

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

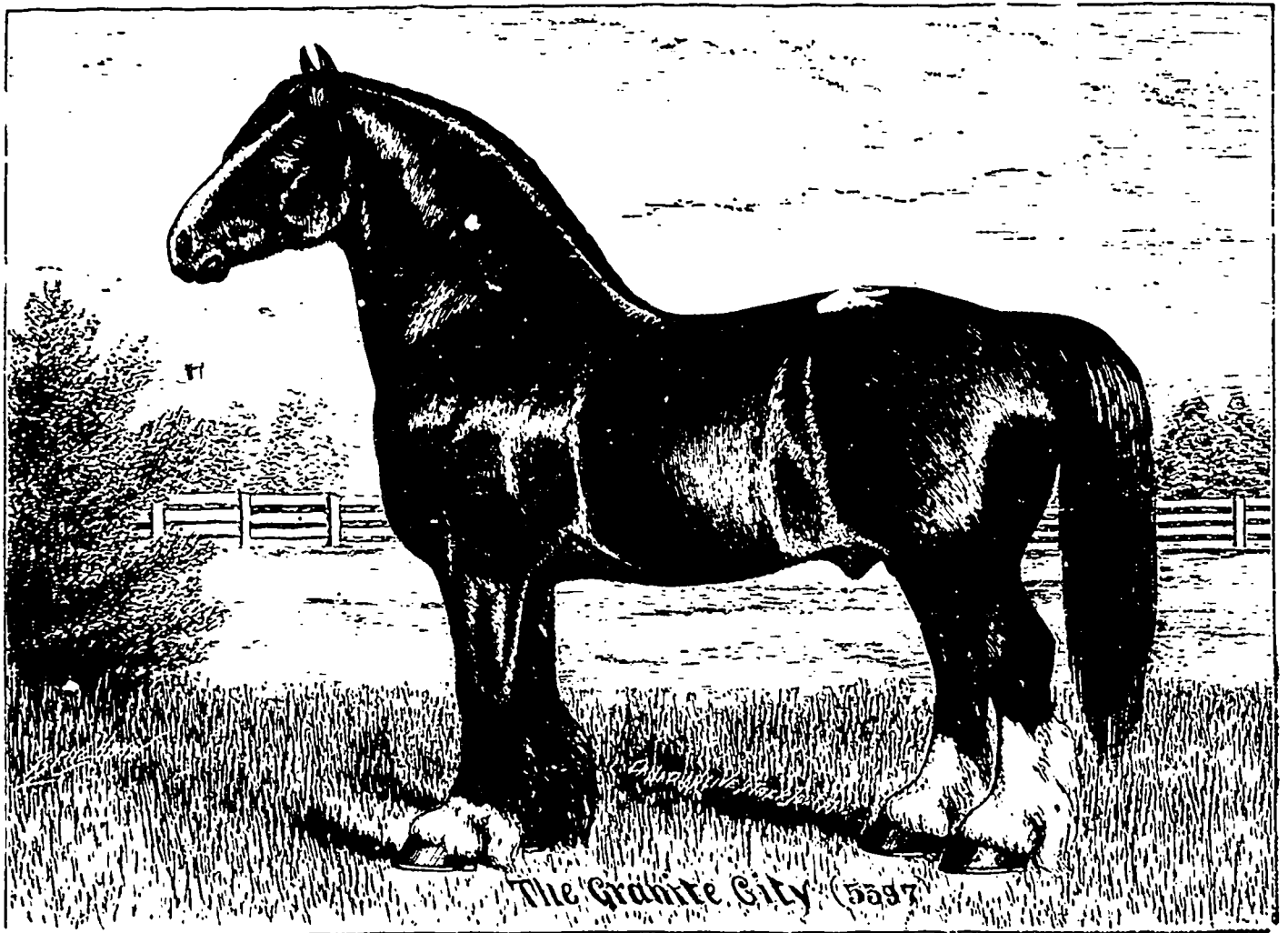
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

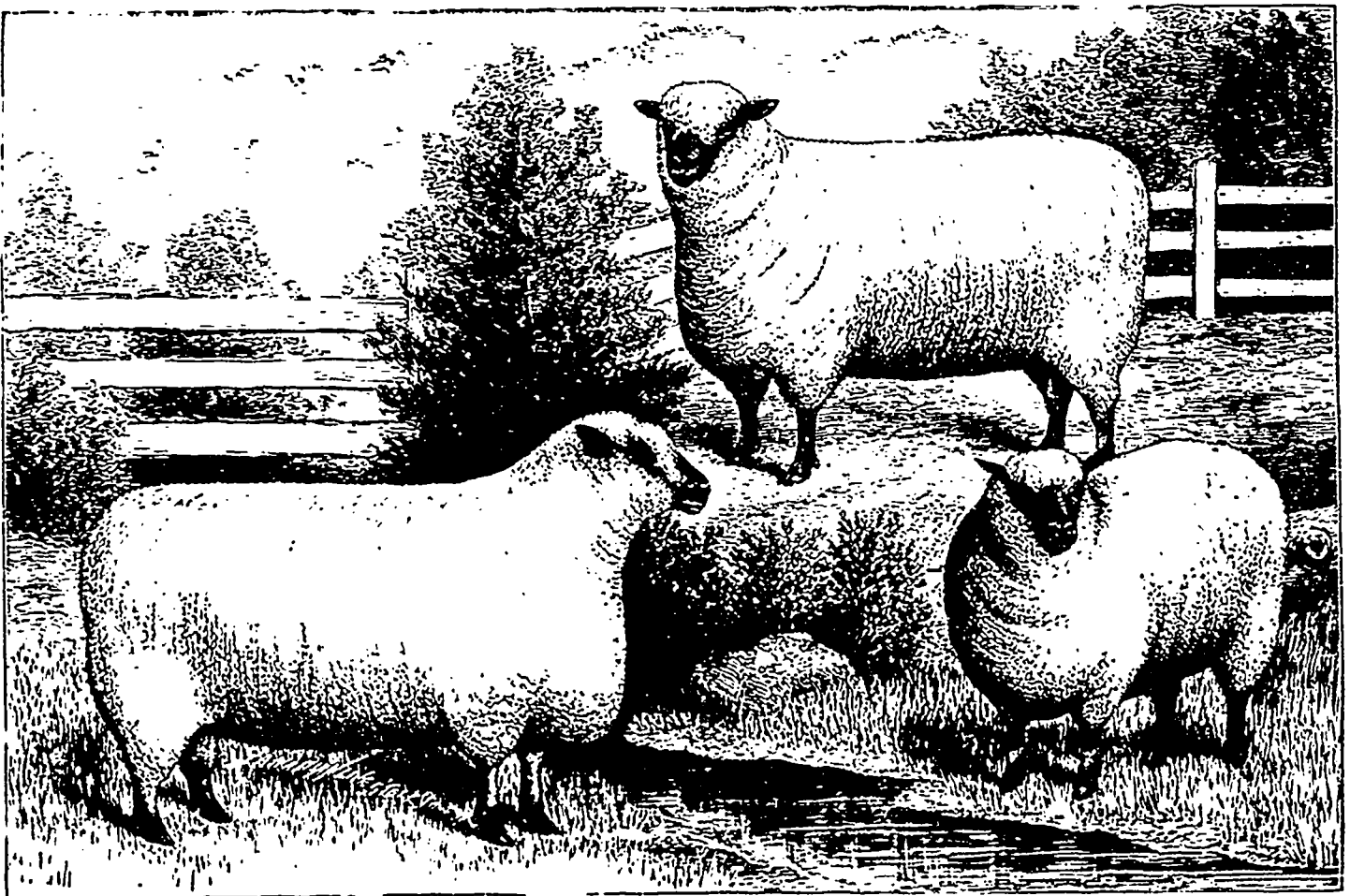
This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION THE GRANITE CITY (5397)

Imported by and the property of R. Beth & Co., Bowmanville, Ont



GROUP OF SHROPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

Imported by and the property of Mr. John Dryden, M P P., Brooklin, Ont

THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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

VOL. IV.

HAMILTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1887.

No. 49

The Granite City (5397).

This beautiful two-year-old Clydesdale stallion is one of the most perfect specimens of the breed ever imported into Canada. We have no hesitation in penning this strong strong statement, which is not grounded simply on rumor, but is given as the result of a most careful personal inspection. Although our artist has furnished an excellent picture (see opposite page), the horse is in no way flattered, for it would be difficult indeed to indicate wherein any work of art could improve upon this magnificent animal. He was foaled May, 1885, bred by Mr. David Walker, Mains of Coullie, Udney, Aberdeen, and purchased last summer along with a score of others, by his present owners, the Messrs. R. Beith & Co. Southpark, Bowmanville, Ont. His sire, the famous Lord Erskine, (1744) vol. iv, S. C. S., is owned by Mr. Peter Crawford, Eastfield House, Dumfries, whose venerable father, now 85 years of age, and who has been a breeder of Clydesdale horses all his days, is said to be the oldest in this line in that country, which has long been proverbial for the number of its hale old men. Mr. Crawford is also the owner of Prince Lawrence, which in the aged class was first at the Highland Society's recent show at Perth. His dam, Bee (919), a daughter of a Knockdon mare, is by Old Times (579), first at Glasgow, 1872, and latterly best known as the Knockdon stud horse. His g. d., Beauty (436), is by Prince of Wales (673) who will stand in all time as a prince amongst Clyde horses. Lord Erskine (1744) was the winner when three years old, of the silver cup at Glasgow, and is said by many to be the best sire, like him all in all, in Scotland at the present time. At the Glasgow show of 1887, five two-year-olds of his get were first, and five of the get of the now dead Darnley (222), second. In the yearling class at the same show the order was reversed. Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274), now three years old, another son of Lord Erskine (1744), and half brother to The Granite City, won the jubilee cup for the best horse on the ground at the Highland Society's show, and goes next year to Moray, Nairn and Inverness, where he will remain the season at £10 per mare, and Lord Erskine has been engaged for Aberdeen and Perth, to travel by rail at a similar fee.

The Granite City was first this year at Glasgow in a strong class as a two-year-old, first at the Highland Society's show at Perth, and second at the Royal, Newcastle, England. He is a handsome bay with near fore-foot and hind legs white, and a white strip in the face. Possessing a nice, clean cut medium head and a massive breast and shoulder; his body is nicely coupled with much of heart-girth, strong and clean limbs and well-proportioned quarter. The width of his joints is a marked feature, and his arm is powerful. With a rare combination of both quality and substance, he is a fine, easy stepper, not in the slightest incommoded by his great weight. In commenting upon his appearance at the Highland Society's show, the *North British Agriculturist* has the following: "The colt is so well balanced and so full of quality and character that he bids fair to follow 'Cairnbrogie Stamp.'" A horse possessing so much of concentrated excellence should not be allowed to go out of the country, and we trust that some of our numerous breeders of Clydes will make sure that he will not be lost to Canada.

The Shropshire Downs of Maple Shade.

No breed of sheep in later years has risen so rapidly into prominence and popularity in America as those now designated Shropshire. Their lofty carriage and symmetrical form covered with a close fleece of medium wool gives them an attractive appearance, while their hardiness, prolificacy and foraging tendencies give them such merit as makes them desirable for crossing on the common fine wool class of the west. For a number of years this plan has been pursued with the most gratifying results. The mutton thus produced is eagerly sought for in the United States market, and there is in consequence a growing demand for those that are purely bred. Mr. Mansell, of Shrewsbury, England, who is high authority, describes a model ram of this breed, as follows: "Well developed head (not coarse) well covered, no horns, with clean and striking expression of countenance; a prominent eye; a body deep and symmetrical placed squarely as possible on short legs; good leg of mutton; straight spine, deep, well sprung ribs, massive chest; a muscular neck well set on good shoulders; nice style and carriage; no inclination to pull or drop wool around jaws or belly; nice cherry skin; face and legs a nice soft black, not sooty nor a rusty brown; no white specks; ears thin and blood-like, not heavy and drooping; moderate bone, wool of the finest staple and as close and merino-like as possible, with no admixture of grey." Taking this as the model, we think our sketch on the opposite page represents three as nearly perfect as possible. They are owned by Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont., whose flock this year won at Toronto, Ottawa, Whitby and Port Perry, 26 first prizes. He captured the pen prize in Toronto, competing against the sweepstakes pen of the week before; also the silver medal at Port Perry for best pen of any breed, and at Ottawa took first place for Prince of Wales prize of \$50. They are among the best representatives of the breed in this country. The magnificent yearling ewes represented in the cut were bred by J. E. Farmer, of Ludlow, England, and won the highest honors before leaving that country, taking first prize at Bath and West of England, also at Wrexham and the great Royal show this year at Newcastle-on-Tyne. They were sired by Mr. Farmer's now famous ram Royal Oak (2794).

The yearling ram Prince of Wales, represented in the foreground, stood first in his class at Ottawa and headed the winning pen. He was bred by J. Bowen Jones, president of the Shropshire Breeders' Association, whose flock is among the oldest established of this breed of sheep; and was selected by Mr. Dryden expressly for use on his own flock. His sire is P. R. C. (2249), which, as the letters denote, contains the blood of Patriot Lord (1199)—winner of first prize at the Royal show held at York, and sold for 105 gs. (\$525)—Royal Reserve (159), winner of second prize at the Royal show held at Derby, and first at Manchester, Oswestry, Shropshire and Leicester shows—and Claudius (103), twice winner of first place at the great Royal show, and let in 1873 for 120 guineas (\$600).

Prince of Wales' g. sire K. C. B. (693), has for sire Marquis of Bath (822) bred by Mr. Mansell, and hired in 1877 for 80 gs., and bought the following year by Mr. Minton for 80 gs. Marquis of Bath won

first at Bath and West of England shows in 1877, besides numerous other prizes afterwards.

It will be seen that Prince of Wales is, as his name indicates, full of royal blood. If Mr. Mansell's description is a correct one, then this ram is as near the model as any we have seen. He would score nearly every point. Mr. Dryden has enjoyed the reputation of having for some years past one of the best flocks in Canada. By his last importation he has done credit to his judgment and given our people an opportunity of looking at some of the finest specimens of this breed produced in England, and in due time of profiting by the results of the venture in the grand class of sheep that such stock cannot fail to breed.

Encouraging.

There is nothing that so nerves one to greater effort as the consciousness that his labors are not in vain. The kind encouraging words we receive from time to time, some of which we find room for in the JOURNAL, are like the rays of sunlight gathered by a lens to a focus. Thus concentrated they are so powerful as to completely melt away any tendency to indifference as to the material well-being of our patrons. We would that we could find room for more of them in our columns.

A farmer of Russelltown, P. Q., who has been pleased to forward a line of commendation, shows much wisdom in the conclusion at which he has arrived in reference to the keeping of good stock. It would be a great thing for Canada if thousands of farmers would follow his example. He says in a recent note: "Mr. Ness, of Howick, P. Q., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, advised me to take your JOURNAL some time ago. It would have been a good thing for me if some friend had given me this advice years ago. I have bid adieu to raising any more scrub cattle or horses, and will in future keep pure breeds or none, as I am satisfied that there is no money in what I have been keeping in the past."

The Fat Stock Shows.

We hope the stock men of Canada will duly bear in mind the season of the fat stock shows, which will be held in the month of December. That of the Fifth Ontario Provincial will be held this year in Toronto, at Grand's Repository, on Adelaide street, on the 13th and 15th December next. In the past, the Shorthorns and their grades have had things pretty much their own way, but we hope this year that the Aberdeen-Angus Polls and the Herefords may meet them on their own ground, and resolutely dispatch their claim to retain the vantage ground of the past.

Prices of meat are lower than usual, and, as a consequence, farmers are likely to pay less attention to the production of beef, and more to that of dairy products. The latter course is the right one, but it should not be adopted to the neglect of beef production, for the world wants meat as well as butter and cheese, and in the rush from the one to the other, there is danger that the one market will be neglected, and the other over-filled.

It is unwise to keep animals to any considerable age in beef production, but good young, well finished beef will always bring an encouraging price. We shall hope, then, to see a strong exhibit in all the classes at this and the other fat stock shows.

Canadian Live-Stock & Farm Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

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

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

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 18c. per line, nonpareil (12 lines makes one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines \$1.50 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance. No advertisement inserted for less than 75c. Contracts broken by insolvency or otherwise will revert to the usual rate of 18 cents per line per insertion.

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

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

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, NOV., 1887.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

The "Journal" will be sent one year in clubs of three for \$2.55; in clubs of five for \$4; in clubs of seven for \$5.25; in clubs of ten for \$7.50, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club. The names may belong to different post offices. Those subscribing now will get the remainder of this year free. A little effort at Farmers' Clubs and Institutes, and other fall and winter gatherings and the work is done.

SOME of the remarkable judgments given by the horse judges at the Toronto Exhibition are defended on the ground that the animals were "unsound." That is to say, horses otherwise entitled by appearance, action, and quality, to a first prize, have only received a second or third. Now, this is all wrong. An unsound animal has no right to any prize. The judges, having reason to suspect unsoundness, should call in the association's veterinary surgeon, and govern themselves by his decision. If unsound, they should be ordered out of the ring, whether they are otherwise qualified or not.

