

**PAGES
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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EDITORIAL.

Our Show Reports.

We have no hesitation in believing that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE occupies a specially unique position among agricultural and live stock journals in the character and completeness of its exhibition live stock reports. The work of reporting has been done by competent and careful men, whose efforts we are pleased to know are being appreciated. We wish here to express our thanks to our numerous friends who have already expressed to us by letter their appreciation of the correctness and fullness of the reports of Toronto and Winnipeg exhibitions in late issues.

Shall We Sell Our Wheat?

The question whether it is wiser to sell wheat at the present price or to hold it for the chances of a rise is one which interests a great many farmers just now. We do not presume to give advice, but will say that so far as one can judge, the outlook is favorable for steady if not advancing prices for good sound wheat, so that we think there is little risk in holding first-class wheat, but there is no use in concealing the fact that owing to the wet harvest quite a percentage of the wheat in many sections of Ontario was more or less sprouted, and hence its market value for milling purposes is considerably depreciated. While no doubt buyers will exaggerate the extent of this depreciation in order to buy such wheat at low figures, we are assured that wheat slightly damaged by sprouting, and in which a large proportion is perfectly sound, will produce fair bread-making flour and should not be rated as low as badly sprouted samples, and for this reason fair prices should be paid, but it is nearly certain that badly sprouted wheat, or even such as is only slightly damaged, will not keep well during the hot weather of the spring months, but will be liable to turn musty, and will then be unsalable for the purpose of human food. We therefore counsel farmers to dispose of this sort as soon as they can secure a fair price for it. It should all be sold and shipped early in the winter, if not immediately, while a fair price can be obtained, and this will help the price of sound wheat during the winter and spring months.

Manitoba wheat was harvested under perfectly favorable circumstances and is of first-class quality, and the samples of new wheat from this Province shown is so much superior to the average of Ontario wheat that the price to Manitoba farmers will be nearly equal to what Ontario farmers will receive for their best fall wheat. The superior price it will bring in the markets of the world will nearly command sufficient premium over Ontario wheat to pay for the difference in extra freight charges to take it to the markets of Europe. The Manitoba farmer is now getting a good price for his wheat, perhaps as much as he can reasonably expect, and it may be wise to dispose of a large proportion of it while good paying prices are obtainable, as there is always a considerable amount of uncertainty about the markets for wheat, and there is a good deal of wisdom in the proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Unfavorable Prospects for Next Year's Wheat Crop.

The excessively dry and hot weather prevailing for the last two months has seriously damaged the prospects for next year's crop of fall wheat in nearly every section of Ontario. Much of that sown has come up very unevenly, and is making so little headway that it is hardly possible that it will be in good condition to stand the effects of the coming winter, while a large proportion sown has failed to make an appearance, and late sown wheat in sections where no rain has fallen since can

hardly prove anything but a failure. These facts, while they are discouraging so far as the next crop is concerned, will have an influence in stiffening the price of the crop now in the hands of the farmers. In this connection we desire to emphasize the soundness of the principle we have urged repeatedly during the past summer, that in the preparation for fall wheat it is of the utmost importance that the plowing should be done as early in the summer as possible, preferably in July, to be followed by shallow cultivation, especially after each shower, to retain the moisture in the soil. Our observations confirm the wisdom of this advice, the only really healthy and vigorous crops of fall wheat we have seen being on land thus treated, and these are promising well for good return for the labor expended, with a hopeful prospect of a profitable harvest.

The Depression Has Lifted.

Perhaps never before in the history of Canada has the condition of the business of the country in general shown itself to be more directly influenced by the agricultural situation as during the last few weeks. In every city and manufacturing town a decidedly improved condition is being felt. Wholesale houses have not for years had such liberal orders as of late, while piano, stove, implement and other factories can scarcely keep up with their orders, and chiefly because the farmer is having a profitable year. The present wheat situation, which is decidedly favorable to all exporting countries, particularly Canada, is having a marked influence on the price of other food products. The increased value is fortunately not confined merely to those lines of which we have a shortage, such as apples and potatoes, but also to those branches of which we have an unusually large supply. The results from the crop and price of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are to set many a hard-worked struggler on his feet and to enable many who have bought land within the last two or three years to in many cases pay off the entire indebtedness upon it. It will enable others, too, who have anxiously desired to undertake more general agriculture to build barns for live stock. In these and various other ways our Northwest rural population will have arrived at a position more to be envied than pitied. The advantages to Canadians from the advance in wheat are not confined to the "Prairie Provinces," as not for years have such yields of fall wheat been harvested in Ontario as during the past summer. From thirty to forty bushels per acre have not been uncommon on thousands of acres in the western part of the Province. But wheat is only one of the smaller products with which our people in Eastern Canada are making money. The dairy industry, which forged ahead so tremendously in several of our Provinces, has gone beyond other lines in the way of healthy financial progress. The total shipments of cheese from Montreal up to September 4th were 1,215,900 boxes, against 971,121 boxes for the same period in 1896, an increase of about 24 per cent., and this at prices considered high in any year. Besides this there is going on a very heavy fall make, as every farmer has an abundance of feed, even though the pastures have failed in many localities during the last few weeks for want of rain. It is estimated that the gross value of Canadian cheese exported this year will reach \$12,600,000. In butter the shipments have been unusually heavy. From Montreal the exports for one week during September reached 30,897 packages, being 17,147 packages more than during the previous week and 23,083 packages more than in the corresponding week of the previous year. The advance in price, too, must be considered here. The season opened at 14 cents, and now stands about 20 cents per pound, which has been equally good for dairymen and dealers.

In pure-bred live stock many feel that we are on

the verge of decidedly better times. Not in many years has there been such an active demand for good animals. Buyers have not been so numerous at the big shows for a long time; in fact, the supply is not equal to the demand. If breeders have good pure-bred stock for sale left on their hands this fall it is because the public do not know about them. In some of the breeds of cattle this is precisely the situation, while the demand for really good sheep and swine cannot be supplied with the present stock of the country. Perhaps no class of animals is in greater demand than good feeding cattle. Just in a season when we have an abundance of food we have allowed that to be taken away, even that which we seemed to have. This is especially true of some classes of our coarser feed, which, without stock to eat it, there is no profit. While this condition has a discouraging side to it, the gain many will receive in having their stock come out of winter quarters in blooming condition, instead of having to be lifted in the mornings, will compensate for other disadvantages. The situation in live stock is precisely similar in the United States, as indicated by our Chicago market correspondent. The state of our horse market, too, is fairly well pictured in our Chicago letter. The regrettable feature of this trade is that we have so few good animals with which to supply the market, as many of the horses that are going forward of late are thin and ordinary; in fact, the supply of salable good ones has been about exhausted. Well-fitted good exporters are bound to command a good figure for a number of years, or until a large new supply has been raised.

This bettered condition of the times may well be considered a "godsend," as for too long has forced economy (?) held sway. It is not to be wondered at that all mercantile business has picked up, because throughout the country hundreds of town and village merchants have been compelled to carry thousands of honest farmers' store bills from year to year, with a hope that a time would come when all would be straightened up, and now that time has come, to the advantage of all, from the farmer, who grows the nation's food, to the manufacturer, upon whose business the industrial commerce of our country depends.

Fair Management.

The comparative success of a fair depends so much on its management that we think it is well to review the fairs of each year and to resolve to profit by the experience of the past. Among the lessons which it appears to us may be learned from this year's experience is that a better arrangement should prevail in the selection of dates for holding the four principal exhibitions in Central Canada. As far as favorable weather is concerned all these, except that at Montreal, were exceedingly fortunate this year. Of course, this is a contingency which cannot with any certainty be provided against, since rain may come at any season, but as the harvest is generally later in Quebec than in Ontario it would seem to be a better arrangement for all concerned — exhibitors, visitors, and fair boards — if the dates in future were so arranged that the Toronto Exhibition should come first, to be followed by London, Ottawa, and Montreal in the order named.

Assuming that the Toronto Exhibition, on account of the larger prizes offered, is considered the leading show, it is natural that exhibitors of stock especially prefer to make their first show there, and if fairly successful they are likely to follow the circuit. We are fully persuaded that such order would result in a much larger and more uniform show of stock at the Eastern fairs in the circuit under consideration, as well as a larger attendance of visitors and greater success all 'round. It is clear that the date of the Montreal show this year was too early, and we believe that

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in the average of years it will be found to be too early for a successful exhibition, either in respect to exhibitors or attendance of the rural population or of visitors from a distance. The holding of any two of these on the same dates is sure to split the exhibits and to weaken both. It would therefore seem to be desirable for many reasons that the circuit should in future be arranged as indicated, but the question is open to discussion, and there may be good reasons why, from certain standpoints, it should be otherwise.

Living as we do among the exhibitors who so largely make these shows, it is gratifying to find the officers and directors of the different shows vying with each other in the effort to make exhibitors welcome, to provide comfortable accommodation for them, and to show a spirit of liberality in dealing with so important an element in the make-up of a really successful event. At one or two of the shows under consideration there is yet room for improvement in this regard, and we doubt not the hints which have been thrown out at the meetings of exhibitors will be heeded and their suggestions adopted.

The wisdom of having a well-arranged programme and of adhering to it as closely as practicable in bringing the exhibits and other features forward as nearly on time as possible is recognized and generally approved, and in this connection we desire to emphasize the importance of the daily parade of horses and cattle as one of the most interesting and useful features of an exhibition, one which all classes of people can enjoy and which to most visitors is a delightful display. It is in this connection that exhibitors have it in their power to return the officials of the show the courtesy and kindness they receive from them by manifesting a cheerful willingness to comply with the rules and to assist in carrying out the programme. The reasonable excuse which is often made that exhibitors have not help enough with them to bring out all their animals on parade may be largely met by the men helping each other, and if no better means can be devised the fair boards might well make an appropriation for the payment of assistants to lead out the animals. The men in charge of other classes of stock, such as sheep and pigs, which cannot well join in the parade, might for a reasonable consideration be secured to help in this matter. We much prefer voluntary submission to reasonable rules, and hope that will in future be forthcoming; but rather than that this feature of the shows should fail we would favor a substantial increase in the amount of the prizes offered, and a strictly enforced rule that all horses and cattle entered (not only prize animals) should join in the daily parade, on pain of forfei-

ture of prizes won by the owners. This, we believe, is the English rule, and when worked as it is in the Old Country, in connection with a reliable official catalogue and displayed numbers on the animals to correspond with the catalogue, the live stock parade is made not only a source of pleasure, but an important educational influence, which will do more than anything else to meet the natural desire for entertainment which is being met by less healthy and less desirable means at these shows. Manager Hill of the Toronto Exhibition is entitled to, and we are confident receives, the hearty acknowledgements of all visitors interested in the live stock exhibits, and also of the representatives of the press, for his enterprising and up-to-date course in providing a catalogue of the entries. We shall be glad and thankful to see it made still more complete in the information given in some classes—information which should be made a condition of acceptance of the entry. We sincerely hope the time is not far distant when all the leading fair managers will see their way to furnishing the public with a catalogue of the live stock.

With regard to judges and judging we are free to repeat what we have more than once said in these columns, that we believe in no country is better or more consistent work done in judging stock at the fairs than at the leading fairs in Canada, where the judges are generally selected from the list recommended by the breeders' associations, and yet we have in a few cases this year had evidences of the need of a more careful winnowing of the list. In a few cases, very few we are glad to say, the man has been too light for the place. It is a serious matter to exhibitors who have spent good money and valuable time during a whole year, or perhaps years, to have to submit their stock to the ruling and rating of egotistic and incompetent judges. Good and capable men are liable to make an occasional mistake, and there is frequently room for honest difference of opinion, but as a rule men should work to a type, and feel sure they are right, while consistency should always prevail.

Exhibitors Should be Considerate.

While freely admitting that the exhibitors constitute the most important element in the show, and should be given fully half the road in every case, and in some cases the right-of-way, if not the freedom of the city, we are quite sure they will not claim to be above criticism. Some exhibitors have the happy faculty of estimating their own stock at its full value, if not of overestimating it, while they are a little blind to the good qualities of that of their rivals. Their own geese are all swans, while the other fellows' are just plain geese, and if they fail to get the most desirable place in the prize list, it never occurs to them that they are fairly beaten by a better animal, but jump to the conclusion that it is the judge that has beaten them, and they commence to "kick," and that makes things unpleasant for themselves, for other exhibitors, and for the judge. If the latter is a competent man who knows his business, and knows he knows it, the course of the protesting exhibitor, as a rule, hurts himself more than anyone else. We freely admit that sometimes an incompetent and possibly sometimes an interested or a dishonest man may find his way to the position of a judge, and may do an exhibitor injustice, in which case a protest is proper; but we are glad to believe such cases are very rare in this country, and when they do occur the wronged exhibitor has the sympathy of the public, which is worth something, but as a rule the chronic kicker gets a very small modicum of sympathy from any quarter. Where a fair board exercises due care in the selection of its judges, and especially when they are chosen from the lists of the breeders' associations, exhibitors should not be hasty in imputing motives if they do not get all they think they are entitled to. We believe that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the men who accept this thankless position are honest and impartial and quite incapable of being unduly influenced. The exhibitor who withdraws his stock from competition because he does not get the place he expects in the first round, in our opinion makes a grave mistake and one that is hardly excusable. He should make allowance for difference of opinion, and if he had exercised patience he might have fared as well on the whole as he expected, since the difference of opinion in some other section might be in his favor, while by withdrawing and protesting against a man's judgment the exhibitor makes things unpleasant for the fair board, offends the judge, who in all probability is an honest and sensitive man, properly chosen and disposed to do right as far as he knows it; throws away his chances of securing a share of the prize money and honors, gets little or no sympathy from the public;—in short, metaphorically kicks himself out of bed.

STOCK.

Westward Ho! and a Glimpse at the Minnesota State Fair.

(EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

For the worn worker who would escape the heat, dust, and distraction of the city, from Sarnia, Ont., over the blue swellings of Lake Huron, the River of St. Marie, and Lake Superior to the "zenity city of the unsalted seas, enterprising, energetic, irresistible Duluth"—as the guide book puts it—is an ideal trip, doubly so on that staunch N.-W. T. Co. steamship, The Monarch, under Capt. Robertson, as popular and careful a seaman (with a staff to match) as sails the Upper Lakes. Lake traffic has been good this season, but not crowded in freight until the down-coming of the Northwest wheat began, but a deal of supplies for the mining regions have been carried west. What a change since I made this trip two years since! Then but few people talked Canada, now they talked of nothing else—gold, gold, gold, wheat, wheat, wheat, the Crow's Nest Pass, Michipicoten, Rainy River, Rossland, and the Klondyke. You see it in the papers, hear it on the street cars and from the pulpit. "Why," remarked a Duluth paper, "continued gold strikes confirm the suspicion that the whole of British America is flooded with the yellow metal." But let us not lose our heads. FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers can get gold easier—are getting it—than groping in the frozen gravel of the Yukon. It is in the soil, the atmosphere, the plant, the animal, and he who intelligently seeks for it will get it, together with a share of what the miner delves besides.

Beyond question the tide has set Canadaward. I was told that the great State of Minnesota would probably contribute 500 persons this year to the population of Canada, a large proportion going to Manitoba and Alberta as farm settlers, others as miners, etc. By the way, the Agricultural Press League here decided about the time of the State fair to make their next annual tour through Manitoba and the Northwest—the land of agricultural promise—as far as Edmonton. Minnesota crops have been good, though a trifle late in maturing, and everybody talks of dollar wheat and returning prosperity, though there is little change to be noted in St. Paul and Minneapolis compared with a couple of years ago. They have probably suffered less from the wave of dull times than some other places. Suddenly everybody seems to be realizing the truth of the old song, "The farmer is the man."

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

It was my good fortune to connect with the 38th annual exhibition of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society at Hamline, midway between these splendid twin cities. In some respects it resembles the Western Fair of London, Ont., without its parklike grounds, which I have not seen equalled anywhere, and its new live stock buildings. Some of the grumblers about the equipment of the larger Canadian fairs would be cured by a trip abroad. An attendance of 30,000 on the best day of the show was styled by the local papers "a record-breaker," and will afford readers an idea of how it compares with Canadian exhibitions. The general admission is fifty cents, grand stand, of course, extra. The latter, with the horse races, trick bicycling, and ballooning, constituted a big feature, and the central portion of the grounds was a veritable Midway Plaisance, with its pandemonium of Wild West performers, side shows, and traffickers of every sort, though I was pleased to see no trace of gambling contrivances. The palace in some respects resembled an immense sale room. One very pleasing feature was the display, industrial and artistic, from the public schools; another interesting feature, the competition of State counties in agricultural products. Probably the best exhibit of its class in the main building was that from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, in charge of Mr. T. O. Currie, and it had the advantage of his persuasive eloquence, falling, let us hope, as good seed into good ground. In the dairy building the cheese exhibit was to a Canadian disappointingly meager, not fifty all told, and these mostly Bric and other small sorts, only two or three passable Cheddars. Minnesota prides herself on butter, however, and of this there were some 200 exhibits, most creditable to the State. The main defect, so the judge informed me, was that some of the lots were deficient in flavor.

While one may miss here the perfection of equipment and detail and the general excellence of the best Canadian shows, Minnesotians must be congratulated upon the splendid array of pure-bred live stock brought together, which nearly every class would be a credit to any show or any country. Take cattle, for instance. No less than twelve pure breeds were represented, and only a couple of them indifferently, the exhibits numbering probably 600 head. In *Shorthorns* the principal exhibitors were H. F. Brown, of the Browndale Stock Farm, Minneapolis; Belleau & Son, Henderson, Iowa; T. R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, Iowa; N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; and Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., the first three being the chief. Geo. Gillcum, of Winchester, Ind., had it all to himself in *Galloways*; but in the *Aberdeen-Angus* class two old-time breeders, Goodwin & Judy, of West Lebanon, Ind., and W. A. McHenry, of Dennison, Iowa, were out in strong force, their herds being greatly admired. In *Red Polls*, too, there was

competition between J. W. Martin, of Richmond City, Wis., with a very fine herd, and J. L. Sanderson, of Sanderson, Wis., the former getting the best of it. *Herefords* were out strong, J. T. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., showing a choice herd, and E. S. Cross, of Emporia, Kan., another; new exhibitors being Hutchin & Steward, of Greenwood, Wis. Sotham captured the larger share of the trophies.

Dairy cattle were strongly in evidence, *Holsteins* being the most numerous represented of all the breeds (beef included), the exhibitors being E. F. Erwin, Richfield, Minn.; Thos. Irvine, Rosemond, Minn.; C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kan.; J. W. Chappell, Lincoln, Neb.; Karlan, Cross & Co., Monticello, Wis.; W. H. McCall, College View, Neb.; E. L. Cross, Emporia, Kan.; and W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Iowa; and as most of the herds were strong ones it was nobody's picnic. For example, in the aged cow class there were no less than 26 entries, many of them extra good, with immense udders. *Jerseys* also were to the fore strongly, the following exhibiting: L. S. Gillett, Excelsior, Col.; Chas. McReeve, Minneapolis, Minn.; Senator A. T. Stebbins, Rochester, Minn.; H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa; and N. P. Clark, St. Cloud. *Guernseys* were shown by W. D. Richardson, Garden City, Minn.; and a few head by the Wilcox Co., of Hugo, Minn. A new dairy breed on these grounds was the *Dutch Belted*, whose black bodies with the uniform broad white band was a curiosity to many. A. C. Green & Son, of Winchester, Ind., took all the prizes. There was strong competition in the *Brown Swiss* class between A. F. Squires and C. E. Squires, of Blue Earth City; Dr. Cook, Huntly, Ill.; and E. M. Barton, Hillsdale, Ill.; and they attracted a good deal of favorable attention because of their vigorous appearance. One small bunch of *Ayrshires* were shown, though not for competition, by Jas. J. Hill, St. Paul, the great railway king of the Northwest; but this money-making breed should yet make a more conspicuous place for themselves in the West. W. T. Moore, of Verona, Wis., showed *Devons*.

Keen interest centered in the herd sweepstake competitions for beef breeds. In young herd, bull and four females, under two years, bred by exhibitor, 1st went to McHenry's black Polls, headed by Black Bird 2nd; 2nd to Goodwin & Judy; and 3rd to Sotham's *Herefords*, headed by a thickset Corrector-bred bull. In the section for four or more animals, any age or sex, get of one bull, the coveted trophy went to Goodwin & Judy's *Angus* herd, 2nd to Sotham's *Herefords*, and 3rd to H. F. Brown's *Shorthorns*. For the grand herd sweepstake, any breed, bull and four females of graduated ages, the 1st premium of \$250 went to Brown's *Shorthorns*, headed by the red Victor of Browndale, a bull of great scale though a bit plain. Goodwin & Judy's Polls, headed by Black Cap King, by Black Monk, sire of all the others in the herd (the second time this trick has been done), took 2nd, \$150; 3rd, \$100, went to E. S. Cross' *Herefords*, headed by Wild Tom; and 4th, \$50, to Sotham's *Herefords*. The final event was the breeders' stake for best beef herd of six cattle, any age, breed or sex, owned and bred by exhibitor, \$100 entrance fee, and \$100 added by the society, divided into four prizes, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., respectively. Sotham's *Herefords* got 1st, Brown's *Shorthorns* 2nd, Goodwin & Judy's *Angus* 3rd, and Westrope's *Shorthorns* 4th. The judging in the beef breeds was done by Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa Experiment Station; Mr. Chas. Kerr; and Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota Station, who also acted in the sheep and swine departments. Another ex-Canadian judge was Prof. Craig, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, along with Dr. Reynolds, in the horse classes.

The *Clydesdale* exhibit—a good one—was practically that of Mr. N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn., consisting of some twenty head, mostly of a Prince Patrick and Stanley Prince breeding. A good many Americans still cling to their fancy for the showy-topped *Percheron*, judging by the large numbers on exhibition. The show of English Shires was poor. French Coachers, Standard-breds, Shetland ponies, and other sorts were also in evidence.

The exhibit of sheep was not large, but there were good ones forward, notably those shown by our old friends, Geo. Harding & Sons, Waukesha, Wis. (Cotswolds), and Geo. McKerrrow, of Sussex, Wis. (Oxford Downs and Southdowns). Among the other exhibitors were: Dixon Bros., Brandon, Wis. (Merinos, Oxfords, and Shrops); T. M. Porter, Rochester, Minn. (Merinos); W. J. Boynton, same place (Shrops.); Bruce & Kerr, Rosemont (Shrops.); J. W. Ganes, Lowell, Wis. (Lincolns); and H. G. L. Codd, Westfield, Iowa (Dorsets).

Of swine there was a large and fine exhibit, most of the standard breeds being represented; Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, and Yorkshires leading the van, with exhibits of Duroc-Jerseys, Victorias, Chester Whites, and Essex, but Tamworths did not put in an appearance. Mr. H. L. Swallow, of Booneville, Iowa, who had a large and capital display of Poland-Chinas out, reports the swine

business good, despite the depredations of hog cholera, which is largely attributed to overcrowding, uncleanness, and heavy feeding of new corn.

In chatting with breeders generally we found them in good heart, all reporting that farmers were now buying more freely than for a long time past, and what is more, they have the cash to do it with. American women, we judge, are apparently taking a keener interest in pure-bred live stock exhibits than one will find at Canadian shows, which bodes well for the future of the industry. Speaking of women reminds me of the announcement recently made that Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Indiana, known as a breeder of *Shorthorn* cattle and *Southdown* sheep, also as a speaker and writer on agricultural topics, particularly those relating to home life, and a prominent worker in many public enterprises, such as the Columbian Exhibition, is to be preceptress in the new Young Women's Department of

THE STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE,

Minnesota University, the fall term of which is just opening. Fifty are expected, in addition to three hundred young men. When taking the same subjects they will study together. Also one hundred men in the dairy factory course during January; and about twenty young men in the advanced four years' College of Agriculture course.

New buildings are being completed and various improvements made, the aim of those having the destinies of the institution in hand being to keep it in the very forefront and make it a real aid and stimulus to the cause of agricultural progress in the State.

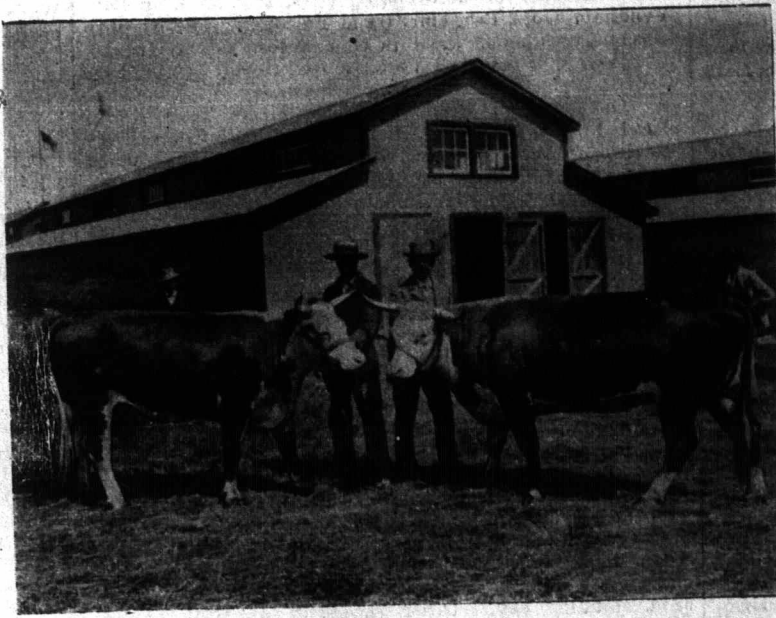
Minneapolis citizens and business people took

Our Scottish Letter.

The autumn cattle and sheep sales are the topic of conversation in these times, and Scottish breeders have had no cause for serious complaint at the results as far as they have gone. There has been an excess of supply over demand in the case of Blackface rams, and consequently trade in that department has been slow for secondary quality. The best have sold well all through, and trade has been booming in the cattle world. Lord Rosebery has played many parts in his time, and probably to Canadians he is best known as the ardent apostle of Imperial Federation. He is, however, an extensive farmer and stockraiser, his home farm of Dalmeny and the neighboring farm of East Craige carrying *Shorthorns* and *Aberdeen-Angus* cattle, as well as prime fat stock, *Border Leicester* and *Cheviot* sheep, and a famous herd of *Large Yorkshire* pigs. Mr. A. L. Drysdale is His Lordship's factor, and an enthusiast alike in agriculture proper and stock rearing. Lord Rosebery came within an ace of winning the supreme honor of the *Smithfield Club* in 1895, and has several first-class things in training for the coming Christmas shows. His herds having grown from natural causes, it has been determined to dispose of the surplus stock annually by public auction, *Shorthorns* and *Aberdeen-Angus* cattle being taken in alternate years. The first sale took place a fortnight ago, when the surplus *Shorthorns* were disposed of, and very good averages were the result: 61 cattle of all ages made £30 5s. 7d. apiece, the 24 cows drawing £35 10d.; 4 two-year-old heifers, £32 11s.; 11 yearling heifers, £26 12s. 8d.; 13 heifer calves, £10 9s. 4d.; and 9 bulls, £35 9s. 4d. The highest price paid was 120 gs. or £126 by Mr. Beek, on behalf of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for the cow *Fragrant Blossom*. She was bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie, and was greatly admired. A young bull named *Minotaur 71017* went at 100 gs. or £105. *Fragrant Blossom* is of the same race as the champion heifer *Frederica* (illustrated in the *ADVOCATE*, June 15th, '97) from Her Majesty the Queen's herd which won at the *Smithfield Show* nearly two years ago. South country buyers seem greatly to fancy this tribe, a heifer calf named *Dalmeny Fragrance V.* being taken off by Mr. Beek at 65 gs. At a sale in England a few days earlier, Mr. John Thornton sold 54 *Shorthorn* cattle at an average of £22 8s. 4d., the cows of all ages making £23 2s. 6d. apiece.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders have so far had the best of the sales this season. Three great sales have marked the week now closing, namely, those at *Ballindalloch*, *Aboyne*, and *Castle Craig*. Excellent averages have been recorded at all three sales, but that made for 33 head at *Ballindalloch*, £48 13s., will not easily be surpassed, although it is not equal to the *Bapton Manor* average of £55 8d. for 71 *Shorthorns*. A good deal depends on the date on which a sale takes place in these times. Mr. Deane Willis having a good many bulls to dispose of, wisely held his sale before the shipping season was over; but even apart from this the *Shorthorn* is fully better known in South America than the *Aberdeen-Angus*, and so far as bulls are concerned the red, white and roan takes the lead. The details of the *Ballindalloch* averages are these: 10 cows, £20 4s. 9d.; 6 two-year-old heifers, £48 13s.; 10 yearling heifers, £47 7s. 1d.; 6 heifer calves, £32 14s. 6d.; 1 bull, £31 10s. Sir George Macpherson Grant has taken a good position in the showing this season, and he thus also leads with this season, and he thus also leads with this season, and he thus also leads with this season.

The *Marquis of Huntly* had no reason to complain of the reception accorded to his sale. His average cattle at *Aboyne* was £32 13s. 4d.; 16 cows made £33 for 36 head was £32 13s. 4d.; 4 two-year-old heifers, £45 3s.; 9 yearling heifers, £33 16s. 8d.; 6 heifer calves, £21 14s.; and one bull, £22 1s. The highest price at this sale was 111 gs. or £116 11s., paid by Mr. Adamson, of *Careston Castle*, for *Lady Elena*. The *Castle Craig* sale was of a somewhat different character. It is owned by Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., M. P., who succeeded Mr. Gladstone as member of Parliament for *Midlothian*, and the herd is situated in *Peeblesshire*, 800 feet above sea level. The average here for 52 head was £27 1s. 4d., the lesser figure than at the earlier sales being largely due to the large number of heifer calves and yearling heifers in the sale. The average for 23 cows was £32 19s. 2d.; 3 two-year-old heifers, £56 14s.; 13 yearling heifers, £20 2s. 2d.; 12 heifer calves, £16 1s. 1d.; and 1 bull, £25 4s. The highest price realized was £105 for the prize cow, *Pride of Kirkurd 20522*, her buyer being Mr. C. W. Schroeter, *Tedford*, *Bilberghunt*. A great many of the cattle from all these sales went south to *Sussex* and *Kent*, and several also went to *Ireland*. All of the sales in *Scotland* have been conducted by Messrs. *Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Limited)*. The *Shorthorn* sale week begins on October 11th at *Auchnagathle*, followed by *Tillycairn* on 12th, *Tillygreig* on the 13th, *Pirriesmill* on the 14th, and *Kinellar* on the 15th. All of these places are in *Aberdeenshire*, and within easy radius of the town of *Inverurie*. "SCOTLAND YET."



COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN. CONSTANCE OF BREEZE LAWN 763. A Pair of Superior Herefords, owned by Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man.

The above portrayed Herefords are from the herd of Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man. The heifer on the right is the handsome three-year-old *Constance of Breeze Lawn 763*, a low, thickset, smooth, even-fleshed daughter of *Jovial 476*, out of *Constance 15th (imp.)*. She won first prize in her class at the *Winnipeg Industrial, 1897*. The other heifer is the first prize winner in the two-year-old class, *Countess of Aberdeen*, of Mr. Sharman's own breeding, by *Cronkhill Chief*, out of *Countess of Wilton*. At the circuit of *Manitoba* summer fairs Mr. Sharman won on his *Herefords* 35 first prizes, 23 seconds, three diplomas and a silver medal.

advantage of the exhibition time to give a series of evening street carnivals, the splendor of which eclipsed anything I have yet seen. The floral decorations and various representations were superb, and the great departmental stores were a blaze of multicolored glory with their electrical illuminations. Olson's establishment (comprising over 50 departments, employing 550 hands, and the receipts of which, we were told, would run \$10,000 or \$12,000 per day), surrounded by a row of massive white pillars and two ornate porches covered with incandescent lights, was a dream of beauty, and their electric street cars, decorated with thousands of rainbow-tinted electric lights, was a vision surpassing the conception of any Arabian Nights dreamer. *Donaldson's Glass Block*, another immense departmental establishment, was magnificently illuminated and decorated. The business people of Canadian cities where the big fairs are held might well take a leaf out of the book of the enterprising merchant princes of *Minneapolis*. W. T.

Hurrah for New Subscribers!

We take this opportunity of thanking all our readers who have favored us with one or more new subscribers already this season. We are pleased to be able to state that we are receiving daily more new subscribers for this time of the year than we have for many years past; also many letters showing high appreciation.

MR. P. E. KELLY, Halton Co., Ont., under date of Sept. 13th, '97, says:—"We could not farm without the *ADVOCATE*."

Western Fair.

In the matter of exhibitions, as in other things, competition serves as an impetus. Within the last two years our two largest Ontario shows, outside of the Toronto Industrial, have each put their best foot forward in the construction of new live stock buildings, until exhibitors feel that their stock can be about as well cared for at the shows as in their own stables. This is true to a large extent, and where not so the experience of each year will govern the character of improvements made for the next annual meeting. It was considered last year when the construction was in progress that sufficient space had been taken in to more than accommodate all stock that would come, but it seems that the more space is provided the greater the demand, as at the show just past all classes of live stock, except horses, were crowded until additional provision had to be made after the show had commenced. The cattle range, although larger than that of last year, was found inadequate, and horse stalls had to be appropriated to the accommodation of a few entries. The new swine pens were found all too small, and a large addition had to be made. It has been decided to devote the entire cattle and sheep space to cattle next year and to build a new pen for the sheep. Just here we might offer the suggestion that it would be well to learn the plan upon which the Winnipeg pens are constructed, and follow them if a better is not found, which we do not believe there will be. The general complaint of exhibitors is the lack of free air currents in exhibition sheep pens, and that is what the Winnipeg people have especially guarded against, besides allowing plenty of room and light. The new hog pens gave good satisfaction, and will when enlarged and given some slight improvements fulfill the needs well.

The horse barn could advantageously have been given a trifle more room, so that the box stalls could have been wider. Now a big Clydesdale can while eating oats at one side scrub the hair out of his tail on the opposite one. There is a feeling too that more loose boxes should be provided, especially for draft stock, as it is almost impossible to keep the legs and joints of highly fitted animals in cool, natural condition while standing tied most of the time for a week. Below we give a comprehensive report of the main live stock features of the show:

HORSES.

The parade each day, although not as full as it should have been, owing to the inability of large exhibitors to take out all their prize animals, presented to the view of spectators a high-class exhibition. Some of the classes were perhaps not as large as we have seen here, but seldom was a prize taken by an unworthy animal.

Carriage and Coach horses showed together and turned out better than usual. They were judged by John S. Choppin, Mitchell, Ont. In the aged stallion section there were seven entries made up of Cleveland Bay, German Coach and trotting-bred animals. On several former occasions the Germans have had the best of the honors, but this year a Yorkshire-bred horse of beautiful pattern, and brought out in capital form by O. B. Wilson, Holmesville, had a comparatively easy victory. He is of more coach than carriage pattern. Next him stood Dr. Ling, by the Standard-bred sire Solitaire. He is a more rangy horse, possessing a deal of desirable carriage quality. The 3rd award went to a big, good German Coach horse, while several good animals of lighter stamp, including winners of former years, were unplaced. The pure white Silver King, of Arabian breeding, was the only entry in three-year-olds. He is owned by Wm. Butler, Granton, and was much admired for his beauty. He is a fair mover and of good size. Two good two-year-olds competed. The yearling stallion section was decidedly better than has been at the Western for years, indicating a more hopeful turn in horse breeding. The same may be said of brood mares and foals. In the former there were five entries, in which the gets of Thoroughbred sires made a good impression. Seven brood mares competed. The 1st and 2nd prize mares were of large coach stamp, the former by Royal Duke and her 2nd prize foal by Stanford Bridge Swell. These were shown by W. H. Guest, Ballymote. The 2nd prize foal was by Verus, and from the 1st prize mare shown by M. T. Rosser & Bro., Denfield. The gelding or filly sections were all good, and each had from five to seven entries. The harnessed sections were well filled. Those sixteen hands and over seldom reach more than three or four, but this year five pairs competed, among which were at least two grand teams. The 1st prize entry was a solid pair of brown coachers, shown by Smith & Head, Rockwood, while the 2nd prize winners were a rangy, showy team of well-mated creams, exhibited by G. W. Falle, Belmont. There were eleven entries in the smaller double carriage class. The best pair were high-class park horses with banged tails and beautiful action; shown by S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; while J. H. McLaughlin, Woodstock, stood 2nd on a trotting-bred pair of flash bays; the latter exhibitor also winning 2nd on beautiful single chestnut, being beaten by N. McLurg, Falkirk, in a section of twenty entries. John Neam won the sweepstakes female award on a beautiful bay by Phenomenon.

Standard-bred Trotters are not given much of a show at this exhibition, as there are only two sections in the prize list, that for stallions four years old and upwards and for stallions three years old and under. Judging from the number of competitors these sections can soon be dispensed with, there being a single entry shown in either section. The older horse exhibited was the pacing John Henry, by Old Booker. He is a fine, sharp, breezy fellow, shown by R. S. Fulton, Brownsville. Dr. Mahan, of London, showed the colt, a racy youngster of considerable promise. E. A. Blackwell, Glencoe, handed out the tickets.

Roadsters always fill a good class at London. They were judged by Wm. Stephens, St. Mary's, who turned down a number of Toronto winners. In the mature stallion section the ordinary rule of confining the entries to non-standard-bred stock was not adhered to, with the result that all the awards were taken by Standard-bred horses. The section was a good one of six entries. The winner was the favorably-known Gold Ring, owned by J. H. Glover, Aylmer. He is a beautiful horse, of useful size

and more than ordinarily intelligent, as on several occasions he trotted full miles without driver or sulky in very fast time—a sensational feat all must agree. Such a horse could hardly fail to beget trotters from reasonably good mares. He also won the sweepstakes award. The entries shown by D. McKellar, Alvinston, and R. C. Coats, Thamesville, were also choice horses. Black Valentine, the Toronto winner of last year and 2nd winner of this year, was not placed. As a roadster stallion he is hard to fault. The gelding or filly sections on the line were well filled with high-class stock, there being long strings in several cases. Here, as in Toronto, some of the best prizes were taken by the gets of Thoroughbred sires, as was also the case in yearling stallions. The best mare any age was found in J. B. Cowieson's two-year-old daughter of Lee Christie and his 2nd prize brood mare Maud, winner of 1st in Toronto. This beautiful filly did the same trick as a yearling, as she had a perfect right to do. She belongs to a handsome family, as her foal sister won 1st, her yearling sister 2nd in roadsters, and her three-year-old brother 2nd in the carriage class—all from the Thoroughbred Lee Christie. Single roadsters in harness furnished the judge no easy task, there being 25 entries made and most of them present. There are a ways a few weeds here, but the average quality this year was higher than usual. The gets of trotting sires were most in evidence, many of whom could strike a rapid clip to a buggy. Geo. McCormick, London, and Dr. Routledge, Lambeth, were the keenest contestants, each driving well-bred, nice-mannered horses. The former won with little to spare, with D. C. Bell, of London, close at their heels. Pairs were less numerous. Dr. Routledge scored here with a well-mated entry.

Thoroughbred Horses.—The entry this year was, as usual, not large in the younger sections, but mature stallions and brood mares turned out well. The stallions were judged by Robt. McEwen, Byron, and the remaining sections by S. B. Fuller, Woodstock. Among the stallions were a number of well-reputed sires, such as King Bob, Wyndham, Gold Foal, and Grand Falconer. The Toronto decisions were much upset in this contest, as the 1st prize Wyndham shown by S. B. Fuller at Toronto left the ring here without a place, while King Bob, shown by W. J. Thompson, Orkney, that stood two below him in Toronto, was placed 1st here. We must allow that both judges were justified, as the horses are of different pattern and excellent in their way. Perhaps as a sire of saddle stock King Bob excels, whereas Wyndham should get better carriage horses. Adam Beck's racy imported bay, Grand Falconer, was placed 2nd. Gold Foal, by Falconer 2nd, was a good animal to have to leave out, as he has many strong features. John Dymont, Orkney, won on younger stallions, while Adam Beck, London, was the main exhibitor of mares, which were mostly of fine turf pattern. Harry O'Neil, London, and W. A. Sage, Nilestown, were also prize winners. Messrs. A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, had a fine exhibit on the grounds, but through some misunderstanding failed to get them before the judge. This is to be regretted, as they would have helped the exhibit.

Saddle Horses and Hunters made a high-class exhibit, with such men in competition as Adam Beck, who did so well the previous week in Toronto. There was a good number of entries in nearly every section. In heavy-weights Adam Beck won 1st and 2nd on a grand pair of 16-hand chestnuts well-nigh Thoroughbred, with Dr. O'Neil 3rd on an upstanding bay. Other successful competitors were Alex. Bowker, Woodstock, and Robert Chambers, Currie's, but Beck secured the bulk of awards.

Hackneys were well represented in quality if not in numbers. In stallions three years old and upwards four contestants appeared, viz: D. & O. Sorby's Square Shot; Jubilee Chief, now owned by East Elgin Horse Breeders' Association, formerly by Beith & Co., Bowmanville; Richard Gibson's Royal Dane; and Alex. Bowker's (Woodstock) Shah and Cocker's Nelson. Mr. Robert McEwen, who placed the awards, took some time deciding between the two first-named entries. When they used to meet Jubilee Chief was the victor, but on this occasion he was not in his usual show fit, but went about as well as ever. He was, however, placed after the Guelph entry, who was in beautiful form and went strong, high, and pleasingly. Royal Dane was a winner in his colt days for his breeders, Hillhurst Farm. He is a son of the noted show mare, Lady Dagmar, and Cannyman, both tracing to the great sire Denmark. He is bay in color, with two white feet; five years old, stands 15 hands 2 inches, and is quite an actor. The Woodstock horses were in good form. Sorby also had forward Miss Baker, her yearling Woodlands Performer, and her foal by Square Shot, winning 1st on each of them, followed in each case by entries of Mr. Bowker's.

There were just four high-steppers shown in harness. The winner was found in Adam Beck's gay and beautiful acting little gelding, Brandy, who figured conspicuously at last spring's Canadian Horse Show. Smith & Head, Rockwood, stood 2nd on a lowset, trappy bay, also a good actor; while Sorby's big black three-year-old that will beat them all in another year followed. This colt is a bit raw, but he has it in him to command respect.

Clydesdales (imported) were judged by Mr. Donald McInnis, Exeter. This class had a number of Toronto winners, which indicates the character of the exhibits. D. & O. Sorby were forward with their well-fitted lot, which make a good show within themselves, while a number of other good breeding studs were represented. In mature stallions, Sorby's Grandeur and Prince Charming had a right to win, as they did, 1st and 2nd; in fact, they can win in almost any company. Hodgert & Delgaty, Farquhar, also had forward a good horse and won 3rd. R. Shaw-Wood's Shamrock, a hardy, good limbed horse, and a good sire, was unplaced. John Oliver, Duncrief, showed a beautiful son of Old Wighton Lad, from a Macgregor-bred mare, also a fine upstanding brood mare and a three-year-old filly, winning 1st on each of them. Messrs. Sorby won the team and remaining mare prizes, including the sweepstakes female award on the capital two-year-old daughter of Grandeur, who captured the same enviable award in Toronto. A general favorite among the horsemen was James Henderson's

(Belton) imported two-year-old Goldfinder 2nd. We would have liked to see a good hot class here, but no others came against him in his class. He won the male sweepstakes award. Innis & Horton, Clinton, had forward three worthy yearling colts, upon which they won all the money offered.

Clydesdales (Canadian-bred) had quite keen competition throughout. They were judged by James D. Hedley, St. Mary's. There were four entries of various types in mature stallions. H. G. Boag's (Queensville) Grand Salute, by Grand Times, went to the top. He is a showy, well put-up horse, with capital underpinning and action. James Holmes, Woodstock, showed King Craft, by Custodian, a smooth, rather fine horse of good type. He was placed ahead of Robert Miner's (Cairo) entry, a cocky little horse of attractive make-up. C. H. Baskerville, Centralia, showed the only three-year-old in Alcides, by Canny Scotchman, a deep-bodied, symmetrical, nicely imbed and muscled colt, on which he won the stallion sweepstakes award. The three yearling colts shown put up a strong competition. John Essery, Exeter, had the favorite in a handsome, promising youngster. His opponents, by Glenlyon Chief and Monksman, were not as handsome, but may mature into larger horses. The mare sections were better than usual, although not large. There were five very good ones in the two-year-old section. Here the sweepstakes female was found in a daughter of Grandeur, shown by D. & O. Sorby, followed by a noble filly shown by Jos. Linstead, Queensville. Thos. Dale had forward a grand mare and foal, and John McIntosh, Maplewood, a beautiful yearling. A valuable pair of three-year-old geldings were shown by James McIntosh and Jos. Linstead, Queensville. There should be no scarcity of this sort, but such is far from being the case. A pair of mares that have made their annual bow to Western Fair judges in this class almost since they were foals, and winning on each occasion, took the team premium this year. Heretofore they were owned and shown by John Robinson, St. Mary's, but now by Harry Sims, Thamesville. They are full sisters, by Bay Wallace, five and six years old, each weighing over 1,800 pounds.

Agricultural Horses are dwindling at this show from year to year, perhaps because only two small prizes are offered in each section. The entry was small throughout, but there were very good farm horses among them. M. T. Rosser, Denfield; R. Shaw-Wood, London; Wm. Kay, Farquhar; B. Matthews, Denfield; and Wm. Moor, Fernhill, were the prize winners, the last named securing the sweepstakes award on his three-year-old mare that has won here on two previous occasions. P. McGregor, Brucefield, officiated as judge, and regretted to see this useful class losing ground. He also placed the ticket on the only general-purpose team brought out, that of R. Shaw-Wood, a pair that would have been in place in the agricultural class.

CATTLE.

Owing to the fact that there was no other large exhibition on the Dominion slate in the same week the Western Fair had the benefit of the presence of most of the cattle exhibited at Toronto the previous week, and in addition a considerable number which were not in the competition there. As a result the large and commodious stables on the London fair ground were packed full of first class stock. It was the greatest show of cattle in the history of the Western Fair, and there is some foundation for the claim that the exhibits were more select than those at Toronto, since a considerable number of those which failed to get into the prize list there were returned home, but this was offset by the fact that a few of the Toronto winners did not follow the circuit, and some of the local entries were not up to a high standard of quality. There were more than the usual number of reversals of the decisions at the former show, whether owing to a better selection of judges we are not prepared to affirm.

Northorns.—Most of the principal exhibits in this class at Toronto were in evidence at the Western, and a few creditable animals from local districts were also shown. Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, officiated as judge, and, while generally confirming the Toronto awards, he made a few rather important reversals, among which was the granting of the sweepstakes prize in bulls to Mr. Leask's three-year-old bull, Moneyfuffel Lad, over Captain Robson's Nominee, who was awarded that honor by the two judges who held court at Toronto the previous week. The choice in this case is largely a matter of taste, and knowing the predilections of the appellate judge it was not surprising that he should rule as he did; but we were not so well prepared for the decision which took the female championship from Captain Robson's comely white Mysie's Rose and handed it to her stable companion of the same herd—the Sontie red-haired Daisy of Strathallan 12th—good as she is and worthy of high rating in any company. We are quite sure the color of her hair had nothing to do with it, for Linton loves a white one, having been raised among that sort, and he is a white man. Three-year-old bulls being classified with aged bulls here the winners were Moneyfuffel Lad 1st, Nominee 2nd, and Harry Smith's Abbottsburn 3rd. Thomas Russell had the 1st prize two-year-old bull, and Morgan & Muxion got into 2nd place. In yearling bulls Watt's Toronto winner, The Judge, took the lead, followed by Fairbairn's Dainty Davie for 2nd. In the section for bull calves Mr. Edwards' red and roan were placed 1st and 2nd respectively, and Gibson & Walker, Denfield, furnished a right good roan calf for 3rd place. J. S. Smith's 1st prize calf at Toronto was sold there, and had gone to the College farm at Guelph. The rating in the female sections was practically the same as at Toronto, except that H. & W. Smith's Frieda was given 1st position over Captain Robson's Mysie's Rose. The former is a rarely good one, and it is all the greater honor to beat such an animal. Captain Robson won the open herd prize, and Messrs. Watt the young herd prize.

Herefords.—Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., had his fine herd here, and appropriated all the prizes he entered for. His herd is unsurpassed by any in the Dominion, and is always admired by visitors at the fairs.

Polled Angus.—The three competing herds were those of Walter Hall (Washington), James Bowman (Guelph), and Wm. Stewart & Son (Lucasville), among whom the prizes were distributed, except the 1st for two-year-old bull, which

Belmont; and J. C. Nichol, Hubrey. George & Son got the herd prize and Elliot that for sow and produce. Nichol got 1st for boar under six months and Hord 1st for sow over one year and 2nd for boar under six months. Holland got 2nd for sow under six months.

The Ottawa Exhibition.

Everything was favorable for Canada's great Central Exhibition, and it was an unqualified success. The weather was fine, the attendance was large, the exhibitors were pleased with the kindness, courtesy and liberality of the officers and directors, visitors were in a cheerful, happy mood, and everything went off pleasantly and successfully. The accommodations for stock on the Ottawa Fair grounds are second to none for the comfort of the animals and the stockmen, while for cleanliness and the satisfaction with which visitors can see the animals they fill the bill better than those of any other fair on the list. The genial Secretary and Manager, Mr. McMahon, does his work well and is always courteous and considerate, and the President and Directors seem to realize that it is the exhibitors who make the show and they study to make everything satisfactory to them. The management of this show have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts to conduct a model exhibition are appreciated. They have attained a high standard and are resolved to make each year's show an improvement on the past.

CATTLE.

All the breeds of cattle were represented by choice selections from prominent herds, and while the numbers were not so large as at some of the earlier shows, the quality was of the best. The judges were well chosen and did their work faithfully and to the general satisfaction of exhibitors.

Shorthorns were represented by choice selections from the herds of Captain Robson, Iderton, and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, who showed only young things, but good ones. Duncan McLaren & Son, Dunmore, showed a capital two-year-old bull in Royal Gordon, a red-roan son of imported Indian Chief and a Duchess of Gloucester cow, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. He is a high-class bull, of the blocky, thick-fleshed sort, and has great substance and good quality. He was awarded 1st prize in his class. James Leask, Greenbank, showed his fine three-year-old bull, Moneyfuffel Lad. He had to enter the class with aged bulls and found a sturdy rival for honors in Captain Robson's four-year-old Nominee, and met his first defeat in his class in a three years' course of showing at the leading shows in Canada, having won more sweepstakes honors than any living bull of the breed in the Dominion. Mr. John Miller, Jr., Brougham, who awarded the prizes in this and all the beef breeds, made a very careful comparison of these two high-class bulls and finally sent the award of 1st prize to Nominee, who was also given the sweepstakes as best bull of the class, in confirmation of the Toronto rating, while at London Mr. Leask's bull was given these honors in the same competition so far as these two are concerned. In the contest for the female championship Captain Robson's white two-year-old heifer, Mysie's Rose, was restored to the position she held at Toronto as winner of this high honor, which was wrested from her at London by the three-year-old Daisy of Strathallan 12th, also owned by Captain Robson and shown here. The exhibitor's herd prize at this show went to Captain Robson, the young herd prize, bred by exhibitor, going to W. C. Edwards & Co.

Herefords were well represented by the high-class herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., which always makes a favorable impression, being first-class in all its numbers and brought out in fine condition. On this occasion, occupying the whole of the stalls on one side of the bright stable, they made an exceedingly pretty show and were greatly admired.

Polled Angus.—Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, maintained the reputation of this class with a good display of representative animals, showing fine beefing qualities and uniform character.

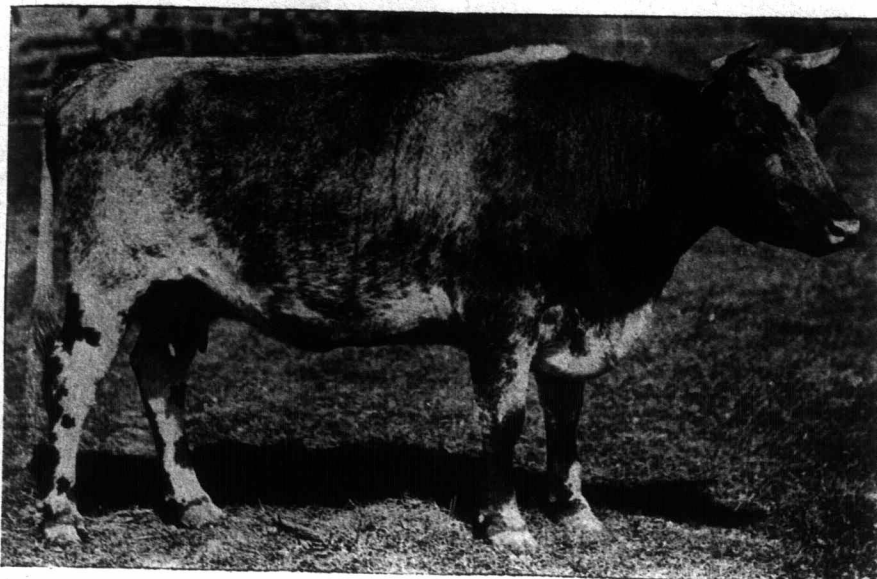
Galloways were shown by Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, and John Sibbald, Annan, both strong herds, showing careful breeding, uniform type, and fine coats of hair, as well as well-fleshed forms. Col. McCrae's fine old bull, Canadian Borderer, was here restored to his Toronto rating as first prize in his class and the championship as best bull of the breed. Mr. Sibbald won 1st prize for cow, sweepstakes for female, and the herd prize.

Devons made a very creditable show, the exhibitors being W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, the former being the larger contributor and securing the larger number of prizes, including the herd prize, 1st for cow, and sweepstakes for female. Mr. Edward's aged bull won 1st prize and sweepstakes.

Ayrshires.—These were largely in evidence at Ottawa, as they have been at all the fairs. They topped the show in number of entries and of exhibitors, and made a splendid display in every section of the class. The principal exhibitors were D. Drummond, Petite Cote; R. G. Steacy, Brockville; Reid & Co., Hintonburg; W. Wylie, Howick; Jos. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place; and W. Stewart & Son, Menie. The judges were J. H. Douglas, Warkworth; Chas. Newman, Lachine; and Holmes Eyre, Harlem. The prizes were widely distributed, each exhibitor getting a piece, and fortunate to get in for honors anywhere in such a class. In the section for bull over three years there was another change in rating of the three bulls that have been so differently placed at the four big shows, Drummond's Kelso Boy coming to the front again, as he did at Toronto, with Steacy's Carlyle 2nd, and Glencairn 3rd. Steacy's two-year-old bull, Sensation of Maple Grove, here came in for 1st prize and the championship of the class, a distinction to

which many good judges consider him fairly entitled. In the shuffle of cards in the cow class Steacy's May Queen again came to the top, where she was at Montreal, Drummond's Lady Sterling, by Silver King, being given 2nd place, a distinction she has not had before in the round of the fairs this year, but she is a beautiful cow and does honor to the position. Stewart's Jean Armour got 3rd place and fills it well, as she is right among the best in good company. It seemed hardly right that Nellie Osborne, who was 2nd at Montreal and 1st at Toronto, should take 4th place here, but she has had a good share of honors and we presume her years were counted against her. The herd she comes from, however, can well fill her place with younger ones, as Mr. Drummond's herd is rich in meritorious young cows, and Nellie's charming daughter has won 1st prize in the heifer calf class at all four of the big fairs. She is very promising for future usefulness and honors. The herd prizes were given in the following order: Steacy 1, Drummond 2, Wylie 3.

Jerseys.—The two fine herds of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., and Robert Davies, Toronto, were represented by very choice selections, and it was the most select and uniform show of Jerseys we have seen out this year. Mr. J. G. Small, Snelgrove, made the awards, and recorded a coup of rather important reversals of former decisions, one of which was in placing the cow Signal's Rosa May above Dubenna 2nd, which was placed 1st at Toronto and London. Both cows are now owned by Miller & Sibley, but the former was shown at Toronto by J. H. Smith & Son, Highfield. The other change was the awarding of 1st prize in her class to the three-year-old cow, Prospect Belle, shown by Miller & Sibley, and also the sweepstakes for best female to the same cow. She was 1st at London, but at Toronto was unplaced, where she seems to have been overlooked, for she is a grand young cow, with strong constitution, fine dairy form, and a shapely udder with well placed teats and large milk veins. Mr. Davies' imported two-year-old bull, Distinction's Golden, was given 1st prize, as was also his



DAISY D. - 25637.

Shorthorn Cow, the property of Mr. G. D. Minor, Union, Ont.

The roan cow Daisy D., calved in January, 1892, was sired by Roan Hero - 14385-, and is out of Roan - 25639-, by Blain - 9022-. She well represents the cows of Mr. Minor's Shorthorn herd advertised to be sold by auction in this issue.

imported two-year-old heifer, and his three-year-old imported cow Crocus was given 2nd prize over Emerald Daisy, which was above her at Toronto, where she was shown by Mr. R. B. Smith. She shows fine indications as a milker, but is deficient in the indications of constitution. The sweepstakes for best bull went to Miller & Sibley's Two Hundred Per Cent, also the 1st prize for herd, Mr. Davies winning 2nd and Miller & Sibley 3rd.

Holsteins were well represented by the well-known herds of G. W. Clemons, St. George, and C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell, the former winning 1st honors in the class for aged bulls with Count Mink Mercedes, who was also winner of the sweepstakes; 2nd prize going to Gilroy's Inka Kathleen's Son. Mr. Clemons secured 1st place in the class for cows with Inka Rose and 2nd with Cornelia Artis, and Mr. Gilroy 3rd with Carmen Sylvia. Mr. Clemons won the exhibitors herd prize, and Mr. Gilroy the prize for young herd.

Guernseys.—Three strong herds competed in this class, the exhibitors being Hon. S. A. Fisher, Knowlton, Que.; W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn; and W. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre. Mr. J. C. Snell judged the class. The prizes were considerably distributed, Mr. Fisher winning 1st for three-year-old bull, with McNish 2nd and Butler 3rd. In two-year-old bulls McNish had 1st, and in yearling bulls Butler 1st, and the same bull won the sweepstakes. Mr. Fisher had also 1st prize two-year-old heifer and 1st prize yearling heifer and heifer calf. McNish had the 1st prize cow and sweepstakes on the same cow, and won the gold medal for best herd of Guernseys, Butler & Son 2nd, Fisher 3rd.

Grade Cattle.—In the Ottawa prize list ten classes are made for grades, one for beef and the other for dairy crosses, and in both there was a grand show, Mr. Leask, of Greenbank, being especially in the beef grade class and winning all the principal prizes. The dairy class was large and well filled with deep-milking cows, and made a grand show. We have not the list of awards at this writing and cannot give the names of exhibitors, but they will appear in the list of awards in our next issue.

DAIRY TEST.

The 24-hour dairy test was conducted by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Superintendent Kingston Dairy School. The five cows, whose records are given below, stood in the order indicated as follows:

Rank	NAME OF COW.	Owner.	Lib.	Milk.	% Fat.	Total Solids.	Age.
1	Carmen Sylvia.....	C. J. Gilroy.....	67.25	2.8	1.88	7.59	6 yrs
2	Cornelia Artis.....	G. W. Clemons..	48.25	3.0	1.44	5.30	"
3	Sady's Teak's Tiran- nia Queen.....	C. J. Gilroy.....	45.	3.0	1.35	4.95	"
4	Erie Belle 2nd.....	C. J. Gilroy.....	41.75	3.1	1.29	4.48	"
5	Queen DeKol 2nd.....	G. W. Clemons..	40.50	2.7	1.19	4.19	"

HORSES.

