawrence, Lord Hopeton, Macgregor, Old Times and Gallant Lad.

DUNDAS & GRANBY,

Yelverton P. O.,

Pontypool station on the C. P. R., 50 miles east from Toronto.

# IMPORTED CLYDESDALE HORSES



OVER 20 HEAD just arrived from Scotland, both sexes. This is a superior lot, bred by the following noted sires, viz.: Darnley (222), Cornewall (1426), What-cave-l (912), McCammon (3818), Gallant Lad (2781), Harold (2854), Macgregor (1457), etc.; also a few nice Shetland Ponies for sale at reasonable prices.

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Stables, 88 Duchess St.

# D. & O. SORBY,

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Breeders and Importers of Registered

## Clydesdales.

Sixteen imported Clydes on hand, nearly all of them prize winners in Scotland, and of which four are stallions. The above are

# FOR SALE,

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## ALLEN'S SHORTHORN HISTORY BY HON. L. F. ALLEN.

The only work of its kind in existence. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Price, \$3.00, post-paid, or will be sent to any one forwarding us five new subscribers to the JOURNAL for 1887.

# FOR SALE.

25 IMPORTED

## CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS and MARES

### 3 Cleveland Bays, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs for sale at all times

at reasonable prices. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Our stations are Claremont, C. P. R., and Pickering, G. T. R., where visitors will be met by writing or telegraphing us a Brougham.

John Miller & Sons,

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# PERCHERON HORSES. FRENCH COACH HORSES.



Our latest importation has arrived from France, and we will be glad to see our friends and acquaintances and those with whom we have been in correspondence; in fact any and all who are in search of first-class PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS, to look them over. We have an exceptionally fine lot, and our stud is so large that all may be pleased. We offer the largest number and greatest variety to select from. All our imported stock is selected by MR. FARNUM himself, personally in France, and he accepts nothing but the best Horses of the most approved breeding.

Our homebred stock is all the progeny of selected sires and dams of the best form and most desirable breeding. We guarantee our stock. Sell on easy terms and at low prices. We will be glad to answer all correspondence promptly; but we would strongly advise purchasers contemplating the purchase of a horse or mare, Percheron or French Coach, to get on the train and come and see us.

CATALOGUES FREE BY MAIL.

## SAVAGE & FARNUM,

Proprietors of Island Home Stock Farm, Importers and Breeders, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Michigan.

Address all communications to Detroit, Michigan.

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ON REASONABLE TERMS.



NOT long arrived, a superior lot of Clydesdale Stallions, ranging from one to four years old, including gets of the celebrated sires Druid, Lord Kirkhill, McCammon, Lord Eskine, Newman, Belted Knight and Garnet Cross.

Catalogues will be published shortly. ROBERT BEITH & CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONT. Aug. 21, '86.

## JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS, MALTON, ONTARIO, CAN.



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Beeders and importers of CLYDESDALE & SHIRE HORSES.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Terms reasonable.

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We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home bred

### Clydesdale Stallions

and mares. Several of them were prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada.



## ALSO A FEW CHOICE SHETLANDS. Prices to suit the times.

Address, JEFFREY BROS., Whitby, Ont.

## GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

RESIDENCE ONE MILE FROM CLAREMONT STATION. Importers of Registered

## Clydesdale

STALLIONS AND MARES.

We have constantly on hand and

### FOR SALE

At reasonable terms, a number of superior Clydesdale stallions and mares, registered, and which have been selected from the most successful prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland. Also a few choice SHETLAND PONIES. Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.



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Pure-bred SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE PIGS 6 weeks to 6 months old, at reasonable prices. Bred from imported stock. Address,

F. J. RAMSEY, Dunnville. (on G. T. Railway Breeder Shorthorns, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Imported Bates bull Statira Duke 50518 at head of herd. 17 Stock won 143 prizes at three fairs this fall.

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Cheltenham Station, C. P. R., The Grange P. O., Ont.

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### Thoroughbred Horses

Shorthorns, Southdown Sheep of highest strain and pure-bred.

SUFFOLK PIGS, all registered. Young stock of all the above for sale. All orders promptly attended to. A number of young Shorthorn Bulls for sale at moderate prices.

# 1887---EXHIBITORS OF STOCK---1887

Stockmen feeding stock for the exhibition will find the addition of THORLEY IMPROVED CATTLE FOOD to their daily feed of great benefit. Be sure, however, you get the HAMILTON Thorley.

## TESTIMONIALS.

GUELPH, 24th Feb., 1886.

GENTLEMEN,—We find the Thorley Improved Food purchased from you improves our horses wonderfully, as regards appetite, health, slick, glossy coat, etc., etc.

Yours respectfully, D. & O. SORBY.

(Messrs. Sorby have one of the largest Clydesdale establishments in Canada, and only last month, Aug., 1887, ordered 200 lbs. of Food, also Mr. J. Hunter, of Alma, has same month purchased 100 lbs.)

BALDWIN'S MILLS, P. O., Aug. 20, 1887.

THORLEY HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD CO., GENTS.—Please send me, to Coastcook, via G. T. R., 100 lbs. Thorley Food, as per your special price. I cannot keep my horses in any condition without it. Yours truly,

W. K. BALDWIN.

\$4.50 per 100 lbs. Special Rates for Large Quantities.

## SUCCESSFUL PIG FEEDING.

MESSRS. THORLEY,

SIRS,—I had your agent call on me a few days ago to see a pig that I had been feeding your Food. He wanted me to write to you and let you know the weight of this pig when killed. The pig weighed 307 lbs.; adding 30 lbs., the weight of the lard, tongue, etc., makes the entire weight of the pig 337 lbs. The age of this pig was eight months. Now, if you want to use this for your Food as an advertisement, you can use it. Now, I will tell you how I fed this pig. I commenced with one teaspoonful twice a day for two months, then three teaspoonfuls for two months, then one tablespoonful twice a day till I killed it. I think it the largest pig in Ontario for the age, 337 lbs. for eight months, and so much for your Horse and Cattle Food. Truly yours, J. D. DUNBAR. FORT HILL, ONT., Nov. 27th, 1882.

THORLEY HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD CO., HAMILTON, ONT.