THE amount of good that this country has reaped through importations of live-stock made into it, is beyond all estimate. It has not only been the source whence our live-stock trade in fat cattle and sheep with Great Britain has emanated, but it has laid the foundations of that expanding and remunerative trade in live-stock with the United States. Yet here, too, a word of caution is necessary to importers and purchasers from these, for this trade, as all others, has often been wounded in the house of its friends. Importers have sometimes bought inferior stock because they could get it cheap, and palmed it off on the

unsuspecting who knew no better, with the final result that men were led to say the importing business was all a fraud. They failed to distinguish between what was wheat and what was chaff, and brought evil alike upon the innocent and the guilty. The moral here is plain. Leave the inferior stock of Britain at home. Their butchers can turn it to better account than ours. Convince the people of that island that we must have only what is good and they will be all the more ready to provide it for us, and will respect us all the more for the sagacity thus shown. Our breeders do not want to buy an inferior class of imported stock, and our farmers should not do so. With the worthless class of emigrants, leave such stuff beyond the sea.

THE waste of sources of fertility on the farm is simply enormous. Men will give their assent to the wisdom of caring for these and of hoarding them with even a miser's solicitude, and yet they do it not. They ask editors to give them papers on the care of liquid manure, and the best means of utilizing it, while they at the same time open ditches from the barn-yard to the streamlet that runs away in front of it. It reminds one of a company who ask their minister for a sermon on temperance, while all the time they indulge in their ever-recurring carousals. The most hopeless of all transgressors are those who know their duty and yet they do it not, and likewise the most hopeless of all farmers are those who ask for more light while they do not try to make the most of the light which they already enjoy. The leakages of the manurial resources of the farm, like the waters of many a stream, are perennial in their flow. They sap away the fountains of its strength more surely than the increasing tubercles do that of the consumptive. They abound in the vicinity of the barnyard, but we find them in the ashery, usually a wilderness of dump heaps, and in the vaults of the cess-pool, and all around the kennel, and while all this goes on in an endless succession, individuals who can prevent this waste are grumbling about the drouth or the excessive wet, the growing poverty of the soil and the hardness of the times.

THE fall exhibitions are now over for the season, and whether successful or the opposite, the various contestants must be content until the time of showing comes again. That many of them have been managed well on the whole, will not be questioned, but that their management may be improved upon in some respects is equally sure. The method of receiving entries up to too late a date is one of the besetting sins of exhibition boards, due, doubtless, to over-anxiety to secure all the exhibits possible. The methods resorted to, sometimes with a view to draw the populace, is another, and the sham that is usually made of exhibiting the prize animals in the ring is another. We might go on and on in this strain. Now what we have to suggest is, that our exhibition officials in Canada should hold a parliament soon after the close of the exhibition season, while yet suffering from the lance-points which an unfeeling public have used so freely upon them during the time of the show campaign, and take council together as to whether they might not do even better in some particulars. It is thus that our cheese dairymen have been enabled to perfect so much excellent machinery as they possess in their adopted methods, and still they feel that for them there are heights beyond. The work of the International Fair Association is in this line, but the lesser conventions, sending up their delegates and their undetermined questions to this high court, could not fail to result in good.

A FEW more days of mist and sunshine, and the mellow light of Indian summer days is off to the land of the far away for another whole year. Let not the quiet and beauty of those fairy-land autumnal days lull us into a sense of false security, as though sterner days were not at hand. If any weather boards are loose upon the stables or panes of glass in the windows are broken, in the name of humanity nail on the former and put in the latter. If roots are yet unpulled, rise earlier than the birds and toil later than the feeding flocks in the pastures until they are safe. Pile scattered limbs high in the bush plot, and give more than a passing thought to the cleansing of the ditches that may be encumbered. Gather up the boards that you wish to work up in winter, and lay them away safely under cover, and see to it that the cellar is made frost proof before driven to this duty by the discovery of loss through inattention to it. Keep the horses to a pretty good step that they may plough their acre in the field and a good deal more, and gather up material for absorbents into a safe, dry place. Mend every broken stall, put every pump in order, and lay every tool and implement in its place. When all this is done, and everything else that is needful about the farm, in preparing for winter, relax your energies and rest upon your oars, but not a moment sooner, for the fleecy legions that have already bent the boughs and whitened the pines of Labrador, are on their way, and the tune played to the advancing march is that of a double quick.

To Farmers' Sons.

We want a bright, active boy or young man in every section to take subscriptions for the JOURNAL. See our offers on other pages of this issue. If you want to work for money we will make you liberal offers. If you want any article connected with the farm, write us, and if possible we will supply you in remuneration for taking subscriptions to the JOURNAL.

The Journal Three-Months for 25 Cts.

1. The JOURNAL for three months, beginning with any issue, for only 25 cents.
2. Any old subscriber sending two new subscribers for 3 months, beginning with any issue (25c. each), by sending \$1.25, will have his JOURNAL renewed another year—that is, he gets his own JOURNAL one year for 75 cents.
3. Any old subscriber sending us four new subscribers (25c. each), for 3 months, beginning with any issue, and \$1.50, will have his own subscription renewed for another year—that is, he gets his own JOURNAL one year for 50 cents.
4. Any old subscriber sending us eight new subscribers for 3 months, beginning with any issue (25c. each), and \$2.00, will have his own JOURNAL free for 1888.
5. "Horse Breeding," by J. H. Sanders, price \$2.00, or "Feeding Animals," by Prof. Stewart, \$2, will be sent postage free to any person sending us \$4, and sixteen new subscribers (25c. each), for 3 months, beginning with any issue.
6. "Cattle and their Diseases," by A. J. Murray, M. R. C. V. S. (price \$2.50), will be sent free to any person sending us \$5.00, and twenty new subscribers (25c. each), for 3 months, beginning with any issue.
7. "Allen's Shorthorn History" or "Breeds of Live Stock," by Sanders (price of each, \$3), will be sent free to any person sending us \$6.00, and twenty-four new subscribers (25c. each), for 3 months, beginning with any number.

These are grand opportunities. Nearly every

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

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

We are quite sure, from the overwhelming number of letters that we receive, speaking well of the JOURNAL, that every subscriber is a friend and well-wisher, and would like to see its circulation vastly increased. We would like here to say to our patrons that if each one of them would but send us the name of a new subscriber between now and the end of the year, it would be one of the most effective forms of service that he could render both to us and to the country, as in such a case twice the number of farmers would be repeatedly reminded of the folly of being contented with a low grade of stock-keeping and farming.

Exporting Stock.

Many of our readers are no doubt familiar with Lord McAulay's picture of London becoming a place for the fisherman: to build his hut, the sovereignty of empire having been transferred to the other side of the equator. This picture will or will not be realized but as He wills who rules supreme amongst the nations. Many strange transformations take place with the countries of the earth as well as with individuals—many wonderful revolutions in the wheel of destiny are made. Contrast the queenly maritime Tyre, whose houses were palaces and whose merchants were princes, with the Tyre of to-day, whose rock is scraped bare, scarcely affording material with which to build the hut of the fisherman who spreads his net to dry upon its baldness. Think of Yucatan, once covered with populous cities, now buried along with their histories beneath the forests which have long since grown over them, covering them with an obscurity that is positively painful to the student of other days.

But even without the rise and fall of empires, the centres of commerce and also of consumption change, and the thought has more than once come to us—will the time ever reach us when Great Britain will be sending to America for her sires, and America will send to Europe for meat to supply her crowded populations. Although these changes are not to be in the near future, they are not impossible, for Canada has already done more than many are aware of in exporting prize-winning stock to Britain, and this may be but the foretaste of what is yet to be.

We drew the following from the lips of but one of our importers—Mr. Simon Beattie, of Annan, Scotland. About the year 1880, Mr. Beattie took over a cow, first at Edinburgh in her class (a five-year-old Shorthorn), and second against all breeds; the same took prizes at Cumberland, and first at Annan and at Dumfries. In the year 1880 Mr. B. took over a carriage horse, which took first at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries. On an exported hunting horse he carried first at the same show, and put on record the highest score made up to that time. This horse was first three times in five showings. In 1884 Mr. B. took two firsts, one at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, one for saddle horse, and the other for a cob. The previous year the cob was first at Locherby and third at Carlisle. This horse was bred near Montreal, and was finally sold to the factor of the Duke of Portland. The jumping horse won a cup at Manchester in a class of 125, making a fine score. His name was The Turk, sired by one of Mr. Beattie's importing, the Grand Turk, and a Canadian mare. Mr. Beattie has taken

over as many as 100 horses in a single season, and in the prosecution of his work of importing and exporting has crossed the sea no less than *seventy* times.

It would be rash for any one to take it upon himself to say what may not be in coming days. With an ever-increasing trade in the exportation of fat stock, the wonderful strides made by the cheese industry, and the bright openings that await the developing of the butter industry, and the trade in cavalry horses, the outlook is not discouraging.

It is not wise to indulge in self-glorification, but it is wise to aim at achievement that leaves far behind in the race all competitors, and this will hold equally true of individuals, communities and nations. Every Canadian engaged in breeding any kind of stock should do his utmost to have it the very best of its kind, and those engaged in the production of dairy products, the growth of fruit, or the gathering of honey, should aim likewise. In such a case we need have no fear regarding the market, for this would then take care of itself. It would be a glorious achievement to excel in each of those agricultural lines, and it is not impossible.

The Clydesdales of South Park.

NEW IMPORTATION.

The Messrs. R. Beith & Co., of Southpark, Bowmanville, Ont., have been very successful in recent years in exhibiting Clydesdale horses at our leading exhibitions. Although the competition is always strong and the quality of many of the competitors is of a high order, a goodly share of the coveted reds are borne away by horses from South Park. The reasons for this are not far to seek. This firm always makes its selections in person, and these are made with the greatest care. No horses of an inferior quality are brought over in the hope of selling them to the untutored, nor do any find a place in their stud which do not possess *quality*, that great requisite of all animals, which more than pay for their keep. This also explains the reason of the ready sales of the horses of this firm. So that notwithstanding the large importations made from year to year, but few of them remain at South Park more than one season.

We have just been favored with a review of the importation of the present year, and have been most favorably impressed with the high order of merit which, without any exception, each of the animals possesses, although some of course are superior to others. In the order of age there were of stallions 3 five-year-olds, 4 four years, 4 three years, 4 two years, and 2 one-year; and of mares 1 four-year-old, 2 three-years, and 1 two-years, making 21 in all.

Of the five-year-olds Rakerfield (4190) is perhaps the prince, as he is a neat, all round horse, and very full of life. He carried first prize at the Provincial at Ottawa this season, and has since been sold to Mr. Thomas Colquhoun, Gowrie, Ont. He is out of the dam (4348) vol. vii, and by the sire Pride of Galloway (1245) vol. ii. Cashier vol. x, is a beautiful fellow with a powerful arm, and when in good form weighs about 1,900 lbs. He is by Prince of Carstairs (1505) vol. iii, and from Darling of Cockridge (vol. x), by Walston Tom (4770) vol. viii. Tweedbank (3276) is a tremendous horse of some 2,100 lbs., with a great body and round barrel and good limbs. His sire is Drumpellier (1428) vol. v, by Druid (1120), which was first at the Highland Society's show in 1878, and first at the Royal in 1879. His dam is Maud (2057) by Prince Charlie (628).

The four-year-olds, Erskine (4986), Rodger (4671), Man o' War (4572), and Prince Ferdinand (vol. x),

are a fine lot in the full vigor of prime usefulness. Erskine has any amount of life, lots of bone and muscle and good feet, and was in the short leet at Glasgow last spring. His sire is Lord Erskine (1744), and sire of dam Lord Clyde (482). Roger is a massive horse of 2,100 lbs., and notwithstanding his weight moves with much sprightliness. He is just high enough on his feet, but is a grand good horse. His sire is Nelson (1493), and Chancery Ward (1716), bred at Balig, whence came Conigsby, which won for the Messrs. Beith the gold medal at Ottawa Provincial, 1884, and Vanguard, which won first at the same show. Man o' War (4572), has a tremendous body, and yet is not coarse. He is a dark brown in color, and is by Warrior (902), dam Sally McKie (1650). His g. d. is by Wec Clyde (944), and his full sister was sold in Australia for £1,400. Prince Ferdinand is a very neat-cut horse, with a good chest and round barrel, though less in weight than some of the others, sired by Good Hope (2146) by Darnley (222), and tracing to Hercules (378), he is a pretty horse with the action of a roadster.

The three-year-olds, Abbot of Rerwick (vol. x), Knight of Craighburn (5118), Guy Mannering (vol. x), and Royal Charter (vol. x), are magnificent fellows, and each gives promise of much usefulness. Abbot of Rerwick is perhaps the plum of the lot, a nicely-coupled horse with great, strong and good limbs, good points, and heavy body. His coupling is short and body nicely rounded. His sire is Belted Knight (1395), vol. iii, and dam Kirkcarswell Trim (413), by Largs Jock (444); Knight of Craighburn (5118) was fourth at the last Glasgow show. He is an inbred Prince of Wales with a nicely rounded body and capital action. His sire, Wyndham (5391), was winner of first at Inverness in 1883. Guy Mannering is a low-set horse, well built, and, like most of the McGregors, well put together. Brown in color; he was sired by McGregor (1457), dam Doll, late Fanny (1597) by Prince (609). Royal Charter is an admirable horse with clean limbs. His sire, Rhoderick Dhu (4193), by Corswall (1428), won first at the Highland Society's show in 1881 and 1882. His dam, Kate of McChains-ton (vol. x), is by Pride of Bourge (2332).

Warry (vol. ix) two years old, with black points, and a nice stepper, has a shapely body. He is by Warrior (902), out of Jess of Glentriplock (682). Wellington's Heir (5438), the same age, came by King of the Forest (1170), dam Sally of Birket (5076) and traces to a mare by Glancer (3635). He has won prizes on both sides of the Atlantic. Prince of Kirtle (vol. x), a horse of strong bone, is by Lord Kirkhill (5165), dam Darling of Garibaldi. In his breeding are united different strains of Prince of Wales blood. Lord FitzErskine (vol. x), the other two-year-old, was fourth at Aberdeen. Well muscled and with bone of the right stamp, he has a very fine pedigree, having come by Lord Erskine (1744), dam Polly Ann (4872), by True Blue (1334), a half brother of Druid (1120). The prince of the two-year-olds, The Granite City (5397) is fully described on the first page.

The 2 one-year-olds, Sailor Prince, vol. x), and The Gem (vol. x), are in keeping with the older ones. Both give promise of making extra good horses. The former is by Old Times (579), dam Nancy, and the latter by Lord Erskine (1744), dam Kennedy's Mare, by Sir David (1820).

Of the mares, Queen Anne is four years, Bonnie Bloom (vol. x), and Jessie Reid (vol. x) are three years, and Lucy (vol. viii), one year younger. Queen Anne is a beauty, and has been quite a prize winner in the old country. She also carried the sweepstakes

given by the Clydesdale Association at the Provincial for best Clyde mare, any age. Her sire is Prince of Renfrew (1014), and her dam Maggie of Ardnacross, and G. D. Bell of Ardnacross (3857), have both been prize-winners in Scotland. She is carrying foal to Lord Erskine (1744). The three-year-olds, Bonnie Bloom and Jessie Reid, both the get of Belted Knight (1395), are a neat, well-made pair. The former is out of Jean (1031) by Young Victor (1039, and the latter from Bell by Superior (837). Lucy (vol. viii), smoothly built and well-ribbed and muscular, and standing well on her pasterns, is by Old Times (579), and the dam Jean (1901) by Lorne (499).

Other particulars of this fine stud will be found in an adjoining page of this issue. We feel that we are safe in saying that a finer importation all in all never came to this country at one time, and we shall be glad to know that a large proportion may stay with us.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.
Feeding Turnips.

Chemical analysis is not always a practical exponent of the benefits to be obtained from a particular food. We know that if a man were fed only on the strongest and purest extracts of the strongest and best food, given in a highly concentrated form, he would die. The nourishment taken into the system without tasking the digestive apparatus to extract it, and in the process to deal with the bulk or waste, is powerless to satisfy the requirements of the body. Chemical analysis says there are ninety parts water in a hundred pounds of turnips. The deduction likely to be made by book farmers is, that the water, is very dear at the price! But it has been proved for fifty years past that nature favors the method of water drinking which is involved in the digestion of turnips. So marked is the influence of the 90 per cent. of water administered through the medium of turnips, and of the ten per cent. of what the analysts may term "feeding properties" that a skilled man can always detect the difference between animals fed on roots and those which have had other and more expensive substitutes. Turnips at "ten cents a bushel delivered," which is the usual price in the country, are the best possible food for cattle in winter. On hay and turnips cattle can be readily fattened: but a little meal doubtless is not thrown away. An old farmer said in our hearing the other day "Turnips 'is what beasts want. If they get no turnips they 'chill their stomachs with a heap of iced water, and 'this stops the benefit of any food that you give them. 'There's no right assimilation where the bowels are 'drenched with iced water." It is possible that this uninstructed agriculturist has hit upon the secret of the turnip mystery. Certainly cattle fed with turnips take very little water.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.
The Visitor at The Industrial.