In the stables provided for the heavier classes there were very few empty stalls, while among those bearing the names of the lighter breeds fully one-third to one-half were without occupants. We do not believe however, this indicates the true condition in the country at present. To our mind it simply means that our breeders are realizing that the time has again arrived when our draft horses are scarce and in demand, consequently they are spurred forward to greater effort with those animals they now have on hand; while in a great measure the opposite remains only to be said of the more numerous lighter breeds, whose services have been set aside by other systems more convenient, consequently more popular with the masses. Yet even in the lighter classes we had the pleasure of viewing in the competing ring some as good specimens of their breed as at any past period in our experience. For instance, when the

Thoroughbred class was called four very worthy sires came forward, and, with the exception of the family prize for sire and three of his get, they were the only representation of that breed. Mr. Edwards' June Day appeared determined not to allow any attention to be directed from him

from the manner in which he presented himself, and really did succeed in carrying his point, for he placed a whole row of honor to his credit, winning 1st prize, gold medal and diploma, as well as the gold medal for stallion and three of his get; the same gentleman also having the 3rd prize horse in this class. Messrs. J. P. Dawes, Lachine, and Graham Bros., Claremont, each had their horses in grand form. The class as far as it went was a good one. In the

Carriage class the honors were well divided, Mr. Edwards again appearing on the scene and capturing a share of the glory. On brood mare with foal by her side he won 1st on the mare and 3rd on the foal, as well as a prize in the yearling class; Mr. Robt. Ness also being out with the produce of his grand carriage stallion, winning sufficient for the other competitor to state that he was quite in it. In the aged stallion class, Sheby Chief, the property of A. A. Blyth, possessed rather more than his competitors of finish and substance, with an equal share of action, and landed 1st honors, with Mr. J. J. Anderson's Sunlight 2nd, and King Chief, the property of Hornsby Bros., 3rd. In the matched pairs R. Beith, Bowmanville, scored 1st with Marjorie and Mayflower, E. S. Skead 2nd, and E. B. Clancy 3rd; while for single carriage horse in harness the awards fell respectively to E. S. Skead, E. B. Clancy, and John Hutton. In

Coach Horses only one animal appeared on the ground; Mr. Ness, Howick, showing the French Kordifan.

Hackneys.—Graham Bros., Claremont, captured 1st on Royal Standard, with Beith's Banquo 2nd. When these two worthy horses came before the grand stand a cheer went up from the audience, which indicated the appreciation in which these performers met the public. They were never in better form, and had a whole class of such animals been in competition we believe the high divers, trapeze performers, and strong girls would have had occasion to feel slighted, but unfortunately this ended the competition, for Mr. Beith had the rest, which were retired to the outside rings for the judges' inspection, and a feeling of regret passed over us that such worthy animals should have been allowed to go unchallenged. There were Mona's Queen, two-year-old Mopsa, and yearling Bianco, as well as Marjorie and Mayflower (shown in the carriage class); winning 2nd on Miranda for single high-stepper, and Greta receiving 1st for high-stepper under 14 hands. The animals were all in the grand form usually brought out by this firm. Before passing from the light horses it would be unfair if we neglected to mention the beautiful turnouts of Mr. E. B. Clancy, especially his dark brown team of high-steppers, which easily won the highest honors in their class. They were as evenly matched as could easily be imagined, and perfect in their appointments.

Clydesdales.—In the imported draft class we feel compelled to report an unpleasantness which did much to mar the horse exhibit. When the class for aged stallions were called Mr. Robt. Ness appeared with the well-known Lawrence Again, Graham Bros. had The Royal Standard, and Mr. J. Wilson, Carp, had Brown Stout. After duly considering the matter the judge gave his decision in favor of Lawrence, much to the displeasure of the Messrs. Graham Bros., who considered themselves so justly entitled to greater recognition as to arouse sufficient indignation to withdraw from the competition except another judge be appointed with the one now on, which request seemed to be ignored, as no move was made in that direction, consequently the competition went on practically between Mr. Ness, Howick, and Mr. Robt. Davies, Toronto. Mr. Davies was the only competitor in three-year-old stallion, two- and one-year-old colts, showing two in each class; the female prizes

being divided. The class was a strong one, and considering that one of the very important exhibitors present had withdrawn, which was much to be regretted when we mention the names of such animals as The Royal Standard, which stood 1st with four of his get at Toronto, sweepstakes at Ottawa in '96, and 1st and sweepstakes at Toronto Spring Show, '96; then there was Merry Monarch, five years old; a yearling black colt by Leonard that has never been shown, possessing plenty of bone of the right sort; besides the notable string of mares and fillies shown at the Toronto Industrial, winning many keenly-contested premiums, as our Toronto report shows. Consequently, had the class been interrupted many changes would unquestionably have been made in the reading of the winnings in this class. In the

Canadian Draft class Mr. C. W. Barber, Gatineau, figures conspicuously on four head, winning 1st and gold medal on his two-year-old filly by Tofty. She is a big, well-developed, promising mare, possessing an abundance of bone and hair; 2nd and 3rd on brood mares, and 2nd on carriage foal. Also in the Canadian class Mr. A. M. Stuart, Dalmeny, Ont., had out half a dozen, among them being a daughter of Lord Burnside, which won the 1st prize; her sire also competing, winning all the honors going, including the gold medal for stallion with three of his get, being three females. The only three-year-old stallion in the class was brought out by Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa; a good, well-developed son of Invader, with an abundance of substance, having beautiful, well-formed legs, and grand feet; in fact, he was one of the attractions in the horse exhibit. Mr. Clark also had others in the class, winning 4th on his two-year-old filly, which would undoubtedly have been moved up a notch had she not been thin in flesh. The special stallion prize for best Dominion-bred stallion of any age went to Mr. Robt. Davies' King's Own. When the brood mares with their foals were called the judge's books showed that six entries had been made, and a very few moments brought the entire bunch into the ring. The section was a strong one all through, and gave much material for the judge's consideration, who, after duly considering the matter, selected Mr. A. Scarf's mare as 1st, R. Ness 2nd, C. W. Barber 3rd, and F. Richardson 4th. In the

General Purpose class many prizes were not competed for. Mr. J. Thompson was one of the chief winners. Samuel Stuart also brought out his two- and three-year-olds. The stallion prizes went to Mr. Geo. Sparks and Edward Harrison respectively. The class, although weak in numbers, had some good individuals in competition. The show of ponies was not large; in fact, the only competition being in pony under 12 hands in harness; W. Cunningham winning 1st, E. C. Bessy 2nd, and T. C. Bate 3rd.

Standard bred.—Mr. A. McLaren, Buckingham, P. Q., had out five head, notably among which was the five-year-old brown stallion, Larabie, by Jay Bird, and out of Kate Brooks. Larabie is a big fellow of the right sort, having a good set of limbs. As a three-year-old he made a record of 2.12½ in a race. His pedigree traces through George Wilkes to Hamiltonian 10, so that apart from his superior conformation, he has gilt-edge breeding. Mr. McLaren also had out a brood mare and foal, a two- and three-year-old filly, winning the lion's share of those he competed for, Larabie drawing in the 1st prize, diploma, and gold medal.

SHEEP.

The entries in this department were not numerous, and in some classes there was only one or two exhibitors and consequently not strong competition, but exhibits in all the breeds were first-class, and this made a very pretty show.

Cotswolds.—A. J. Watson, Castlederg, showed his imported sheep in this class, and scooped in all the prizes he entered for with a very choice lot of sheep, well up to the standard of the breed in every respect.

Leicesters.—John Kelly and W. A. Rennie, Shakespears, and David Baxter were the exhibitors in this class, and they made a strong class, full of good things. Mr. Baxter had the 1st prize aged ram, 3rd prize shearing ram, ram lamb, and two-year-old ewe. Kelly won 1st with shearing ram and ram lamb; and Rennie got all the 1st prizes in ewes, and the flock prize.

Lincolns.—Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, had this class to himself, and made a clean sweep of the prizes without hurting anybody. He showed a fine lot of sheep in good condition, and secured all the prizes he entered for.

Southdowns were shown by John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, and Robert Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station, who did credit to the breed in their exhibits, for they are certainly fine. Shaw got 1st for ram lamb, 2nd for two-year-old ram and ewe lamb. Jackson won all other 1st prizes, including the flock prize.

Shropshires.—John Campbell, Woodville, made a strong show in this class with imported and home-bred sheep of high-class merit, and won nearly all the prizes he entered for.

Oxfords and Hampshires are grouped together in the prize list—a very unsatisfactory arrangement to both exhibitors and judge. John Kelly, Shakespears, exhibited Hampshires, and Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Oxfords. The former were the best handlers as a rule, and have finer wool and strong limbs. Kelly got the bulk of the best prizes, including the flock prize; Mr. Arkell winning 1st for ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd for aged ewes, and 2nd for shearing ewe.

Dorsets.—Mr. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, showed a good string in this class, full of good quality, and well brought out, showing good care and judgment on the part of Mr. Silversides, his capable foreman and farm manager. James Bowman, Guelph, had a few entries, and won 1st for aged ram; Mr. McGillivray securing all the other 1st prizes and the flock prize.

SWINE.

The various breeds were well represented, and in some classes, particularly the Duroc-Jersey and the Chester Whites, there was strong competition.

Berkshires were shown by Geo. Green, Fairview; Reid & Co., Hintonburg; and A. W. Ross, Douglas, who won 2nd prize on boar over two years. Mr. Green secured the bulk of 1st prizes, including the herd prize and sweepstakes for boar and sow.

Yorkshires were shown by J. Featherstone, A. W. Ross, and others, the majority of prizes going to the former. Mr. Ross got 1st for boar under six months, 1st and 2nd for sow under six months and 2nd on under a year.

Chester Whites made a good show, H. George & Sons, Crampton, and W. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, being the exhibitors, among whom the prizes were pretty evenly distributed, George & Sons winning the herd prize.

Tamworths were shown by H. George & Sons, Crampton, and Reid & Co., Hintonburg, who won 1st for boar under a year and 2nd for yearling sow, the former firm winning the balance, including diploma for best herd.

Duroc-Jerseys were represented by selections from the herds of Tape Bros., Ridgetown, and W. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre. The competition was close and the prizes were pretty evenly distributed, the former firm securing the herd prize.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM EXHIBIT.

A very attractive feature of the fair was the exhibit made by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Artistically arranged on the west wall of the C. P. R. building was a series of the grasses, grains, ensilage corns, roots and vegetables, as well as samples (named) of the six worst weeds known in the Ottawa Valley. The exhibit was well gotten up, and not only attractive, but highly instructive. In the same building they had a dairy in full operation, churning at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., which was also highly appreciated, as it was next to impossible to get into the building during business hours; while on the outside of the same building, at the entrance, stood a wagon gotten up specially for the occasion, being very finely decorated with samples of grain, grasses, fruits, and vegetables, the arrangement being such as to command a large share of the attention in its own

CATTLE.

The show of pedigreed Shorthorns, though not numerous, contained some very choice specimens. Silver Chief, winner of the red ticket, owned by F. G. Bovyer, Georgetown, was in splendid form and was said by good judges from Ontario to be able to hold a good position at any show in Canada. Mr. Bovyer also took the herd prize in this class. Henry Lane, of Mount Mellick, was a close 2nd, showing a very fine herd, headed by his massive bull, Cleveland 17891. Red tickets went to Richard Vessey, York, for a nice, evenly-fleshed two-year-old; to Alex. Kennedy, Southport, for yearling; and for bull calf to D. McKinley, North River; for cow in milk, to John Bell, Royalty.

Ayrshires were the largest class shown, and were a very fine lot. In the aged bull class eight fine animals were forward. The red ticket went to Jack Frost, an Island-bred animal, owned by J. H. Alexander, Stanhope. This bull has been placed 1st for seven years at this exhibition, and was pronounced by the judges a first-class sire of dairy stock. Mr. Alexander also showed a very superior two-year-old, and a choice heifer calf lately imported from J. N. Greenshields' herd, Isaleigh Grange, Que. In this class, William Miller, of Marshfield, made an excellent exhibit, and took the herd and 1st premiums for milch cows. His herd is headed by Pure Gold, whose stock is coming to the front at the show. J. H. Easton, of Charlottetown, Royalty, showed a very fine herd and secured the 2nd herd prize. J. A. Ferguson got 1st for two-year-old bull, A. Hynes 1st in yearling class. R. McPhale, D. McMillan, F. B. Stewart, and R. Longworth were also among the successful exhibitors.

Jerseys filled a very nice class, though not numerous. William Clark, North Wiltshire, won 1st for aged bull; Rev. J. J. McDonald, Kinkora, 1st for two-year-old, and also for cow in milk, any age.

Guernseys were not numerous. E. R. Brow was the principal exhibitor, and his herd was a choice one. He carried off most of the prizes. The classes in grades were large, especially in the Ayrshires and Jerseys. This is what was to be expected, as dairying is now the most important industry on the Island.

SHEEP.

Four flocks of Leicesters were shown and stood as follows: Albert Boswell, 1st; William Clark, 2nd; H. Lane, 3rd. A. H. Boswell also showed a very nice flock. William Clark took 1st for aged ram, yearling ram and yearling ewe. Albert Boswell 1st on pair of ewes any age, and ewe lambs. A. H. Boswell got 1st for ram lamb. In Shropshires, the flock prize went to Albert Boswell; 2nd to A. H. Boswell, Marshfield; 3rd to Hon. D. Ferguson, Marshfield. In Oxford Downs, F. G. Bovyer was 1st, and E. Edwards, Wiltshire, 2nd. In Cotswolds, John Tweedy was 1st; and in Lincolns, F. G. Bovyer led off. There was a large show of grade sheep, but lack of space forbids mention.

SWINE.

In the piggens a very noticeable change was apparent. The Tamworths and Imp. Yorkshires were more numerous than at any former show. James Essery, of Union Road; J. F. Guard, Southport; and David Reid, Victoria Cross, had very fine exhibits in this class, and all got red tickets. Mr. Essery showed a boar and sow imported from John Bell, Amber, Ont. In the Yorkshire class J. W. Celbeck, W. J. Kennedy, William Clark, and John Court were the principal exhibitors and prize-takers. Berkshires were shown by Robert Drake, James Roper, H. Lane, John Berrigan, and Robert McPhail, all of whom got prizes. There were small classes shown in *Chesters* and *Poland-Chinas*.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Dairy produce made a good show. Twenty factories competed for the prize in cheese, each showing three samples. Mr. Clark, from London, Ontario, who, in company with T. J. Dillon, placed the awards, told your correspondent that they were a splendid lot, uniform in quality and appearance, but a little lacking in flavor. The show of factory-made butter was excellent, so was some of the samples of farm dairy make.

NOTES.

Herbert Wright, of Guelph, was assisted in placing the awards in the cattle and sheep classes by Mr. McCallum, manager of "Isaleigh Grange," Que. Dr. Reid, of Guelph, judged the horses.

A meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was held in a tent on the grounds, where a large number of farmers gathered and listened to addresses from distinguished visitors—H. Wade, Toronto; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; and Wm. Linton, Aurora. These gentlemen were delegates representing the breeders' associations and Herd Book of Ontario, to confer with similar associations in the Maritime Provinces with regard to amalgamation of all the different herd books with the Dominion Herd Book. A resolution favoring this was unanimously carried at the meeting.



Shropshires of High Quality, owned by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man.

These three beautiful Shropshires are representatives of the 1897 importation made by Mr. J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man. The trio consist of aged ram, shearing ram and shearing ewe, each a first-prize winner in strong competition at the Winnipeg Industrial. The first named also won the male sweepstakes, and the ewe the female victory over all ages, the two winning the diploma for best pair—ewe and ram.

vicinity. The originator of the scheme carried out in detail each part separately to perfection; for instance, a beautiful wreath of grasses and grains surrounded the picture of Her Majesty the Queen, while an arrangement of fruits in colors represented a wheel, coat of arms, etc.

P. E. Island Provincial Exhibition.

(REPORTED BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

This exhibition was held in Charlottetown, from September 21st to 24th. The weather was favorable, with the exception of the first day. In many respects the show was ahead of last year. The cattle classes were better filled than ever before. The same was true of horses, sheep, and swine. The products of farm and garden were in abundance and of excellent quality. Fruit was a very small show. It did not occupy one-fourth of the space that was required for its display last year. Fruit is a failure here.

HORSES.

In the horse classes many splendid specimens were shown in the English and Scotch cart breeds and in American roadsters. The English Thoroughbred and Coach classes had no representatives.

The principal prizetakers in the draft classes, for aged stallions, were J. Leslie Poole, Lower Montague, who took 1st with General Burnett; T. F. Guard, Southport, got 2nd. In other cart classes prizes were taken by John Balderstone, James C. Clark, Henry Horne, and others. In the carriage class for stallions four years old and over the prizes were awarded as follows: W. S. McKie 1st and J. A. Marks 2nd. Red tickets were also awarded in other sections of this class to Milford Farm, Charlottetown, for best stallion three years old; to Duncan McLeod, Clyde River, for stallion two years old. Mare and foal—R. E. Bagnall, New Glasgow. As the horse and cattle judging was carried on simultaneously, it was impossible for your correspondent to do justice to all, so he paid most attention to the cattle, sheep, and hogs, which are of most interest to the ordinary farmer.

The attendance was not as good as last year. This is partly accounted for by our late harvest.

The very tastefully arranged exhibit from Nappan Experiment Station, in charge of W. Sarby Blair, gives one an idea of the work done at that Station.

The trotting races were hotly contested, and six Island-bred horses entered the 30 list during the meeting, one of them making a mark of 2.20.

We found in moving round among the successful stock breeders that most all of them were appreciative readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and were always ready to speak a word in its favor, and acknowledge that it was a great help to them in their business.

Queen's Co., P. E. I. W. S.

Another Method of Saving Young Pigs.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In August number of your paper I read J. Osborne's article and his method of saving young pigs, and, like many an old Scotchman's methods, although primitive, they may be good, still I do not think they would apply in all climates where the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is read, as he claims they do in Lambton Co., Ont.

He is right when he says the first thing to do is to be on kindly terms with the sow. Pigs like to get petted, and by showing kindness to them now and again, by giving them a brushing down or a scratching with a stick, or by giving them an apple now and again from the hand, they soon learn to get very quiet and be approached without any difficulty.

In cold weather the brood sow should be housed in comfortable quarters when the little ones arrive, and instead of putting them in a basket get a good-sized tub into the pen, then get a stone jar and fill it with hot water, and put it inside of an old grain bag. Spread one end of an old horse rug in the tub, then place the jar of hot water on it in the center and put the little pigs around the jar with other end of rug thrown over it, and you have a warm and comfortable nest for them for at least two or three hours. Always keep one or two of the strongest pigs with the mother so as to keep her quiet and contented, although hearing the contented grunt of the little ones around the warm jar in the tub will almost be sufficient in doing so.

In a short time after getting a thorough warming up they will get quite smart and frisky, and once they are put back to the mother in this state and begin to draw milk there is not much more danger of losing them, provided the four sides of the pen have a wide board flooring, so that the little ones may have a comfortable bed below free from the danger of the sow lying on them. Last winter I saved a family of twelve in this way on that fierce night (on the 26th of January I think it was) when the thermometer marked about 30 degrees below zero and the wind blew at the rate of about 50 or 60 miles an hour. Without the above treatment on this occasion I doubt very much if more than half of them would have survived on account of the severity of the weather.

W. A. OSWALD.

Two Mountains Co., Que.

FARM.

Corn is King.

Corn is fast becoming one of the staple fodder crops in Canada, and the silo is rapidly growing in favor as the best means of saving and preserving the crop for feeding purposes. An immense amount of fodder per acre can be raised, and if it is cultivated in drills from three and a half to four feet apart, and not thickly sown, the amount of well-matured ear corn produced, when cut into the silo, gives a rich, fattening and milk-producing ration. The present crop is far exceeding the expectations of farmers. It looked a doubtful crop in many sections during the early summer, but has made wonderful progress during the dry and generally hot weather of the last two months, so that many who were half discouraged about the crop now find they have "corn to burn," the silos in most cases proving insufficient to hold the heavy yield. The early frost has in many sections whitened the leaves, but the stalks and ears, which are the mainstay of the crop, are all right, and the latter being generally well advanced toward maturity will make high-class ensilage. There need be no shortage of feed for stock in any year in the central provinces of the Dominion in the future if farmers will but plant corn in a moderate extent, and the question of immunity from scarcity of fodder is practically solved by the cultivation of this great crop. If its cultivation increases in the next decade in the same ratio that it has in the last, it may probably be said, with nearly as much truth in Canada as in the United States, that "Corn is King."

Weeds in Clover.

In our September 1st issue we had occasion to refer, in our Questions and Answers Department, to three bad weeds which a farmer had discovered in his new clover field. This reminds us of what we have often said regarding the importance of sowing only the cleanest seed procurable. We doubt if there is a more treacherous or more common means of receiving weed infestation than through the agency of clover and grass seeds, for the reason that the weed seeds are not recognized except a careful examination be made. Farmers would do

well to procure, if possible, their small seeds for next spring's sowing this autumn from "clean farms in their own neighborhood. Even after this precaution is taken one should examine the seed carefully with a glass, and reject seed that is not pure. The farmers who attempt to grow these seeds cannot be too careful in keeping their fields clean. It is well to run the mower over the seeded stubble fields in September before the fall weed seeds ripen. This will reduce the quantity of bad weeds in the field, but even with this precaution such weeds as wild carrot, plantain, ragweed, etc., will throw out new seed stalks and mature seeds before winter. When very clean seed is desired to be grown it would be well to go carefully over the clover field after haying and before the second bloom appears and spud out the weeds. This will take some work, but the advantage of growing pure over fairly clean seed is worth some especial effort, and in fact cannot be secured without it.

Frosty Rape and Clover.

Now that white frosts are occurring it is well that precaution be taken not to have stock injured by feeding upon succulent vegetation early in the morning. When animals are allowed to run continuously on even a rape field there is comparatively little danger, but it is in sudden changes that trouble is likely to occur. Next to frosted rape there is no more dangerous food than frosty young clover. The writer has on several occasions gone out in the forenoon and found with its toes in the air one or more of the best sheep in the flock. We learned at last not to leave sheep over night on either rape or clover at this season, except they had become thoroughly accustomed to such food and then had access to a grass pasture. It is not uncommon for horses subject to colic to turn up their toes through feeding upon frosty green clover. We have found it well to commence feeding a little bran and oats to the sheep in the mornings at this season if feeding on rape or clover, as it serves to prevent any bowel derangement. Free access to salt has also a beneficial effect upon the health of animals.

Care of Farm Implements.

Every farmer in this country has a certain amount of his capital invested in farm implements. It is not an uncommon occurrence to meet men who say that the outlay each year for new implements eats up nearly all the profits in their business. This expenditure may be materially reduced by giving better attention to repairing and housing all the machinery as soon as convenient after the busy season is over. On many well-regulated farms it is customary to put the implements under cover throughout the summer when not in use. By this means the implements will wear much longer and do more satisfactory work. It also adds much to the appearance of a farm to have the implements inside rather than having each one used to close up a hole in the fence or perhaps for a less suitable purpose.

Though it may be the rule on many farms to put away the harvesting implements for the winter at this season, it is the exception to find a farmer who goes carefully over his machine and puts it in proper condition for next season's work. The person who has used the implement during the past summer knows exactly what repairs are required, and unless it is looked after at once or a note made of it the chances are that nothing will be done until the machine is taken out of the shed to begin operations next year. A good plan is to carry a notebook and keep an account of all repairing required. Then, during the fall or winter season have all the necessary repairing done. A blacksmith or machinist has more time to examine the work in winter than just before harvest, when every person is crowding him with some little job. He can do the work more satisfactorily, and the cost will not be so great. In many cases the repairing can be done by the farmer himself, when he has some leisure time, and thus avoid the trouble and cost of taking it to a repair shop.

If farmers would pay close attention to repairs each year, and give the implements an occasional coat of paint, it would surprise many the difference they would find in the working of the machinery, as well as in time their implements would wear. Then by supplying suitable sheds and a small repair shop there would be less discussion about the excessive cost of agricultural implements.

A Helpful Object Lesson.

A worthy feature in the grain and vegetable department at the Western Fair was a well-prepared collection of noxious weeds exhibited by Mr. John Dearness, I. P. S., of London. The different species were suitably arranged in a way that visitors could see them to good advantage. We considered it one of the most important exhibits at the fair for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. It would be a good idea if such collections were kept in conspicuous places, in order that the public might become better acquainted with them before they make progress on their farms. A better place could not be found than the public schools in the rural districts. The children would then have a chance to study the weeds, and with the teacher's aid learn their habits, and thus be able to assist in combating them in the community. Foul weeds are getting to be very troublesome in some sections, and there is no doubt but the exhibit at the fair will result in an increased effort to exterminate these pests.

Should Farmers Advertise?

This question was discussed in a very forcible way recently by an Ohio farmer at an Institute meeting. The following contains some of the more salient points brought out in the address:

"Have you thoroughbred cattle, sheep, or hogs? Have you extra chickens, ducks, turkeys or geese? Let people know that you have them. Has your boy got some pet rabbits, pigeons, or ferrets? Let him do a little advertising on his own account.

"Have you extra nice wheat, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat or flax that is suitable for seed? Does anyone know about it? Did you ever tell your wife even?

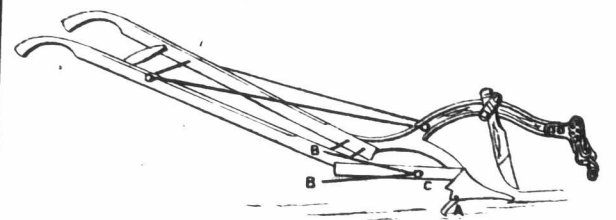
"Have you nice clean oats that you can guarantee free from smut or weed seeds? Fifty thousand farmers are hunting for it. Have you any of the grass seeds that you can guarantee free from weed seed? Don't be afraid you will break that market. There will always be a demand.

"Now, the next important question is the medium. This must be determined by the person interested, and only general directions will apply. You know the class of people who ought to buy what you have. Place your advertisement in the paper that reaches the largest number of that class. Not two or three lines that you can't find yourself without your spectacles, but a good big chunk out of a corner of a page where everybody can see it. Don't sponge your advertising. That disgusts the newspaper man and makes your competitors mad. "Don't be ashamed of your business. Let people know that you are a farmer and that you are proud of it. Advertise your business as other business men do, and compel others to respect you because of your enterprise."

Harvesting the Root Crop.

It is the general custom to begin harvesting mangels and carrots about the second week in October. As these roots are quite tender, it is not advisable to run the risk of frost by allowing them more time for growth. But in the case of turnips, it is usually wiser to leave them until the last week of October. Many people object to doing so, fearing that the weather may be disagreeable; and, consequently, they have the turnips housed or pitted about the same time as the other root crops. Very often the turnip crop is not fully matured at this time, and if harvested will give trouble throughout the whole winter. Then we have usually sufficient good weather the last week of October to enable us to secure the crop.

In nearly every district a different system for handling the root crop prevails. Some farmers would never think of using their hands on the roots under any consideration, while others will point the finger of scorn at those who suggest harrowing or plowing out and cutting the tops off with a sharp hoe. No doubt every man believes his system to be the best, and when one tries to convince men that their method of harvesting the crop can be improved upon, he may be reminded of the old adage, that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." However, it should be the aim of every root-grower to harvest his crop at as little expense as possible. The system of hand-pulling, though it makes a very clean job, is a very expensive as well as a laborious method.



TURNIP HARVESTING PLOW.

The above illustration represents a plow which is used extensively in some parts of the country for lifting the turnip crop. The moldboard is removed and replaced by two iron rods, marked B B, fastened at one end to the sole at C by means of a bolt running through eyes. These rods stand out (inclining backward) a little farther than the moldboard did, and when the machine is running they turn the turnips over two rows into one, allowing the earth to fall back from where it was lifted. An old steel share is used, with knife (A) welded to the wing, projecting out seven or eight inches and having the outer end inclined forward so that it will not slip around any of the roots. The tops are cut off with a sharp hoe before the roots are turned out. The colter shown in the description is not required, and the rods B B may be attached a few inches further forward, and incline further out than the illustration shows.

Though some farmers use a manure fork for loading, we know of no better method than loading by hand. In unloading use either a scoop shovel or a fork having seven strong tines two inches apart and fifteen inches long. The two outside tines should be one and a half inches higher than the others as they approach the crosspiece to which they are attached, but even with the others at the points. If a shovel is used it is necessary to run the roots over a grate so as to get rid of the dirt.

When the roots are put in a cellar they should be arranged in a suitable way for feeding to the stock. Carrots are considered a good ration for

horses, and may be used for this purpose. Many object to turning for dairy cows, but this is a disputed question, and here is not the place to discuss it. They are, however, better suited for fall feeding, while mangels will keep fresh until summer if kept in a proper place.

There appears to be as much difference of opinion among farmers in regard to pitting roots as in the question of harvesting the crop. When turnips are used largely for fall and early winter feeding, it will be found more convenient to have them in the cellar. The mangels, if pitted, may remain there until spring, and can be used at a time when they are most required for the cows. Numerous experiments have proved that mangels are more troublesome when pitted than turnips. Here is a new difficulty to be overcome. Even if they should happen to be well preserved in the pit they decay very rapidly after being exposed to the air. Though turnips will keep for a longer time after coming from the pit, they too will soon decay, and they are not suitable for spring feeding. In pitting roots the principal requirements are a suitable covering, and proper ventilation. An abundance of straw over them will absorb the moisture if they should become heated, and at the same time will serve the purpose of keeping out frost. Only a light covering of soil is necessary at first, to be increased afterwards as the weather becomes colder. Where the weather shows signs of becoming severe, a coat of straw manure will assist in keeping out the frost. In regard to ventilation many root-growers leave the top without any covering, except a few boards to keep out the wet, while others put tiles through the covering at intervals of eight or ten feet. Since pitting roots was first practiced in this country many schemes have been tried for their preservation, and yet every year there is a large portion of the crop lost. With the great amount of labor expended in pitting, it is doubtful whether it pays farmers to raise roots, unless they have a suitable cellar for storing the crop.

Harvesting the Potato Crop.

Owing to the prevalence of the "rot" in the potato crop this season in many sections the work of harvesting is likely to be delayed later than usual. It is a matter of considerable importance how to gather and sort the crop to the best advantage. The potato-digger is used in some parts of the country, especially where potatoes are grown extensively. This implement has given good satisfaction, and is increasing in popularity, as it reduces the labor of harvesting to a minimum. The system of turning the potatoes out with a plow, though more laborious, is still in vogue where the diggers have not been introduced. By this means it is necessary to search for the potatoes either by hand or with a cultivator. If the potatoes are all picked off the top the cultivator can be used to good advantage afterwards, by going over the ground a few times and gathering the potatoes after each cultivation. If the potatoes are to be drawn off the field instead of being placed in pits on the ground, a wagon with a team hitched to it should be kept close to the pickers to avoid carrying any distance. They can then either be drawn to pits or cellar.

This season it will not be advisable to put the potatoes in the cellar at once. They should be placed in small pits, not more than ten bushels in each, and covered with a liberal supply of straw, with just sufficient soil over it to keep out the wet. A few boards may form the top covering to allow ventilation. The potatoes will require sorting once or twice before they are taken to the cellar, in order to keep the disease from spreading. By taking pains in keeping diseased potatoes from going to the cellar with the good ones they will give less trouble during the winter. This is a season of scarcity in the potato crop in many parts of the globe, and those who are able to supply the market with sound potatoes will receive a good compensation.

Machinery at the Western Fair.

If there was a falling off in some of the other departments it was fully made up in the display of machinery. A number of exhibitors were unable to find room in the extensive and commodious building, and were very glad to be allowed the privilege of showing in the open air. Although no prizes are now offered for machinery, the different manufacturers find their goods well judged by the farmers and others in attendance. All the machines shown were of the most improved pattern, and fitted up so as to do away with hand labor as much as possible. Among the new inventions exhibited here was a device for brushing off potato bugs.

Mr. D. Maxwell & Son, of St. Mary's, exhibited a corn and potato weeder, which has been used extensively the past season with satisfactory results. Deering & Co., Chicago, had a new machine for cutting and binding corn, and outside of the hall a simple device for tying corn bundles was on exhibition, each exhibitor endeavoring to explain that his article was the best. A very convenient food boiler was also among the later inventions. Where boiling food is practiced it will be found very suitable. Numerous other new implements were on exhibition, but lack of space forbids our reference to them.

Farming in New Brunswick.

The summer of 1897 will be remembered by the farmers of New Brunswick as one in which they have conducted their operations under exceptional conditions. In April, May and June the weather was unusually cold and wet, and the area of land planted and sown was hardly more than three-quarters as large as usual, and much of the seed that was planted and sown failed to germinate. Rain fell nearly every other day in July; in consequence, vegetation was retarded, and crops that required cultivation had to get on as best they could. Ordinarily, under these circumstances only a very limited crop from the limited area planted could have been expected, especially of corn and roots. Much of the hay is still standing, in consequence of the wet weather that continued through the month of August, but in many sections of the Province the crop is much better than was anticipated, and on the whole it is thought it will exceed the average. The crop of small fruits was light. Fields of strawberries where 6,000 boxes per acre are usually grown yielded only about 3,000, and raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, etc., were reduced in their production in about the same proportion. Farmers on the St. John and the Kennebecasis who raise tomatoes and vegetables for this market have good crops on the ground they were able to cultivate. Better celery, cauliflower, and cabbage was never shown in any market than is shown here from year to year, and in size and quality those products are as good this year as ever. The crop of apples is light and inferior in this Province and Nova Scotia, and exports will probably be reduced one-half. As is the case in Aroostook Co., Maine, potatoes are badly struck with rust and are rotting considerably; grain of most kinds in some localities is black with rust, and that which is not will be sure to suffer should an early frost occur. Altogether, so far as his crops are concerned, the outlook of the New Brunswick farmer is rather discouraging. There is, however, a good market for the products of the dairy and the poultry yard, and both occupy a much more important place in the agricultural districts of the Province than they did a few years ago. Twenty-five years since there were few thoroughbred cattle in the Province. Now we have many excellent herds of Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, and Durhams, and grades are kept by the small farmers generally. Yet it is in the cultivation of the soil that our farmers in most instances have made the longest stride forward during the last two or three decades. They save their fertilizers with more care and use them with better judgment. They have found that it is better to raise three tons of hay or 60 bushels of grain from one acre than from three. They have found that there is a good market in the cities and towns for all kinds of vegetables and fruits, and that our soil and climate are peculiarly suited to their growth. They have found, too, that no matter how liberally they use barnyard manures it is advantageous to supplement them with chemical fertilizers in order to keep the soil supplied with those elements essential to vegetation which are lost in the air and retained in the strength, blood and bones of the animals by which it is consumed. To cultivate, cultivate, cultivate, and fertilize the soil judiciously is the secret of success in farming in New Brunswick, as it probably is elsewhere.

St. John, N. B. H. L. S.

DAIRY.

Fall Management of the Dairy Herd.

The proper management of the herd is very important at this season. In most of the cheese districts it is the custom to have the cows fresh in the spring, and unless great care is now taken the supply of milk will decrease very rapidly as cold weather approaches. A cow usually increases her quantity of milk during the first two months; afterwards the quantity naturally decreases, and the percentage of total solids in the milk increases. It has never been satisfactorily proved that the butter-fat increases with richer food, but the quantity of milk is increased, which, of course, gives a larger yield of butter-fat.

The past summer, in many parts, has rendered extra feeding of the herd almost unnecessary. There is a danger that dairymen may put off feeding too long now, which will result in a serious loss in the products from the herd. As the corn crop is later this year than usual some other food should be used as a substitute. On nearly every farm there is usually a large quantity of roughage in the shape of straw and chaff accumulating around the barn at this season. In order to get rid of it, and at the same time practice economy by feeding the roughage first, many men resort to feeding it to the dairy cows. Although it is certainly economy to feed this coarse fodder first, so that it may not be wasted, it is not wise to feed it without adding some other foods to make a properly balanced ration. There is an abundance of good food this year, which should enable farmers to procure a variety for the stock throughout the entire winter. Hay or oat straw is the best food for the bulky ration. To this may be added mangels or sugar beets, with a small quantity of ground oats and peas; and where the roots are not available wheat bran will be found a good substitute. If the cows are fed a liberal ration of this food during the autumn, the supply of milk may be kept up, and at a reasonable cost.

Successful dairymen say that a dairy cow is a machine for manufacturing milk. If so, the machine should be kept running each year as long as it will return a profit. To make the best use of the food given, it is necessary that the cows have comfortable quarters when the nights become cold. The shelter which a rail fence or the end of an implement shed affords is not an enticing place for the herd to lodge. Though it is not the rule on well-kept farms to practice this plan, experiments have proved that even one night is sufficient to reduce the yield of milk, when the cows have been milking five or six months, so that they seldom return to their regular quantity. By giving close attention to stabling the herd on cold nights, the loss from this source will be materially reduced. Sudden changes should be avoided as much as possible, both in the feeding and other management of the herd. If fall and winter dairying is to continue a success, and there is no reason why it should not, as the price of both cheese and butter is higher at this season, the dairymen should look closely to the requirements of the herd. There is a larger percentage of total solids in the milk now, which means a larger profit to the dairymen, but unless they succeed in keeping up the quantity the profit of the year's product may be seriously reduced.

Ohio State Dairy Test.

In the 24-hour dairy test conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station more cows were entered this year than at any of their previous tests. The result shows a wider range than any single year since the testing began. The Holsteins have, as usual, won the prizes for the highest number of pounds of milk. A red Polled cow produced the largest percentage of total solids. But first premium given for the cow producing the greatest amount of solids not fat in 24 hours was won by a Holstein. The following table gives the result of the test:

NAME OF COW.	Breed.	Yield of Milk in Lbs.	Per cent. of Fat.	Per cent. of Solids Not Fat.	Per cent. of Total Solids.
Tryste.....	Red Polled	42.68	4.42	9.48	13.91
Lucy Nundine.....	Holstein	81.93	3.20	8.30	11.50
Daisy Nundine.....	"	67.43	3.30	8.31	11.61
Weehawken.....	"	51.31	2.70	8.90	11.60
Lill Lehman.....	"	45.43	2.40	9.06	11.46
Winnetka.....	"	47.56	2.40	8.81	11.21
Scott's 4th.....	"	23.25	2.60	8.29	10.89
Buckeye Girl 4th.....	"	61.87	2.90	8.84	11.74
Langtry 4th.....	"	62.50	2.90	8.18	11.08
Mary Hilton.....	"	54.68	3.00	8.23	11.23
Nancy Dewdrop.....	"	72.02	2.80	7.68	10.48
Kate Spray.....	"	62.08	2.60	7.85	10.45
Annual.....	"	63.68	2.80	7.82	10.62

Dairy Products at the "Western."

London exhibition is usually favored with a good display of dairy products, and this year's exhibit was no exception. The quality of the cheese was considered superior to that of last year. There was more uniformity throughout the exhibits. In many cases the scoring was so close as to lead us to believe that the judge must have found considerable difficulty in placing the awards. Had the weather been cooler the cheese might have scored a trifle higher in texture. The silver medal for the best cheese on exhibition was awarded to Mr. John Morriston, Newry, Ont., for a cheese made in the month of August. It scored 95 points out of 100. The special prize offered by D. H. Burrell & Co., Little Falls, New York, for best lot of cheese on exhibition, went to Mr. Geo. A. Boyes, Evelyn, Ont. The lot was manufactured during the months of June, July, and August.

It cannot be said that there was so much uniformity in the butter, especially that made in farm dairies. The difficulty was attributed largely to the food eaten by the cows, which left a bad flavor in the cream. The scoring in this class varied from 92 points down to 50. Of course the latter received no award. Mrs. Burke, Bowmanville, secured the gold medal offered by the Windsor Salt Co. for the best exhibit of dairy butter.

The display of creamery butter was not what might be expected in number of entries, but the selections were, with few exceptions, very choice. It is rather surprising that the bad flavor in the cream was confined almost altogether to the dairy butter. However, such happened to be the case, and the lack of uniformity in butter made in the private dairy is a strong point in favor of co-operation in its manufacture.

Mr. Henry Johnson, Logan, Iowa, U.S., showed a nice lot of Jersey butter put up in cardboard boxes of one and two pounds each. The Strathroy creamery, although not competing, had a very creditable display. The buttermakers of this district have been quite fortunate in securing a creamery and dairy school under Government control. We think there should be more space given to the exhibit of butter, to enable competitors to display their produce to better advantage. The gold medal offered by Windsor Salt Co. for the best display of creamery butter was awarded to Mr. R. P. Bearman, Desboro.

Dairy Utensils.—Every person who possesses a cow is more or less interested in this exhibit. Although cream separators have been in use for some time, many people are still unacquainted with their use. "Let me try to turn the machine," said a visitor to the agent who was telling the crowd how easy it was to operate. After giving it a few turns

the new operator looked about him for "that fellow who told him it was so hard to run." The separators are growing steadily in public favor, and there is no doubt but that the old system of "creaming" will soon be forgotten. Most of the other appliances for the manufacture of cheese and butter were on exhibition in this department.

POULTRY.

Fall Poultry Notes.

BY M. MAW, WINNIPEG.

This has been a good season for raising poultry and numerous flocks of young chickens are crowded up in the coops and places where they were raised. They huddle up so close at night that many of them get overheated. The outside ones, feeling cold, keep pushing in; those from the center getting to the outside are chilled and contract a cold in the nostrils and head which soon develops into roup if not looked after. It is best to immediately remove all birds showing the least symptoms, and dust powdered sulphur down their throats and wind-pipe, rubbing the outside of their heads with coal oil and injecting a little into their nostrils and ears. If the cold is in an advanced stage and a disagreeable smell comes from the bird, it is best to kill and burn the carcass. If it is a valuable specimen you may probably cure it, but when this disease once gets a hold it debilitates the system, and the bird being delicate is liable to contract other diseases, and is quite unfit to use for breeding purposes. To prevent the young chicks from overcrowding, remove them to the place you intend them to occupy and see that they go to roost at night. The best plan is to put some temporary roosts near the ground. If they do not use them, go in after dusk and quietly place a few on the roost. They will soon take to going up themselves, and all danger from overcrowding will be over. Another trouble this time of year is that the young cockerels are apt to seriously annoy the pullets and moulting hens. If possible remove them to a quiet, moderately dark building, and feed all those you intend selling. There is a better market and better prices early in the season than towards Christmas, when so many are rushed on the market at the same time that dealers get them at prices far below their value. Moulting hens should be well fed with good clean nourishing feed and sheltered from cold winds or rain. Moulting is a great tax on the system. Birds that get through early in the fall will, if carefully fed and housed, lay during the winter. All hens that have not moulted should be fattened and killed; they will not lay till late in the spring. They run up the feed bill, and by overcrowding probably cause those that would lay to stop. At this season of the year it is best to get winter quarters in a good state of repair. If one has a ground bottom to the henhouse, remove the surface to a sufficient depth and fill in with fresh, clean, porous earth or sand and dig in plenty of lime or some disinfectant. See that all cracks are filled up and broken windows repaired. It is not necessary to keep a henhouse very warm. I prefer one or two degrees of frost to a temperature just above freezing point, as houses at that temperature are apt to be damp and uncomfortable.

In housing young turkeys always remember that they need a cold, dry temperature, and will not thrive in a warm, close house. I keep mine in a large loft; they can come in and out when they please, and they are out most days during winter. They will fatten better in a place of this description and thrive on less feed. Ducks and geese should not be allowed access to the chickens' quarters, they foul the ground and water vessels. They do not require warm quarters. Guinea fowls should be wintered in warm, dry quarters, as they are very sensitive to damp and drag their feathers, and if allowed to do this it soon causes cramp. Winter supplies of vegetables and roots should be saved this month. There are generally lots of cabbage that have not developed sufficiently for table use. Pull them up and store in some outbuilding or loft and let them freeze. They will then keep all winter and prove very valuable to the laying hens. Turnips, beets, small potatoes, are all worth saving. Gather up the chaff after threshing; it is good to put on the floor, and keeps the hens busy when without it they would be moping in some corner. Be sure and provide a good heap of sharp grit. You can't get it after the ground freezes up, and it is a necessity. Don't try to winter too many in a small building. Select the best, give comfortable quarters and proper attention; they will pay better than a large number overcrowded, and come out in good shape in the spring.

Poultry at the Western Fair.

The exhibitors of poultry at the Western Fair feel that they have an exceedingly suitable building in which to display their fowls. It is roomy, light, and well-ventilated, and was kept till the close of the exhibition in clean, neat condition. Many of the leading Ontario poultry breeders reside in Western Ontario, and at no great distance from London, which circumstance insures a high-class exhibit at the "Western." One has no right to expect the show here to be as large as at Toronto, but the facts are the prize winners at the Industrial were in very few classes better than at London. There were in all some 1,500 entries, against some 2,700 at the Industrial.

The most largely represented classes were those

of Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. It is not surprising that these varieties keep well to the front at an agricultural poultry show, as they no doubt represent a large proportion of the farm fowls of Ontario. Of Leghorns browns and whites were most numerous, while buffs and blacks were well represented. Among the barred Plymouth Rocks were many very fine heavy birds with beautiful markings. White Plymouth Rocks seem to be gaining in popularity, as the exhibit this year was especially fine. There were also some half-dozen entries of buffs. Dorkings too may be classed as favorably recognized farm fowls. The exhibits of both colored and Silver-gray were of a high order and numerous. Hamburgs of the various sorts do not occupy a prominent place as farm fowls, but still they shell out a large number of eggs, and seldom sit. The entries were not many, but exceedingly well brought out by Messrs. Bogue, of Lambeth, and McNeil, of London. Javas are a monster breed, but they do not increase at this show. Black Minorcas promised to take a prominent place a few years ago, but the exhibit at the "Western" was considerably below the ordinary in point of numbers. There was a good showing of Wyandotts, and also of Black Spanish. Cochins, both buff and white, were well shown, especially the white variety, by Mr. McNeil, who thoroughly understands the plumage question. A few of the blacks and partridge varieties were also well shown. At the Toronto Industrial the Brahma sections were sadly below par, but not so at London. Not only was there a good entry, but both in old birds and chicks the quality was such as would have scored well. Polands are a small but beautiful sort of fowl. The various varieties were represented not numerous but very good. Games and Bantams of various sizes and colors filled considerable space, and were indeed interesting to a large class of visitors.

Both Mammoth Bronze and White Holland turkeys were well shown. Some of the former breed may well be termed "mammoth" so large were some of the toms. They were brought out in beautiful plumage by Messrs. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Andrew Elliot, Pond Mills; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; and others. The same exhibitors had forward some real beauties in White Hollands.

Bremen and Toulouse geese were represented, and much admired for their great size and beautiful plumage. The chief exhibitors were: Wm. McNeil, London; David Bogue, Lambeth; and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

There was a great array of ducks, chiefly of the white varieties, Pekin and Aylesbury, but many beautiful plumaged Rouens were also in evidence. Pigeons and pet stock occupied their accustomed large space, and were probably as much admired as any other branch in the building. Dr. Niven's handsome pheasants afforded a rare treat to many a visitor, as did also in a less degree the several cages of ferrets and rabbits. The show may be pronounced a grand success.

THE HELPING HAND.

Homemade Furrow Cleaner.

FIG 1.

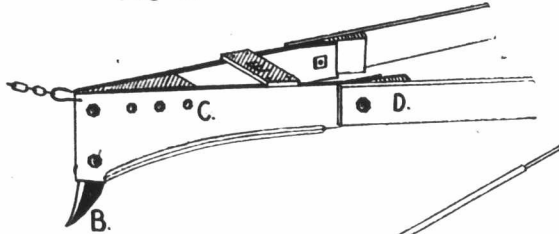


FIG 2.

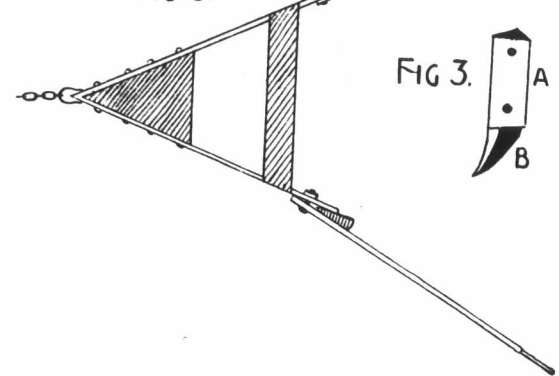
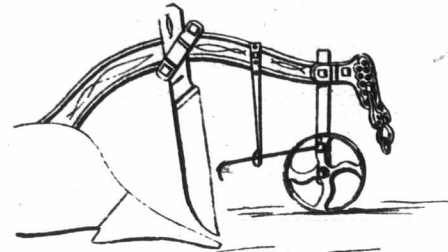


FIG 3.

MR. WM. MOUNTAIN, Perth Co., Ont.:—"The above illustration represents a furrow cleaner. It is intended to replace hand shoveling in the making of surface ditches for either fall plowed or fall wheat land, where this is required. The moldboards (C) are made of hardwood plank 12 inches wide and 3 feet long, cut away as in figure 1 and beveled on the outside. They are bolted to a block of wood 15 inches long and 4x6 inches square, cut down to three sides to form a snout at the point of this block. Below the moldboard at B is an iron point shaped like the tooth of a scuffler (shown in figure 3). This is bolted to the block, and goes in the bottom of the furrow. The piece D, 8 inches wide and 3 feet long, is attached loosely by one bolt (as in figure 2), having a wedge behind to make

it flange. E is the crosspiece used to keep moldboard in place, or it may be boarded all over the top, and when not in the furrow can be turned over and run as a boat. The driver should sit or stand on snout when working.

Plow Cleaner.



The above illustration of a plow cleaner sent us by Mr. F. W. Crealy, Middlesex Co., Ont., is a rod attached to the wheel of the plow. The hook on the end of rod is intended to clean off grass, etc., from the coulter each time the wheel revolves.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Apple Crop.

PICKING, PACKING, AND MARKETING.

The greatest difficulty that apple shippers have met with in past years has been caused by the rough handling of the fruit in picking. Many dealers say that the loss when shaken off the tree has been one-third greater than with hand-picked apples. As the crop is very light this season, and the price high, the growers are likely to be more careful of the fruit. It will, however, tempt both growers and shippers to pack fruit of inferior quality in order to increase the output. This system is just as detrimental to the trade as that of shaking the fruit off the trees. If we hope to retain the trade that has been established in the English market, it is necessary to supply "that nation of shopkeepers" with fruit that will bear close inspection and prove palatable to their consumers.

Where it is necessary to employ help to pick the fruit it is more satisfactory to engage the pickers by the day. They have then no motive to slight their duty, and with a responsible overseer good work can be accomplished. It is not advisable to take every man that is seeking employment for this purpose. The overseer can tell in a very short time who are the objectionable pickers, and other employment should be found for them at once. One rough picker may spoil a whole batch of apples in a few hours. It is only necessary to have a small quantity of bruised apples mixed through each barrel to have the entire lot unfit for sale, or at least reduced in value, when they arrive in the English market. If farmers could realize the amount lost by rough handling in picking there would be more distinction made in the pickers engaged. Though the shippers may be the direct losers, the producers are bound to suffer in the end. Handle apples as you would eggs is good advice. It is important that the fruit be nearly matured before beginning to pick. Although apples picked before they are ripe will keep longer than ripe fruit, they are inferior in flavor, and become withered and tough after a time. Sound apples do not decay until they are overripe.

Packing the fruit for shipment is no less important than the picking. Men who have experience in the business are not likely to damage the fruit in handling, nor is it probable that they will put any damaged fruit in the barrels. In fact, they are sometimes credited with leaving too many good apples in the pile when sorting the fruit. This, of course, is more likely to be the case when apples are very plentiful. It may not be out of place to suggest for their benefit, as well as the benefit of the producers, that they use precaution in packing this season's crop. The tendency will be to go to the other extreme.

It is absolutely necessary that a responsible man accompany every gang of packers. He should be fully acquainted with the manner of grading required by the markets. The same system should be practiced as much as possible throughout the whole country, and packers held responsible for carrying it out. It is in the interest of fruit growers to observe this matter closely. After the fruit is packed, the part which is not shipped immediately should be placed under shelter until the weather becomes colder, when they should be removed to a place where the apples will not freeze. It is also essential to keep the apples cool in order to prevent decay. A dry, well-ventilated cellar is a suitable place, provided the temperature can be kept at about 40 degrees Fah. A simple plan is to place a tank of water near the apples, and regulate the temperature by it. The water will freeze before the apples.

The growers should use judgment in selecting the fruit for market. Although it is very unwise to export a poor product, it is not advisable to send all the good apples to foreign markets and keep the refuse for home consumption. Small, scrubby apples should be consumed on the farm, not by any means by the family, though they may be profitably fed to stock. There should always be a good article kept for the home market, and the first market to be supplied should be the farmer's own table. The story is told of a man who when

sorting his apples for market kept the decayed fruit for the use of his family, and when there was none of this kind to be had it was necessary to wait until some of the fruit showed signs of decay. Every person who is interested in keeping up the reputation of our fruit should endeavor to place nothing that will endanger its reputation on the market. As the trade with other countries is likely to increase considerably in the near future, it necessitates growers to raise a good supply of choice fruit. In some of the best fruit districts it is reported that numbers of apple trees are being cut down to be replaced with other varieties of fruit trees. It is possible that this may be carried a step too far, and leave us unprepared to supply an increased demand for sound fall and winter apples, that may be kept in their natural condition longer than any other fruit grown in this country.

APIARY.

No. 9 -- Marketing Honey.

BY A. E. HOSHAL, LINCOLN CO., ONT.

A first requisite in the marketing of extracted honey for table use is quality. Nothing but an absolutely first-class article should ever be placed upon the market for this purpose. Good extracted honey will cultivate a taste and sustain a demand for itself, while that which is a little off in quality will destroy such a taste and consequently with it the demand for extracted honey. A beekeeper who may happen to have some off-grade extracted honey on hand had better use it for stimulative or winter feeding, make vinegar of it, sell it for manufacturing purposes, or, if the worst must be done, throw it away, rather than place it upon the market for table use. And so long as beekeepers persist in extracting their honey before it is well capped and thoroughly ripened on the hive, just so long will they have some of this kind of article to dispose of.

Comb honey in sections should never be marketed in the cases in which it was stored by the bees, but should be removed from these, the sections scraped clean of propolis, and, unlike extracted honey, graded into about three grades. Each grade should be crated by itself in new, clean, fresh-looking shipping crates, and the honey which is seen through the glass in the side of each crate should be a fair sample of that within. These crates can be obtained from any apiarian supply dealer, and those holding twelve sections each usually take best on the market.

For marketing extracted honey in bulk we have nothing better than the 60-lb. square tin can encased in wood. With these extracted honey can be shipped anywhere with safety, and is in convenient shape. For retail purposes neat packages holding 1, 2, 3, 5 or 10 lbs. will be required. If the honey be peddled, or sold at home, a 5 or 10 lb. tin pail will be much in demand, but if placed in a grocery or other store packages holding 1, 2 or 3 lbs. will sell decidedly the best.

I know of no article where cleanliness, neatness and taste count for more in marketing than with honey. Let it once get daubed about, or on the outside of the package, and it is a sticky mess, attracting flies and other insects and retaining whatever dust or dirt comes in contact with it, making of it the repulsive rather than the attractive sweet of nature. Comb honey which may have become daubed should be returned to the bees for a half hour or so to be cleaned up again. All shipping crates for comb honey should have their bottoms covered on the inside with a loose paper, the edges being turned up about five-eighths of an inch, so as to form a kind of shallow paper tray, and in this tray small cleats so placed as to support the sections when placed in the crate. The paper trays will catch all drippings from the honey and prevent it getting outside of the crate, while the cleats supporting the sections will prevent them becoming daubed, as they otherwise would if allowed to rest on the bottoms of these trays.

It is best, usually, that extracted honey reach the consumer in liquid form; also, in placing it in grocery or other stores for the retail trade it should be in such packages that it will be impossible for it to spill or slop out, even though it should be turned upside down. Each package should have upon it full directions for liquifying the honey it contains should it granulate in the consumer's hands, also be neatly and tastefully labeled, and bear the beekeeper's name and address.

Be willing to pay a fair wage to those who will undertake to sell for you, and don't expect them to be able to sell your honey at a higher price than what you can yourself, unless they have a better article. Possibly the best way to arrange all this—and it is done and recognized in about all kinds of commerce—is to fix the selling price, and then allow a certain percentage off to the trade, or those who sell our goods for us. If a grocer or other merchant will undertake to handle your honey, then don't go and retail to those who might otherwise become his customers, nor peddle it through out his market field at the same price which you charged him for it. This would be refusing to pay an honest wage to those who work for you, besides cutting the price of honey and doing much to drive your own product out of the market. Yet, how many beekeepers there are who do not recognize this.

Apiary Exhibit at the Western Fair.

In this favorite department there were five exhibits of honey, although only three were on an extensive scale. The stream of visitors that passed through this building each day appeared to overlook the smaller exhibits in their eagerness to gaze upon the display of honey in the center of the building. The tasteful way in which the three principal exhibitors had their goods arranged was admired by many. It required considerable patience, as well as a large expenditure of money, to place these exhibits in the way they appeared. Mr. Miller, of London, was awarded sweepstakes for his exhibit, and it was certainly a credit to him. Mr. Coleman was placed second; and John Newton, Thamesford, third.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

COW WITH SORE TEATS.

SUBSCRIBER, Carleton Co., Ont.:—"Please state cause and give treatment for a cow whose teats became sore and tough like leather after being fed upon rape and clover for a short time?"

[We suppose the cow was on ordinary pasture before being changed to the rape and clover. The sudden change of food has no doubt deranged the system, and the teats have perhaps first chapped slightly by coming in contact with the rape when damp. It is probable that some poisonous substance may have got into the chaps when the cow was in the clover pasture. Try an application of equal parts turpentine and olive oil for a couple of weeks. Then apply iodine ointment as follows: Potassium iodide, two drams; iodine crystals, one dram; salicylic acid, one dram; lard, two ounces. Rub into the teats well every day. To purify her system give a teaspoonful sulphate of iron, a tablespoon baking soda and three tablespoons ginger in a pint of warm water daily for two days.]

BLOODY MILK—MARE RUNNING AT NOSTRIL.

S. W. BISHOP, Sinaluta:—"1. We have trouble with one of our cows every few days. When we go to milk her we get hard lumps of clotted blood from one teat just a little; then milk looks bloody for a mess or two, then seems all right for a while again. What is the matter and what shall we do for her? 2. Mare, 4 years old, caught cold last winter, and had very bad breath and run at one nostril, whitish looking stuff; she got the bad breath two or three times during the winter; now for a long time she has had no bad breath, but still runs at one nostril the same stuff. She generally appears dull; have been giving her some condition powders lately; appears a little brighter; now breathes hard when pulling hard or steady?"

[1. There are various causes for bloody milk, such as injury, the too liberal feeding of rich food, eating plants of an acrid nature, etc. If the animal is at pasture take it in and put it in the stable for a few days. Give Epsom salts, one pound; nitrate of potassium and ginger, of each half an ounce, dissolved in one quart of hot water. Bathe the udder with cold water and rub in the following liniment twice daily: Soap liniment, four ounces; tincture of opium, one ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, half an ounce. 2. If possible have your mare examined by an experienced veterinary surgeon. The running at one nostril, if not caused by a caries tooth or some other local cause, is indicative of a contagious disease.]

Miscellaneous.

KNAPWEED (*Centaurea nigra*).

JAMES LAITHWAITE, Huron Co., Ont.:—"I enclose you a sample of a bad weed. Kindly identify it and refer to its habit of growth, etc."

[The weed is knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), a troublesome perennial in European meadows and fields. It grows from one to two feet high and has purplish flowers, somewhat resembling a Canadian thistle head, but larger. It may be easily recognized by its fringed brown scales surrounding the head. When the heads are ripe they break up and fly like thistle down. It has a narrow, rough leaf. It ripens usually from July to September, and should be vigorously combated in order to prevent its getting a foothold. Thorough autumn cultivation, followed by a well-worked hoes crop, should be good treatment. JOHN DEARNESS, I. P. S.]