It is proverbial that the Industrial is always favored with fine weather, and Tuesday, 13th September, was no exception to the rule. Shortly after entering the grounds we were accosted by a lad selling catalogues of the live stock, etc., on exhibition, and were much pleased at this move in the right direction. Purchasing our catalogues, we moved onwards amongst crowds of others like ourselves, to inspect the various exhibits, some to the Crystal Palace, some to the Implement Hall, others with ourselves to the Live-stock department. On reaching the cattle ring we found the judges proceeding with their duties, so closing up to the rope we prepared to await the awards with patience, and as we were only spectators, with magnan-

imity. "Could you tell me," said a gentleman standing next me, "whose that roan cow is?" I immediately referred to my newly purchased catalogue, and found, to my astonishment, the color was never mentioned, and in many cases the owner's name only was given, and, as there was no catalogue number on the cow visible, at any rate to any one outside the ring, as far as the uninitiated spectator was concerned, she might have belonged to any of the five owners then exhibiting, so our interest in the judging was naturally considerably reduced, and I began to reflect that my catalogue might not prove as useful to me as I had anticipated. "What a pity it is," said another gentleman, "that the judging of all breeds is carried on at the same time. I should like to see the judging of both Shorthorns and Herefords, and in going from one ring to the other, I shall probably miss seeing the awards of either. The management cannot be alive to their own interests, or they would have the various breeds judged at different times, so that it would be possible to see all the prizes awarded, and thus afford additional attractions." "Yes," said a well-known exhibitor, "and it would save us considerable expense and annoyance, as under the present state of things anyone exhibiting more than one kind of stock, for instance, horses and cattle, has either to bring a small army of men with him, or, as once happened to myself, never got my horses shown at all, as the herds were called at the same time." The cattle being nearly all judged, we thought we would take a turn amongst the horses, and knowing that Mr. — had a horse on exhibition which we were desirous of seeing, we consulted our catalogues and saw that his number was No. —, so we started to hunt him up. On reaching the stables we found that the catalogue numbers, at least the majority of them, were nailed up over the doors only, not consecutively, but as if they had been shuffled in a hat, and drawn out blindfold, thus No. 62, for instance, was much more likely to be found next 454 than either 63 or 61; however, we were not to be beaten by such a trifle as this, and as our tickets were good till the 19th, we thought we would have time enough to see it, even if we had to search each stall, and we were the more encouraged as there appeared to be a placard on each door, to the effect that this stall contained such and such an animal, exhibited by so and so, but after proceeding a little further, we were completely dismayed on finding that not only were a considerable number of the doors locked, but that also quite a few of the placards read "this stall contains (blank), exhibited by (blank)." This was the last straw, and, completely discouraged, we relinquished our quest, and ascended the grand stand, hoping to see, if only at a distance, a few of the equine race. A varied scene presented itself as we took our seats: the whole way round the ring was a sea of faces, immediately in front was an acrobatic performance in progress; several horses, both single and double, were being driven round the ring; in the centre were a lot of heavy draught stallions, apparently (for they were too far off to be positive) being judged, and the thought at once struck me, if one of them by any chance should break loose, it would make things pretty lively in that ring. A couple of Englishmen, evidently out on a visit, were seated in front of us, and as they were discussing the show, we had no compunction in listening to their comments: "It is certainly a wonderful show considering what a new country it is, and everything seems well arranged, but the live-stock, where confusion worse confounded reigns," said one of them to his companion; "I have spent the whole morning trying to see the horses, the classes seem to be mixed up every way; where the doors were

open, and not many of them were, it was even betting whether the stall contained a thoroughbred, a Clyde, a trotter or a pony. Some of the men in charge did not appear to wish any one to see their quads, and looked at you as much as to say, 'I wish that fellow would cut out of here.' Others were very civil, and were kind enough to show us other horses they had locked up." "I had better luck," said the other, "amongst the cattle; there the different breeds were sorted out, and it was possible to see all of them, and a good lot they were; but I wish that acrobatic performance was at Bath, and those entire horses were being judged where we could see them without the aid of a telescope." We all endorsed his sentiment, and, as the time for our departure was drawing near, we left our seats on the stand, and made the best of our way to the depot. On our way home we arrived at these conclusions: (1) that the catalogues of live-stock, to be of use to strangers, should contain, in addition to the name and address of the exhibitor, the sire and dam of the animal, and its color; (2) that the animal should have the catalogue number in large figures on a card attached to the tail of each animal, so that it would be easy to identify each one with the catalogue; (3) that horses not shown in harness should be shown in a smaller ring, so that they can be seen while judged, by the spectators, and (4) that acrobatic performances, if necessary, should have a ring to themselves.

AGRICOLA.

Our Scotch Letter.

(From our Aberdeenshire Correspondent.)

**AUTUMN SALES OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN SCOTLAND
—GREAT DEPRECIATION IN PRICE.**

The great autumn sales have begun, and where the Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle have come under the hammer, the results are absolutely the worst on record. Polled breeders are in a very despondent mood, the extraordinary fall in prices which has been experienced having taken them quite by surprise, and those who have still their stock to dispose of look forward to the event with uneasy anticipation. Breeders have been freely blamed for putting large drafts into the markets just now, when money is so scarce and every thing so depressed, but I believe circumstances over which they had little control have been the cause of at least several of the sales being held this autumn. The great depression which still prevails here, and the lowness of prices all round, as most people foresaw, has brought about a corresponding fall in the price of pure-bred stock, and this would have been accomplished earlier if our breeders had been dependent entirely on the home demand, as they have been now for some time past. The fact is, breeders have lost heavily on account of the disease shutting out their best customers, and here it may be mentioned that Aberdeenshire, to-morrow (October 4) will be officially declared entirely free from disease, as it has, in fact, been for several weeks, though the statutory period had not fully expired. Pending the freeing of the county of disease, there are, I hear, several lots of Shorthorns ready to be despatched to your side of the water, of which I will be able to give you additional particulars next month.

The season's sales opened on 31st August, with the dispersion of Mr. George Reid's Polled herd at Baads, the oldest herd on Deeside, and in some respects the most noteworthy in the county. There was some obscurity as to the breeding of some of the earlier animals in the herd, but, in spite of this, the next to unparalleled successes of the Sybils and Isles of Baads made this strain so popular, that they took rank for a time with the Frides and the Ericas. Old Tillyfour helped to bring them into notice. He purchased a pair of very fine yearlings from Mr. Reid at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1874, which afterwards (at least one of them) founded a prize-taking family of great note, in the Tillyfour and Balquaburn herds. The fame of the herd spread when Mr. Reid himself turned out his grand cow, Isla (of the same foundation as the Sybils), which was one of the best females of her day, and when he bred the still more

celebrated sire, Prince Albert of Baads, which some of your readers must have seen and admired in Mr. R. Anderson's herd at Daugh, and which was recently sent to the butcher. This was the most formidable opponent of the Ballindalloch bull, Justice, at the centenary show of the Highland and Agricultural Society a few years ago. Some five years ago, when the boom for Polled cattle had reached its height, Mr. Reid could have made "the three figures" without solicitation for any of his female Sybils or Islas; indeed, I believe he refused 500 gs. for a young cow, but, *mirabile dictu*, at the sale a splendid young cow, a grand-daughter of Isla, before mentioned, could not find a purchaser at a higher figure than 27 gs., while her heifer calf, a perfect gem, by the Crown bull, Clan Duff, went much below value at 20 gs., both animals being taken out by Mr. v. Hannay, Banff. The average for the entire herd was only about £15. When breeders looked at their daily paper next day, the extraordinary depreciation that had taken place in the value of this old herd, compared with what it would have been worth, say six years ago, formed a subject of frequent comment. It is quite true that some of the top crosses were not in favor, and that the time chosen for the sale was unfortunate, being in the height of harvest but, after all that can be said, the sale was an extremely disheartening affair. Following the Baads dispersion came the sale of the Kincaird herd, which made an average of little more than £10. The quality of the stock in this case was not of a high order; the animals were exceedingly ill brought out, and the dispersion took place in a deluge of rain. Still it was another "damper" to breeders, which the sale of the Greenwood Polled herd did not help to remove. At this auction, a cow, which three years before had cost her owner 140 gs., changed hands at less than 30 gs., and the gross average was only about £15. Several important sales are fixed to take place this month, and at these a better demand may be experienced.

On the 28th September, things were much more lively at the dispersion of the Shorthorn herd belonging to Mr. James Watt, Mullen (late of Garbity). There was a goodly company present, and the buyers were apparently in good heart, and willing to give fair prices, as things go, for really superior animals. The herd was founded some 20 years ago, and was chiefly composed of a local family bred years ago at Mebbroom. Mr. Watt had a liking for Booth bulls, as sires, and through the top crosses the animals had a dash of English blood, but still they were of a Scotch type, though the Booth head now and again peeped through, and a very excellent type, too. There has not been a better lot of animals brought to the hammer in Morayshire for several years. The cows were, as a rule, big, square, fleshy animals, while their milking propensities had not been lost sight of. Mr. Duthie, C.-lynie, who likes a good substantial animal, carrying its flesh well, bought the best lots in the herd at prices ranging from 20 gs. to 37 gs. The specimens he bought were perfect in flesh and colors. An average of £20 for 65 head was considered as satisfactory as could have been looked for a present.

These notes have been delayed in order that I might be able to give a brief summary of the dispersion of Mr. Baird's famous Uries stud of Clydesdale horses. They were sold on Saturday, 1st inst., in consequence of the owner, who is in delicate health, being obliged to go abroad. A good representation of breeders put in an appearance. Twelve Clydesdales were offered, but judging from the roughish state in which they were brought out, one was inclined to think that the sale had been decided on hurriedly. It must not be assumed on this account that the stud was an inferior one. The Urie Clydesdales have been almost as famous as the Urie Shorthorns were many years ago, Mr. Baird having spent almost a fortune in filling his stables, but whether his purchases were always judiciously made it is not for the writer to say. The most valuable animal in the stud was a three-year-old brown filly, named Zeynab, after Darnley (222), the best stud horse in the country. The dam was Bonnie Jean (982), a winner of 13 money prizes, and two cups. Zeynab is expected to be in foal to Mr. John Marr's champion sire, Cairnbrogie Stamp, and is a young mare of uncommon quality and style, with splendid feet, though at the sale suffering from a slight blemish in her heels. She was purchased by Mr. McFarlane, Stirling, for 17 gs., which was the highest price at the sale. Plantagenet, a two-year-old son of the famous horse, Prince of Wales, which was sold at 200 gs. when 18 years of age, was a horse of good

quality. He was said to have cost Mr. Baird over £200, but being undersized and short in his lower jaw, he was knocked out to W. Fleming, Charleton, at 103 gs. A yearling colt by El Ameer (3591), and out of Kate (5), showing good fore-legs, was bought for Mr. J. Harris, Fort Collins, Colorado, at 39 gs. A crack filly foal, with size, substance and great quality, and Clydesdale character, out of Concetta (6), a mare that won 9 prizes, and by that useful Clydesdale horse, Springhill Darnley (2429), was sold for 75 gs., to Col. Williamson, of Lawres. The average for 12 animals sold was £59 1s. 3d., the sale being regarded as highly successful, considering the dullness of the times.

October 3d, 1887.

QUIDAM.

The Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa.

The live-stock departments of this exhibition were on the average very well filled, and the quality was good on the whole. While the show of horses was not equal to that at Toronto, that of Ayrshire dairy cattle was superior. In several lines, as Galloways and Devons, amongst the cattle, the competitors were the same, but in most of the classes, while some of the Toronto competitors went to London, others dropped in from the eastern country with some good, thrifty stock, but much of it was below the standard aimed at by several of our western breeders. We are waiting for the time to come when some of our eastern brethren (we refer to Ontario), with their strong, deep soil to produce feed, and abundance of cedar and stones to build barns, will bring out herds that will show to our western breeders the folly of bringing out stock to compete in the east. They are doing well in all the dairy lines, and we shall expect that in time they will achieve still greater things in the line of beef.

HORSES.

The same old time difficulties met us in our effort to get notes of the horses as in former years. The classes mixed, stable doors locked up or a groom in charge who could tell you but little about the breeding of the animal in charge, and in many instances cared to tell you less. When the breeders of horses learn to value a description and notice of their favorites, by the agricultural press, they will seek out a remedy, not sooner. The desire for improvement must begin with them. Our notice of the horses is very imperfect.

Clydesdales.—In past years the show of Clydes at the Provincial show, when held in Ottawa, has been weak. We cannot say there was a falling off in this department this year, but we are sorry not to be able to say that there has been some improvement. Although there were a number of entries of horses owned in central Ontario, there was a small turnout from that quarter. In the aged class for stallions there were some twelve horses, and only half that number put in an appearance. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, gained the first place with a very nice horse named Rakerfield, lately imported. He is a very nice, compact, stylish, active and strong-made horse, and we understand he is sold to Mr. Colquhoun, near Mitchell, Ont., in whose hands he will no doubt do a lot of good for Canada.

The second place fell to the hitherto unbeaten Windsor [547] (2509), the winner of the gold medal at Toronto, two years ago. He is still a grand horse, and a great many would have placed him first; but this was evidently not the opinion of those who were to decide. Third place was taken by Peter the Great [267] (3384), owned by A. T. White, Esq., Pembroke. He was shown in bad condition, the result of a very hard summer's travelling. He was a good horse at one time, and is yet, but he does not look nearly so well as when in better bloom. Baron of Auchindor [476] (1577) is still looking and wearing well. He has great weight and style, and had many admirers about the ring.

The three-year old class had only one representative, although there were six entries. Robert Beith was the exhibitor of that, and of course gained first. This horse looked worthy of a harder struggle. He shows immense bone and great strength throughout,

and will surely be of some benefit to Canada when crossed on our light mares.

In the two-year-old class, as in the other classes mentioned, there were many entries, but there were only four horses forward, and we think them a weaker show of two-year-olds than is usually seen at our large shows. John Dryden, M. P., of Brooklin, gained first with a strong colt, and we hear that he sold him to stay in the neighborhood. R. Beith gained second and third, with their colts just landed, but promising to make good horses.

There was no yearlings, and the mates class, with the exception of one or two exhibits, were filled by those living near with animals that would not be taken far from home to show, except in the case of Geo. Kydd, Petite Cote, P. Q., who carried the special for best Dominion bred, and all the prizes on brood mares and foals.

Horses for Agricultural Purposes.—The entries here were not numerous, but the character of the exhibit was very creditable. Here, too, nearly all the prizes went east.

Heavy Draughts—Cross-bred.—In this class the prizes were local, Geo. Eddie, Manitock, being the chief winner.

Suffolks.—John Carson, Kingston, brought out the only exhibit in this class, consisting of an aged stallion, a fine specimen of the breed.

Percherons.—The quality of the animals on exhibition was very good, and on the whole they were well represented. E. A. Brickman, Rednerville, was the strongest exhibitor. The prize list will give further details.

Thoroughbreds.—Hon. W. A. Henry, Toronto, with an aged stallion, carried first prize and diploma along with other prizes, and A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, were first, and won the diploma with a very beautiful two-year filly. R. N. Stanley, Ottawa, came in also, in several of the classes.

Roadster Horses.—The competition here, as it usually is, was strong. A main feature of this exhibit was the very large proportion which came from the counties adjacent to Ottawa. While in the exhibit of Shorthorns scarcely a prize went east of Brooklin unless in the case of R. K. Sangster, Lancaster, who is doing so nobly in Glengarry, in that of roadster horses the only prize that went west of Brooklin was that won by the two-year stallion of A. Frank & Sons, The Grange. As the prizes were much distributed, we refer our readers to the prize list for further details.

Carriage Horses.—In this class the prizes were also widely distributed, although here, too, a large proportion went to eastern men. The exhibit was, on the whole, very good, although several of the contestants gave evidence of a scarcity of feed.

THE BEEF BREEDS SHORTHORNS.

The class of Shorthorns at the Provincial had a smaller representation, relatively, than that of any of the other breeds, but there were many really meritorious animals brought out. The holding of the Western Fair the same week divided the class, and thus prevented a court of appeal from the decisions of the judges at the Industrial Exhibition in most cases. This is an argument in favor of the arrangement of a circuit of fairs, by which such clashing might be avoided, and exhibitors should interest themselves in bringing about harmony in this respect. Mr. Dryden's herd, with imp. Prince of the Realm at the head, won a large number of the prizes, including the herd prize for imported animals, and also that for Canadian bred animals, Mr. Sangster, of Lancaster, coming in for second prize on his herd headed by the imp. Cruickshank bull, Count of the Empire, and mated with a very useful lot of females, which were only in fair condition, and not fitted so highly, as the Western men do it. Mr. Nicholson showed a very fine young herd headed by imp. Warrior, bred at Kinellar, and was allowed to show in the imported list, where his herd was awarded second place.

Among the females shown, Mr. Watt, Salem, white three-year-old cow, Moonlight, by imp. Bampton Hero, and descended from imp. Margaret, by Snowball, was decidedly the most conspicuous, and a rarely good one she is, filling the modern type to perfection, and winning the sweepstakes for best female.

While writing of the whites, which made such a strong record at Toronto, we note here Mr. Nicholson's white yearling heifer, 11th Maid of Sylvan,

which stood first in her ring there, and was at Ottawa placed second to Mr. Dryden's red, Lavender Blossom, a reverse, and against which he was disposed to protest.

In the contest for sweepstakes on bulls, the fight lay between Mr. Currie's imp. Knellar bred Baron, Mr. Dryden's imp. Cruickshank, Prince of the Realm, and Mr. Watt's bull calf, Perfection, by Barmpton Hero, out of imp. Lovely 19th, the latter a magnificent youngster, and the older ones closely matched, the megal going to Baron by not a large majority, we believe, though it could hardly have been fairly placed otherwise, for Baron is grand in his front and girth, which, unfortunately, is not so well seconded by his rear.