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

G. C., Huron Co., Ont.:—"In your last issue you advise Bordeaux mixture for diseased pear trees. Please say in your next number what the mixture is, as I would like to try it on a diseased tree?"

[Copper sulphate, 6 lbs.; quicklime, 4 lbs.; water, 40 to 50 gals. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make forty gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. It will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot

water and added to the mixture. It is useful for rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.]

HEIFER DEVELOPING UDDER—CEMENT FLOOR FOR POTATOES.

W. EVENS, Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"1. I have a heifer aged about two and a half years, which has an udder nearly half grown, although she is not in calf. Her udder was a considerable size a year ago. She often bellows. Under these circumstances is it likely she would make a good cow? 2. I have a cement floor in part of my cellar, about six feet wide across one end. Is the cement floor likely to injure potatoes if left in the cellar till spring, the rest of the cellar having no floor?"

[1. The only case similar to the above heifer we have had in our own experience was with a yearling from an excellent dairy mother. When she was about a year old two or three calves commenced sucking her in the field, with the result of bringing her to her milk. We milked her for a short time and allowed her to go dry. Her udder remained large and she afterwards became an excellent dairy cow. We did not attribute her good quality to the early development of udder, but to her ancestry. If the heifer in question has never been sucked, the abnormal development of udder and continued bawling would seem to indicate an unusual development of maternal instinct. We would give her a trial as a dairy cow. Will other dairymen who have had similar cases report to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE? 2. There is no better floor upon which to keep potatoes over winter, or at any other season, than one of cement. We have kept ours on cement for fifteen years and consider it ideal.]

WHERE TO PLACE THE TANK.

SUBSCRIBER, Elgin Co., Ont.:—"I have had a windmill erected on my barn. Whether is the basement or the barn floor the better place to set the tank?"

[The placing of a water tank for the use of the stock and other purposes is a very important question. It is necessary first to place it in such a position that there will be sufficient fall from it for all requirements. It would not be a difficult matter to do this had it not to be protected from frost. Where it can be conveniently arranged, the best place to set a tank is under ground. If there is sufficient rise at the back of the barn to obtain a fall, the tank may be sunk in the ground, and if it is properly protected on the surface there will be no danger of the water freezing. A wooden tank can be used to good advantage, and if given an application of a "wood preservative," of which we carry an advertisement, it will last for an indefinite period. Cement concrete is also largely used for cisterns and tanks. The objection to placing the tank on the barn floor is the difficulty of keeping out the frost, and also the space which it occupies. If it is placed in the basement freezing will be avoided, but it must be raised off the ground and a solid foundation placed underneath in order to obtain the necessary fall. A number of farmers who have built their windmills away from the buildings have a small building lined with brick erected over the tank, and sometimes used for other purposes. A large stove is placed in the building and a fire kept going in severe weather. We would like to get the opinion of any of our subscribers who can speak with authority upon this subject.]

THE VALUE OF MANURE.

READER, Middlesex Co., Ont.:—"Please state value of a ton of straw for manure; also its value as compared with farmyard manure?"

[We do not think straw would be worth much to be turned under as manure where the soil is light. It may be that "Reader" wishes to exchange straw in the town for manure. If so, we may quote from Dr. Lawes' table on the manurial value of substances. A ton of oat straw is worth \$2.90; wheat straw, \$2.68; and barley straw, \$2.26. The value of barnyard manure will depend upon the class of stock kept, the food on which they are fed, and the care taken of the manure. If it is exposed to the atmosphere for a long time it will decrease materially in value. Much of the liquid may be lost by allowing it to escape by leaching. The Ohio Experiment Station places the value of ordinary barnyard manure at \$2.50 per ton in the three grain crops following the application. Dr. Voelcher, in analyzing manure fourteen days old and comparing with the price paid for artificial manures, estimates the former to contain constituents to the value of \$3.30 per ton.]

HOW TO DESTROY ANTS.

READER, Wentworth Co., Ont., asks for a remedy to destroy ants.

[There are numerous ways to destroy these troublesome pests, though they may not always be found successful. A small bag of sulphur kept in a drawer or cupboard, or saucers of olive oil set where they are, will drive them away. A strong solution of carbolic acid and water kills all the ants it touches. Rubbing the woodwork and shelves with camphor will usually drive them away. But whatever means is used it is necessary to persevere, as it may take time to drive them out. In our own experience we have found green tansy or spearmint placed where they frequent to have good effect. It has also been suggested that the mounds can be discovered and its inhabitants destroyed by hot water or coal oil by following them from the cupboard to their home. We invite correspondence from any of our readers who have met with success in combating these insects.]

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The cattle market presented some interesting features this week. Buying was more active than last week and the supply not good; the quality of cattle was much better than usual.

Export Cattle.—There was a better feeling, as a result of improved cables from the Old Country. Prices ruled from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Not active; good cattle sold well, but the drovers and dealers were not agreeable, and hard to please, so that sales were slow.

Bulls.—Stock bulls found a ready sale to-day at 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. per lb. Quite a number of young bulls were on sale and remained unsold; consequently had to be sacrificed at the low figure of 1 1/2c. per lb.

Stockers.—A large number of stockers are being shipped over to Buffalo. When there is so much feed in the country it is hard to understand why farmers do not keep their cattle until they accumulate a little flesh, instead of sending so many promising animals out of the country.

Feeders.—Firm; some good ones changed hands at 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per lb. Two carloads were sent to Brockville. Mr. Rowntree purchased four carloads for Buffalo, at \$2.90 per cwt.

Sheep.—Export sheep are quiet in tone; the result of weak cables from the Old Country. Prices rule 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per lb.

Butchers' Sheep.—There is a fair demand for butchers' sheep at \$3 per head. A fairly steady demand for lambs at 3 1/2c. to 4c. per lb.; very choice fat lambs bring 4 1/2c. per lb.

Cattle.—Choice veals always sell at \$4 to \$6 per head, sometimes \$2 for anything really good. Poor stuff is a drug on the market.

Milk Cows.—Choice dairy cows are in demand, and are likely to hold their own at the advanced prices of \$30 to \$45 per head. Poor quality are not wanted. A very fine cow sold for \$50, which was a record for the year.

Hogs.—The market is firm on short supply. Prices still maintained at \$5.75 for choice sangers weighed off cars. Light hogs are firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt.; heavy hogs at \$5; thick fat, \$4.75; sows, \$3 to \$3.25; stags, \$2 to \$2.25. All kinds are wanted except stores. Quite a few stores are coming forward in mixed loads.

Dressed Hogs.—The offerings are not large. There is a good demand and the market is very steady, with sales at \$7.40 to \$7.50.

Hides and Skins.—Trade is very active. Hides are moving freely, quite a few lots being sent to the United States from this market. There is also an enquiry from England asking quotations on hemlock-tanned leather. Hides are very high in the United States, and dealers find it cheaper to pay the 15 per cent. duty and purchase No. 1 green at 3 1/2c.; steer hides over 60 lbs. at 2 1/2c.; No. 2 at 7c.; No. 3 at 6c.; or No. 1 cured, 3 1/2c. per lb. Calfskins—No. 1 green sell at 70c. to 85c. each; sheep pelts, 70c. to 75c.; and lambskins, 70c. to 75c. each.

Cheese Market.—Messrs. Cope and Williard, of Toronto, report that the cheese market holds firm at an advance of 1c. per lb., with good foreign demand for export quoted at 2 1/2c. per lb.

Wool.—Farmer's lots—Washed, 19c. to 20c. per lb.; 12 1/2c. for unwashed. Jobber's lots delivered here at 20c. for washed, 17c. to 18c. for tub-washed, 16c. to 17c. for rejected, and 12 1/2c. unwashed. Pulled supers, 21c. to 22c.; extras, 23 to 24c. Actual buying of wool by the mills is increasing.

Grain Markets.—Wheat—Receipts of wheat on the street markets were more liberal; about 900 bushels sold at 85c. to 87c. for white, 90c. for red, and 79c. to 81c. for goose. The offerings of wheat are fair; there is not much enquiry for export. Cables are dull, and the market is steady at 84c. New No. 1 hard sold at Goderich at \$1.03 1/2c. There are complaints that the farmers are not getting fair treatment by the grain buyers on the Toronto market.

Our enquiries bear out the fact that the dealers have a standard which tells against the farmers who do not fully understand the buyers' system of measuring and weighing wheat, and which they do not apply when it would tell in his favor. This inspection and weighing is all done by the buyers, and the farmer is obliged to take the money offered by the purchaser whatever that may be. He frequently finds that he is getting 12c. less per bushel for his wheat than he believes he should receive.

The only remedy that we can suggest is to demand that the bargain for the purchase of his grain be completed before he leaves the market, and not after the wheat is in the elevator or mill. Here are some interesting figures about the price of wheat in England. From August, 1891, wheat stood at an average price of 39s. 6d. per quarter; the price steadily decreased until 1896. In the month of October it touched its lowest record of 17s. 6d. per quarter of eight bushels. Last week's average was 39s. 4d., but on Monday, August, 23rd, it jumped to 39s. 6d. Now the boom has somewhat abated, the average quotation for English wheat is 38s. 6d. per quarter.

Oats.—About 1,000 bushels of oats on sale, which changed hands at 27c. to 28c. per bushel.

Hay.—In good demand at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton. The supply is not large.

Butter.—There is always a good demand for choice butter, but the receipts are still largely made up of low grade and medium sorts. For the best dairy rolls the price is firm at 12c. to 15c. per lb. Any other sort of dairy sells at 8c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market has a tendency to be dull; prices a trifle easier. All sales to-day were made at top quotations; 10-case lots are quoted at 12 1/2c., and smaller at 15c.

Poultry.—There is an active demand for choice poultry, and the supply is small; 30c. to 40c. per pair is the ruling price.

BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

The latest cable reports state that the Liverpool market for apples is active and prospects favorable. Duchess St. Lawrence, 9s. to 12s. per barrel; Gravenstein, 16s. to 19s.; Maiden Blush, 13s. to 16s. Shipments for last week: Liverpool, 2,993 barrels; Glasgow, 1,487 barrels. Sept. 24th.

Horse Market.

The past week or two has continued to improve in this trade on better selling advices from the British markets, the one just finishing seeing a really brisk trade, most of the animals purchased in the local stables for export being heavy blocks and drafters, with an occasional good driver. Prices in drivers range from \$75 to \$125; heavy drafts, \$100 to \$140, the latter price being for something exceptionally fine; cobs, \$70 to \$90; chunks, \$65 to \$85.

Montreal Markets.

There has been very little variance in the run of cattle on this market during the past week or two; the very poor quality of the cattle offered failing to make any inducement for exporters to take hold. The situation at present writing, however, has changed somewhat, although having the same effect. The British markets have been reported as very bad, and ocean freight space is scarce, plentiful enough doubtless if rates were high enough to enable the refusal of other freight. But as the freight offering is scarce, every hoof of space is pretty well booked for the next week at least.

It would therefore take very good cattle and pretty low to tempt an exporter to buy. This naturally is felt on the butcher market also. On yesterday's market, although the offerings were light—500 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, and about 100 calves—trading was light and sluggish, butchers being indifferent buyers, and the best cattle offered were cashed at 4c. and under, very good being sold from 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per lb.; fair, 2 1/2c. to 3c. per lb.; common stuff as low as 1 1/2c. to 1 3/4c. per lb., at which price a few fairish good bulls were taken.

Sheep and Lamb.—Sheep met with a fair demand for export account, but the price paid was not high—3c. to 3 1/2c. for picked lots, culls going as low as 2 1/2c. Lambs were good goods to have, as butchers seemed to want quite a few, and the consequence was a good trade was put through at fair prices, choice lots making as high as 4c. per lb. The quality of the lambs offered is good, indeed very good, it being no difficulty in picking them up to dress over 70 pounds each.

Calves not too plentiful, and are stiff in price—\$3 to \$10 each as to quality.

Live Hogs.—There is no change to note in this market, prices keeping fairly steady on light offerings, from \$5.50 to \$5.80 per cwt., contracted lots of Western making \$6 to \$6.10 per cwt. off cars.

Hides and Skins.—This market is keeping fairly steady, but if a recent move whereby the Quebec tanners and the Montreal Hide Combine bound themselves to buy only from each other amounts to anything we expect to see a quick drop from present prices. Whether this move will pan out or not remains to be seen, but there is some doubt of its success, as a large number of the butchers have banded themselves together declining to sell their hides to the Montreal combine. Quotations are unchanged from our last report.

The British Markets.

Advices received yesterday from Glasgow were anything but encouraging, shippers standing to lose all the way from \$10 to \$15 a head on their arrivals and those due to arrive. London and Liverpool cables received to-day were also off, but not to such an extent as was Glasgow; still, shippers are not in the way of making anything on their present shipments, either on the market or those to arrive within the week.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Following are the current and comparative prices for the various grades of live stock:—

Table with columns: CATTLE, Present Range of Prices, Top prices (1896, 1895), Hogs, Sheep, and various grades of livestock.

Live stock people are surely in clover this year. The supply of animals is not large, and prices are materially higher all along the line than a year ago.

The demand for all kinds of stock, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, is very good as compared with this time last year, and the question on every hand with farmers is, Where are we to get this stock to eat our corn? The question is being answered quite largely by the liberal offering of thin range cattle and Western grass sheep, but the demand seems to be largely in excess of the supply.

Supplies of corn-fed beef cattle are not large, but together with the fed branded Westerns, they make up a larger proportion of cattle coming from the feed lots than we had a year ago. Total receipts of cattle for the year to date are about 85,000 behind last year. Since the range cattle season opened 113,000 Western have been marketed, against 165,000 a year ago, and 248,000 during the corresponding period in 1895. Texas cattle receipts are running quite short, owing to the large number of Texas and Indian Territory cattle going directly to Western feed lots. Here is the way Omaha distributed young cattle last week when 15,000 were shipped and driven out of the yards: To Nebraska, 267 cars; Iowa, 191 cars; and the others were scattered. It was the largest week's shipments of young cattle in the history of that market.

The quality of the hogs is not good, and is below the average for this time of the year. This is the season when farmers let go of their rough brood sows and tail-end lots, and hold onto their pigs and medium weights.

Average weight of the 4,994 hogs received at Sioux City last week, 272 lbs., against 266 lbs. the previous week, 280 lbs. a year ago, and 238 lbs. two years ago. Hogs are selling at a wider range of prices than usual. There is a strong effort being made on the part of packers and agricultural writers to induce the United States farmers to raise more hogs as they are raised for bacon in Canada. It is hard to get Western farmers to depend upon anything else than corn, which is too fattening and makes meat that is too oily for prime bacon.

A sheep-man from Martindale, Mont., says: "The lamb crop was the largest they ever had, and they will have about as many sheep to carry over as last winter." An exporter and feeder of sheep has lately returned from the West, and reports that the feeding sheep have been pretty thoroughly bought up, and those who have them are asking very extravagant prices. He thinks that the country will soon be swamped with sheep, for the reason that everybody has gone into the breeding business. The heavy purchases of feeding sheep at market now will mean a heavy supply of fat sheep at market this winter, and prices may be disappointing. On the other hand there are a good many people who think sheep may make better money for feeders this year than last. At any rate feeders are certainly showing their faith in the future by making very liberal purchases of feeding sheep at prices that are about as high as slaughterers are willing to pay for fat sheep.

Here are some late quotations on sheep upon the Montana ranges: 50 lambs at \$1.50; 1,500 one-year-old wethers at \$2.50; 500 two-year-old wethers at \$2.75; 500 old ewes at \$2.10. The marketing of sheep will be very heavy during the month of October.

The death of Findlay Dun, late secretary of the Swan Land and Cattle Company, at Edinburgh, removes an active

and capable man from the ranks of the Western live stock trade.

Mr. John Clay, of Edinburgh, who has for years been a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into agricultural affairs, in making a tour of the West notes a great improvement in the quality of Western sheep as regards their mutton qualities since his last visit.

There was bought here recently for export to Germany the best draft horse offered in this market this season at the extraordinary price of \$260. The horse is five years old, 17 hands high, and weighs 1,950 pounds. It is a model dapple gray of great bone, and perfect enough in every point of its conformation to be a prize animal in any showing. There is a better feeling in the horse market. Good to choice offerings are firm under the stimulus of strong export buying, heavy drafters of soundness, quality and action being in especially active request at \$115 to \$150, with an occasional extra choice specimen going to \$200 and upwards. Medium drafters show more animation at \$75 to \$105. Export 1,300 to 1,400 lb. chunks are active at \$70 to \$105, with common and medium grades in fair demand at \$50 to \$65. Good drivers showed more strength on active export and domestic demand at prices ranging around \$65 to \$200, with an occasional speedy actor commanding \$300 and upwards.

Buffalo Markets.

Cattle.—Receipts this week, 180 cars, being 60 per cent. less than previous Monday, consequently trade ruled strong and generally 10c. to 15c. higher on all grades of fat cattle, excepting exporters, which sold about steady. A load of Indiana steers averaging 1,450 was sold at \$5.35; also a fancy heifer, 1,520, at 5c., and fat cow weighing 1,410 at \$4.25. Prospects are not favorable for half-fat grassy cattle. Good fat butchers' bulls and exporters sold 10c. to 15c. higher.

Stockers and Feeders.—There were about 75 loads, the bulk being Canadians. The good quality sold 10c. higher. The best feeding steers, good quality and right colors, brought \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Veal Calves.—Receipts continue to fall short of the good demand, and trade has ruled strong and active. Principally good calves are being offered, and selling readily at \$7.50 to \$7.75, with fair at \$7 to \$7.25. Market closes up steady to firm at prices quoted below: Prime to fancy steers, \$5.35 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$5.15 to \$5.25; good, ripe, 950 to 1,050 lb. steers, \$4.70 to \$4.85; common to fair, \$3.50 to \$3.80. Feeders, fair flesh, good quality, \$4.15 to \$4.40; fair, \$3.60 to \$3.75. Stockers, good quality, \$3.80 to \$4; common to fair, \$3.20 to \$3.60. Prime to fancy heifers, \$4.50 to \$5; good to choice heifer, \$4.10 to \$4.30; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.65 to \$3.90. Prime heavy fat cows, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to good cows, \$3.35 to \$3.75. Bulls, prime to fancy \$3.50 to \$4; bulls, good, \$3.25 to \$3.40; good heavy bologna bulls, \$3.10 to \$3.25. Milkers and springers, fancy, \$52 to \$60; choice, \$35 to \$40; good, \$32 to \$35. Veal calves, extra fancy, \$7.75; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; heavy fed calves, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Hogs.—The offerings were rather light, and with an urgent New York demand pigs and light hogs sold early at 5c. to 10c. higher than yesterday's close. \$4.60 to \$4.65 being paid for good stuff; heavy grades sold \$4.35 to \$4.40. The market closes steady at following quotations: Medium and heavy grades, \$4.35 to \$4.45; York weights, 140 to 180 lbs. average, \$4.55 to \$4.65; pigs, fair to best, \$4.40 to \$4.60; roughs, \$3.80 to \$4; stags \$3 to \$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs have been scarce in this market, especially lambs weighing from 80 to 100 lbs; they sold readily at \$4.35 to \$4.60. Exporters are buying heavy ewes at \$4 to \$4.25. A few choice wethers recently brought \$4.85, while culls and common sheep sold for \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. This last class is a drug on the market, but good sheep are in demand, and are likely to sell all winter.

The price of lambs has ruled strong and higher this week. There is an excellent demand for choice Canadian lambs. The finest lot of the season was a load of Shropshires which sold for \$5.90 per cwt. The call is still for 70 to 90 lb. lambs; these sold for \$5.75 to \$5.85. Culls and common stuff, as usual, have a tendency to lower the market when large numbers of them are offered. No material change is expected in the price of good stock next week. ERICK BROS. East Buffalo, Sept. 29th.

Canadian Live Stock Export.

The following are the live stock exports for the week ending September 22nd, as prepared by R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal:

Table showing live stock exports for various countries: London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Pomeranian, Stockholm City, Manchester.

Carrots for Horses.

During the winter months, when there is little green wholesome food for horses, it is most important to their health and to the pockets of their owners that soft foods having somewhat similar constitutional effects should be provided. In the absence of agreeably relaxing winter foods horses become heated and stable-dried, and their unwholesome condition is often shown by filled legs, rusty coats, and habitual constipation. Bran is most useful, and no farm should be without its bran bin; but, like grain, it costs money, and its salutary effects can be largely met by a much cheaper food. Nothing will make such a noticeable improvement in a team of heavy horses as a peck of carrots each per day.

The West has been favored throughout the harvest with the most perfect weather. The first frost came on Sept. 16th, and was then only slight. Bright, sunny, warm weather has been almost continuous. Harvesting and threshing operations have gone on smoothly and rapidly, the supply of help has in most cases been adequate, the straw fairly light, and nearly every district well supplied with threshing machines. While the yield has been frequently disappointing (the average yield will certainly not exceed the ADVOCATE'S estimate of 15 bushels), yet the favorable weather, cheapness of harvesting, uniform high quality of sample, and good prices compensate to a great extent for light yield. Wheat has been delivered to the elevators very rapidly, the rush of the wheat traffic to Fort William being much earlier and heavier than ever before. Heavy shipments of cattle for export have also gone forward during September, Northwestern Manitoba and the Yorkton district having furnished a large number.



THE DUSANTES.

A SEQUEL TO "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE."

(Continued from page 412.)

I was now convinced that this was an ordinary human being, and my courage and sense returned to me, but my astonishment remained boundless. "Before we talk of pots, I said, "I must know who you are and how you got into that snow-bank."

"I do not believe," said my visitor, "that I can get down, head foremost, to your level. I will therefore retire to my place of refuge, and perhaps we can communicate with each other through this aperture."

"Can I get through to your place of refuge?" I asked. "Certainly," was the answer. "You are young and active, and the descent will not be so deep on my side. But I will first retire, and will then project towards you this sheepskin rug, which, if kept under you as you move forward, will protect your breast and arms from direct contact with the snow."

"I was diffident to scramble up into the hole, but I succeeded in doing it, and found awaiting me the sheepskin rug, which, by the aid of an umbrella, the man had pushed towards me for my use. I was in a horizontal tunnel barely large enough for the passage of my body, and about six feet in length. When I had worked my way through this and had put my head out of the other end, I looked into a small wooden shed, into which the light entered only through a pane of glass set in a rude door opposite to me. I immediately perceived that the whole place was filled with the odor of spirituous liquors. The man stood awaiting me, and by his assistance I descended to the floor. As I did so I heard something which sounded like a titter, and looking around I saw in a corner a bundle of clothes and traveling-rugs, near the top of which appeared a pair of eyes. Turning again, I could discern in another corner a second bundle, similar to but somewhat larger than the other."

"These ladies are traveling with me," said the man, who was now wrapping about him a large cloak, and who appeared to be of a tall though rather slender figure. "We started yesterday in a carriage for the railway station, which is, I believe, some miles beyond this point. There were two roads from the last place at which we stopped, and we chose the one which ran along a valley and which we supposed would be the pleasantest of the two. We there engaged a pair of horses which did not prove very serviceable animals, and, at a point about a hundred yards from where we now are, one of them gave out entirely. The driver declared that the only thing to be done was to turn loose the disabled horse, which would be certain, in time, to find his way back to his stable, and for him to proceed on the other animal to the station to which we were going, where he would procure some fresh horses and return as speedily as possible. To this plan we were obliged to consent, as there was no alternative. He told us that if we did not care to remain in the carriage, there was a shed by the side of the road, a little farther on, which was erected for the accommodation of men who are sometimes here in charge of relays of horses. After assuring us that he would not be absent more than three hours, he rode away, and we have not seen him since. Soon after he left us I came up to this shed, and finding it tight and comparatively comfortable, I concluded it would give us relief from our somewhat cramped position in the carriage, and so conducted the ladies here. As night drew on it became very cold, and I determined to make a fire, a proceeding which would have been impossible in the vehicle. Fortunately I had with me, at the back of the carriage, a case of California brandy. By the aid of a stone I knocked the top off this case, and brought hither several of the bottles. I found in the shed an old tin pan which I filled with the straw coverings of the bottles, and on this I poured brandy, which, being ignited, produced a fire without smoke, but which as we gathered around it gave out considerable heat."

"As the speaker thus referred to this fuel, I understood the reason of the strong odor of spirits which filled the shed, and I experienced a certain relief in my mind."

"The gentleman continued: "As it began to grow dark I brought here our provision baskets, and we partook of a slight repast. I then made the ladies as comfortable as possible and awaited with much anxiety the return of the driver."

"After a time it began to snow, and feeling that the storm might interrupt communication with the carriage, I brought hither, making many trips for the purpose, the rest of the brandy, our wraps and rugs, and the cushions of the carriage. I did not believe that we should be left here all night, but thought it prudent to take all precautions and to prepare for remaining in a place where we could have a fire. The morning showed me that I had acted wisely. As you know, sir, I found the road in either direction completely blocked up by snow, and I have since been unable to visit the carriage. "Have you not suffered from cold?" I inquired. "Have you food enough?"

"I will not say," replied the gentleman, "that in addition to our anxiety we have not suffered somewhat from cold, but for the greater part of this day I have adopted a plan which has resulted in considerable comfort to my companions. I have wrapped them up very closely and warmly, and they hold in each hand a hard-boiled egg. I thought it better to keep these for purposes of warmth than to eat them. About every half hour I reboil the eggs in a little traveling teapot which we have. They retain their warmth for a considerable period, and this warmth in a moderated degree is communicated through the hands to the entire person."

"As he said this a low laugh again burst forth from the bundle in one corner of the room, and I could not help smiling at this odd way of keeping warm. I looked towards the jocosse bundle and remarked that the eggs must be pretty hard by this time. "These ladies," said the gentleman, "are not accustomed to the cold atmosphere of this region, and I have, therefore, forbidden them to talk, hoping thus to prevent injury from the inhalation of frosty air. So far we have not suffered, and we still have some food left. About noon I heard voices on the other side of the enormous snow-drift behind us, but I could see no possible way of getting over the drift. Feeling that I must, without fail, open communication with about, human beings who might be near us, I attempted to shout, but the cold had so affected my voice that I could not do so, but the cold had so affected my work. At the back of this shed is a threepan set my wits by a wooden shutter. I opened this shutter and found outside a wall of snow packed closely against it. The snow was not very hard, and I immediately set to work, for I feared that if we were obliged to remain here another night without assistance we should be compelled here-to-morrow morning to eat those four hard-boiled eggs which the ladies are holding, and which, very shortly, I must boil again."

"How did you manage to cut through the snow?" I asked. "Had you a shovel?" "Oh, no," replied the other. "I used the tin pan. I found it answered very well as a scoop. Each time that I filled it I threw the contents out of our door."

"It must have been slow and difficult work," I said. "Indeed it was," he replied.

I then briefly related the circumstances of our mishap, and had scarcely finished when a shrill sound came through the tunnel into the shed. It was the voice of Mrs. Aleshine. "Hello!" she screamed, "are you in there? An' you don't mean to tell me there are other people in that hole?"

Feeling quite certain that my wife and her companions were in a state of mental agitation on the other side of the drift, I called back that I would be with them in a moment, and then explained to the gentleman why I could not remain with him longer. "But before I go," I said, "is there anything I can do for you? Do you really want an iron pot?" "The food that remains to us," he answered, "is fragmentary and rather distasteful to the ladies, and I thought if I could make a little stew of it, it might prove more acceptable to them. But do not let me detain you another instant from your friends, and I advise you to go through that tunnel feet foremost, for you might otherwise experience difficulties in getting out at the other end."

I accepted his suggestion, and by his assistance and the help of the rough window-frame, I got into the hole feet first, and soon ejected myself into the midst of my alarmed companions. When they heard where I had been, and what I had seen, they were naturally astounded at this very point!" exclaimed Ruth, who was both excitable and imaginative. "This looks like a conspiracy! Are you to be robbed and murdered?"

"At these words Mrs. Aleshine sprang towards me. "Mr. Craig," she exclaimed, "if it's robbers, don't lose a minute! Never let them get ahead of you! Pull out your pistol and fire through the hole!"

"The gracious me, Barb'ry Aleshine," said Mrs. Lecks, "you don't suppose the robbers is them poor unfortunates on the other side of the drift! And I must say, Mrs. Craig, that if there was any such thing as a conspiracy, your father must have been in it, for it was him who aided us here. But of course none of us suppose nothin' of that kind, and the first thing we've got to think of is what we can do for them poor people. "They seem to be hungry and cold, but not much," I said, "and I probably must be suffering from cold."

"Couldn't we poke some wood to them through this hole?" said Mrs. Aleshine, whose combative feelings had changed to the deepest compassion. "I should think they must be nearly froze, with nothin' to warm 'em but hard-boiled eggs."

"I explained that there was no place in their shed where they could build a fire, and proposed that we should give them some hot tea and some of our provisions."

"That's so!" said Mrs. Aleshine. "An' jus' shout in to 'em that if they'll shove them eggs through the hole, I'll bile 'em fur 'em as often as they want 'em."

"I've just got to say this," ejaculated Mrs. Lecks, as she and Mrs. Aleshine were busily picking a portion of our snow very much reduced stock of provisions in the smallest of our baskets: "This is the first time in my life that I ever heard of people warmin' themselves up with hens' eggs and spirits, except when mixed up into eggnog; and that they resisted that temptation and contented themselves with plain honest heat, though very little of it, shows what kind of people they must be. And now do you suppose we could slide this basket in to place our eggs and spirits?"

"I called to the gentleman that we were about to send him a basket, and then by the aid of an umbrella, I gently pushed it through the snow-tunnel to a point where he could reach it. Hearty thanks came back to us through the hole, and when the basket and kettle were returned, we prepared our own evening meal."

"For the life of me," said Mrs. Lecks, as she sipped a cup of tea, "I can't imagine, if there was a shed so near us, why we didn't know it."

"That has been puzzling me," I replied; "but the other road, on which the shed is built, is probably lower than this one, so that the upper part of the shed could not have projected far above the embankment between the two roads, and if there were any dead grasses on the bank, as we probably were, they would have prevented us from noticing the top of a weather-worn shed."

"Well," added Mrs. Lecks in conclusion, "as we didn't see the shed, it's a comfort to think there was reasons for it and that we are not born fools."

It was now growing dark, and after having replenished the fire, I got to the stage-coach, where my companions had already taken up their quarters in their corners. I slept very little, while I frequently went out to attend to the fire, and my mind was racked by the most serious apprehensions. Our food was nearly gone, and if relief did not come to us very soon I could see nothing but a slow death before us, and so far as I could imagine, there was no more reason to expect success on the following day than there had been on the one just passed."

PART II.

After a second night spent in the stage-coach on that lonely and desolate mountain-road where we were now, I awoke early in the morning and went into the forest to collect some fuel; and while thus engaged I made the discovery that the snow was covered with a hard crust which would bear my weight. After the storm had ceased the day before, the sun had shone brightly and the temperature had moderated very much, so that the surface of the snow had slightly thawed. During the night it became cold again, and this surface froze into a hard coating of ice. When I found I could walk on the ice, my spirits rose, and I immediately set out to view the situation. The aspect of the road gave me no encouragement. I then walked to the point where the two roads met, and crossing over, I climbed a slight rise in the ground which had cut off my view in this direction, and found myself in a position from which I could look directly down the side of the mountain below the road."

Here the mountain-side, which had supposed to be very steep and rugged, descended in a long and gradual slope to the plains below, and for the greater part of the distance was covered by a smooth, shining surface of frozen snow, unbroken by rock or tree. This snowy slope apparently extended for a mile or more, and then I could see that it gradually blended itself into the greenish-brown turf of the lower country. Down there in the valley there still were leaves upon the trees, and there were patches of verdure over the land. The storm which had piled its snows up here had given them rain down there and had freshened everything. It was like looking down into another climate, and on another land. I saw a little smoke coming up behind a patch of trees. It must be that there was a house there! Could it be possible that we were within a mile or two of a human habitation? As I stood thus and gazed, it seemed to me that I could make a run and slide down the mountain-side into green fields, into safety, into life."

An idea came into my mind, and I gave it glad welcome. There was no time to be lost. The sun was not yet high, but it was mounting in a clear sky, and should its rays become warm enough to melt the crust on which I stood, our last chance of escape would be gone. To plow our way to any place, through deep, soft snow, would be impossible. I hurried back to our coach, and found three very grave women standing around the fire. They were looking at a small quantity of food at the bottom of a large basket."

"That's every crumb there is left," said Mrs. Aleshine to me, "and when we pass in some to them unfortunates on the other side of the drift,—which, of course, we're bound to do,—we'll have what I call a skimpy meal. And that's not the worst of it. Until somebody gets up to us, it will be our last meal."

I took my poor Ruth by the hand, for she was looking very pale and troubled, and I said: "My dear friends, nobody can get up to this place for a long, long time; and before help could possibly reach us we should all be dead. I have thought of a way in which we can slide down the mountain-side, which, from a spot where I have been standing this morning, is no steeper than some coasting hills, though very

much longer. In a few minutes we can pass from this region of snow, where death from cold and starvation must soon overtake us, to a grassy valley where there is no snow, and where we shall be within walking distance of a house in which people are living."

Ruth grasped my arm. "Will it be safe?" she exclaimed. "I think so," I answered. "I see no reason why we should meet with any accident. At any rate, it is much safer than remaining here for another hour; for if the crust melts, our last chance is gone."

"Mr. Craig," said Mrs. Lecks, "me and Mrs. Aleshine is no hands at coastin' down-hill, havin' given up that sort of thing since we was little girls with short frocks and it didn't make no matter any way. But you know more about these things than we do; and if you say we can get out of this dreadful place by slidin' down-hill, we're ready to follow, if you'll just go ahead. We followed you through the ocean with nothin' between our feet and the bottom but miles o' water and nobody knows what sorts of dreadful fish, and when you say it's the right way to save our lives, we're ready to follow you again."

I was delighted to see how rapidly my proposition was accepted, and we made a hasty breakfast, first sending in some of our provisions to the gentleman, who reported through the hole of communication that they were all fairly well, but a good deal stiffened by cold and want of exercise. He inquired, in a very anxious voice, if I had discovered any signs of approaching relief. To this I replied that I had devised a plan by which we could get ourselves out of our present dangerous situation, and that in a very short time I would come across to the door of his shed,—for I could now walk on the crusted snow—and tell him about it. He answered these words cheered his heart, and that he would do everything possible to co-operate with me."

I now went to work vigorously. I took the cushions from the coach, four of them altogether, and carried them to the brink of the slope down which I purposed to make our descent. I also conveyed thither a long coil of raw hide rope which I had previously discovered in the boot of the coach. I then hurried along the other road, and when I reached the shed I found the door had been opened, and the gentleman, with his tin pan, had scooped away a good deal of the snow about it, so as to admit of a moderately easy passage in and out. He met me outside, and grasped my hand."

"Sir, if you have a plan to propose," he said, "state it quick, please, as the ladies inside the shed cannot much longer endure this exposure, and I presume that the ladies in your party,—although their voices, which I occasionally hear, do not seem to indicate it,—must be in a like condition."

I replied that, so far, my companions had borne up very well, and without further waste of words proceeded to unfold my plan of escape."

"When I heard it the gentleman put on a very serious expression. "It seems hazardous," he said, "but it may be the only way out of our danger. Will you show me the point from which you took your observations?"

"Yes," said I, "but we must be in haste. The sun is getting up in the sky, and this crust may soon begin to melt. It is not yet really winter, you know."

We stepped quickly to the spot where I had carried the cushions. The gentleman stood and silently gazed, first at the blocked-up roadway, then at the long, smooth slope of the mountain side directly beneath us, and then at the verdure of the plain below, which had grown greener under the increasing brightness of day. "Sir," said he, turning to me, "there is nothing to be done but to adopt your plan, or to remain here and to make a bad matter worse. We will accompany you in the descent, and I place myself under your orders."

"The first thing," said I, "is to bring here your carriage cushions, and help me to arrange them."

When he had brought the three cushions from the shed, the gentleman and I proceeded to place them with the others on the snow, so that the whole formed a sort of wide and nearly square mat. Then, with a raw hide rope, we bound them together in a rough but secure network of cordage. In this part of the work I found my companion very apt and skillful."

When this rude mattress was completed, I requested the gentleman to bring his ladies to the place while I went for mine."

"What are we to pack up to take with us?" said Mrs. Aleshine, when I reached our coach."

"We take nothing at all," said I, "but the money in our pockets and our rugs and wraps. Everything else must be left in the coach, to be brought down to us when the roads shall be cleared out."

With our rugs and shawls on our arms we left the coach, and as we were crossing the other road we saw the gentleman and his companions approaching. These ladies were very much wrapped up, but one of them seemed to step along lightly and without difficulty, while the other moved slowly and was at times assisted by the gentleman."

"If I'm to go coastin' at all," said Mrs. Aleshine, "I'd as lief do it with strangers as with friends; and a little help, for that matter, if there's any bones to be broken. But I say that I'd like to make the acquaintance of them ladies afore I get on the sled, which,—at that moment catching sight of the mattress—"you don't mean to say that that's it?"

"Barb'ry Aleshine," said Mrs. Lecks from underneath her great woollen comforter, "if you want to get your lungs friz, you'd better go on talkin'. Manners is manners, but they can wait till we get to the bottom of the hill."

"When we were thus admonished, I noticed that as soon as the two parties met, both Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine advanced and shook hands with the ladies who had been their neighbors under such peculiar circumstances, and that Mrs. Lecks herself expressed a muffled hope that they might all get down safely."

I now pushed the mattress which was to serve as our sled as close as was prudent to the edge of the descent, and requested the party to seat themselves upon it. Without hesitation Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine sat down, taking Ruth between them, as they had promised to do. The younger of the two strange ladies stepped lightly on the cushions, and before seating herself stood up for a good look at the far-extending bed of snow over which we were to take our way. The prospect did not appear to deter her, and she sat down promptly and with an air that seemed to say that she anticipated a certain enjoyment from the adventure. The elder lady, however, exhibited very different emotions. She shrank back from the cushions towards which the gentleman was conducting her, and turned her face away from the declivity. Her companion assured her that it was absolutely necessary that we should descend from the mountain in this way, for there was no other; and asserting his belief that our slide would be a perfectly safe one, he gently drew her to the mattress and induced her to sit down."

I now, for the first time, noticed that the gentleman carried under one arm, and covered by his long cloak, a large package of some sort, and I immediately said to him: "It will be very imprudent for us to attempt to carry any of our property except what we can put in our pockets or wrap around us."

"My dear sir," said the gentleman, speaking very gravely, "with the parcel I hold under this arm I cannot part, and if I go down the mountain-side on these cushions, it must go with me."

He spoke courteously, but with an air of decision which showed me that it would be of no use to argue with him. Besides, there was no time for parleying; and if this gentleman chose to take his chances with but one arm at liberty, it was no longer my affair. I therefore desired him to sit down, and I arranged the company so that they sat back to back, their feet drawn up to the edge of the mattress. I then took the place which had been reserved for me as steepest, and having tied several shawls together, end to end, I passed them around the whole of us under our arms, thus binding us all firmly together. I felt that one of our greatest dangers would be that one or more of the party might slip from the mattress during the descent."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Toby's Teachers.

(Continued from page 413.)

Toby trudged towards home along the shady road from the farmhouse. Presently, feeling hungry, he bit a piece out of the apple, and immediately it began to speak and told him about the Garden of Eden, and Adam and Eve.

"Don't trouble to tell me that," said Toby, "I know the whole story."

"But I can't stop," replied the apple, "because you have uncovered my mouth. I must amuse you. Everything commences with Adam and Eve, but I will tell you now about the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides."

So it went on telling one story after another, and Toby listened until he heard the clanging of the blacksmith's hammer, and presently he came to the forge and saw a man in his shirt sleeves beating a plate of red-hot iron.

"Hello!" said he, when he saw Toby. "So you have come for a lesson, have you?"

"Oh no, I've not," rejoined Toby hurriedly. "It is holiday-time; I have no lessons to learn."

"My little boy," said the blacksmith, gravely, "you have a great lesson to learn, and the sooner you begin, the better. Give me your apple."

"Oh, I can't," pleaded Toby. "It tells me such lots of stories."

Still the blacksmith held out his hand.

"Oh, please don't," he went on. "I got it at the farmhouse, and I am sure I shall never get another apple like this."

"I know all about it," said the man. "I know far more than you do. Give me your apple."

Toby gave it up very reluctantly, and the blacksmith put it carefully away. "That's a brave boy," he said, wiping Toby's tears away with his leather apron, which left his face more black than white, though Toby did not find that out.

"Come now to the forge and see me working," he continued. So they returned to the smoky forge, and Toby watched him as he wrought his strange work.

"What are you doing?" he asked, growing interested.

"I am taking the will out of this. It must come out of everyone, you know," said the blacksmith: "but you are tired: come into my cottage and go to bed."

Next morning he rose very early, and after breakfast said he was going home.

When the blacksmith said good-bye to his little friend, he put into his hand a book bound in apple-green.

Toby found that it contained all the stories which the apple had told him, and many others. It was full of wonderful pictures, too.

"Why, it is my own apple turned into a book," he cried joyfully, "and it will talk to me as often as I like."

As he walked along he overtook a girl who was crying bitterly.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Toby, going up to her.

"Oh, I have lost something," said the little girl, shyly looking up from her pinafore, which she had been holding to her face.

"I'll help you to find it," said Toby. "What is it like?"

"Oh, it's no use," sobbed the child, "you'll never find it, or I either."

Grannie says we can't get them back once they are lost. Oh, dear, dear, what shall I do?"

"Can't you say what it is you have lost," said Toby impatiently. "I can't help you until you tell me."

"I've lost an opportunity," said the little girl.

"And what is that?" asked Toby with curiosity.

"It is something, grannie says, that we get every day, sometimes only one in a whole day, and if we're not looking out for them they are lost, and we never, never find them again. I had one, and now I have lost it."

"How did you lose it?"

"Well, you see," began Delia, for that was her name, "I got a silver sixpence that was all my own, for I earned it myself. Grannie said it was an opportunity, and far more precious than money. She told me to watch carefully and use it when I could, and I know I've lost it, for there was an old beggar on the road who asked me to help him and give him some bread, and my sixpence would have bought him so much; but I didn't keep my sixpence: I spent it on candy, and so I've lost what grannie says God gives us every day. A precious thing she calls an opportunity."

"Oh, Delia," said Toby, "if it means that, I know what the brier rose meant. I had one yesterday, and I've lost it. I had my holiday, and mother asked me to pick the peas and I didn't, and now it's lost. I must hurry home."

"Am I near home, can you tell me?" he asked a donkey who was staring over a wall as he passed.

"It's either before you or behind you," said the donkey; but that was poor comfort.

Then he saw a woman coming towards him, and as she walked she smiled on him and her face seemed familiar. Then he gave a great shout, for he saw that it was his own dear mother. As Toby tried to touch her she seemed to fade away slowly like a shadowy cloud. He gave a long, bitter cry of disappointment, and then suddenly discovered that he was standing in the garden staring hard at the pink cheeks of the brier rose. "Go home, Toby," said the rose gently. And he went home.

When he was asleep, his mother went into his room to kiss him, wondering how his holiday had been spent, but found out nothing from his contented, if tearful, face. She was puzzled to find a brier rose, prickles and all, sticking to his jacket, and a dry apple-paring in his trousers' pocket.—M.H.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Recreation and Life.

A HEALTH SERMON.

(Continued from page 414.)

THE WORLD'S BEAUTY.

In the next place cultivate a taste for the

sunshine, it is gold, and it gilds whatever it touches.

So this loving quality of our human nature is not defiled by coming into contact with that which defiles; it illumines it, reveals the glory latent in it. We partake of the divine when we partake of this quality of loving, of serving, of helping.

And now note one thing right here. If I give away all my money I may impoverish myself, so that I may not be able to help myself in that particular way, and not only that, but I might put myself in a position where I might injure people by doing it. I might become a burden myself, dependent, so that some one might have to take care of me. It is possible to carry this matter of pecuniary giving too far.

But the moment you leave that realm of life and come up into the intellectual, the spiritual, the moral, there you are in the presence of a reversal of all those rules that hold in the lower regions. The more lavish you are the more you have. The more you give away the more you keep. Give away intelligence, give knowledge to people who need guidance, help people solve their intellectual difficulties, help them to find out a way of their bewilderment. Do you lose anything by the process? Many a teacher has found that the wisest, richest, sweetest lessons have been learned in the process of trying to teach others.

So when you come into the matter of spiritual service, that inspiration which brings cheer, help, the possibility of a new life to some one discouraged and disheartened, who has given up and is ready to faint and fall, in all this department of life you see that which concerns our helping other people is so related to the divine inflow, to the infinite sources of supply, that it is impossible for us to exhaust ourselves. The more we give the richer we are.

Here, then, are some of the great things that constitute the significance and the blessedness of life, things to be lived for, things to be sought for the sake of the blessedness, the enjoyment that they may bring to us.

Now I wish to raise a question as to some of the simple conditions of our being able successfully to attain some of these grand results of living. What are they?

HEALTH A CONDITION.

In the first place, health.

Though I seem to condemn myself sometimes I believe that the very prime moral duty of every man is to be well, just in so far as he can be. I know there are cases of people who have been year-long invalids who have wrought out wonderful results; but they would have wrought out a hundred times more wonderful results if they had been well. Invalidism is a source of weakness, and not a source of strength. And we do have this matter very largely under our own control, much more so than we imagine. We have been feeling that we have an inexhaustible bank account in the way of physical resource—mental, moral, nervous power—until by and by nature, as she always will, sends us a little note telling us that we have overdrawn our account and that we are bankrupt. And then we must wait until we can recuperate and get ready to go on again.

The first thing then to seek after is physical health, and next is mental sanity and health.

I can only suggest to you—because this is a theme for a sermon in itself—what is the ideal condition of mind as intellect. The one thing we need our minds for is to help us find the truth. That is the one thing, the truth about God, about the universe, about ourselves, about our relation to our fellow-men, the actuality of things, so that we can know how we ought to live. For there are a hundred things that stand in the way of finding the truth, and most of us are prejudiced to start with. We ought to get rid of prejudices, preconceived ideas. The mind ought to be like a piece of French plate glass, that you never look at, but through, to see what is on the other side. Or it ought to be like a perfect mirror that reflects things just as they are, undistorted. We ought then to cultivate a mental condition favorable to discovering the truth. How many people to-day are willing to see things as they are? How many people are willing to look at themselves? How many people are willing to look at their neighbors? How many people are willing to look at theological questions with the simple purpose of finding out the truth? How many people are willing to study the actual truth in politics?

The most of us are furnished with second-hand and made-up and more or less mouldy, rusty opinions. They constitute the mental furnishings of the larger part of us. We need to cultivate our minds to such an extent and in such a way that we shall see the simple truth of things; if we do not.



From the painting by Alonzo Perez, exhibited at this year's Salon.

"A LUCKY HUSSAR."

world's beauty, for the fair, sweet things of the world. This world is not a commonplace world except to commonplace people. It is packed full of beauty and wonder whichever way you turn. Keep your eyes open, then, for the world's beauties. You can see fine pictures enough, you can see beautiful statues enough as you pass through life, even if you cannot own them, to set on fire your aesthetic taste, to teach you what beautiful things are; and the principal thing we need here is not money to buy, but eyes to see.

There are thousands of men who own statuary and own pictures so far as the title-deeds go, but they are as completely shut out of the world which these represent as though they were beggars on the streets. You own that which you can appreciate, which you can understand, which you can enjoy, no matter who has paid for it.

Learn the secret inspiration and joy of unselfish service of your fellow-men, the joy of doing good. If you have not found that yet you have missed the divinest thing on the face of earth.

The old seers tell us "God is Love," and what does love mean? Love means the lavish giving of yourselves to whatever needs. That is what love means. Love means an indiscriminate, all-inclusive outpouring of yourself on humanity, as inclusive, as indiscriminating as is the sunshine that floods the tips of your spires, the roofs of your buildings, the broken piece of glass, or the refuse in your gutters. The sunshine makes no distinction. It is

see things as they are we are the victims of misconceptions, our thoughts and impulses and actions are all wrong, and instead of helping humanity we may be hindering it at every step.

Now I come to the last division of my theme. The object of life, I have said, is living. In order to attain the great, the grandest end of living, we need to be physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, in condition.

So our bodies are in constant change. None of us have the same body we had ten years ago. I do not know what the figures of the last scientist may be as to the time it takes us to get rid of an old body and get a new, but we are in as constant flux and change as a cataract.

So, every time we try to help anybody, we have put ourselves in a process of decay, we are verging towards death. We sacrifice ourselves, literally, every time we do anything to help anybody else.

Now I wish to note the significance and meaning of this matter of recreation. We call it recreation. I wonder how many of you ever thought that by putting a hyphen after the first two letters you change the significance of it completely.

I have had people talk to me as though work was a special virtue, telling me they have worked hard since they were boys, and kept it up long after there was any necessity for it.

Now, it does not impress me at all when a man says that to me. I want to tell him that it is all very well, he can have my sympathy and pity if he cannot help it, but if he can he ought to be ashamed of himself.

There is not a particle of virtue in working for its own sake. Thousands of business men, it seems to me, have got intoxicated with work. They have got into such a state of mind that they do not know how to do or how to enjoy anything else.

Now what are the things we need in order to rely on the process of re-creation.

The only way we can repair the waste of the body is by the process of eating. We ought to study and know our condition, so far as possible eat those things which the body calls for in the way of repair, in the way of building up that which has been torn down.

Remember, friends, this is not only a question of physiology, it is a question of religion, it is a question of morals. If physical health is necessary for us to play our part in life as the sons of God and the helpers of our brother men, then it is a question of morals whether we eat rightly to put and keep our bodies in perfect condition.

Let me make one careful statement. The man who eats wrongly or the woman who eats wrongly does not go wild like a person who has become insane from the use of whiskey. The person who has wasted and worn his body by bad eating does not break furniture perhaps, does not knock down his wife or beat his children.

The first thing, then, to do is to feed ourselves as well as we know how, and the next thing is sleep. I want to read you those lovely lines of Shakespeare about sleep.

"Sleep, that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath, Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course, Chief nourisher in life's feast."

Timothy Titcomb said in one of his papers that it used to be a saying that six hours' sleep was a proper quantity for a man, seven hours' for a woman, and eight for a fool. And after quoting it he adds that, in his opinion, the author of it ought to have slept the last named number of hours himself. And I agree with him.

I know people - I was brought up in that way

myself - who have the insane idea that it is a virtue in itself to get up early in the morning. There is no virtue in getting up early in the morning unless you have slept enough. It depends entirely on what time you went to bed at night.

And, then, at the last one thing more, trust in God, that trust born of life's experience and of personal relation with God; which takes from the weary and heavy-laden the great burden of carrying the universe, and gives that peace which comes to one who feels perfectly certain that

"God's in His heaven; all's well with the world."

Puzzles.

1.-CHARADES.

Up from off the window seat, Near which seconds soon shall meet, Last a maiden first and neat.

Out into the meadow wandered; Wholes did raise their heads and wondered, While she serious questions pondered.

Puzzlers each and every one, One line more and I am done. Last is second for third there's none.

2.-WORD SQUARE.

- I. Hypocritical or not true. II. Foreign. III. A Border. IV. A River in Europe. V. To Enter.

MURIEL E. DAY.

3.-TRANSPOSITION.

Ahtw ouy ekpe yb ouy, ouy aym ngoahe adn nmed, Uib rdous oneo kspnoe ane cevrv eb lleardao.

MURIEL E. DAY.

4.-WORD SQUARES.

- (a) My first is a bird of song; My second a plant that seldom flowers; My third a repetition of words from memory; My last a part of a ship.

- (b) A city in Europe. A place for baking. Grassland. To finish.

- (c) My first is a river in Africa; My second is a thought; My third a peculiar look; My fourth are organs of the head.

BLANCHE MACMURRAY.

5.-BURIED POETS.

Love reigns supreme. If you miss this car you must wait for some time. He has found his axe. We cross the moor every day. When we returned to the camp, bells began ringing. That muscular company No. XI. has taken the prize. We sat long by the brown angle-side. Far away to the south, eye could no farther see. No one knows how it turned out.

BLANCHE MACMURRAY.

6.-A FULL GRAVE.

Mary started out one morning in her pony-carriage for a ride. As she turned a corner her pony saw a monkey or ape. As he was unused to other animals he began to go at such a rate that Mary had difficulty in stopping him. She had not gone far, yet, considering how heated her horse was, she thought it best to return home.

In the foregoing paragraph find buried the following: The names of (1) six crops grown by the farmer. 2. A tree. 3. Fruit of tree. 4. A heavenly body. 5. Three animals. 6. An insect. 7. A small bone in the head. 8. Something baked for eating. 9. A strong drink. 10. A covering for the head. 11. A small pointed article. 12. An ornament. 13. A boy's playing. 14. Something made for unfastening things. 15. A common tool. 16. A kind of vase. 17. A heavy weight. 18. A resinous substance. 19. Something that goes on wheels. 20. A near relative. 21. Thoughts. 22. Skill. 23. A period of time. 24. A knock. 25. Part of the body.

7.-TRANSPOSITION.

Thingon si solt Verve godo eedd bonly oned lilw payer hte cots.

"BACHELOR."

8.-NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am a word of ten letters. My 3, 4, 5, an implement without which this would not have been written. My 7, 8, 9 is a period of life; My 3, 7, 8, 9 is a lady's attendant; My 7, 3, 4, a mischievous animal; My 10, 2, 5, 9, not any; My 1, 2, 10, is a figure in drawing; My 6, 4, 7, 3, a number of things piled together; My whole is the name of a city in Europe.

LILLIAN M. SHEPPARD.

Answers to Sept. 1st Puzzles.

- 1-Bonaventure. 3-Liverpool. 4-Reaper. 2-POSTAL. 5-V. ORNATE. 6-BED. SNOUTS. 7-VENUS. TAURUS. 8-DUD. ATTUNE. 9-S. LESSER. 10-Tripoli. 11-HEART. 12-EATER. 13-ATONE. 14-RENTS. 15-TRESS.

SOLVERS TO SEPT. 1ST PUZZLES. Blanche MacMurray, Mabel Ross, "Kit," Maggie Scott, Annie C. McLennan.

COUSINLY CHAT.

"Bachelor."-And who may you be, "Bachelor"? Next time you call (which I hope will be soon), send your name and address, please. I will only publish nom de plume if you wish it so. Sign your name to every puzzle, leave envelope open, mark one corner "Printer's Copy," and it will come for one cent. Your answers came too late to count.

Blanche.-Four word squares are rather easy. You are a very good solver.

"Mab."-Just in time, but none to spare. Where is your P. O.? The name is strange to me.

L. M. S.-"Kit" is just a little girl who does not want her name published; anyone is at liberty to use a nom de plume.

"Margareta."-Hope you had a nice time; I have been to U. T. has made some mistake, but don't worry, it will be all right soon. Some of the "Gems" were sent to me, and I thought them very nice. I like the idea of such a contest, don't you?

"Kit."-A large number of puzzles is not necessary, about two or three for each issue, then I can select. Of course the one sending the most worthy of insertion will be the winner. You solve very well. In case of your winning a prize, may U. T. publish your proper name? Be sure and tell me soon.

DEAR COUSINS.-The time appointed for sending in work has been placed at the extreme limit, and yet many do not have work in in time. Please send as early as possible, as it saves me such inconvenience. Anyone asking questions through "Cousinly Chat" may take a pen-name if desired, otherwise I will use their initials. I hope Uncle Tom will not think I am infringing on his rights. ADA A.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Memory Gems.

FROM PAPER CONTRIBUTED BY IRENE M. CRAIG, ALDERSIDE FARM, GLOUCESTER, ONT.

I. It is not the deed we do, Though the deed be never so fair, But the love that the dear Lord looketh for, Hidden with lowly care In the heart of the deed so fair.

II. No action, whether foul or fair, is ever done but it leaves somewhere a record.-Longfellow.

III. The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to.-MacDonald.

IV. Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues.-Goldsmith.

V. The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave, Await alike the inevitable hour; The paths of glory lead but to the grave. -Gray.

VI. Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee. -Shakespeare.

VII. If thou art worn and hard beset With sorrows that thou wouldst forget, If thou wouldst learn a lesson that will keep Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep, Go to the woods and hills; no tears Dim the sweet look that nature wears. -Longfellow.

VIII. No lie you can speak or act but it will come, after a longer or shorter circulation, like a bill drawn on nature's reality, and be presented there for payment with the answer, "No effort." -Carlyle.

IX. Rouse to some high or holy work of love And thou an angel's happiness shalt know, Shalt bless the earth, while in the world above; The good begun by thee while here below Shall like a river run and broader flow.

X. Absence of occupation is not rest; A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed. -Cowper.

XI. Build on resolve, and not upon regret, The structure of thy future. Do not grope Among the shadows of old sins, but let Thine own soul's light shine on the path of hope And dissipate the darkness. Waste no tears Upon the blotted record of lost years, But turn the leaf and smile; oh, smile to see The fair, white pages that remain to thee.

FROM PAPER CONTRIBUTED BY MABEL ROSS, METERSBURG, ONT.

Were it not for music we might well say, "The beautiful is dead." -DIsraeli.

Music is love in search of a word. -Sidney Lamer.

Learn to know by doing and to do by knowing. -McLellan.

True worth is in being, not seeming. -Alice Cary.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body nature is and God the soul. -Pope.

And spite of pride in erring reason's spite One truth is clear, whatever is, is right. -Pope.

Faith is the sun of life and her countenance shines like the heavens, For she has looked upon God. -Longfellow.

One endless living story, One poem spread abroad, And the sun of all our glory Is the countenance of God. -Geo. McDonald.

Nor knowest thou what argument Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent. -Emerson.

Man is no star, but a quick coal Of mortal fire; Who blows it not, nor doth control A faint desire, Lets his own ashes choke his soul. -Geo. Herbert.

Never elated while one man's oppressed; Never dejected while another's blessed. -Pope.

Good Agents.

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GOSSIP.

Messrs. Nelson, Liverpool, have recently shipped ten high-class Shorthorn bulls to Buenos Ayres, South America.

AYRESHIRE AND JERSEYS AT AUCTION. In our advertising columns we call attention to the dispersion sale of pure-bred Ayrshires and Jersey cattle, the property of Mr. R. Jamieson, Perth, Ont.

The Jerseys offered are such animals as Hazel of Haywood, A. J. C. C. No. 97586, a prize winner. Victor of Perth, A. J. C. C. 41586, a solid silver-fawn bull, rising three years, possessing much superior quality.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW. We have received the prize list of the New York Horse Show, which will be held in Madison Square Gardens from Nov. 15 to 20, inclusive. This show is of considerable importance to Canadian horse breeders.

CHEAP LIVE STOCK FREIGHT RATES. With the increased demand for pure-bred stock there comes a consequent move of animals of various breeds to Manitoba and the Northwest. As previously announced in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, by arrangements now existing with the C.P.R. and G.T.R. pure-bred live stock may be shipped to Manitoba and westward at one-half regular rates when sent in carload lots.

SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION. In this issue will be found an advertisement of Mr. Geo. D. Minor's sale of pure-bred Shorthorns, on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, at Sunnyside Farm, near Union, Ont. Owing to an unusual circumstance for this season—that of shortness of feed, due to hail—this herd is being disposed of. It consists of 15 females (a representative of which is illustrated in this issue), and three bull calves about seven months old; all good animals and in fine condition.

LIVE STOCK FOR THE ARGENTINE. Mr. J. G. S. Murrle sailed from Liverpool with five pure-bred Hereford bulls which he purchased from Mr. John Tudge, Craven Arms, Salop, Shropshire. Amongst the number are Gold Dust, the first prize yearling at Ludlow Show, and Coronet, who was second in his class. Mr. Murrle also took two good Lincoln rams from the flock of Mr. Thomas Brown, Bawtry, Lincolnshire.