Good useful Shorthorns, in only moderate condition, were exhibited by several local men, including G. N. Kidd, Carp; D. McLaren, Dunmore, and W. H. White, Pembroke. The farmers of the Ottawa Valley, are, however, manifesting increasing interest in this work.

ABERDEEN ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS.

There were two fine herds of Aberdeen Polls forward at the above exhibition—Hon. M. H. Cochrane's fresh from their victories at Toronto, and Messrs. Hay & Paton's from Kinnoul Park—shown here for the first time this season. It is very hard in an article such as this to do justice to either of these herds. Mr. Cochrane's had been selected with great care, and were in tip-top condition; and the strains of blood represented could hardly be surpassed. The Kinnoul Park herd were rather thin in condition, but not so much as to interfere with their grand proportions. When Black Judge bounced into the ring the bystanders remarked that his action and gait resembled more the style of a thoroughbred stallion than that of a bull pampered, shown and taking first prizes since he was six months old.

There is just one bull in Canada that could enter the ring with Black Judge, with any hope of breaking his record, and that is the old Kinnoul Park champion Chivalry 1765. The writer believes there could be no finer piece of judgment than setting the score between those two veterans. They have not met in the ring as yet, but we believe they shall do so next season. Lord Hillhurst made an excellent second to Black Judge. He is a beautifully even, well shaped animal, but is different in style and gait. In the class for aged cows, Mr. Cochrane showed a very fine cow. She was placed second to the champion cow Mary of Knockiemill, the Flower of Knockiemill and dam of Black Judge being third. In the three-year-old class, Emma of Kinnoul Park and sister to Black Judge was placed first. In two-year-olds, Mr. Cochrane showed three superb heifers, taking first, second and third, and in the yearling class he took first and second, Hay & Paton being third. There were three heifer calves forward, and the first place was so equally divided between Mr. Cochrane's Jeannette and Messrs. Hay & Paton's Emma's Darling that the judges had great difficulty in deciding. It was at last given to Jeannette, her condition being slightly better than that of Emma's Darling, but in other respects there was little to choose between them. There was this year an addition made to the Aberdeen-Angus prize list, giving a diploma for the best female any age; and there came into the ring for this contest the first prize cow Mary of Knockiemill, first prize three-year-old cow Emma of K. P., first prize two-year-old heifer Blackbird of Paris, and first prize yearling heifer Lady Ida Forbes. The judges were not long in giving their decision in this case, and Emma of Kinnoul Park was made champion female, any age, of the Ottawa Provincial, 1887. The herds shown were really a grand display, but here again Kinnoul Park came to the front, with Black Judge, Emma, The Flower and Bate 21. Messrs. Hay & Paton are to be congratulated on the wonderful and continued success of their splendid herd. It is worthy of notice, that since 1882 they have carried the herd prize every year. Their cattle have been judged each time by a different set of judges, and the result has been invariably the same. It must be a pleasure to these gentlemen to know that they can occupy some stalls in their magnificent new stables with animals that can be covered with red tickets as with a garment. We believe they intend going in still deeper into the Polled breeding, and we wish them continued success.

HEREFORDS.

The exhibitors of Herefords were M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec; F. A. Fleming, of Weston, and G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Messrs. Vernon and Mac-

kie not putting in an appearance. In aged bulls Mr. Cochrane was easily 1st with his grand bull Cassio, an excellent specimen of a good Hereford, in fact many breeders present declared him the finest beast in the show. Messrs. Fleming and Ben on took 2d and 3d respectively. In two year olds Mr. Cochrane was again 1st with Marshal Grove, got by Cassio, Mr. Benson taking 2d. There were no yearling bulls on the ground. In bull calves the red ticket again went to Hillhurst for another of Cassio's get, a promising young beast. There was no trouble in awarding Cassio the silver medal as the best bull of any age. In the class for aged cows, admirers of a good beast found plenty to admire in Mr. Fleming's cow Miss Broady, a noted prize winner, who, though not quite in show trim, was well ahead, and afterwards obtained the diploma as the best female of any age. Lily 6th, belonging to the same owner, took 2d, and Mr. Benson's imported cow, 3d. In three-year-old cows there were only two exhibits, Mr. Cochrane taking 1st with a nice beast, Jessonda; Mr. Fleming 2d. In two-year olds Mr. Cochrane took 1st and 2d with two fine imported heifers, Mr. Fleming taking 3d. In yearlings 1st and 2d again fell to Mr. Cochrane for two well-mated heifers, the 1st prize one being the smoother of the two, and perhaps a little better round the heart. In calves Mr. Cochrane again had it all his own way, taking all three prizes; the 3d prize one a very young but exceedingly promising calf. The same owner took the herd prize, and justly so, as taken all round, we consider them the best herd of Herefords exhibited for some while.

DEVONS.

The two competitors in this line, as at Toronto, were S. Harper, Cobourg, and W. J. Rudd, Arkell, and they shared the prizes pretty evenly. They are both good, even herds, and should in time extend to other centres.

SUSSEX.

Mr. E. Stanford, Markham, shewed 12 head of the Sussex breed, from the herd of E. & A. Stanford, Sussex, England. Four of them were bulls, all two years old, and all sired by the famous Goldsmith. They were certainly a smooth, even lot, whose qualities should be further put to the test in this country, where so many breeds do so well.

FAT CATTLE.

Nearly all the prizes in the classes for fat cattle went to John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, and Geo. Keith, Elora, the same parties who won them at the Toronto Industrial. These gentlemen were also the principal exhibitors in grades, and here also divided the spoils.

AYRSHIRES.

The show of these would have done honor to any ring. Never before, perhaps, were so many real good animals brought into one ring in Canada, of this breed, the entries numbering 141. James Callender, North Gower, Ont., was out with two cows and aged bull; James Drummond, Petite Cote, P. Q., was on hand with the aged bull, Promotion, and half a dozen females, including Vila 3d, 1st prize winner at Quebec; Thos. Irvine brought the bull, Lord Lansdowne, 1st at Quebec and 1st at Sherbrooke, as best dairy bull any age, the prize bull, Bonnie Dundee, and about a dozen females; Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, shewed 16 head out of a herd of 40 head. The two-year-old bull, Marquis of Plantagenet, was at the head. Thos. Guy, Oshawa, came with 13 head, with General Grant, a two-year-old, at the head. This bull was 1st and silver medal both this year and last at Toronto. Mr. Guy's herd showed much uniformity. T. G. Nankin, Ottawa, showed 14 head, and Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, a dozen good specimens, with an aged bull, which got the second place; W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., led out a fine herd, and Joseph McCord, Prescott, brought out the aged bull which carried the sweepstakes. In the class of aged cows, some eighteen animals entered the ring. The herd prize went to W. M. & J. C. Smith. The strength of this exhibit indicates a growing popularity on the part of this useful dairy breed.

HOLSTEINS.

The principal exhibitors of Holsteins were John Leys, M. P. P., who was on hand with the fine herd which did so well at Hamilton, and F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne Le Parade, P. Q., who brought a herd which, though not numerous, were in good shape,

and shared the prizes fairly well for their numbers. Mr. Ritchie got first for best bull any age, but Mr. Leys carried the herd prize.

JERSEYS.

By far the largest contingent of Jerseys came from Mr. V. E. Fuller's (Hamilton) Oaklands Stock Farm. Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, was on hand with a fairly good herd, and John Leys, M. P. P., Toronto, came in for a show of the prizes, although all the firsts save two went to Mr. Fuller. Canada's John Bull, as of yore, headed the Oaklands herd.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes were not numerous filled but were very fine in quality, the prizes nearly all going westward.

Cotswolds.—The magnificent exhibit of Messrs. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove (part here and part at the Western), carried nearly all the prizes.

Leicesters.—The fight here lay between D. Harvey, West McGillivray, and J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, and so evenly were the prizes divided that one could scarcely tell who had the advantage had not Mr. Harvey got the pen prize.

Lincolns.—W. Walker, of Ilderton, and W. Oliver, Avonbank, fought with the Lincolns as warm a battle as had been waged with the Leicesters, but the pen prize went to Mr. Walker.

South Downs.—J. Jackson, Woodside, Abingdon, and E. & A. Stanford, Sussex, England, contended for the honors here. Mr. Jackson took nearly all the firsts, including the silver medal for pen of imported and also for Canadian bred.

Shropshires.—J. Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, and John Millar & Sons, ran the race with Shropshires. Mr. Dryden won the larger share of the firsts and also the Prince of Wales prize for pen of imported.

Oxford Downs.—Peter Arkell, Teeswater, who for several years past has been crowned king in Oxford in this country, had all his own way here.

Merinos.—Messrs. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, reigned supreme in Merinos. They had no opposition, but the quality of their sheep was excellent.

Dorset Horned.—V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, and E. & A. Stanford, Markham, took all the prizes, the pen prize going to Mr. Fuller.

Fat Sheep.—J. Rutherford, Roseville; P. Arkell, E. & A. Stanford, etc., were the fortunate men.

PIGS.

Berkshires.—The Berkshires were well represented by J. G. O'Neil & Bro., Edmonton, who were strongest in the imported classes; by Geo. Green, Fairview, who had out a nice lot, and by W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont., who had just returned from a successful exhibit at the Quebec Provincial.

Poland Chinas.—W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, were strong in Poland Chinas, and carried the pen prize in the face of stout opposition from R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, and J. Jarvis, Milton.

Suffolks.—J. Featherstone, Credit; R. Dorsey & Son, and A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, divided the spoils in Suffolks, R. Dorsey & Son taking the pen prize. In the improved large breeds, Ormsby & Chapman were strong, others also showing.

Official List of Prizes.

AWARDED BY THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, AT THE FORTY-SECOND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HELD AT OTTAWA, FROM SEPTEMBER 19TH TO SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1887.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.—18 Entries.

Judges—A. Fanson, Toronto; Eli Gregory, St. Catharines; Alex. McKay, Norwood.

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa.

Thoroughbred stallion, any age—1st, diploma, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa.

Thoroughbred filly, 2 years old—1st, \$10, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.

Thoroughbred yearling filly—1st, \$8, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa; 2d, \$6, R. N. Stanley, Ottawa.

Thoroughbred brood mare with foal by her side—1st, \$15, R. N. Stanley, Ottawa; 2d, \$10, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa.

Thoroughbred female, any age—Diploma, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.

Thoroughbred foal of 1887—1st, \$6, R. N. Stanley, Ottawa; 2d, \$4, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa.

CLASS 2.—ROADSTER HORSES, FOR DRIVING OR SADDLE.—109 Entries.

Judges—A. Fanson, Toronto; Eli Gregory, St. Catharines; Alex. McKay, Norwood.

Roadster stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Jas. Skead, Ottawa; 2d, \$15, Christopher Wright, Hull, Que.; 3d, \$10, J. McCandlish, Ottawa.

Roadster stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$20, J. McCandlish; 2d, \$15, A. W. Harris, V.S., Ottawa.

Roadster stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$15, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange; 2d, \$10, Jas. Skead; 3d, \$5, Robt. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.

Roadster yearling colt—1st, \$10, Jas. Linney, Ottawa; 2d, \$6, R. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.

Roadster stallion of any age—1st, diploma, Jas. McCandlish.

Roadster filly or gelding, 3 years old—1st, \$15, David Henry, Carleton Place; 2d, \$10, R. Hurdman, Hull, Que.; 3d, \$5, Peter Thompson, Cummings Bridge.

Roadster filly or gelding, 2 years old—1st, \$12, Wm. Harrison, Ottawa; 2d, \$8, Thos. McGuire, Ottawa; 3d, \$5, E. Cheviere, Ottawa.

Roadster yearling, filly or gelding—1st, \$10, Thos. McGuire; 2d, \$6, Robt. Stewart; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Roadster brood mare, with foal by her side—1st, \$15, Ben Rothwell, Ottawa; 2d, \$10, Peter Kin, Ottawa; 3d, \$5, W. J. Fenton, Leitram.

Roadster foal of 1887—1st, \$6, R. D. Brown, Ottawa; 2d, \$4, Peter Kin.

Pair matched horses (stallions excluded)—1st, \$25, M. Beauvais, Ottawa; 2d, \$15, W. J. Rowland, Carleton; 3d, \$10, E. Cheviere.

Single horse—1st, \$15, Wm. Harrison; 2d, \$10, Ed. Moore, Ottawa; 3d, \$8, P. Buckley, Ottawa.

Pony, 13 hands and under—1st, \$8, E. H. Ellis, Gananoque; 2d, \$4, ditto.

CLASS 3.—CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 HANDS AND OVER.—96 Entries.

Judges—J. F. Quin, V. S., Brampton; Ed. Armstrong, Carp, Ont.; D. McLaughlin, Brussels.

Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1st, \$30, John Leys, Toronto; 2d, \$20, J. McCandlish, Ottawa; 3d, \$10, Alex. Thom, Morrisburg.

Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$20, Thos. Dixie, Farmersville; 2d, \$15, D. McDougall, Marvelville; 3d, \$10, Herbert Kerr, Ottawa.

Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Peter McAndrew, Metcalfe.

Stallion, any age—1st, diploma, John Leys.

Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2d, \$10, J. W. Clark, Ottawa; 3d, \$5, Samuel Davidson, Ottawa.

Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1st, \$12, J. W. Clark; 2d, \$7, Peter Roc, Merridale; 3d, \$4, John Clark, sr., Ottawa.

Yearling filly or gelding—1st, \$10, D. McDougall; 2d, \$6, Geo. Kydd, Petite Cote, Que.

Brood mare, with foal by her side—1st, \$15, R. D. Brown, Ottawa; 2d, \$10, Thos. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge; 3d, \$5, W. J. Fenton, Leitram.

Foal of 1887—1st, \$6, Thos. Fairbairn; 2d, \$4, Geo. Fraser, Ironsides, Que.

Pair matched, 16½ hands—1st, \$25, Jas. Isbester, Ottawa; 2d, \$15, Wm. Harrison, Ottawa.

Pair matched, 15¾ hands and under 16½ hands—1st, \$25, John Hutton, Ottawa; 2d, \$15, John H. Gordon, Ottawa; 3d, \$10, T. H. Padget, Manotick.

Single carriage horse—1st, \$15, J. A. Mill, Ottawa; 2d, \$10, W. H. Hurdman, Hurdmans Bridge; 3d, \$6, David Henry, Carleton Place.

Saddle horse (stallions excluded)—1st, \$15, H. G. Bate, Ottawa; 2d, \$10, Wm. Blencairn, Gatineau Mills; 3d, \$6, Neil Stewart, Ottawa.

CLASS 4.—HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES (Exclusive of pure Clydesdales, Percherons and Suffolks).—39 Entries.

Judges—John Brockburk, Paris; B. E. Aylesworth, Bath; John Forth.

Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1st, \$12, W. H. Hurdman, Hurdmans Bridge; 2d, \$8, W. J. Fenton, Leitram; 3d, \$5, Jas. Callander, North Gower.

Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1st, \$10, W. H. Hurdman.

Yearling filly or gelding—1st, \$8, Geo. Kydd, Petite Cote, Que.; 2d, \$6, G. N. Kydd, Carp.

Brood mare, with foal by her side—1st, \$15, Wm.

Watts, Merrickville; 2d, \$10, Geo. Kydd; 3d, \$5, Peter McIntyre, Cass Bridge.

Foal of 1887—1st, \$6, Peter McIntyre; 2d, \$4, T. Langford, Ironsides, Que.

Matched farm team—1st, \$25, McKay & Co., Ottawa; 2d, \$15, R. Hurdman, Hull, Que.; 3d, \$10, Geo. Fenton, Leitram.

CLASS 5.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, IMPORTED or bred from pure imported heavy draught stock on the side of both sire and dam, including Clydesdales and Shire bred horses.—Entries.

Judges—Edward McClurg, Ivan; Samuel Staples, Ida; Robert Montgomery, Petrolia.

Clydesdale stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$35, Robert Beith, Bowmanville; 2d, \$20, John Clark, sr., Ottawa; 3d, \$10, A. T. White, Pembroke.

Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$20, Robert Beith, Bowmanville.

Clydesdale stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$16, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin; 2d, \$12, Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; 3d, \$8, ditto.

Special sweepstakes prize, presented by the Clydesdale Association of Canada, for the best Clydesdale mare of any age, recorded in the Clydesdale stud book of Canada—\$25, Robt. Beith.

Special prize, silver medal, offered by the American Clydesdale Association (a) to the owner of the best Clydesdale stallion, and another (b) to the owner of the best Clydesdale mare, recorded in either the Canadian or American stud books, bred in the Dominion, and shown at the Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa, 1887—(a), Geo. Kydd, Petite Cote, Que.; (b), ditto.

Shire stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$20, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.

Shire stallion, any age—Silver medal, Ormsby & Chapman.

Clydesdale or Shire brood mare, with foal by her side—1st, \$20, Geo. Kydd; 2d, \$15, ditto.

Clydesdale or Shire foal of 1887—1st, \$8, George Kydd; 2d, \$6, ditto.

CLASS 6.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, CROSS BRED, recorded in Clydesdale or Shire horse appendix, or for those under five crosses in draught horse record. Registered certificate of breeding required.—11 Entries.

Judges—Edward McClurg, Ivan; Samuel Staples, Ida; Robt. Montgomery, Petrolia.

Heavy draught stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Geo. Eadie, Manotick; 2d, \$15, John C. Weir, Vernon.

Heavy draught stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Geo. Eadie.

Heavy draught stallion, any age—Silver medal, Geo. Eadie.