CREDIT SALE OF Shorthorn Cattle

At "Sunnyside Farm," 3 miles east of Union, Ont., on the Sparta Road, On Tuesday, October 12th, 1897. Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Owing to my corn crop being a failure on account of hail, I have decided to offer my entire herd of choice Shorthorns by public auction, consisting of BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS, and CALVES, bred from Roan Hero -14385-, Elgin Chief -16243-, and Golden Stamp -21330-. Nine cows and heifers all in calf.

Intending buyers off trains will be met with rigs at the Wilcox House, St. Thomas, on day of sale. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER. GEO. D. MINOR, PROPRIETOR, UNION, ONT.

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12 of our students have secured situations during the last few weeks. Two applications for office help are now in and not yet filled, and two situations are being kept open until two of our students graduate. Business is reviving and hundreds of vacancies will occur next year. PREPARE NOW. This institution is undoubtedly the leading commercial school in Western Ontario and is not excelled in America for thoroughness. Five male teachers employed; new methods; board cheap; enter as soon as possible. Free circulars.

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Mrs. Flora C. Guy, or James O. Guy, EXECUTORS, OSHTAWA, ONT.

The farm is about five minutes' walk from the Oshawa electric car terminus.

ANNUAL SALE OF Pure-Bred Stock

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, The property of the Ontario Government, will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1897 commencing at one o'clock sharp. For catalogue giving full particulars, apply to

WM. RENNIE, Farm Superintendent.

Sale of Ayrshires and Jerseys.

The undersigned has decided to dispose of his entire herd of Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle by private sale, as other appointments will not allow the attention they require.

R. Jamieson, Perth, Ont.

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D. & O. SORBY, Guelph, Ontario.

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NOTICES.

Horsekeepers and gardeners will find salt most useful for their manure heaps in destroying vermin and in preventing too rapid fermentation, and the consequent escape of ammonia. Poultry food is better and more palatable when seasoned with salt.

The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College for session 1897-98 has just been issued. We are pleased to find that this well-known institution has recently been affiliated with the University of Toronto, and that its prospects for a good attendance of students at the approaching session are favorable. The session will commence Wednesday, October 13.

We are in receipt of the report of the winter meetings of the New York Farmers, which were held at the Metropolitan Club on December 15th, 1896; January 19th and February 16th, 1897, respectively. It is a 75-page pamphlet and gives a full report of these interesting meetings. The officers are: President, Mr. Bronson; vice-president, Mr. Havemeyer; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Sturgis.

The Toronto World, now entering its nineteenth year, has attained the proud position of the front rank of Canadian newspapers by perseverance, by enterprise, and by trying to serve its readers. It has no entangling alliances, and is free and fearless. It is thoroughly Canadian, devoted to the building up of our country, to the development of our wonderful resources. It is thoroughly independent, and is worthy of patronage.

As an evidence of the prepotency of the Thoroughbred horse and his adaptability for crossing with good results upon a variety of classes and types of mares, Dr. J. F. Quin, V. S., Brampton, calls our attention to the record of the get of the stallion Wiley Buckles in the prize list at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition: First prize for roaster foal, 1st and 2nd for general-purpose foal, 1st and 2nd for yearling roaster, 1st for carriage foal, 1st and 2nd for two-year-old, and 1st for yearling general-purpose filly, 2nd for Thoroughbred two-year-old stallion, 2nd for Thoroughbred three-year-old filly, and 2nd in farmers' running contest.

In this progressive age no person, no matter how far removed their occupation may appear to be from regular commercial channels, is exempt from transacting at least a medium amount of business, and unless this business is carried on in a systematic manner we are at once stamped as behind the times, besides laying ourselves open to become the prey of designing men. All farmers should see to it that their children have a sound training in the elements that enter into the business life, and to this end we would suggest a course of training in such a school as the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont. A postal card addressed to the principal, Mr. J. W. Westervelt, Young Men's Christian Association Building, will secure one of their handsome catalogues and all information relating to their work.

EVERY SATURDAY TOURIST SLEEPING CAR ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Commencing next Saturday night, and continuing every Saturday night thereafter, Midland Route tourist cars en route to Colorado, Utah, and California will leave the Chicago Union Passenger Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at 10 o'clock, running over the Chicago and Omaha Short Line to Omaha, thence via Lincoln, Neb., Colorado Springs, and Leadville, Colo., Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Reno, Nevada, and Sacramento, Cal., arriving at San Francisco at 8:45 P.M. Wednesday.

As will be noticed, this route is Midland through Northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Ka sas, Colorado (through the heart of the Rockies), Utah, Nevada, and California, affording a perfect panoramic view of prairie, mountain and coast scenery.

These popular every Saturday California excursions for both first and second class passengers (not foreign emigrants) are "personally conducted" by intelligent, competent and courteous "couriers" who will attend to the wants of all passengers en route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service and will be greatly appreciated by families or parties of friends travelling together, or by ladies travelling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children who usually get weary on a long journey.

Remember that the Midland Route Tourist Cars are sleeping cars and are supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the sleeping berth rate is but \$6 (for two persons) from Chicago to California.

Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car "folder," giving complete information about the Midland Route, or address "Eastern Manager Midland Route," No. 95 Adams street, Chicago, Ill., or A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, C. M. & St. P. Ry., 2 King street, E., Toronto, Ont.

P.S.—Berth reservations are made in the order received up to each Saturday morning. First come, first served.

GOSSIP.

Mr. E. French, York Co., Ont., writing under date of Sept. 2, 1897, says: "Enclosed find one dollar for FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is the best I ever read. Am glad you have a space for religious matter."

Mr. Jas. McFarlane, of Clinton, Ont., has imported a two-year-old Glydesdale entire colt from the stud of Colonel Stirling, Scotland. This colt, Kippendavie Champion, is got by Pandora's Prince out of Heroine by Knight Errant. He won fourth prize at the last Ayr show.

A CORRECTION.

In our report of the Holstein cattle at the Toronto Exhibition we inadvertently gave credit for the 2nd prize in heifer calves under six months to R. S. Stevenson, when it should be given to G. W. Clemons, St. George, whose beautiful and promising Kaasje De Boer was the winner of that prize, and many good judges would have put her first. She is not only very handsome in her outlines, but has fine dairy indications, and looks like growing into a great worker, a propensity which comes to her through her dam and grandam, who have records of large milk production.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

FOR SALE
Artis Mercedes Margaret and Madge Merton
2nd, well-bred heifers and in fine condition,
one a prize winner. Both due to drop first
calves in November to Count Mink Mercedes
and Sir Peter's Josephine Mechtildie res-
pectively. Will sell cheap as I have no room
for more cows. Write or come and see.

11-y-om G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.
SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM—Holstein-
Friesian Cattle and Tamworth Swine.—
Meet me at Toronto; will exhibit a herd of
Tamworths; will not exhibit Holsteins, but
have a large herd of best quality and breeding
stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. A. C.
HALLEMAN, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ingleside Herefords.

UP-TO-DATE HERD
OF CANADA!

Bull Calves
OF THE RIGHT SORT
For Sale.

Address—
E. D. SMITH,
17-y-om Compton, Que.

Guernsey Cattle

CHESTER WHITE AND
DUROC-JERSEY PIGS.

At present we are offering
4 Richly-bred Bull Calves
two of which are from imported cows, and
pigs of all ages.

BUTLER & SON,
DEREHAM CENTER, ONT.

GUERNSEYS

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

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

Guernsey Bulls for Sale.

We are now prepared to dispose of half
a dozen young bulls of gilt-edge breed-
ing. MONISH BROS., LYN, ONT.

THE EUREKA VETERINARY
CAUSTIC BALSAM

A reliable remedy for Vet-
erinary patients. Ask your
druggist for it. Prepared by

THE EUREKA VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.,
LONDON, ONT.

JERSEYS

Two heifers, twenty months old; good
colors, and from rich stock. Also six
heifer calves, two weeks old; good
colors, and from cows giving from 7,000
to 10,000 pounds of milk in ten months.
All bred from the grand stock bull,
Canada's Hero, whose dam tested 19
lbs. 5 ozs. in 7 days. For prices write

W. C. SHEARER,
BRIGHT, ONT.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

Crowded Out

Are our high-grades and thoroughbreds,
22 head of beauties, mostly in calf, and
will be sold—worth the money—to
make room for our registered stock.
Also a number of fawn A.J.C.C. calves.

B. H. BULL & SON., Brampton, Ont.

Exile of St. Lambert 13657

Sire of 56 DAUGHTERS with seven-day
tests of from 14 lbs to 32 lbs. 7 oz. of butter—
a greater record than can be shown of any
other bull living or dead. We will sell a
few grandsons and granddaughters, by
tested dams, and sired by EXILE'S SUCCESS-
SOR 42716—a pure St. Lambert with a royal
pedigree.

P. J. COGSWELL,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MASSENA'S SON

and two choice young Jersey Bulls for sale;
also eggs from choice pens of Blk. Minorcas
(Rev. W. E. Scott's breeding), Plymouth Rocks
and Black Langshans at \$1 for 15 eggs. Orders
booked for Berkshire pigs. All of the best
strains.

W. W. EVERITT,
Box 552, CHATHAM, ONT.

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS FOR SALE.—Young cows
and heifers in calf, heifer calves, bull
calves, from rich and deep milking ancestry.
Testing from 5.00 to 9%, official test. Prices to
suit the times. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea
Farm, Knowlton, P. Q. 17-1-y-om

Toronto Industrial Fair Prize List

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years
old and upwards—1 S B Fuller, Woodstock
(Wyndham); 2 William Taylor, Cannington
(Christy); 3 W J Thomson, Orkney (King Bob).
Stallion, four years old and upwards, best cal-
culated to produce Hunter and Saddle Horses
—1 Wm Hendrie, Hamilton (Othmar); 2 Gra-
ham Bros, Claremont (Goddard); 3 F. J. Gal-
lanough, Thornhill (Monotony). Stallion, three
years old—1 A Frank & Son, The Grange
(Terremont). Stallion, two years old—1 N
Dymont, Barrie (Come Boy); 2 Quinn Bros,
Brampton (—); Yearling Colt, entire—1
J H Higbee, Toronto (Blake Off). Stallion,
any age—Wm Hendrie (Othmar). Filly, three
years old—1 N Dymont (Madeline); 2 C H
Strong, Oakville (Agnes Desmester); 3 John
Carter, Guelph (Victoria, C.). Filly, two years
old—1 Robert Davies, Toronto (Bulls Eye); 2 N
Dymont (Maritana 2nd); 3 N Dymont (Jessa-
mine Porter 2nd). Yearling, filly or gelding—1
N Dymont (—); 2 A Frank & Son (—);
3 Robt Davies (Bullseye). Brood mare with
foal by her side—1 Robt Davies (Thistle); 2 N
Dymont (Hyala). Foal of 1897—1 Robt Davies
(—); 2 N Dymont (—); Silver medal, R Davies (Thistle).

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years old and
upwards—1 John McBride, Newton Brook
(Tony Wilkes); 2 William Taylor, Cannington
(Black Valentine); 3 F E Burke, Peterboro'
(Rosewood); 4 J D Smith, Campbell's Cross
(Morgan Goldust); 5 John Lamb, Nassagaweya
(Jupiter). Stallion, three years old—1 T Mad-
daford, Audley (Stanton Wilkes); 2 G S Fuller,
Brampton (Harry F); 3 M Higgins, Toronto
(Ambrose L). Stallion, two years old—1 Mrs
Mary Cowling, Toronto (Victoria); 2 J O
Dietrich, Galt (Prince of Wales); 3 J C Dietrich
(Klondyke). Yearling colt, entire—1 E M
Crawford, Brampton (Gold watch); 2 Samuel
Johnston, Newmarket (—); 3 J T Hill,
Napanea (Aberdeen). Gelding or filly, two
years old—1 W J Cottrell, Milton (Daisy Belle);
2 Weston Falls, Millbrook (Teddy); 3 J B
Cowleson, Queensville (Victory); 4 Robert Cook,
Eglington (Pearl Wilkes). Gelding or filly,
two years—1 J B Cowleson (Maid of Honor); 2
J Slack, Claremont (Nettie); 3 D A Stewart,
Ivan (Jennie Case); 4 Ed Forester, Gormley.
Yearling gelding or filly—1 J B Cowleson
(Queen); 2 J M Busselle, L'Esper (Bella Buckles);
3 H E Stoddart, Bradford (Chris); 4 J C Dietrich
(Belle). Foal of 1897—1 J B Cowleson (Maud);
2 J M Busselle (Lilly Buckles); 3 J B Cowleson
(The Diamond). Pair of matched horses,
geldings or mares, in harness, 15 1/2 hands and
under—1 John Palmer, Richmond Hill (Lyvia
and Lynda); 2 J C Dietrich (Lulu and Lucy);
3 T J Thornton, Ingersoll; 4 R S Edwards, Man-
illa (Jimmie E and Minnie); 5 Susan M. Massey,
Toronto (Gipsy and Topsy). Single horse,
(gelding or mare) in harness, 16 hands and
under, and over 15 1/2 hands—1 J Oliver & Sons,
Derry West (Maud); 2 J C Dietrich (May); 3 W
Capper, Weston (Fred C); 4 W G Rudd, To-
ronto (Lady Legacy); 5 J A Fuller, Altona
(Harry). Single horse (gelding or mare), in
harness, 15 1/2 hands and under—1 E Bushnell,
Mount Hope; 2 Waldie Stone, Mea-
dowdale (Little Frida); 3 Ira Natrass, Mill-
brook (—); 4 J C Dietrich (Frank); 5 W
Doherty & Co, Clinton (Ben Hall). Mare, of
any age—Silver medal, J Oliver & Sons (Maud).

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS.—Stallion,
four years old and upwards—1 H Scott, Cal-
edonia (Bryson); 2 Edward Taylor, Toronto
(Altoner); 3 Hugh Smith, Claude (Uncle Bob).
Stallion, three years old—1 A N Small, Toronto
(Charly Bell). Stallion, two years old—1 G S
Fuller, Brampton (Golden Crown); 2 S Mac-
Kay, Shawville, Que. (Lord Velv). Yearling
colt, entire—1 J Childs, Eglington (Haltoneer);
2 H Webb, Toronto (Chimes). Stallion of any
age—(silver medal) H Scott (Bryson). Gelding
or filly, three years old—1 Thos Hodgson, To-
ronto (Pinus); 2 Hugh Smith (Bonnie Scott).
Gelding or filly, two years old—1 Hugh Smith
(Comey Girl); 2 T Farrell, Woodstock (Johns
Wise). Yearling, gelding or filly—1 Robert
Davies, Toronto (Jingo Belle). Brood mare
with foal of same breed by her side—1 Robert
Davies (Prairie Belle); 2 Hugh Smith (Brownie);
3 Richard Lennox, Toronto (Plute). Foal of
1897—1 Hugh Smith (—); 2 Robert Davies
(Belle of Chester). Fair matched horses (geld-
ings or mares) in harness—1 H Charlesworth,
Toronto (Sidna and Mate). Single horse (geld-
ing or mare) in harness—1 O B Sheppard, To-
ronto (Elfrida); 2 Geo Brown, Toronto (Blue-
bell); 3 J E Marsh, Markdale (Herbert F.).
Best mare, any age—Silver medal, O B Shep-
pard (Elfrida).

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Stallion, four years
old and upwards—1 Ira Natrass, Millbrook
(Boston Wilkes); 2 John Duff, Rockwood
(Antiochus); 3 L N D Houde, Nicolette, Que.
Stallion, three years old—1 J L Reid, Derry
West (Rainbow). Stallion, two years old—1
Wm Galbraith, Brampton (Pilot Chief); 2
Robert Williamson, Lindsay (Glendale); 3 A
Vance & Son, Cheltenham (Young Prince
Arthur). Yearling colt, entire—1 John Curry,
Newmarket (National Policy); 2 J T Hill, Na-
panee (J T H). Stallion, any age—Silver medal,
Ira Natrass (Boston Wilkes). Pair matched
horses (mare or geldings), not less than
16 hands—1 John Ross Robertson, M P, Toron-
to (Sir Charles and Sir Wilfrid); 2 Robert Beith
& Co, Bowmanville (Marjorie and Mayflower);
3 Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que. (—); 4
Toronto Horse Exchange, Toronto (—). Pair
matched carriage horses, not less than
15 1/2 hands and under 16 hands—1 Thos A Crow,
Toronto (Midnight and Skyright); 2 Quinn Bros,
Brampton (—); 3 W A Lawrence, Milton
(Holly and Melrose); 4 S B Fuller, Woodstock
(—). Gelding or filly, three years old—1
T Farrell, Woodstock (—); 2 J Oliver &
Sons, Derry West (Jimmy Victor); 3 Colville
Bros, Newcastle (—). Gelding or filly,
two years old—1 J L Reid, Derry West (Pae-
cock); 2 Horace Chisholm, Brantford (Nelly
Rly); 3 G S Thorne, Millbrook (Prince).
Yearling, gelding or filly—1 J L Reid, Derry

BOWEN
CABLE STAY FENCE CO
\$10 For a machine to build
the cheapest, strongest
and best fence made of wire.
No royalties, no farm rights,
machine easily and quickly
operated by any farmer.
Send for large circulars.

BELVEDERE STABLES
6 of my Best Jersey Cows

Kept for use of my own and daughter's
families, but I do not wish to increase the
number, hence I can usually offer something
uncommonly choice. Just now I have
1 BULL, NEARLY 2 YEARS OLD,
1 SPLENDID BULL CALF, 7 MOS. OLD
The best, I think, I ever raised.
1 EXTRA BULL CALF, 3 MOS. OLD.
MRS. E. M. JONES,
Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

WILLOW GROVE HERD OF JERSEYS.
Sweepstakes herd of
1895, 1894, 1895 and 1896.
J. H. Smith & Son, Highfield,
Ont.,
are offering 12 females, to calve
shortly: one first prize bull, dam Elena of Oak-
dale (19 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in seven days), grand-
dam Menie, S. A. J. C. C., test 30 lbs. 1 oz. in
seven days. Dam of bull won 1st prize in dairy
test, Guelph, 1896, and he is half-brother to
King of Highfield.

LEE FARM REGISTERED JERSEYS.
Bulls fit for service, \$50 each
Heifers in calf, 50 "
Young cows in calf, 75 "
Heifer calves, 30 "
Solid colors. None better bred in Canada for
dairy purposes. Come and personally select,
or write for description and pedigrees.
E. PERLUS BALL,
17-y-0 Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.
WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers
twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lam-
berts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals.
Prices right. 22-y-om

WM. WYLIE, 228 Bloor St. MONTREAL,
or Howick, P.Q.
Breeder of high-
class AYRSHIRES.
Young stock always
for sale; bred from
the choicest strains
procurable. Breed-
ing stock selected
from the most fash-
ionable strains and
prize-winning stock of the day. Farm located
at Howick, Que. 5-1-y-0

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

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

NEIDPATH STOCK FARM HAS FOR
SALE
Four Ayrshire bulls fit for service; also a
February bull calf from 2nd prize cow at
Toronto (illustrated in Sept. 15th issue). All
from imported stock.

THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON,
Neidpath Stock Farm, STRATFORD, ONT.
Farm adjoins city, main line G.T.R. -om

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
The bull TOM
BROWN and the
heifer White Floss,
winners of sweep-
stakes at World's
Fair, were bred
from this herd.
Young stock for
sale. Also Leices-
ter Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 5-1-y-0

DAVID BENNING,
Glenhurst Farm, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND RED TAMWORTH SWINE
A grand lot of each on hand, includ-
ing a nice lot of in-calf heifers, and
EIGHT BULLS
six to eighteen months old. Write
us now for bargains. Prices away
down.

CALDWELL BROS., Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont
23-1-v-om

WM. STEWART & SON,
MENIE, CNT.
Breeder of high-class Ayrsh. cattle; choice
young stock of either sex and any age always
on hand. Our herd contains a number of
Columbian winners. 21-1-y-0

KAINS BROS. BYRON, ONTARIO,
LONDON STATION.
Breeder of AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Several fine young bulls, including the first
prize yearling at London, second prize bull
calf, and other good ones; also choice heifers of
various ages. Prices right. 1-1-y-0

West (Mayflower); 2 Wm Griffin, Copetown
(Daisy); 3 C R Maclean, Meaford (—)
Brood mare, 16 hands and over, with foal of
same breed by her side—1 W C Brown, Mea-
dowdale (Princess Royal); 2 D L Reid, Derry
West (Fuchsia); 3 Wm Griffin (Bay Jess). Foal
of 1897—1 J L Reid (Queen); 2 Wm Griffin
(Queen Esther); 3 W C Brown (—)
Carriage horse (gelding or mare), in harness,
not less than 16 hands—1 Thos A Crow (—)
2 A Yeager, Simcoe (Miss Gladys); 3 W H
Smith, Toronto (Marquis); 4 Fred Wyle, To-
ronto (Flossie). Single carriage horse (gelding
or mare), in harness, 15 1/2 and under 16 hands—1
Hillhurst Farm (—); 2 Quinn Bros (—);
3 Geo Andrews, Oakville (—); 4 A Yeager
(Sollia).

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years old and
upwards—1 Graham Bros, Claremont (Roy
Standard); 2 Robert Beith & Co, Bowmanville
(Banquo); 3 D & O Sorby, Guelph (Square Shot).
Stallion, three years old—1 Hillhurst Farm,
Hillhurst Que. (Danish Duke). Yearling colt,
entire—1 D & O Sorby (Woodlands Performer);
2 Robert Beith & Co (Lorenson); 3 Alex G Bow-
ker, Woodstock (The Exile); 4 Wm Griffin,
any age (Silver medal) Graham Bros (Royal
Standard). Filly, three years old—1 Robert
Beith & Co (Jessie). Filly, two years old—1
Horace Crossley, Rosseau (Rosseau Birdie); 2
Robert Beith & Co (Mopsa). Yearling filly—1
Robert Beith & Co (Blanco). Brood mare,
with foal of the same breed by her side—1 D &
O Sorby (Miss Baker); 2 Robert Beith & Co
(Mona's Queen); 3 Horace Crossley (Lady Bird).
Foal of 1897—1 Horace Crossley (Miss Robert);
2 Robert Beith & Co (Hortensio); 3 D & O
Sorby (Stella). Single horse (mare or geld-
ing), not more than 15 1/2 hands—1 D & O Sorby
(Woodlands); 2 Horace Crossley (Althorpe
Duchess). Best mare, any age—(Silver medal)
D & O Sorby (Miss Baker). Specials for Hack-
neys—Silver medal, Graham Bros (Royal
Standard). Best Hackney mare or filly, regis-
tered in the English Hackney Stud Book, or
entered for the subsequent volume—(Silver
medal) D & O Sorby (Miss Baker). Best
Hackney stallion or entire colt, registered in
the English Hackney Stud Book, or entered
for the subsequent volume—Silver medal,
Graham Bros (Royal Standard).

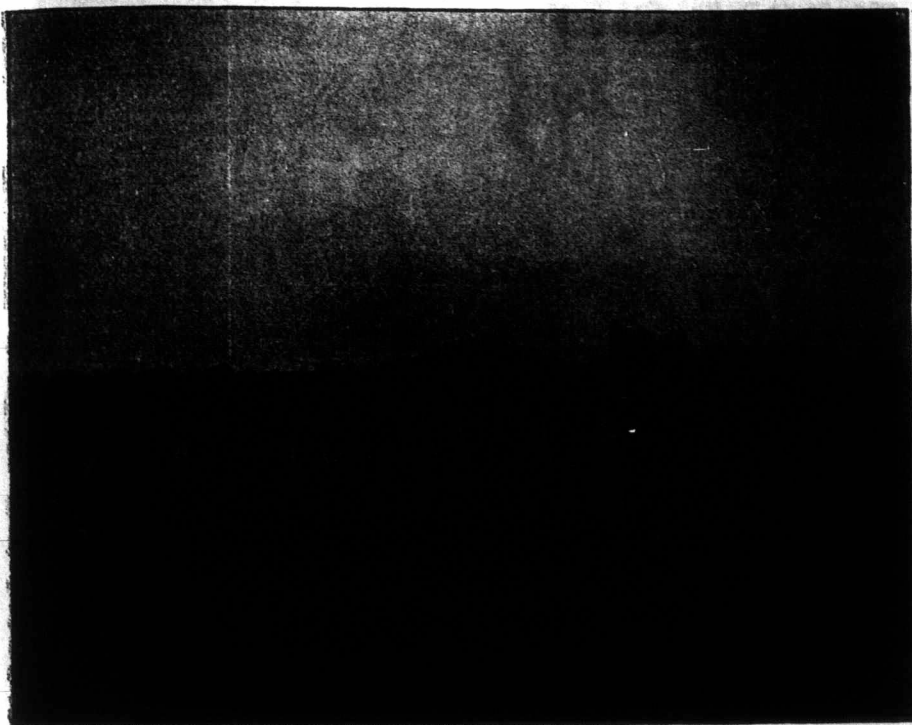
SPECIALS FOR HIGH-STEPPERS (NOT
NECESSARILY HACKNEYS).—Pair of matched
horses, high-steppers (mares or geldings) not
more than 15 1/2 hands—1 Thos A Crow, Toronto
(—); 2 E B Clancy, Toronto (Allie Ray
and Governor); 3 G H Gooderham, Toronto
(Chief and Belle). Single horse, high-stepper
(mare or gelding), not more than 15 1/2 hands—1
Robert Beith & Co, Bowmanville (Jessie); 2
Horace Crossley, Rosseau (Althorpe Duchess);
3 C R Maclean, Meaford (Royal Flush).

DOG-CART AND COB HORSES.—Dog-cart
horse (mare or gelding), four years and over,
not under 15 1/2 hands, shown to gig or cart—1
Fred Doane, Toronto (Diamond Jubilee); 2 E B
Clancy, Toronto (Lillian); 3 Thos A Crow, To-
ronto (—). Dog-cart horse (mare or geld-
ing), four years and over, under 15 1/2 hands and
over 15 hands, to be shown to gig or dog-cart—
1 S B Fuller, Woodstock (—); 2 E B Clancy
(—); 3 Chas A Burns, Toronto (Governor).
Cob, in harness (mare or gelding), four years
and over, not under 14 hands and not exceed-
ing 15 hands—1 Robt Beith & Co, Bowmanville
(Miranda); 2 Robt Beith & Co (Jeanette); 3 C
Head, Guelph (Miss Perfect).

CLYDESDALES (IMPORTED OR CANADIAN-
BRED).—Stallion and four of his progeny—1
Beaverton Horse Breeding Co, Beaverton (The
Royal Standard); 2 D & O Sorby, Guelph
(Grandeur). Stallion, four years old and up-
wards—1 D & O Sorby (Grandeur); 2 Robert
Davies, Toronto (Prince of Quality); 3 D & O
Sorby (Lord Charming); 4 T W Evans, Yelver-
ton (Craichmore Darnley). Stallion, three
years old—1 Graham Bros, Claremont (Young
Macqueen); 2 Robert Davies (King's Own); 3
Hunt & Colter, Brantford (Warlock); 4 Alex
Doherty, Killesnoe (Macqueen). Stallion, two
years old—1 Robt Davies (Border Belver); 2
James Henderson, Belton (Goldfinder); 3 Robt
Davies (Black Prince); 4 Graham Bros, Clare-
mont (Baron's Pride). Yearling colt, entire—1
Robert Davies (Ophelia's Boy); 2 Robt Davies
(Oliver's Lad); 3 J J Davidson & Son, Balsam
(Boydston Yet). Stallion, any age—1 Silver
medal, Graham Bros (Young Macqueen). Filly,
three years old—1 J J Davidson & Son (Boyd-
ston Lass 7th); 2 Graham Bros (Corinne); 3
Robt Davies (Queen Bell). Filly, two years old
—1 D & O Sorby (Starlight); 2 D & O Sorby
(MacMargat); 3 John Miller & Son, Bringham
(—). Yearling filly or gelding—1 D & O
Sorby (Princess Alexandra); 2 Robert Davies
(Princess Belle); 3 Robert Davies (Princess
Beatrice). Brood mare, with foal of same breed
by her side—1 Robt Davies (Edith); 2 Graham
Bros (Lady F ashwood); 3 D & O Sorby (Lady
St Clair). Foal of 1897—1 Graham Bros (Royal
Countess); 2 Graham Bros (Royal Lady); 3 D &
O Sorby (Lady Grandeur). Mare, with two of
her progeny—1 Robert Davies (Candour). Span
of geldings or mares—1 Robert Davies (Nelly
and Barr Bell); 2 D & O Sorby (Sonsie Lass
and Diana Mackay); 3 Wm Hendrie, Toronto
(Jess and Jasmine). Best mare, any age—
Silver medal, D & O Sorby (Starlight).

ENGLISH SHIRES (IMPORTED OR CANA-
DIAN-BRED).—Stallion, four years old and up-
wards—1 Horace Crossley, Rosseau (Bravo II);
2 Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland (Fride
of Hatfield); 3 J M Gardhouse, Highfield (Duke
of Blagdon); 4 George Garbutt, Thistleton
(Darnley). Stallion, any age—Silver medal, 1
H Crossley (Bravo II). Filly, three years old—
1 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Stella). Filly,
two years old—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington
(Dolly); 2 Horace Crossley (Rosseau Maid); 3
Morris, Stone & Wellington (Trilby). Year-
ling, filly or gelding—1 Morris, Stone & Wel-
lington (Laura). Brood mare, with foal of
same breed by her side—1 J M Gardhouse
(Queen of Highfield); 2 Horace Crossley (Ros-
seau Propriety); 3 Morris, Stone & Wellington
(Daisy). Foal of 1897—1 Horace Crossley (Ros-
seau Bay); 2 Morris, Stone & Wellington
(Irene); 3 J M Gardhouse (—). Mare and
foal of her progeny—1 Morris, Stone & Wel-
lington (Daisy). Best mare, any age—Silver
medal, J M Gardhouse (Queen of Highfield).

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES (CANADIAN-BRED
ONLY).—Pair of draft stallions, four years and
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TORONTO FAIR PRIZE LIST—(Continued).

Lead, Stallion, three years old—1 W J Howard, Amber [—]. Heavy draft gelding—1 Wm Hendrie, Toronto [Blazer]; 2 Wm Hendrie [Pioneer]; 3 W D Linwood, Queensville [Sim]. Heavy draft stallion, any age—Silver medal, Graham Bros [Merry Monarch]. Heavy draft filly, three years old—1 J I Davidson & Son, Balsam [Kate Hill 3rd]; 2 J Devitt & Son, Freeman [Topsy II]. Filly, two years old—1 D & O Sorby, Guelph [Eva]; 2 J W Linwood [Maud L.]; 3 Amos Agar, Nashville [Rosa of Nashville]. Yearling, filly or gelding—1 D & O Sorby [Gipsy of Guelph]; 2 Amos Agar [Nancy of Nashville]. Brood mare, with foal of same breed by her side—1 Graham Bros [Flora Temple]; 2 B J Wallace, Pensonby; 3 B J Wallace. Mare, with two of her progeny—1 Graham Bros [Flora Temple]. Span of geldings or mares—1 Wm Hendrie [Thumper and Rasper]; 2 Geo T Ward Woodhill [Rob and Mac]; 3 Breaky Bros, Newtonbrook [Punch and Bessie]. Best mare, any age—Silver medal, J I Davidson & Son [Kate Hill].

HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES—

Mare or gelding, four years old and upwards—1 Wm Hendrie, Hamilton [Topman]; 2 A G Clarke, Altona [Texas]; 3 J A Fuller, Altona [Tom]. Filly or gelding, three years old—1 A G Clarke [Fantine]; 1 J T Hill, Napanee [Maack]; 3 J A Fuller [Fossa]. Filly or gelding, two years old—1 J H Ferguson, Brampton [Rose Buckles]; 2 J L Clark, Brampton [Whisker]. Yearling filly or gelding—1 John H Ferguson, Brampton [Queen Buckles]; 2 Michael Harrison, Brampton [Maud]; 3 Henry Welsh, Weston [Belle]. Brood mare, with foal by her side—1 T F Holland, Dereham Centre [Duke of York]; 2 A G Clarke [Bessie]; 3 A G Clarke [Belle]. Foal of 1897—1 A G Clarke [Maud Buckles]; 2 A G Clarke [Mat Buckles]; 3 T F Holland [Ditto]. Matched team (geldings or mares), in harness—1 J H Ferguson [Kate and Nell]; 2 Walter Robson, Ayr; 3 J A Fuller [Fred and Tony]. Best mare or gelding, any age—Silver medal, T F Holland [Ditto].

PONIES—

Stallion, 13 1/2 hands and under—1 Chas Stewart, Harrowsmith [Donald]; 2 W S Tait, Woodgreen [Tom Titi]; 3 T Holland, Toronto [Allan Wilson]. Pony in single harness, 11 hands and under—1 H O Peers, Toronto [Jumbo]; 2 Joseph Park, Toronto [Billy]; 3 Geo Harvey, East Toronto [Erinace]. Pony in single harness, over 11 hands, up to 12 hands—1 J C Anderson, Toronto [Betty G]; 2 Master Ewart Mills, Toronto [Darkey]; 3 F E Fieury, Toronto [Jeff Davis]. Pair ponies in harness, 12 hands and under—1 H O Peers, Toronto [Frank and Robinson, Richmond Hill]. Pony in single harness, over 12 hands, up to 13 1/2 hands—1 Robt Beith & Co, Bowmanville [Greta]; 2 O F Verral, Toronto; 3 Victor Cawthra, Toronto. Pair of ponies in harness, over 12 hands, up to 13 1/2 hands—1 Otto Higel, Toronto [Snowball and Beauty]; 2 Arthur Peers [Vandocor]. Pony in single harness, over 13 1/2 hands, up to 14 hands—1 Robt Beith & Co [Rose-line]; 2 J C Dietrich, Galt [Annie Rooney]; 3 J K Hessey, Brampton [Maud]. Pair of ponies in harness, over 13 1/2 hands, up to 14 hands—2 Wm Chew, Weston [Vic O and Ida O]. Pony running race, 13 hands and under—1 Robt Cook, Eglinton [Lucy G]; 3 Wm McConee, Toronto [Greta]; 2 Geo Harvey [Billy Miller]; 3 R A Muir, Toronto [Jersey]. Pony running race, 12 hands and under—1 Wm McConee, Toronto [Frank M]; 2 S G Long, Hamilton; 3 Arthur Peers. Pony trotting race, 12 hands and under—1 Chas Stewart [Donald]; 2 Robt Cook, Eglinton [Lucy G]; 3 Wm McConee [Polly]. Pony trotting race, to harness in pony cart, over 12 and under 13 1/2 hands—1 O F Verral [Little Wasp]; 2 T Holland [Allan Wilson]; 3 O F Verral [Little Pete].

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES—

Saddle horse, gelding or mare—1 Adam Beck, London; 2 Hume Blake, Toronto [Rufus]; 3 G A Stimson, Toronto [Goldstar]; 4 Adam Beck. Hunter, heavy weight, up to 15 stone—1 Dr A Smith, Toronto; 2, 3 and 4 Adam Beck. Hunter, light weight, up to 11 stone—1 Wm Hendrie, Hamilton [Vandyke]; 2 and 4 Adam Beck; 3 G Peters, Toronto [Viking]. Ladies' saddle horse—1 G W Beardmore, Toronto [Lassie]; 2 Miss Cawthra, Toronto [Vista]; 3 Alex G Bowker, Woodstock [Flash]; 4 J A Mills, Toronto [Clarence]. Three-year-old filly or gelding, not Thoroughbred—1 J M McIntyre, Woodstock; 2 Harris & Roy, Oakville [Bob]; 3 Geo T Ward, Woodhill [Jim W]. Two-year-old gelding or filly, not Thoroughbred—1 T H Hassard, Millbrook [Barney]; 2 G G Baker, Lemonville [Buff]; 3 D L McCarthy, Toronto [Cricket]. Hunter, saddle, best leaper—1 Adam Beck; 2 A R Curzon, Guelph [Victoria]; 3 F D Parsons, Guelph; 4 Edward Phillips, Toronto [The Maid]. Best horse in this class—Silver medal, Dr A Smith.

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Light weight green hunters, carrying not less than 154 lbs.—1 Adam Beck, London [Vandyke]; 2 and 4 Adam Beck; 3 William Chambers, Currie's [Maud]. Heavy weight green hunters, carrying not less than 175 lbs.—1 G A Carruthers, Toronto [Ivanhoe]; 2 F A Campbell, Toronto; 3 Adam Beck. Light weight, qualified hunters, carrying not less than 154 lbs.—1 R Bond, Toronto [The Dude]; 2 G W Beardmore, Toronto [Jack]; 3 Miss Cawthra, Toronto [Jimmy]. Heavy weight qualified hunters, carrying not less than 175 lbs.—1 and 2 Adam Beck; 3 Geo A Peters, Toronto [Veto]. Catch weight jumpers, minimum weight 140 lbs.—1 R Curzon, Guelph [Victoria]; 2 R Bond [The Dude]; 3 Adam Beck.

BEST PERFORMANCE OF COACHMAN IN LIVERY—

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FOR TANDEMS—

For the best tandem turnout, style and skill in handling—1 Thos A Crow, Toronto; 2 E B Clancy, Toronto [Allie Ray and Mate].

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Pair of mares or geldings, not under 15 hands—1 John Ross Robertson, Esq., M P, Toronto [Sir Wilfrid and Sir Charles]; 2 Geo H Gooderham, Toronto; 3 A E Gooderham, Toronto [Bess and Rose].

BEST AND BEST-APPOINTED GENTLEMAN'S PAIR (OPEN TO ALL)—

1 Thos A Crow, Toronto; 2 John Ross Robertson, M P, Toronto [Sir Wilfrid and Sir Charles]; 3 Toronto Horse Exchange, Toronto.

BOY RIDERS—

Best boy rider, under 14 years of age; Pony under 13 1/2 hands—1 Chris Meldrum, Toronto; 2 George Doble, Glencoe.

CHILDREN'S TURNOUT—

Pony under 13 hands, to two-wheeled cart, driven by girl or boy under 15 years of age—1 Master Ewart Mills, Toronto [Darkey]; 2 O Stewart, Harrowsmith [Donald].

CATTLE—

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, four years old and upwards—1 T E Robson, Iderton [Nominee]; 2 H & W Smith, Hay [Abbotsford]; 3 Wm Redmond, Millbrook [Prime Minister]. Bull, three years old and under four—1 James Leask, Greenbank [Moneyfuffel Lad]; 2 Jas S Smith, Maple Lodge [Calthness]; 3 R & S Nicholson, Sylvan [Indian Brave]. Bull, two years old and under three—1 Eastwood Bros, Mimico [18th Crown Jewel]; 2 Thos Russell & Son, Exeter [New Year's Gift]; 3 E Gaunt & Son, St Helen's [General]. Bull, one year old—1 J & W B Watt, Salem [Judge]; 2 Jas I Davidson, Balsam [Settlyon Hero]; 3 J Fried & Sons, Roseville [Lord Wilton]. Bull calf, under one year—1 James S Smith [Cedric]; 2 and 3 W O Edwards & Co, Rockland; 4 R & S Nicholson [18th Crown Jewel]; 5 R & S Nicholson [19th Crown Jewel]. Bull of any age—Silver medal, T E Robson [Nominee]. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 H & W Smith [Van-ly]; 2 T E Robson [Glanis Gentle]; 3 J & W B Watt [Matchless 11th]. Cow, three years old—1 T E Robson [Daisy of Strathallan 12th]; 2 J & W B Watt [Matchless 17th]; 3 J P Crerar, Shakespeare [Indian Princess]. Heifer, two years old—1 T E Robson [Mysie's Rose]; 2 H & W Smith [Frieda]; 3 J & W B Watt [English Lady 11th]. Heifer, one year old—1 J & W B Watt [Matchless 18th]; 2 J & P Crerar [Ruby Hill 3rd]; 3 J & W B Watt [Matchless 18th]. Heifer calf, under one year—1 J & W B Watt [Matchless 19th]; 2 T E Robson [Myrtle 6th]; 3 W C Edwards & Co; 4 J & W B Watt [Dora Stamford]; 5 J & P Crerar [Rosina 3rd]. Four calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 W O Edwards & Co; 2 J & W B Watt; 3 R & S Nicholson. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1 T E Robson; 2 J & W B Watt; 3 J & P Crerar. Herd of one bull and four females, under two years of age, owned by the exhibitor and recorded in the Dominion Short-horn Herd Book—1 J & W B Watt. Female of any age—Silver medal, T E Robson [Mysie's Rose].

HEREFORDS—

Bull, three years old and upwards—1 H D Smith, Compton [Amos of Ingleside]; 2 Alfred Stone Guelph [—]; 3 Alfred Stone [Graochus]. Bull, two years old—1 H D Smith [Sir Herace]; 2 Alfred Stone [Aoton]; 3 Alfred Stone [Pendant]. Bull, one year—1 Alfred Stone [Silver Creek]; 2 Alfred Stone [Conductor]; 3 Alfred Stone [Conqueror]. Bull calf, under one year—1 A Stone [Chamberlain]; 2 H D Smith [Amos 4th of Ingleside]; 3 Alfred Stone [Pinkton]. Bull, of any age—Silver medal, H D Smith. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 H D Smith [Lady, Tushingham 3rd]; 2 H D Smith [Spot 3rd]; 3 Alfred Stone [Cherry 25th]. Cow, three years old—1 H D Smith [Sylvan 3rd of I]; 2 H D Smith [Lady Ingleside]; 3 Alfred Stone [Cherry 47th]. Heifer, two years old—1 H D Smith [Jessie of Ingleside]; 2 H D Smith [Sylvan 5th of I]; 3 H D Smith [Princess Bonnie]. Heifer, one year old—1 H D Smith [Ingleside]; 2 Alfred Stone [Cherry Cannon]. Heifer calf, under one year—1 H D Smith [Sylvan 7th of I]; 2 Alfred Stone [Cunmor Geranium]; 3 Alfred Stone [Tredegar Beauty]. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year, owned by the exhibitor—1 and 2 H D Smith; 3 Alfred Stone. Female, of any age—Silver medal, H D Smith [Lady Tushingham].

POLLED ANGUS—

Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Walter Hall, Washington [Lucretius]; 2 James Bowman, Guelph [Kyma's Heir]; 3 William Stewart & Son, Lucasville [Oxford King]. Bull, two years old—1 William Stewart & Son [McKenzie of W G]. Bull, one year old—1 Walter Hall [Bruno]. Bull calf, under one year—1 Walter Hall [Lucretius 2nd]; 2 Wm Stewart & Son [Emily's Pride of W G]; 3 Walter Hall [Jubilee]. Bull, of any age—Silver medal, Walter Hall [Lucretius]. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Jas Bowman [Kyma 2nd]; 2 Walter Hall [Duchess of Maple Bank]; 3 Wm Stewart & Son [Isabella]. Cow, three years old—1 Walter Hall [Lady Lucretius]; 2 Walter Hall [Gladstone]; 3 Jas Bowman [Heather Bell]. Heifer, two years old—1 W Hall [Newton's Favorite]; 2 Wm Stewart & Son [Lady Bate of Metcalfe]; 3 James Bowman [Bowman No. 1]. Heifer, one year old—1 Wm Stewart & Son [Lady Caroline of W G]; 2 Jas Bowman [Kyma 4th]; 3 Wm Stewart & Son [Miss Mary of W G]. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Wm Stewart & Son [Belle's Favorite]; 2 Jas Bowman [Mayflower of Elm Park]; 3 Jas Bowman [Kyma 5th]. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1 Walter Hall; 2 James Bowman; 3 Wm Stewart & Son. Female, of any age—Silver medal, Walter Hall [Duchess of M B].

GALLOWAYS—

Bull, three years old and upwards—1 D W McCrae, Guelph [Canadian Borderer]; 2 John Sibbald, Annapolis [Otis]; 3 A M & Robert Shaw, Brantford [MacCarthy]. Bull, two years old—1 A M & R Shaw [Victor Wild]; 2 John Sibbald [Omega]; 3 D W McCrae [Boasworth]. Bull, one year old—1 D W McCrae [Cheese]; 2 John Sibbald [Alpha]; 3 D W McCrae [Clear]. Bull calf, under one year—1 D W McCrae [Diamond]; 2 A M & R Shaw [Lord Aberdeen]; 3 A M & R Shaw [Jubilee King]. Bull, of any age—Silver medal, D W McCrae [Canadian Borderer]. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 John Sibbald [Countess Glenora 3rd]; 2 D W McCrae [Fanny of Lairdland]; 3 A M & R Shaw [Theta McElin]. Cow, three years old—1 D W McCrae [Ranee XI]; 2 D W McCrae [Adela of Framosa]; 3 John Sibbald [Margery 3rd]. Heifer, two years old—1 D W McCrae [Adela of Framosa]; 2 D W McCrae [Semiramis G 28th]; 3 D W McCrae [College Bright Eyes]. Heifer, one year old—1 D W McCrae [Clie]; 2 John Sibbald [Priscilla]; 3 McCrae [Clie]; 4 John Sibbald [High Park]. Heifer calf, under one year—1 D W McCrae [Semiramis L 30th]; 2 A M & R Shaw [Annie M of High Park]; 3 D W McCrae [Ranee XII]. Herd (Continued on page 442.)

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of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1 and 2 D W McCrae; 3 John Sibbald. Female, of any age—silver medal, John Sibbald (Countess of Glencairn III).

DEVONS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 W C Edwards & Co. Rockland (Tom); 2 W J Rudd, Eden Mills (Indian Chief). Bull, two years old—1 and 2 W J Rudd (Will B). Bull, one year old—1 W J Rudd (Hero); 2 W C Edwards & Co. Dearhurst (Autocrat). Bull calf, under one year—1 W J Rudd (Conqueror); 2 W C Edwards & Co. (Nero). Bull, any age—W C Edwards & Co. (Tom), silver medal. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 W J Rudd (Fanny Syd); 2 W C Edwards & Co. (Twilight); 3 W C Edwards & Co. (Beauty II). Cow, three years old—1 W J Rudd (Ruby); 2 W C Edwards & Co. (Dolly). Heifer, two years old—1 W J Rudd (Flora R); 2 W C Edwards & Co. (Grace). Heifer, one year old—1 W J Rudd (Cherry B); 2 W J Rudd (Ella). Heifer calf, under one year—1 W C Edwards & Co. (Perfection); 2 W J Rudd (Moss). Heifer, of any one bull and four females over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1 W J Rudd; 2 W C Edwards & Co. Female, of any age—W J Rudd (Flora R), silver medal.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.—Fat ox or steer, three years old and over—1 James Oke, Alvinston; 2 and 3 Walter Robson, Ayr. Fat steer, two years old and under three—1 H & W Smith, Hay; 2 Walter Robson; 3 J Fried & Sons, Roseville (Look-me-over). Fat steer, one year old and under two—1 James Rennie, Wick; 2 James Leask, Greenbank; 3 H & W Smith. Fat steer calf, under one year old—1 James Rennie; 2 James Bowman, Guelph (Jean of Tweed Hill); 3 James Leask. Fat cow or heifer, four years old and over—1 W J Rudd, Eden Mills (Maud); 2 James Oke. Fat heifer, under four years old—1 H & W Smith; 2 James Oke; 3 James Bowman (Cherry of Elm Park). Pair of fat cattle, of any age, neither of which is entered in other sections—1 Walter Robson; 2 James Leask; 3 James Rennie.

GRADE CATTLE.—Grade cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2 James Leask, Greenbank; 3 Goodfellow Bros, Macville (Maud). Grade cow, three years old—1 James Oke, Alvinston; 2 James Leask; 3 Goodfellow Bros (Della). Grade heifer, two years old—1 James Oke; 2 James Rennie, Wick; 3 Eastwood Bros, Mimico (Isabella). Grade heifer, one year old—1 James Leask; 2 J Fried & Sons, Roseville (Snow Flake); 3 James Oke. Grade heifer calf, under one year—1 James Oke; 2 Goodfellow Bros (Daisy); 3 Eastwood Bros, Mimico (Ruby). Four females, over one year old, the property of the exhibitor, and not entered in any other class—1 James Leask; 2 James Rennie; 3 Eastwood Bros. Grade female, any age—James Leask, silver medal.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, Que. (Kelso Boy); 2 R G Steacy, Brockville (Carlyle of Lessnessock); 3 Jas McCormack & Son, Rockton (Jack Morton); 4 Daniel Drummond (Glencairn of Maple Grove). Bull, two years old—1 T Ballantyne & Son, Stratford (Craigielea of Auchencrain); 2 G Steacy (Sensation of Maple Grove); 3 Robert Davies, Toronto (Oliver Twist of Barockeak); 4 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plain (Richard B.). Bull, one year old—1 W M & J C Smith (Surprise of Burnside); 2 N Dymont, Clappison's Cor's (Drummond); 3 Alex Hume & Co, Burnbrae (White Chief of St Anne); 4 W Stewart & Son, Menie (Daisy Lead of Elm Shade). The judges divided class 31, sec. 4, into bull calves under six months and under one year. Bull calf, under one year—1 T Ballantyne & Son (Lord Wallace); 2 Wm Stewart & Son (Glencairn of Burnside); 3 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg; 4 Jas McCormack & Son (Pure Gold). Bull calf, under six months—1 Daniel Drummond & Co (Sprightly Wooler); 2 Daniel Drummond & Co (Duke of York 2nd). Bull of any age—Daniel Drummond (Kelso Boy), silver medal. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Daniel Drummond (Nellie Osborne); 2 T Ballantyne & Son (Jean Armour). Cow, three years old—1 R G Steacy (Baby Ruth); 2 R G Steacy (Snowdrum 5th of Castlehill); 4 Robert Davies (Clara 3rd of Balnawart). Ayrshire heifer, two years old—1 N Dymont (Ruby of Hickory Hill); 2 W Thomson, Rockton (Rose Morton); 3 Daniel Drummond (Fairly of Burnside); 4 T Ballantyne & Son (Kirsty of Neidpath). Heifer, one year old—1 W Stewart & Son (Lady Diana 1st of Maple Grove); 3 D Drummond (Twin of Burnside); 4 Alex Hume & Co (Silverine). Heifer calf, under one year—1 Daniel Drummond (Nellie of Osborne Burnside); 2 T Ballantyne & Son (Denty 3rd of Neidpath); 3 Jas McCormack & Son (Helen); 4 Alex Hume & Co (Lady Mitohell). Heifer calf, under one year—1 T Ballantyne & Son (Lady Aberdeen); 2 Daniel Drummond (Little Queen); 4 Alex Hume & Co (Diamond Princess). Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by the exhibitor—1 Daniel Drummond; 2 Alex Hume & Co. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 R G Steacy; 2 Daniel Drummond; 3 T Ballantyne & Son; 4 W Stewart & Son. Female of any age—R G Steacy (Beauty of Fairfield). Four calves under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 T Ballantyne & Son; 2 Daniel Drummond; 3 Alex Hume & Co; 4 Jas McCormack & Son.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa. (200); 2 R B Smith, Arkona (Belvoir King); 3 J H Bull & Son, Brampton (Belvoir Frit); 4 J G Bull & Son, Brampton (Ebert Easter). Bull, two years old—1 John Ellis, Stanley Mills (Queen Ida's Prince); 2 S Weeks & Son, Mount Dennis (Violet's Leo); 3 Robt Davies, Toronto (Distinction's Golden); 4 David Durcan, Don (Costa Rica's Son). Bull, one year old—1 D G Hammer & Sons, Mt Vernon; 2 Miller & Sibley (Ida's yearling); 3 T G Rice, St Catharines (Golden of Grantham). Bull calf, under one year—1 Miller & Sibley (Kozwin of St L); 2 B H Bull & Son (Sir Brier of Brampton); 3 E N Fleming, Toronto; 4 J M McKay, Elmbank (Pride of Elmbank). Bull, of any age—Miller & Sibley (200). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Miller & Sibley (Dubenna 2nd); 2 J H Smith &

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of either sex and all ages. Boars fit for service, and sows ready for breeding. A number of young sows bred for early fall litters, and an excellent lot of spring pigs and suckers. Call and inspect our stock at Toronto, London and other leading exhibitions. Address—TAPE BROS., RIDGETOWN, ONT.

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Large, lengthy English type. Bred straight from first-class importations. Young boars fit for service, and spring pigs at eight weeks old, single or in pairs not akin. We ship to order, register, prepay express charges, and guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices. J. C. SNELL, Snelgrove, Ont.

English Berkshires.

Herd headed by three first-prize boars. Large size, strong bone, fine quality, and a choice lot of breeding sows. Orders booked for spring pigs. GEORGE GREEN, Fairview P.O., Ontario. Stratford Station and Telegraph Office.

Son, Highfield (Signal Rosa May); 3 J H Smith & Son (Unama May); 4 H H Bull & Son (Rhoda). Cow, three years old—1 Robt J Fleming, Toronto (Fancy Maid); 2 H B Smith, Arkona (Emerald's Lady); 3 Miller & Sibley (Prospect's Emerald's Lady); 4 Robt Davies (Crocus). Heifer, two years old—1 Robert Davies (Nicotine Pet); 2 Miller & Sibley (Pogis Butterfly 2nd); 3 W E H Massey, Coleman; 4 J H Smith & Son (Bessie of Highfield). Heifer, one year old—1 Miller & Sibley (Ceres of Prospect); 2 Miller & Sibley (Heires, of Prospect); 3 H H Smith & Son (Zella); 4 B H Bull & Son (Trilby of Brampton). Heifer calf, under one year—1 Miller & Sibley (Puritan Lass); 2 B H Bull & Son (Lady Lisgar of Brampton); 3 J H Smith & Son (Signal Rosa May 2nd); 4 D G Hammer & Sons. Heifer calf, calved after February 1st, 1897—1 Miller & Sibley (Nipheta of St L); 2 J H Smith & Son (Bonnie); 3 Miller & Sibley (Crocus of Prospect); 4 J H Smith & Son (Sweet Marie). Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Miller & Sibley; 2 J H Smith & Son; 3 B H Bull & Son; 4 Wm Rolph, Markham. Four calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Miller & Sibley; 2 J H Smith & Son; 3 B H Bull & Son; 4 Wm Rolph. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 Miller & Sibley; 2 J H Smith & Son; 3 Robt Davies; 4 B H Bull & Son. Female, of any age—Robt J Fleming (Fancy Maid).

GUERNSEYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Sydney Fisher, Knowlton, Que (Nereus); 2 Wm Butler & Son, Dereham Centre (Maud's Roseberry); 3 E Corbett, Verschoyle (Dandy of Oxford). Bull, two years old—1 W H & C H McNish, Lyn (Albert of Sunny Springs). Bull, one year old—1 Wm Butler & Sons (King of Oxford); 2 Wm Butler & Sons (Ira's Boy); 3 of Oxford; 4 Sydney Fisher (Agnes Nero). Bull calf, under one year—1 Wm Butler & Sons (Perfection); 2 Sydney Fisher (Argon); 3 Wm Butler & Sons (Sedgefield Primrose). Bull, of any age—1 Wm Butler & Sons (Perfection). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 W H & C H McNish (Adele of Eastview); 2 Wm Butler & Sons (Ira's Boy); 3 Sydney Fisher (Nereus). Cow, three years old—1 Wm Butler & Sons (My Fairy of Sedgefield); 2 W H & C H McNish (Lanny of Eastview); 3 Wm Butler & Sons (Queen of Sunny Springs). Heifer, two years old—1 Sydney Fisher (Starry Flower); 2 Wm Butler & Sons (Rhyllis Lassie); 3 W H & C H McNish (Presto's Linda of Eastview). Heifer, one year old—1 W H & C H McNish (Rosina 5th); 2 Wm Butler & Sons (Daisy Rose of Sunny Springs); 3 Sydney Fisher (Thetis of Alma). Heifer calf, under one year—1 Sydney Fisher (Nereus Columbine); 2 W H & C H McNish (Rosina 6th); 3 W H & C H McNish (Zell of Elm Grove). Heifer calf, calved after 1st Feb, 1897—1 Sydney Fisher (Nereid). Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1 Wm Butler & Sons; 2 W H & C H McNish; 3 Sydney Fisher. Female, of any age—1 W H & C H McNish (Zell of Elm Grove).

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Henry Stevens & Son, Lacona, N Y (Sir Neth. Soldene Clothilde); 2 G W Clemons, St George (Count Mink Mercedes); 3 R S Stevenson, Ancaster (Netherland Consul); 4 A Hoover, Jr, Emery (Baron Whitzy). Bull, two years old—1 A & G Rice, Ontario (Crossing (Sir Paul DeKol Clothilde). Bull, one year old—1 G W Clemons (Colanthis Abbekir 2nd); 2 Henry Stevens & Son (Neth Duke of Wayne 2nd); 3 A & G Rice (Baron Fairmount). Bull calf, under one year—1 Hy Stevens & Son (Sir Brookside DeKol); 2 G W Clemons (Cornelia Tensen's Neth); 3 Henry Stevens & Son (DeKol 2nd); 4 Butler & Sons; 4 C J Gilroy & Son (Madam's Dairy Barington); 2 A & G Rice (Daisy Jewel's Olive); 3 C J Gilroy & Son (Sady's Teak's Tirannia's Queen); 4 Ellis Bros, Bedford Park (Lorena Diamond Neth). Heifer, two years old—1 Hy Stevens (Zady Bergma); 2 G W Clemons (Queen DeKol 2nd); 3 Henry Stevens & Son (Acme Clothilde); 4 C J Gilroy & Son (Flamboro Castine Queen). Heifer, one year old—1 A & G Rice (Daisy Texal 2nd); 2 Hy Stevens & Son (Aquila Keyes DeKol); 3 G W Clemons (Empress Josephine DeKol); 4 Hoover, Jr, Emery (Baroness Mercedes) Heifer calf, under one year—1 Henry Stevens & Son (Pium DeKol Lass); 2 C J Gilroy & Son (Gilly Flower 2nd); 3 A & G Rice (Jane's Pauline); 4 G W Clemons (Lena Josephine DeKol). Heifer calf, calved after Feb 1st, 1897—1 Henry Stevens & Son (Nannette DeKol Pledge); 2 G W Clemons (Katie DeBeck); 3 Ellis Bros (Lady Amelyst Tensen); 4 A & G Rice (Olive's DeKol). Herd, one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1 Henry Stevens & Son; 2 G W Clemons; 3 C J Gilroy & Son; 4 A & G Rice. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by the exhibitor—1 Henry Stevens & Son; 2 and 3 A & G Rice; 4 G W Clemons. Female of any age—Henry Stevens & Son (Aaggie Grace 2nd Pieterje).

WEST HIGHLAND AND SUSSEX CATTLE.—1 and 2 Alfred Stone, Guelph.

PRIZES FOR MILK TEST.—1 C J Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell (Carman Swia); 2 A Hoover, Jr, Emery (Emery Queen); 3 A Hoover, Jr, Emery (Emery Beauty).

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 John Thompson, Uxbridge; 2 and 3 John Park & Sons, Burgessville. Shearing ram—1 A J Watson, Castledreg; 2 John Thompson; 3 John Park & Sons. Ram lamb—1 and 2 A J Watson; 3 John Park & Sons; 4 Heber Rawlings & Son, Ravenswood. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 John Park & Sons; 2 Heber Rawlings; 3 A J Watson. Two shearing ewes—1 John Park & Sons; 2 A J Watson; 3 Heber Rawlings. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 A J Watson; 2 John Park & Sons; 4 Heber Rawlings. Pen of Cotswolds (one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs)—1 John Park & Sons; 2 A J Watson. Pen of Cotswolds, Canadian-bred, not shown in other pens (one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs)—1 Heber Rawlings & Son; 2 John Park & Sons. Best flock of Cotswolds (one ram any age, one ewe two years old or over, one yearling ewe and one ewe lamb, all

(Continued on page 443.)