Heavy draught brood mare, with foal by her side—1st, \$20, Geo. Eadie.

Heavy draught filly, 1 year old—2d, \$6, G. N. Kydd, Carp; 3d, \$4, Geo. Eadie.

Foal of 1887—1st, \$6, Geo. Eadie.

Span of heavy draught horses (in harness)—1st, \$20, McKay & Co., Ottawa.

CLASS 7.—SUFFOLK HORSES (imported or bred from pure imported stock on side of both sire and dam)—4 Entries.

Judges—John Brockburk, B. E. Aylesworth and John Forth.

Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, 1st \$20, John Carson, Kingston.

Suffolk Stallion, any age, Jubilee Silver Medal, John Carson.

CLASS 8.—PERCHERONS (imported or bred from pure draught stock on the side of both sire and dam)—19 Entries.

Judges—John Brockburk, Paris; B. E. Aylesworth, Bath; John Forth.

Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$25, S. H. Wilson, Fallowfield; 2d, \$15, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville; 3d, \$10, E. A. Brickman.

Stallion, any age, 1st, Jubilee silver medal, S. H. Wilson, Fallowfield.

Percheron filly, 2 years old, 1st, \$15, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville.

Percheron filly, 1 year old, 1st, \$5, Peter McIntosh, Cassbridge.

Brood mare with foal by her side, 1st, \$15, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville; 2d, \$10, P. S. Shaver, Winchester Square.

Foal of 1887, 1st \$6, A. S. Shaver, Winchester Bridge; 2d, \$4, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville.

CATTLE.

CLASS 9.—DURHAMS.—73 Entries.

Judges—Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; John Isaac, Markham; J. Thomson, Nepean.

Durham bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$35, John Currie, Everton; 2d, \$25, John Dryden, Brooklin; 3d, \$15, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster.

Durham bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$35, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; 2d, \$25, John Currie, Everton.

Durham yearling bull, 1st, \$35, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; 2d, \$25, John Dryden, Brooklin; 3d, \$15, Duncan McLaren, Dunmore.

Durham bull calf (under 1 year), 1st, \$20, John Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$15, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; 3d, \$10, John Currie, Everton.

Durham Bull, any age, 1st, Jubilee silver medal, John Currie, Everton.

Durham cow—1st, \$30, John Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$20, do; 3d, \$15, do.

Durham cow, 3 years old—1st, \$30, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; 2d, \$20, John Dryden, Brooklin; 3d, \$10, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster.

Durham heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, John Dryden; 2d, \$15, do; 3d, \$10, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster.

Durham yearling heifer—1st, \$16, John Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$12, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; 3d, \$8, do.

Durham heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, John Dryden; 2d, \$10, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; 3d, \$5, John Dryden.

Durham, female, any age—1st, Diploma, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem.

For best herd of Durham Cattle, consisting of 1 bull and four females (imported)—1st, \$30, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2d, \$20, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan.

Canadian Red Herd, consisting of one bull and four females—1st, \$30, John Dryden; 2d, \$20, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster.

CLASS 10.—HEREFORDS.—72 Entries.

Judges—H. McIntyre, Paisley; W. Rawlings, Ravenswood; G. W. Green, Innerkip.

Hereford Bull, three years old and upwards—1st, \$30, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; 2d, \$20, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 3d, \$10, G. F. Benson, Cardinal.

Hereford Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$30, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$20, G. F. Benson.

Hereford Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$10, G. F. Benson; 3d, \$5, F. A. Fleming.

Hereford Bull, any age—1st, Jubilee Silver Medal, Hon. M. H. Cochrane.

Hereford Cow—1st, \$25, F. A. Fleming; 2d, \$15, ditto; 3d, \$10, G. F. Benson.

Hereford Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$15, F. A. Fleming.

Hereford Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$12, ditto; 3d, \$8, F. A. Fleming.

Hereford Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$15, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, G. F. Benson.

Hereford Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$12, M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Hereford Female, any age—1st, Diploma, F. A. Fleming.

Herd of Herefords—1st, \$25, Hon. M. H. Cochrane.

CLASS 11.—DEVONS.—30 Entries.

Judges—Jas. McCormick, Rockton; W. J. Lindsay, Lochwinnoch; J. Dawson, Bell's Corners.

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

Devon Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$10, Samuel Harper.

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

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

Devon Bull, any age—1st, Jubilee Silver Medal, Samuel Harper.

Devon Cow—1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$15, Samuel Harper.

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

Devon Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Samuel Harper; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Devon Heifer, one year old—1st, \$12, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$8, ditto.

Devon Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, Samuel Harper; 2d, \$5, W. J. Rudd.

Devon Female, any age—Diploma, W. J. Rudd.

CLASS 12.—AYRSHIRES.—141 Entries.

Judges—Jas. McCormick, Rockton; A. J. Lindsay, Lochwarrench; John Dawson, Bell's Corners.

Ayrshire Bull, 3 years and upwards—1st, \$30, Joseph McCord, Prescott; 2d, \$20, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; 3d, \$10, Thos. Brown, Petite Cote, Que.

Ayrshire Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$30, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 2d, \$20, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa; 3d, \$10, Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet.

Ayrshire Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$25, Thos. Guy; 2d, \$15, ditto; 3d, \$8, William Rodden.

Ayrshire Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Jos. Yuill; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$8, Wm. Rodden.

Ayrshire Bull, any age—Copy of Ayrshire Herd Book, Jos. McCord.

Ayrshire Cow—1st, \$25, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2d, \$15, T. G. Nankin; 3d, \$10, Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.

Ayrshire Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, Thomas Guy; 2d, \$15, Jas. Drummond; 3d, \$10, Wm. Rodden.

Ayrshire Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Jas. Drummond; 2d, \$12, Thomas Guy; 3d, \$8, T. G. Nankin.

Ayrshire Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$15, Thomas Guy; 2d, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3d, \$5, Thos. Irving, Montreal.

Ayrshire Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$12, Thos. Guy; 2d, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3d, \$5, Jas. Drummond.

Ayrshire Female, any age—1 Vol. Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Herd of Ayrshires, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age or ages—Vol. Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book and \$25, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

CLASS 13.—GALLOWAYS.—33 Entries.

Judges—Robert Hannah and J. G. Davidson.

Galloway Bull, 3 years and upwards—1st, \$30, William Kough, Owen Sound.

Galloway Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$30, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$20, William Kough.

Galloway Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$25, Thomas McCrae; 2d, \$15, ditto.

Galloway Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Thos. McCrae; 2d, \$10, Wm. Kough.

Galloway Bull, any age—Jubilee Silver Medal, Thos. McCrae.

Galloway Cow—1st, \$25, Thomas McCrae; 2d, \$15, Wm. Kough.

Galloway Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Wm. Kough; 2d, \$12, Thos. McCrae.

Galloway heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$15, Thos. McCrae; 2d, \$10, Wm. Kough.

Galloway heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$12, Wm. Kough; 2d, \$8, Thos. McCrae.

Galloway female, any age—Diploma, Wm. Kough.

Herd of Galloways, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age or ages—Thos. McCrae.

CLASS 14.—ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS.—30 Entries.

Judges—Robt. Hannah, Bethany; J. G. Davidson, Bobcaygeon.

Angus or Polled Angus bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$30, Hay & Paton, New Lowell; 2d, \$20, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

Angus or Polled Aberdeen bull, 1 year old—1st, \$25, Thos. McCrae, Guelph.

Angus or Polled Aberdeen bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Angus bull, any age—Jubilee silver medal, Hay & Paton, New Lowell.

Angus or Polled Aberdeen Cow—1st, \$25, Hay & Paton; 2d, \$15, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 3d, \$10, Hay & Paton.

Angus cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, Hay & Paton.

Angus or Polled Aberdeen heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$12, ditto; 3d, \$8, ditto.

Angus or Polled Aberdeen heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$15, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Hay & Paton.

Angus or Polled Aberdeen heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$12, Hon. M. H. Cochrane; 2d, \$8, Hay & Paton; 3d, \$5, Hon. M. H. Cochrane.

Herd of Angus or Polled Aberdeen, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age or ages—Dominion gold medal, Hay & Paton.

Angus female, any age—Diploma, Hay & Paton.

CLASS 15.—JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.—48 Entries.

Judge—H. E. Aldrich.

Jersey or Alderney bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$30, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2d, \$20, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 3d, \$10, Geo. Rainboth, Spence Grove, Que.

Jersey or Alderney bull, 2 years old—1st, \$30, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm.

Jersey or Alderney bull, 1 year old—1st, \$25, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 2d, \$15, Mrs. E. M. Jones; 3d, \$8, John Leys, Toronto.

Jersey or Alderney bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Mrs. E. M. Jones; 2d, \$10, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 3d, \$5, John Leys.

Jersey bull, any age—Silver medal, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm.

Jersey or Alderney cow—1st, \$25, Mrs. E. M. Jones; 2d, \$15, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 3d, \$10, Mrs. E. M. Jones.

Jersey or Alderney cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 2d, \$15, Mrs. E. M. Jones; 3d, \$10, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm.

Jersey or Alderney heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, John Leys, Toronto.

Jersey or Alderney heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$15, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 2d, \$10, do.; 3d, \$5, do.

Jersey or Alderney heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$12, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 2d, \$8, Mrs. E. M. Jones; 3d, \$5, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm.

Jersey female, any age—Diploma, Mrs. E. M. Jones.

Herd of Jersey or Alderney cattle, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, any age or ages—\$25, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm.

CLASS 16.—HOLSTEINS.—39 Entries.

Judges—P. Hinman, Grafton; James Bissell, Algonquin; James Sangster, Ormstown, Que.

Holstein bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$30, F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Parade, Que.; 2d, \$20, John Leys, Toronto; 3d, \$10, Aitch & McIntyre, Renfrew.

Holstein bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, F. N. Ritchie; 2d, \$15, John Leys.

Holstein bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, John Leys; 2d, \$15, F. N. Ritchie.

Holstein bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, John Leys.

Holstein bull, any age—Silver medal, F. N. Ritchie.

Holstein Cow—1st, \$20, John Leys; 2d, \$15, F. N. Ritchie; 3d, \$10, John Leys.

Holstein cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, John Leys; 2d, \$15, do.; 3d, \$10, do.

Holstein heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, John Leys; 2d, \$10, do.

Holstein heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, F. N. Ritchie; 2d, \$8, John Leys.

Holstein heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, John Leys; 2d, \$5, F. N. Ritchie.

Holstein female, any age—Diploma, John Leys.

Herd of Holstein cattle, consisting of bull and 4 females, any age or ages—\$25, John Leys.

CLASS 17.—GRADE CATTLE.—28 Entries.

Judges—D. J. McGillis, Moulinette; John Wilson, Roslin; Joseph Featherston, Credit.

Grade cow—1st, \$20, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, \$15, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; 3d, \$10, John Kelly, jr.

Grade cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 2d, \$15, G. N. Kidd, Carp.

Grade heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; 2d, \$10, A. T. White, Pembroke; 3d, \$5, John Kelly, jr.

Grade heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, George Keith, Elora; 2d, \$8, John Kelly, jr.; 3d, \$4, J. G. Clark.

Grade heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, J. G. Clark; 2d, \$6, G. N. Kidd.

Four grade females, any age (the property of exhibitor)—Jubilee silver medal, John Kelly, jr.

CLASS 17½.—MILCH COWS (milking properties only to be considered. The test to be conducted under the supervision of the superintendent of the dairy department).—23 Entries.

Best Shorthorn milch cow, having calved previous

to the 1st of July, 1887—Silver medal, R. R. Sangster.

Best Ayrshire milch cow (having calved previous to the 1st of July, 1887)—Silver medal, Jas. Yuill, Carleton Place; Bronze medal, James Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.

Best Jersey milch cow (having calved previous to the 1st of July, 1887)—Silver medal, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; bronze medal, do.

Best Grade cow (having calved previous to 1st July, 1887)—Silver medal, A. Hagar, Plantagenet; bronze medal, J. G. Clark, Ottawa.

Milch cows, sweepstakes, best 2 any breed—Jubilee silver medal, Jos. Yuill; bronze medal, Mrs. E. M. Jones.

CLASS 18.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.—14 Entries.

Judges—D. J. McGillis, Moulinette; John Wilson, Roslin; Jas. Featherston, Credit.

Fat steer, under 4 years old—1st, \$15, John Kelly, jr.; 2d, \$10, Geo. Keith, Elora.

Fat cow, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, Geo. Keith; 2d, \$10, John Kelly, jr.

Thoroughbred steer calf, 1 year and under—1st, \$15, Geo. Keith.

Grade steer calf, 1 year and under—1st, \$15, Geo. Keith; 2d, \$10, do.

EXTRA.

CLASS 18½.—MENAGERIE CLASS—containing entries of animals for which there is no class in prize list.

1. A. T. Mohr, Arnprior—Red Poland bull calf (imp.)

2. A. T. Mohr—Red Poland yearling heifer.

3. G. Grattan, Ottawa—Span of goats in harness.

4. Thomas Carley, Merrickville—Walking Horse.

5. Thomas Carley—Spanish Jack.

6. Walzy Percival, Burritt's Rapids—Agricultural Stallion.

7. John O'Malley, Marchurst—Agricultural yearling stallion colt.

8. John O'Malley—General purpose yearling stallion colt.

CLASS 18¾.—Special prize for herd of cattle, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females of any age.

\$15, and Jubilee silver medal, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

CLASS 19.—COTSWOLD SHEEP.—25 Entries

Judges—Alex. Fraser, Tayside; Robt. Smith, Perth; Robert Wade, Port Hope.

Cotswold Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$20, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$10, Jas. L. Alexander, Huntley.

Cotswold Shearling Ram—1st, \$20, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Ram Lamb—1st, \$15, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Cotswold Ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$12, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Cotswold Shearling Ewe—1st, \$12, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Cotswold Ewe Lamb—1st, \$10, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Pen of imported Cotswolds—Jubilee Silver Medal, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson.

Pen of Canadian bred Cotswolds—Jubilee Silver Medal, Jas. L. Alexander, Huntley.

CLASS 20.—LEICESTER SHEEP.—59 Entries.

Judges—Jas. Haggerty, West Huntington; R. Gowanlock, Maple Hill; R. J. Dunlop, Kingston.

Leicester shearling ram—1st, \$20, Jno. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, \$10, Daniel Harvey, West McGillivray; 3d, \$5, Jno. Kelly, jr.

Leicester ram lamb—1st, \$15, Jno. Kelly, jr.; 2d, \$10, D. Harvey; 3d, \$5, Jno. Kelly, jr.

Leicester ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$12, Daniel Harvey; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, Jno. Kelly, jr.

Leicester shearling ewe—1st, \$12, Jno. Kelly, jr.; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, D. Harvey.

Leicester ewe lamb—1st, \$10, D. Harvey; 2d, \$6, Jno. Kelly, jr.; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Pen of Leicesters, Canadian bred—Jubilee silver medal, Daniel Harvey.

CLASS 21.—LINCOLNS.—53 Entries.

Judges—James Haggarty; R. Gowanlock; R. J. Dunlop.

Lincoln ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$20, Wm.

Walker, Ilderton; 2d, \$10, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3d, \$5, J. L. Alexander, Huntley.
 Lincoln shearling ram—1st, \$20, Wm. Oliver; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Wm. Walker.
 Lincoln ram lamb—1st, \$15, Wm. Walker; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.
 Lincoln ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$12, Wm. Walker; 2d, \$8, Wm. Oliver; 3d, \$4, Wm. Walker.
 Lincoln shearling ewe—1st, \$12, Wm. Walker; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, Wm. Oliver.
 Lincoln ewe lamb—1st, \$10, Wm. Walker; 2d, \$6, Wm. Oliver; 3d, \$4, Wm. Walker.
 Pen of Canadian bred Lincolns—1st, Silver Medal, Wm. Walker.

CLASS 22.—SOUTH-DOWNS.—53 Entries.

Judges—A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; Jno. Cook, Lansdowne; Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines.
 Southdown ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$20, Jno. Jackson, Abingdon; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.
 Southdown shearling ram—1st, \$20, E. & A. Stanford; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Jno. Jackson.
 Southdown ram lamb—1st, \$12, Jno. Jackson; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, E. & A. Stanford.
 Southdown ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$12, Jno. Jackson; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 Southdown shearling ewe—1st, \$12, Jno. Jackson; 2d, \$8, E. & A. Stanford; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 Southdown ewe lamb—1st, \$10, Jno. Jackson; 2d, \$6, E. & A. Stanford; 3d, \$4, Jno. Jackson.
 Pen of imported Southdowns—Jubilee silver medal, John Jackson, Abingdon.
 Pen of Canadian bred Southdowns—Jubilee silver medal, John Jackson.

CLASS 23.—SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.—63 Entries.

Judges—Duncan Browne, Iona; John Jackson, Abingdon; Edward Stanford, Sussex, Eng.
 Shropshire ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$20, John Miller & Sons, Brougham; 2d, \$10, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin; 3d, \$5, Albert Hagar, Plantagenet.
 Shropshire shearling ram—1st, \$20, John Dryden, M. P. P.; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.
 Shropshire ram lamb—1st, \$12, John Dryden, M. P. P.; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 Shropshire ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$12, John Dryden, M. P. P.; 2d, \$8, John Miller & Sons; 3d, \$4, John Dryden, M. P. P.
 Shropshire shearling ewe—1st, \$12, John Dryden, M. P. P.; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, Jas. Miller & Sons.
 Shropshire ewe lamb—1st, \$10, John Dryden, M. P. P.; 2d, \$6, John Miller & Sons; 3d, \$4, John Dryden, M. P. P.
 Pen of Shropshires—Prince of Wales' prize, \$50, John Dryden, M. P. P.

CLASS 24.—HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.—15 Entries.

Judges—Duncan Browne, Iona; John Jackson, Abingdon; Edward Stanford, Sussex, Eng.
 Hampshire ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$20, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Hampshire shearling ram—1st, \$20, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Hampshire ram lamb—1st, \$15, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Hampshire ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$12, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$8, ditto.
 Hampshire shearling ewe—1st, \$12, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$8, ditto.
 Hampshire ewe lamb—1st, \$10, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 Pen Canadian bred Hampshires—Jubilee silver medal, Peter Arkell.

CLASS 25.—MERINO SHEEP.—40 Entries.

Judges—A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; John Cask, Lansdowne; Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines.
 Merino ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.
 Merino shearling ram—1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.
 Merino ram lamb—1st, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 Merino ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 Merino shearling ewe—1st, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 Merino ewe lamb—1st, \$6, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$4, ditto; 3d, \$2, ditto.

Pen of Merinos—Jubilee silver medal, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

CLASS 26.—DORSET HORNED SHEEP.—29 Entries.

Judges—Duncan Browne, Iona; John Jackson, Abingdon.
 Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$15, Stanford & Rolph, Markham; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Shearling ram—1st, \$15, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2d, \$10, Stanford & Rolph.
 Ram lamb—1st, \$8, Stanford and Rolph; 2d, \$6, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm.
 Ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$8, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 Shearling ewe—1st, \$8, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 Ewe lamb—1st, \$6, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm; 2d, \$4, Stanford and Rolph.
 Pen of Dorset Horned sheep—1st, Jubilee silver medal, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm.

CLASS 27.—FAT SHEEP.—12 Entries.

Judges—Alexander Fraser, Tayside; Robt. Smith, Perth; Robt. Wade, Port Hope.
 Two fat wethers—1st, \$10, John Rutherford, Roseville; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$5, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.
 Two fat ewes—1st, \$10, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$8, Jno. Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin; 3d, \$5, Jas. L. Alexander, Huntley.

CLASS 28.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.—54 Entries.

Judges—Jos. Hunter, Eden Grove; P. R. Daly, Belleville; Jos. Sawyer, Silver Creek, Mich., U.S.A.
 Berkshire boar, over 2 years—1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$5, Geo. Green, Fairview.
 Berkshire boar, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$20, Geo. Green; 2d, \$10, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn; 3d, \$5, J. G. Snell & Bro.
 Berkshire boar, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Geo. Green.
 Berkshire boar, under 6 months—1st, \$12, Geo. Green; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, W. H. & C. H. McNish.
 Berkshire boar, any age—Diploma, J. G. Snell & Bro.
 Berkshire sow, over 2 years—1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Geo. Green.
 Berkshire sow, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$10, Geo. Green; 3d, \$5, J. G. Snell & Bro.
 Berkshire sow, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Geo. Green.
 Berkshire sow, under 6 months—1st, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$8, Geo. Green, Fairview; 3d, \$4, W. H. & C. H. McNish.
 Berkshire sow, any age—Diploma, J. G. Snell & Bro.
 Berkshire boar and 3 sows (imported)—1st, Jubilee Silver Medal, J. G. Snell & Bro.
 Berkshire boar and 3 sows, (Canadian bred)—Jubilee Silver Medal, J. G. Snell & Bro.

CLASS 29.—SUFFOLKS.—53 Entries.

Judges—Jno. Brackenridge, Westwood; Wm. McKay, Elmbank; A. T. White, Pembroke.
 Suffolk boar, over 2 years—1st, \$20, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 3d, \$5, A. Frank & Sons.
 Suffolk boar, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$20, A. Frank & Sons; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Suffolk boar, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, A. Frank & Sons.
 Suffolk boar, under 6 months—1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$8, Jos. Featherston, Credit; 3d, \$4, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Suffolk boar, any age—Diploma, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Suffolk sow, over 2 years—1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, A. Frank & Sons.
 Suffolk sow, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$10, A. Frank & Sons; 3d, \$5, ditto.
 Suffolk sow, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$10, A. Frank & Sons; 3d, \$5, R. Dorsey & Son.

Suffolk sow, under 6 months—1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 Suffolk sow, any age—1st, Diploma, R. Dorsey & Son.

Suffolk boar and 3 sows (imported)—Jubilee Silver Medal, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Suffolk boar and 3 sows (Canadian bred)—Jubilee Silver Medal, R. Dorsey & Son.

CLASS 30.—POLAND CHINA.—44 Entries.

Judges—Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown; Jas. Barlow, Delta; Jos. McColl, Vittoria.
 Boar, over 2 years—1st, \$15, Jas. Jarvis, Milton; 2d, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
 Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith.
 Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Boar, under 6 months—1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$8, Jas. Jarvis.
 Boar, any age—1st, Diploma, Jarvis, Milton, Se., over 2 years—1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Sow, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Sow, under 6 months—1st, \$12, Jas. Jarvis; 2d, \$8, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Sow, any age—Diploma, W. M. & J. C. Smith.
 Boar and 3 sows—Silver Medal, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

CLASS 31.—ESSEX PIGS.—17 Entries.

Judges—Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown; Jas. Barlow, Delta; Jos. McColl, Vittoria.
 Boar, over 2 years—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston, Credit; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Boar, under 6 months—1st, \$12, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$8, ditto.
 Boar, any age—Diploma, Jos. Featherston.
 Sow, over 2 years—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Sow, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 Sow, under 6 months—1st, \$12, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$8, ditto.
 Sow, any age—Diploma, Jos. Featherston.
 E-sex boar and 3 sows—Jubilee silver medal, Jos. Featherston.

CLASS 32.—LARGE BREEDS—YORKSHIRE, CHESTER Whites, Ohio Imp. Chester, White Lancashire, and other large breeds.—61 Entries.

Judges—Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown; Jas. Barlow, Delta; Jos. McColl, Vittoria.
 Yorkshire boar, over 2 years—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston, Credit; 2d, \$10, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa; 3d, \$5, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.
 Yorkshire boar, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$15, T. G. Nankin; 2d, \$10, Ormsby & Chapman; 3d, \$5, Jos. Featherston.
 Yorkshire boar, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$10, Ormsby & Chapman; 3d, \$5, Jos. Featherston.
 Yorkshire boar, under 6 months—1st, \$10, Ormsby & Chapman; 2d, \$6, T. G. Nankin; 3d, \$4, Ormsby & Chapman.
 Yorkshire boar, any age—Diploma, Jos. Featherston.
 Yorkshire sow, over 2 years—1st, \$15, H. Thorbair, Ottawa; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 3d, \$5, ditto.
 Yorkshire sow, over 1 year and under 2 years—1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son; 2d, \$10, Jos. Featherston; 3d, \$5, Ormsby & Chapman.
 Yorkshire sow, over 6 months and under 12 months—1st, \$15, Jos. Featherston; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Ormsby & Chapman.
 Yorkshire sow, under 6 months—1st, \$10, Ormsby & Chapman; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Yorkshire sow, any age—Diploma, R. Dorsey & Son.
 Yorkshire, or other large breed, of boar and three sows—Jubilee silver medal, R. Dorsey & Son.

Northern Exhibition.

(By our own Correspondent.)

The eleventh annual exhibition, of which we give a brief description and a list of the successful competitors in some of the live-stock departments, was held from the 4th to the 7th of October, and was one of the most successful in regard to exhibits ever held in Walkerton. Notwithstanding the heavy rains which fell, spectators flocked in by train and otherwise on Thursday, swelling the crowd to about 8,000 in the afternoon, and all seemed to be pleased with the day's proceedings.

The horse stalls were all taken up, so that several had to be kept outside the grounds. Every class was pretty well represented with good specimens, with the exception of agricultural teams, which were deficient. We did not get a list of the prize-winners, so will proceed to the cattle.

DURIAMS.

In the aged bull class James Tolton's (Walkerton) massive British Duke 2d—3203—had the ring all to himself, but being a worthy animal, was awarded the red ticket. In the two-year-old class, which was well filled, James Shouldice, Chesley, came first with a blocky roan of good quality, bred by Wm. Rae, of Eramosa. Wm. Dickinson, Mildmay, 2d with a son of Butterfly Duke, and H. Cargill, of Cargill, 3d with their stock bull bred at Bow Park. In the yearling class four very promising young bulls were shown. Victory, a deep red with two top crosses of Cruickshank blood, with great style, and well filled up for a yearling, owned by R. Rivers & Son, Walkerton, came 1st; John Barber, of Whitechurch, 2d with a neat roan, sired by old Barmpton Hero, and James Tolton 3d with a good white of his own breeding. Bull calves next in order, of which a good display was made, James Tolton taking 1st and 2d with two gets of British Duke 2d, and John Flock 3d with a nice red, sired by Duke of Hamilton—773—.

In the aged cow class came H. Cargill's Rose of Strathallan, 1st; Isabella, 2d, both purchased of T. & A. B. Snider, of German Mills, and R. Rivers & Son's 1st prize cow Princess of 1886, 3d, the latter not being in good show trim. There were also a number of other good cows shown. In three-year-old cows R. Rivers & Son take 1st and 3d, with two good animals sired by Duke of Hamilton, their former stock bull; and James Tolton the intervening prize with a red cow of good size and straight top line. In two-year-old heifers W. Dickinson takes 1st and 2d, and John Flock 3d, all good animals of home breeding. In the yearling class H. Cargill takes 1st and 2d with two more from the herd of Messrs. Snyder; 3d, James Tolton. Heifer calves, W. Dickinson 1st and 2d, James Tolton 3d. For the diploma for best herd of bull and 4 females there were four entries. The opinion of the judges seemed to be divided for a time, but finally awarded the diploma to H. Cargill; 2d, R. Rivers & Son; 3d, James Tolton.

HEREFORDS.

There were a number of good animals shown by H. McIntyre, Paisley, and he, being the only exhibitor, was awarded all he competed for, and diploma for best herd.

Mr. D. Smith, Walkerton, alone represented the Ayrshire class with 2 bulls and 1 heifer.

GRADE CATTLE.

The judges said there were some animals in this class equal to thoroughbreds, though none of them had been registered before the standard was raised, but bred up by using pure sires on the common cows. In the aged cows R. Rivers & Son come first with Autumn Beauty, a rich roan, four years old, of great substance, and never yet beaten; A. Waechter, 2d; H. Cargill, 3d. In the three-year-olds the 1st and 2d were reversed between Waechter and Rivers with two cows of excellent quality, both sired by Duke of Hamilton—773—, as were also the 1st and 2d prize two-year-olds, owned by R. Rivers & Son; John Flock getting 3rd. A. Waechter took 1st and H. Cargill 2d and 3d on heifer calves—diploma for best herd being awarded to R. Rivers & Son.

SHEEP—SHORT AND MEDIUM WOOLED.

Southdowns, coming 1st on the list, were exhibited by R. Rivers & Son; James McBeth, Eden Grove,

and R. Gowenlock, the former taking diploma for best pen, five 1sts, one 2d, and two 3ds; Jas. McBeth three 2ds and three 3ds, and R. Gowenlock one 1st and one 2d.

Oxford Downs were shown by Jas. Tolton, A. Tolton and W. Dickinson, all very fine specimens of the breed, Jas. Tolton taking all the red tickets, consequently the diploma; and the latter two gentlemen an occasional 2d and 3d. Mr. D. D. Wilson, Seaford, exhibited a fine lot of Shropshires, and was awarded all the premiums.

LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

L. scotters were shown by Geo. McEvers, Teeswater; S. Parkinson, Greenock; A. Swanston and R. Gowenlock, who shared the prizes, diploma for best pen being awarded to A. Swanston, Greenock.

Cotswolds by R. Gowenlock and James Moore, Greenock, the former taking the lion's share of the prizes.

Fat sheep, which were few, but good individually, were shown by Jas. Tolton, A. Swanston and Louis Fountain, Walkerton.

SWINE—SMALL BREEDS,

of which there was a large display, Berkshires being exhibited by Jas. McBeth, R. Gowenlock, R. Rivers & Son, Thomas Granger, J. P. Johnston, Louis Fountain and J. Lambertees, between whom the prizes were pretty evenly divided.

Suffolks, by Jos. Featherston, Credit; Jos. McConnell, Walkerton; Con. Schnurr, Chas. McLean, and Dixon Bros. Essex and Poland China by James Featherston and Jas. Jarvis. Yorkshires in the large breeds, by the same two breeders, and D. Smith.

The poultry exhibit in quality would have been a credit to the Industrial. The grain and roots were excellent. Fine arts in point of merit equal to the Industrial and ahead of the Western. The fruit department was well filled with good specimens, all grown in the counties of Huron, Grey and Bruce.

Altogether, the promoters of the Northern have every reason to feel proud of their show, but hope to surpass it another year.

The Western Fair.

(Continued from October.)

SHEEP.

The sheep, although not so numerous as on some former occasions, were on the whole good. In the Lincoln class, Mr. Wm. Walker, Ilderton, who has made a large importation this season, is on hand with a very fine flock of thirteen head, imported and home bred, consisting of four rams, seven ewes and a pair of fat sheep. Mr. Walker also exhibited a flock at the Provincial at Ottawa.

Mr. J. Campbell, Mayfair, Co. Middlesex, shows ten head, six ewes and four rams. Mr. Jas. Murray, Clanbrasil, has eight head, an aged ram, one shearing ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs. Thos. Friendship, Arva; Wm. Flemming, Wilton Grove, and Edward Humphrey also show a few each of very good animals in this class.

The only exhibitors of Cotswolds whom we saw were Messrs. Jackson & Laidlaw, of Wilton Grove. They show a fine flock, numbering twenty two in all. In Leicesters, the principal exhibitors were James Murray, Clanbrasil; Thos. Nichol, Plattsville, and Graham Bros., Ailsa Craig.

The show of Shropshires was not large, but was composed of some animals of rare excellence. Wm. Beattie, Wilton Grove, has 21 head, ten of which were lately imported. John Campbell, jr., Woodville, shows 20 head; D. G. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon, has 15; D. D. Wilson, Seaford, 15, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, 12.

In Southdowns, some very fine sheep are on exhibition. Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, shows a flock of 21; Robert Shaw, Glanford, is on hand with 16; and Andrew Telfer, Paris, and Arthur Simenton, Blackheath, have eight each.

There are only two exhibitors of Merinos, Rock Bailey, Union, and Geo. Deo, New Sarum, the former showing 19 and the latter 14 head.

In the fat sheep class, Mr. John Rutherford, Roseville, Co. Waterloo, shows a mixed flock consisting of four Leicesters, six Lincolns, four Shropshires, two Oxfords, two Hampshires and four Southdown grades.

SWINE.

The swine, like the sheep, were less numerous than on some occasions, but for quality would pro-

bably compare favorably with most shows that have been held heretofore. Messrs. Simmons and Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, show a very good herd of ten Berkshires. Joseph Featherston, Credit, is an exhibitor of eight head of Suffolks, six Essex and six Yorkshires.

H. George & Sons, Crampton and Putnam, have a large herd of 65 head, consisting of 25 Suffolks, five Berkshires and 35 Chester Whites. Wm. Middleton, Granton, and James R. Davis & Sons, Woodstock, each show a Berkshire sow and litter. Jno. Fishleigh, Ingersoll, show a nice herd of 26 Berkshires; and T. F. Kingsmill, London, a pen of Suffolks, 13 in all.

There were other exhibitors, both of sheep and pigs, from whom we failed to get the details.

Official List of Prizes

AWARDED AT THE WESTERN FAIR, HELD AT LONDON, ONT., FROM SEPTEMBER 19TH TO 24TH, 1887.

CLASS 1.—BLOOD HORSES.

Thoroughbred stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Robert McEwen, Byron; 2d, \$12, T. D. Hodgins, London.

Yearling stallion—1st, \$5, Jas. Brady, Glanworth. Thoroughbred stallion, any age—Diploma, Robt. McEwen.

Brood mare, with foal by her side—1st, \$10, Jno. Dymont, Orkney; 2d, \$6, Jas. Brady.

Brood mare, any age—Diploma, Jno. Dymont. Two year old gelding or filly—1st, \$7, Jno. Dymont; 2d, \$5, T. D. Hodgins.

One year old gelding or filly—1st, \$5, Jno. Dymont. Foal—1st, \$4, Jas. Brady; 2d, \$2, Jno. Dymont.

CLASS 2.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Jas. McCartney, Thamesford; 2d, \$15, Moses Unger, Blair; 3d, \$10, A. Nicol, St. Mary's.

Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$15, T. D. Hodgins, London; 2d, \$10, Charlton & Oliver, Duncrief; 3d, \$6, Henry Fortner, Fernhill.

Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$12, T. D. Hodgins; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Yearling stallion—1st, \$6, Lewis Cooper, Gladstone; 2d, \$4, F. Paisley, Ilderton; 3d, \$3, Richard Embery, Salford.

Stallion, any age—Diploma, T. D. Hodgins. Brood mare with foal by her side—1st, \$12, Squires Hunt, Delaware; 2d, \$9, James O'Neill, Birt; 3d, \$6, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

Three year old gelding or filly—1st, \$8, R. M. Wilson; 2d, \$6, W. Fraleigh, Arva; 3d, \$4, W. J. Travers, Talbotville.

Two year old gelding or filly—1st, \$7, Geo. Knight, Mandaumin; 2d, \$5, Chas. Grafton, Granton; 3d, \$3, R. M. Wilson.

Yearling gelding or filly—1st, \$5, Geo. Stone, Birt; 2d, \$3, John Ardiel, London.

Foal—1st, \$4, James O'Neill; 2d, \$3, Charles Choate, Putnam; 3d, \$2, Geo. Wilson, Dorchester Station.

Pair matched carriage horses 16½ hands and over—1st, \$25, Robert Inglesby, Ingersoll; 2d, \$15, D. Deew, Middlemis; 3d, \$10, W. Travers, Talbotville.

Pair matched carriage horses, 15½ hands and under 16½—1st, \$25, Thos. Bissett, Exeter; 2d, \$15, Wm. Fraleigh; 3d, \$10, N. Norton, London.

Single carriage horse, 16 hands and under—1st, \$10, Samuel Grigg, London; 2d, \$6, James McCartney, Thamesford; 3d, \$4, Wm. Babb, Carlingford.

Single carriage, 16 hands and over—1st, \$10, L. Lewis, London; 2d, \$6, Wm. Balmer, London; 3d, \$4, D. A. McEwen, Ailsa Craig.

Best mare, any age—Diploma, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

CLASS 3.—ROADSTERS.

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, O. W. Chamberlin, Petrolia; 2d, \$15, Ford & Murphy, Mitchell; 3d, \$10, John Beacom, Clinton.

Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$15, McGregor & McCallum, Wallacetown; 2d, \$10, Henry McLurg, Duncrief; 3d, \$6, William Elliott, Porter's Hill.

Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$12, A. Matheson, Tilsonburg; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$5, John Lodman, Medina.

Yearling stallion—1st, \$6, W. H. Taylor, Park

Hill; 2d, \$4, J. E. W. Branan, Alvinston; 3d, \$3, Squires Hunt, Delaware.

Stallion any age—Diploma, A. Matheson, Tilsonburg.

Brood mare, with foal by her side—1st, \$12, E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief; 2d, \$9, Robt. Shoff & Son, Birt; 3d, \$6, Alba Kennedy, Iderton.

Three year old gelding or filly—1st, \$8, R. P. Scidmore, Springford; 2d, \$6, Robt. Shoff & Son; 3d, \$4, Jno. Dymont, Orkney.

Two year old gelding or filly—1st, \$7, Chas. E. Bateman, Longwood; 2d, \$5, Seth Young, Crumlin; 3d, \$3, Jno Carol, Exling.

Yearling gelding or filly—1st, \$5, O. W. Chamberlin, Petrolia; 2d, \$3, Charles Caldwell, Glendale; 3d, \$2, Jno. Ardiel, London.

Foal—1st, \$4, E. W. & G. Charlton; 2d, \$3, Jno. Whitton, Thamesford; 3d, \$2, R. M. Wilson.

Pair of roadsters (geldings or mares) in harness—1st, \$25, Jas. McKenzie, Union; 2d, \$15, G. A. Routledge, Lambeth; 3d, \$10, J. N. McLean, Richwood.

Single Roadsters (geldings or mares) in harness—1st, \$10, W. Collins, Lambeth; 2d, \$6, Jos. Ellison, Sarnia; 3d, \$4, P. J. Henry, Wallaceown.

Best mare, any age—Diploma, Chas. E. Bateman, Longwood Station.

CLASS 4.—GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

SEC. 1.—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, John McLennan, Lochish; 2d, \$15, D. A. Graham, Parkhill; 3d, \$10, M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll.

2. Canadian French stallion—1st, \$15, R. Craig, Belmont; 2d, \$10, Thos. Heath, Mount Brydges.

3. Three-year old stallion—1st, \$15, Wm. Wood, Bryanston; 2d, \$10, Edwin Abbot, Harrierville.

4. Two-year-old stallion—1st, \$12, John R. Mason, Norwich; 2d, \$8, T. H. Leatherdale, Dresden; 3d, \$5, Sam Hunter, Evansville.

5. Yearling stallion—1st, \$6, S. Hardy, Devizes; 2d, \$4, D. Cameron, Duncrief.

6. Stallion of any age—diploma, R. Craig.

7. Brood mare, with foal by her side—2d, \$9, A. C. Graham, Lyons; 3d, \$6, Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll.

8. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1st, \$8, W. M. Walker, Iderton; 2d, \$6, E. Gaunt & Son, St. Helens.

9. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1st, \$7, George Dickie, Hyde Park; 2d, \$5, John W. Hughes, Kintore; 3d, \$3, Phillip Yake, Kintore.

10. Yearling gelding or filly—1st, \$5, A. C. Graham.

11. Foal—1st, \$4, John W. Hughes; 2d, \$3, J. R. Mason; 3d, \$2, Prouse & Williamson.

12. Best team (geldings or mares)—1st, \$15, M. Harris & Son, Springfield; 2d, \$10, Wm. R. Baker.

13. Best mare of any age—Diploma, W. M. Walker.

CLASS 5.—SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS.

SEC. 1. Saddle horse, gelding or mare—1st, \$10, J. B. Thornton, Swaeberg; 2d, \$6, John Riggs, London; 3d, \$4, John Fulcher, London.

2. Ladies' saddle horse, ridden by lady, if possible—1st, \$10, John Fulcher; 2d, \$6, Miss M. Dawson, London; 3d, \$4, Wm. Hunter, London.

3. Hunter (heavy weight) up to 15 stone—1st, \$10, M. D. Dawson; 2d, \$6, John Dymont, Orkney.

4. Hunter (light weight) up to 11 stone—1st, \$10, John Fulcher; 2d, \$6, A. Allaster, London; 3d, \$4, John Dymont.

5. Horse (best leaper)—1st, \$10, John Dymont; 2d, \$6, do.; 3d, \$4, J. B. Thornton, Swaeberg.

CLASS 6.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES (exclusive of pure Clydesdales, Norman-Percherons, and Suffolk Punch).

SEC. 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, D. McWilliams, Wallaceown; 2d, \$15, J. B. Brooks, Tiverton; 3d, \$10, Neely & Durand, Dorchester.

2. Three-year-old stallion—none.

3. Two-year-old stallion—1st, \$12, Wm. Wilson, Ripley; 2d, \$8, J. G. Chapman, St. Thomas; 3d, \$5, Thos. Harrison, Wilkesport.

4. Yearling stallion—1st, \$6, Wm. Parker, Greystead; 2d, \$4, J. R. Mason, Norwich; 3d, \$3, Jno. Sims, Kintore.

5. Stallion of any age—diploma, D. McWilliams.

6. Brood mare, with foal by side—1st, \$12, John

R. Mason; 2d, \$9, do.; 3d, \$6, John Sims, Kintore.

7. Three-year-old gelding or filly—none.

8. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1st, \$7, John Hodgins, Clandeboye; 2d, \$5, D. McMillan, Coblehill; 3d, \$3, Richard Hobbs, St. Ives.

9. Yearling gelding or filly—1st, \$5, D. Palmer, Putnam.

10. Foal—1st, \$4, John Sims; 2d, \$3, J. R. Mason; 3d, \$2, A. C. Graham, Lyons.

11. Best team (geldings or mares) in harness—none.

12. Best mare of any age—diploma, J. R. Mason.

13. Best span of mules in harness—1st, \$12, A. McCormick, London.

CLASS 7.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

SEC. 1. Heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upwards, Clydesdales—1st, \$25, Colquhoun & Dow, Exeter; 2d, \$15, Robt. McLwan, Byron; 3d, \$10, J. G. Fisher, Auburn.

2. Heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upwards, English Shire or cart horse—1st, \$25, Colquhoun & Dow; 2d, \$15, Donald Clark, Lucknow.

3. Three-year-old stallion—1st, \$15, Charlton & Oliver, Duncrief; 2d, \$10, P. Curtis, Adair; 3d, \$6, J. Coughlin, St. Thomas.

4. Two-year-old stallion—1st, \$12, D. Coughlin, St. Thomas; 2d, \$8, Wm. Knapton, Ballymote; 3d, \$5, Charlton & Oliver.

5. Yearling stallion—1st, \$6, J. D. O'Neil, V. S., London.

6. Draught stallion, any age—diploma, Charlton & Oliver.

7. Brood mare, with foal by side—1st, \$12, Francis Coleman, Hills Green; 2d, \$9, Thomas Woodley, Brucefield.

8. Three-year-old gelding filly—1st, \$8, John Oliver; 2d, \$6, Francis Coleman.

9. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1st, \$7, Alex. Smith, St. Marys; 2d, \$5, do.

10. Yearling gelding or filly—1st, \$5, Alex. Smith.

11. Foal—1st, \$4, Thos. Woodley, Brucefield.

12. Heavy draught team, geldings or mares—1st, \$15, A. B. Scott, Vannick.

13. Best mare, any age—diploma, John Oliver.

CLASS 8.—HEAVY DRAUGHT—(Canadian bred).

SEC. 1. Heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Joseph Hall, Arkona; 2d, \$15, John Stephens, Woodham.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$15, Robert Jackson, Mitchell; 2d, \$10, Benjamin Park, Norwich.

3. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$12, Geo Taylor, Kippen; 2d, \$8, Jas. Chambers, Ingersoll.

4. Yearling colt, entire—1st, \$6, Robert Corcoran, Napier; 2d, \$4, Thos. McMichael, Seaforth; 3d, \$3, J. McMichael, Seaforth.

5. Heavy draught stallion, any age—diploma, Jos. Hall.

6. Mare, any age—1st, diploma, Henderson & Robinson, St. Mary's.

7. Brood mare with foal by her side—1st, \$12, Geo. Spearin, St. Mary's.

8. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1st, \$8, Henderson & Robinson.

9. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1st, \$7, Henderson & Robinson; 2d, \$5, Donald Clark, Lucknow.

10. Best yearling gelding or filly—none.

11. Best foal of 1887—1st, \$4, Geo. Spearin; 2d, \$3, John A. Mason, Norwich.

12. Heavy draught team, geldings or mares—1st, \$15, Thos. & W. Meadows, Maplewood.

CLASS 9.—SUFFOLK PUNCH, OR DRAUGHT HORSES.

SEC. 1. Thoroughbred stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Joseph Beck, Thorndale.

2. Three-year-old stallion—1st, \$15, Joseph Beck.

3. Two-year-old stallion—none.

4. Thoroughbred stallion, any age—diploma, Jos. Beck.

5. Brood mare, any age—diploma, Jos. Beck.

6. Brood mare, with foal by side—1st, \$10, Jos. Beck; 2d, do.

CLASS 10.—NORMAN-PERCHERONS.

SEC. 1. Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Chas. Essery, Centralia; 2d, \$15, M. Harris & Son, Springford; 3d, \$10, McGarvin Bros., Chat-ham.

2. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$15, McGarvin Bros.

3. Yearling stud colt—none.

4. Stallion, any age—diploma, Chas. Essery.

5. Brood mare, any age—diploma, McGarvin Bros.

6. Brood mare with foal by her side—1st, \$12, McGarvin Bros.

7. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1st, \$8, H. George & Son, Crampton.

8. Two-year-old filly—none.

9. One year-old filly—none.

10. Best foal, 1887—1st, \$4, McGarvin Bros.

11. Matched team (geldings or mares) in harness—1st, \$15, D. McKillop, Wallaceown; 2d, \$10, Thos. J. Cornish, Crampton.

CLASS 11.—DURHAMS.—(Imported and Canadian bred).

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$30, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; 2d, \$20, E. Gaunt & Son, St. Helens; 3d, \$10, Thos. Russell, Exeter.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$30, Jas. R. Davis & Sons, Woodstock; 2d, \$20, J. Gillespie, Innerkip; 3d, \$10, Jas. Milne, White Oak.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's; 2d, \$15, Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood; 3d, \$8, Bow Park Farm, Brantford.

4. Bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$14, Bow Park Farm; 2d, \$8, Thos. Russell; 3d, \$6, F. R. Shore & Bro., White Oak.

5. Bull of any age—Diploma, Simmons & Quirie.

6. Cow—1st, \$25, Thos. Russell; 2d, \$15, Bow Park Farm; 3d, \$10, F. R. Shore & Bro.

7. Three-year-old cow—1st, \$20, Thos. Russell; 2d, \$12, Bow Park Farm; 3d, \$8, ditto.

8. Two-year-old heifer—1st, \$15, Bow Park Farm; 2d, \$10, Robt. Thompson, St. Mary's; 3d, \$6, Thos. Russell.

9. One year-old heifer—1st, \$12, Robt. Thompson; 2d, \$8, Bow Park Farm; 3d, \$5, F. R. Shore & Bro.

10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, Bow Park Farm; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, Robt. Thompson.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old—1st, diploma and \$50, Thos. Russell; 2d, \$30, Bow Park Farm.

CLASS 12.—GALLOWAYS.

No prizes awarded in this class.

CLASS 13.—HEREFORDS.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 2d, \$15, ditto.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, A. Stone, Guelph; 2d, \$15, F. W. Stone.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$15, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2d, \$10, F. W. Stone.

4. Bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, R. J. Mackie; 2d, \$6, ditto.

5. Bull of any age—Diploma, F. W. Stone.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$10, R. J. Mackie.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$15, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$10, R. J. Mackie.

8. Two year-old heifer—1st, \$10, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$6, R. J. Mackie.

9. One year-old heifer—1st, \$8, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$6, ditto.

10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$6, R. J. Mackie; 2d, \$4, ditto.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females—Diploma, F. W. Stone.

CLASS 14.—HOLSTEINS.

SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Wyton Stock Breeding Association, Wyton, Ont.; 2d, \$15, ditto.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; 2d, \$15, R. H. Crump, London.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$15, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$10, Thos. J. Kelley, West McGillivray.

4. Bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, A. C. Hallman; 2d, \$6, R. H. Crump.

5. Bull, of any age—Diploma, A. C. Hallman & Co.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, Wyton Stock Breeding Association.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$15, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$10, ditto.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$10, Wyton Stock Breeding Association; 2d, \$6, R. H. Crump.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$8, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$5, ditto.

10. Heifer calf—1st, \$6, A. C. Hallman & Co ; 2d, \$4, ditto.
 11. Herd, 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year Diploma, A. C. Hallman & Co.

CLASS 15.—POLLED ANGUS.

- SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell.
 2. Bull, 2 years old—None.
 3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$15, Geary Bros. Co.
 4. Bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 5. Bull, any age—Diploma, Geary Bros. Co.
 6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$15, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 8. Two year old heifer—1st, \$10 Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 9. One year old heifer—1st, \$8, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$5, ditto.
 10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$6, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$4, ditto.
 11. Best herd, consisting of a bull and 4 females—Diploma, Geary Bros. Co.

CLASS 16.—JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS, ALDERNEYS.

- SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Samuel Smoke, Canning.
 2. Two year old bull—1st, \$20, Samuel Smoke.
 3. One year old bull—None.
 4. Bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, Samuel Smoke; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 5. Bull, of any age—Diploma, Samuel Smoke.
 6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, Samuel Smoke; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$15, Samuel Smoke; 2d, \$10, ditto.
 8. Two year old heifer—1st, \$10, Samuel Smoke; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 9. One year old heifer—1st, \$8, Samuel Smoke; 2d, \$5, ditto.
 10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$6, Samuel Smoke; 2d, \$4, ditto.
 11. Best herd, consisting of bull and 4 females—Diploma, Samuel Smoke.

CLASS 17.—AYRSHIRES.

- SEC. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton; 2d, \$15, Kains Bros., Byron.
 2. Two year-old bull—1st, \$20, Michael Ballantyne, St. Mary's; 2d, \$15, Kains Bros.
 3. One-year-bull—1st, \$15, Andrew Gerrard; 2d, \$10, Geo. Hill, Delaware.
 4. Bull calf, under one year—1st, \$10, Thomas Nichol, Plattsville; 2d, \$6, Kains Bros.
 5. Bull of any age—Diploma, Michael Ballantyne.
 6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, Kains Bros.; 2d, \$10, Andrew Gerrard.
 7. Three-year-old cow—1st, \$15, And. Gerrard; 2d, \$10, Kains Bros.
 8. Two-year-old heifer—1st, \$10, Kains Bros.; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 9. One-year-old heifer—1st, \$8, Geo. Hill; 2d, \$5, Andrew Gerrard.
 10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$6, Kains Bros.; 2d, \$4, Andrew Gerrard.
 11. Best herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, owned by the exhibitor—Diploma, Kains Bros.

CLASS 18.—GRADE CATTLE.

- SEC. 1. Cow, 4 years old and over—1st, \$12, T. D. Hodgins, London; 2d, \$8, Jas. Griffiths, London.
 3. Two year-old heifer—1st, \$8, Jas. Griffiths.
 4. One-year-old heifer—1st, \$6, Jas. Griffiths; 2d, \$4, ditto.
 5. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$5, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; 2d, \$3, Jos. Oke, Alvinston.
 6. Pair 3 year old steers—1st, \$12, J. T. Coughlin, Glanworth.
 7. Pair 2-year-old steers—1st, \$10, Jos. Oke; 2d, \$6, John Houseman, Masonville; 3d, \$4, J. T. Coughlin.
 9. Best herd of 5 cows for dairy purposes, to be giving milk at time of show, not to be shown in sections 1 and 2—1st, \$12, J. T. Coughlin.

CLASS 19.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, any breed.

- SEC. 1. Ox or steer, 4 years and over—1st, \$20, Weir & Weir, St. Mary's; 2d, \$10, Jos. Oke, Alvinston; 3d, \$5, J. I. Fallows, Evelyn.

2. Ox or steer, under 4 years—1st, \$20, Weir & Weir; 2d, \$10, Jos. Oke.
 3. Cow, 4 years and over—1st, \$20, Graham Bros., Ailsa Craig.
 4. Cow or heifer, under 4 years—1st, \$20, Jos. Oke.
 5. Best 3 steers for shipping purposes, not to compete for any other prize—1st, \$15, J. T. Coughlin, Glanworth; 2d, \$10, ditto.

LONG WOOLED.

CLASS 20.—COTSWOLDS.

- SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove; 2d, \$6, Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood.
 2. Shearling ram—1st, \$10, Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 3. Ram lamb—1st, \$10, Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 4. One ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 5. One shearling ewe—1st, \$10, Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, H. Rawlings.
 6. One ewe lamb—1st, \$10, Laidlaw & Jackson; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 7. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma, Laidlaw & Jackson.

CLASS 21.—LEICESTERS.

- SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, F. Gaunt & Son, St. Helens; 2d, \$6, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's; 3d, \$4, Graham Bros., Ailsa Craig.
 2. Shearling ram—1st, \$10, Thos. Nichol, Plattsville; 2d, \$6, James Murray, Clanbrassil; 3d, \$4, Wm. J. Somers.
 3. Ram lamb—1st, \$10, Thos. Nichol; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, Wm. J. Somers.
 4. One ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Wm. J. Somers; 2d, \$6, Jas. Murray; 3d, \$4, Thos. Nichol.
 5. One shearling ewe—1st, \$10, Wm. J. Somers; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, E. Gaunt & Sons.
 6. One ewe lamb—1st, \$10, Thos. Nichol; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 7. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma, Thos. Nichol.

CLASS 22.—LINCOLNS.

- SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Jas. Murray, Clanbrassil; 2d, \$6, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 3d, \$4, Wm. Flemming, Wilton Grove.
 2. Shearling ram—1st, \$10, Jas. Murray; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, C. J. Campbell, Mayfair.
 3. Ram lamb—1st, \$10, Wm. Walker; 2d, \$6, C. J. Campbell; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 4. One ewe, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Jas. Murray; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, Wm. Walker.
 5. One shearling ewe—1st, \$10, Jas. Murray; 2d, \$6, Wm. Walker; 3d, \$4, C. J. Campbell.
 6. One ewe lamb—1st, \$10, Wm. Walker; 2d, \$6, C. J. Campbell; 3d, \$4, Thomas Friendship, Arva.
 7. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma, Jas. Murray.

MEDIUM WOOLED.

CLASS 23.—SOUTHOWNS.

- SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill; 2d, \$6, R. Shaw, Glanford; 3d, \$4, A. Simenton, Blackheath.
 2. Shearling ram—1st, \$10, R. Shaw; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 3. Ram lamb—1st, \$10, R. Shaw; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, R. Marsh.
 4. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, R. Marsh; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 5. One shearling ewe—1st, \$10, R. Shaw; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 6. One ewe lamb—1st, \$10, R. Marsh; 2d, \$6, A. Simenton; 3d, \$4, Alfred Telfer, Paris.
 7. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma, Robert Marsh.

CLASS 24.—SHROPSHIRE DOWNS

- SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Jno. Campbell, Jr., Woodville; 2d, \$6, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 3d, \$4, W. Thompson, Mohawk.
 2. Shearling ram—1st, \$10, W. H. Beattie; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, D. G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon.
 3. Ram lamb—1st, \$10, Jno. Campbell, Jr.; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 4. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, W. H. Beattie; 2d, \$6, Jno. Campbell, Jr.; 3d, \$4, W. Thompson, Mohawk.

5. Two shearling ewes—1st, \$10, W. H. Beattie; 2d, \$4, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 6. Two ewe lambs—1st, \$10, Jno. Campbell, Jr.; 2d, \$6, D. G. Hamner; 3d, \$4, Jno. Campbell, Jr.
 7. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma, W. H. Beattie.

CLASS 25.—OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.

- SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Smith Evans, Gourcock; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 2. Shearling ram—1st, \$10, Smith Evans; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth.
 3. Ram lamb—1st, \$10, Smith Evans; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 4. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, Smith Evans; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, W. E. Wright.
 5. Two shearling ewes—1st, \$10, Smith Evans; 2d, \$6, ditto.
 6. Two ewe lambs—1st, \$10, Smith Evans; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 7. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma, Smith Evans.

CLASS 26.—MERINOS.

- SEC. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$6, Rock Bailey, Union; 2d, \$4, Geo. Deo, New Sarum.
 2. Shearling ram—1st, \$6, Rock Bailey; 2d, \$3, ditto.
 3. Ram lamb—1st, \$6, Rock Bailey; 2d, \$3, ditto.
 4. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$6, Rock Bailey; 2d, \$3, ditto.
 5. Two shearling ewes—1st, \$6, Rock Bailey; 2d, \$3, Geo. Deo.
 6. Two ewe lambs—1st, \$6, George Deo; 2d, \$3, ditto.
 7. Pen of Merinos, 1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma, Rock Bailey.

CLASS 27.—FAT SHEEP.

- SEC. 1. Two fat wethers, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, John Rutherford, Roseville; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.
 2. Two fat ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$10, John Rutherford; 2d, \$6, W. J. Somers, St. Mary's; 3d, \$4, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
 3. Two fat shearling ewes, or wethers—1st, \$10, John Rutherford; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, W. Thompson, Mohawk.
 4. Best 6 fat sheep for shipping purposes, not to be shown in sections 1, 2 or 3—1st, \$12, Jno. Rutherford; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

PIGS.—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS 28.—YORKSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

- SEC. 1. Boar, 1 year and over—1st, \$8, H. George & Son, Putnam; 2d, \$5, J. Featherston, Credit; 3d, \$3, John Hord, Parkhill.
 2. Boar, under 1 year—1st, \$8, J. Featherston; 2d, \$5, H. George & Son; 3d, \$3, ditto.
 3. Breeding sow, 1 year and over—1st, \$6, John Hord; 2d, \$4, ditto; 3d, \$3, ditto.
 4. Sow, under 1 year—1st, \$6, H. George & Son; 2d, \$4, ditto; 3d, \$3, Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills.
 5. Sow, of any age, with litter by side, not otherwise entered—1st, \$6, John Hord; 2d, \$4, ditto.
 6. Best fat pig, at option of exhibitor, bronze medal or \$5—Ed. Kendrew.

SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS 29.—SUFFOLKS.

- SEC. 1. Boar, one year and over—1st, \$10, H. George & Sons, Crampton; 2d, \$6, W. Middleton, Granton; 3d, \$4, T. F. Kingsmill, London.
 2. Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1st, \$10, H. George & Sons; 2d, \$6, J. Featherston, Credit; 3d, \$4, do.
 3. Boar, under 6 months—1st, \$6, H. George & Sons; 2d, \$4, do.; 3d, \$3, T. F. Kingmill.
 4. Breeding sow, 1 year and over—1st, \$8, T. F. Kingsmill; 2d, \$5, H. George & Sons; 3d, \$3, do.
 5. Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1st, \$8, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$5, do., H. George & Sons; 3d, \$3, T. F. Kingmill.
 6. Sow, under 6 months—1st, \$6, H. George & Sons; 2d, \$4, T. F. Kingsmill; 3d, \$3, J. Featherston.
 7. Sow, any age—diploma, J. Featherston.
 8. Boar, any age—diploma, H. George & Sons.

CLASS 30.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRE.

1. Boar, 1 year old and over—1st, \$10, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; 2d, \$6, John Fishleigh, Ingersoll; 3d, \$4, J. Ackland, Delaware.

2. Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1st, \$10, Simmons & Quirie; 2d, \$6, John Ackland; 3d, \$4, do.
3. Boar, under 6 months—1st, \$6, Jas. Bayent, Thamesford; 2d, \$4, John Ackland; 3d, \$3, do.
4. Breeding sow, 1 year and over—1st, \$8, Wm. Middleton, Granton; 2d, \$5, John Fishleigh; 3d, \$3, do.
5. Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1st, \$8, Simmons & Quirie; 2d, \$5, John Ackland; 3d, \$3, do.
- 6.—Sow, under six months—1st, \$6, Simmons & Quirie; 2d, \$4, John Ackland; 3d, \$3, John Fishleigh.
7. Best boar and two sows, any age—1st, \$7, Simmons & Quirie; 2d, \$3, John Ackland.
8. Sow, any age—diploma, Simmons & Quirie.
9. Boar, any age—diploma, Simmons & Quirie.

CLASS 31.—ESSEX.

- SEC. 1. Boar, 1 year and over—1st, \$8, Jno. Featherston, Credit.
2. Boar, under 1 year—1st, \$8, John Featherston; 2d, \$5, do.
3. Breeding sow, 1 year and over—1st, \$6, John Featherston; 2d, \$4, do.
4. Sow, under 1 year—1st, \$6, John Featherston; 2d, \$4, do.
5. Sow, any age—diploma, John Featherston.
6. Boar, any age—diploma, John Featherston.

CLASS 32.—SMALL BREEDS.

- SEC. 1. Best Suffolk, Berkshire or Essex sow, any age, with litter by her side—1st, \$6, Wm. Middleton, Granton; 2d, \$4, Jas. R. Davis & Sons, Woodstock; 3d, \$3, H. George & Sons, Crampton.

The Victorious March.

CANADA AGAIN TO THE FORE.

The season of the autumn exhibitions is over, and now, when the cold rains are falling and all is cheerless and forbidding without, we can sit down comfortably by the warm fire and compare notes with each other as to what we accomplished or did not accomplish at the different exhibitions where we contended for the mastery. Many of us, however, reluctantly have to say something as to what we did not accomplish in these exciting contests, but not so with Mr. John Hope, the able manager of the Bow Park herd. He left our borders ere the leaves had crimsoned, with the intention of bringing back to Canada the proudest cattle prizes that the American continent could give, and he has brought them. He left with the avowed intention of removing the great dam that the staunch Hereford men had erected last year across the Shorthorn river of progress, and he removed it, not leaving one stone or timber to mark the spot where it had been built. He went from Canada with the determination of facing the lions of the great prairie west on their own fat plains, wherever they might be; and when no more of these could be found to meet him in conflict, he came back again, bringing prouder trophies to Canada than he laid upon her altars when the graceful Clarence Kirklevington lived and died so nobly in the Chicago fat stock show-rings of 1884—victorious both in life and in death.

The animals composing the herd were of mixed breeding, much of the foundation being laid on the work of Thomas Bates, with rich effusions of Booth blood in the top crosses, although this is not true of all of them. It comprised the bull Baron Warlab, two years old, bred in Ontario, and, as his name indicates, a Booth, and the females Lady Isabel and Havering Nonpareil, so much admired and dreaded in Canadian show-rings in recent years, with the peerless Welcome Sir and Duchess of Lincoln, both two years old. The bull Baron Warlab only gave place once during the exhibition circuit—at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, where a Canadian-bred bull, also from Ontario, was placed before him. At the same show Mr. Hope carried first on cows, and grand sweepstakes for best female on Havering Nonpareil;

also the grand sweepstakes on the beef breeds, where no less than six Shorthorn herds were in the ring, the pride of that western land. There were two herds of Herefords, one Angus, and one Galloway, and magnificent herds they were, each of its kind.

At the Minnesota State Fair Bow Park was 1st on the bull Baron Warlab (no sweepstakes for bulls): 1st and 2d for cows, Lady Isabel and Havering Nonpareil; 1st for heifer two years old, Duchess of Lincoln, and grand sweepstakes on the beef breeds in a contest with four herds of Shorthorns, two Hereford and one Angus.

Pushing still westward to Dakota State Fair, where fourteen entries had been made of different breeds for sweepstakes herd, and twenty-one for sweepstakes bull, Mr. Hope gained an easy victory in both instances. The herd was not allowed to compete in any other classes at this exhibition.

Having finished their work, the herd headed for home, covered with an imperishable renown, and rest in Point Edward quarantine after their well-earned laurels. The scene around the ring at Des Moines was a rare one for the artist. Herd after herd was drawn up in fine array, and a great crowd could with difficulty be kept at bay while the awards were being made. The farmer was there from the prairie, looking in wonderment, as he contrasted the perfect finish of the races of giants arrayed before him; and the cowboy from the remoter west was musing over the easy work he would have herding such tractable animals as these. The Hereford men were excited to fever heat lest the laurels of last year should be lost, and the Shorthorn breeders were no less concerned lest this should not be, while the Angus and Galloway men were wondering if there would be any chance for them.

After a careful survey the coveted honors were handed to Bow Park and Canada, and a cheer arose from the Shorthorn camp as the Hereford colors came down and the Shorthorn went up, the echoes of which have run around the world.

Mr. Hope, the people of Canada are proud of the achievement of their hero in the beefing line. There is not a lowly farm house in the whole Dominion, wherever the story of your work has penetrated, but the inmates thereof would tender you their thanks if they could. The echoes thereof fill the air, and we hope the thought of the gratitude of three millions of people for the work that you have done may encourage you to go on for further conquest. Thus it is with our people, but how is it with our rulers? Are they, too, equally proud of work far more to the advantage of the country than all that can be done for it by the faithful services of one thousand emigration agents? We would that they were. But if so, in what way, we ask, have they ever shown it? When men say they value a work, the measure of their appreciation usually is the efforts they make to give expression to this, in some tangible way. But what expression have the rulers of Canada, or those who sit in chairs as directors of agriculture ever given to show their appreciation of services rendered by our different heroes in the live-stock line on foreign shores? None whatever. We cannot keep back the crimson as we pen these italicised words, none whatever.

The Grecians, under the light of only a glimmering civilization, did better for their heroes. The services of Columbus, the discoverer of the western world, received no fitting recognition from Spain, and it is to Spain's eternal disgrace; and so of the British admiral who captured fair Jamaica for England, and it is to the shame of Britain. Sometimes when a man has done all manner of dirty work as a politician we

set him in an easy chair to rock all the way down the declivity of life as a reward for his services, but we do not move the finger to reward a man who has again and again placed upon the apex of our live-stock pyramid that overlooks America, the diadem of victory. We have more than once called the attention of the Agricultural and Arts Association to this matter. While they concur in the desirability of such a course, they are timid as to taking action, owing to the number of our live-stock veterans who in other lands have gone and conquered. Oh, Canada, it is not every country that is thus oppressed with heroes. Surely we can give some tribute to them all.

We know full well that not one of these men was moved by the hope of any such reward to do as he did, but this rather increases than lessens the obligation to reward them. An oarsman crosses the sea and brings victory to our shores, and we give him the freedom of a city and an ovation from his townsmen on his return. A stockman fights the battle of the giants in the show-rings of a continent and wins, and for aught we have done to render it otherwise, he would be allowed to come home in a drover's car, and drive his cattle to their stanchions solitary and alone.

McDougall's Sheep Dip.

It seems to be the doom of all domesticated animals to be subjected occasionally to the attacks of certain insect pests, which inflict on them much irritation and annoyance, and which, if not removed, will result in no little loss to the owners, owing to the lack of thrift that is sure to accompany such visitations. Various remedies have been recommended from time to time, for each of which the manufacturer has put forth somewhat pretentious claims. Tobacco, arsenic, sulphur and lime are used by those who favor these remedies, but the free use of each of them is open to serious objection. Others, again, apply remedies that are more serious in the end than the evils they seek to remove. We have seen at least in one instance, a cattle beast with great large patches of raw sore on various parts of the body, through the free use of coal oil. It did, of course, remove the lice, but it brought a worse evil in its train. Others, again, have induced similar conditions by the application of various advertised medicines. If any one of these remedies therefore is superior to another, and will bring to us the sweets without leaving the sting, we should try and ascertain which it is. We cannot speak from personal experience, but we have frequently heard good stockmen speak of the merits of McDougall's Sheep Dip, so extensively used in Britain, and so popular there in the treatment of sheep, cattle, horses, goats and dogs.

It is claimed in its behalf that it will increase the growth of the fleece in sheep, that it is a scab specific, and a remedy for shear wounds, and being an anti-septic, may be given with perfect safety to animals for cure of scour and purging. But if it can be fully established that it is an effectual cure for parasites such as infest our stock, usually in the winter season, it would prove a boon to the agricultural portion of the community. For this reason we would be glad to hear from any who may have used it, with the results of their experience.

We have frequently tried to procure it in our own city, but have never yet succeeded. The other day we stumbled upon it at the store of Mr. W. F. Stone, Guelph, where it is kept for sale, and the pamphlet then handed us has furnished material for this notice.

Mr. Stone has used it for some years in his own flocks and herds, and has found it effectual.

In applying it at this season of the year, it should be borne in mind that it cannot be used, of course, as

a dip. The wool would require to be shed, and the liquid applied to the portions of the body most infested. To those who have live-stock upon which lice are preying, the voice of humanity is calling, "Apply some remedy. Don't allow the poor dumb dependents to suffer from day to day and week to week, when it is in your power to relieve them."

The Dominion Draught Horse Breeders Society.

We have received an advertisement, duly inserted in this issue, from the above society, of which John McMillan, M. P., Constance, Ontario, is president, and James Mitchell, editor of the *Star*, Goderich, is secretary. This organization has been in existence for more than a year, but all that we knew about it until receiving the above advertisement is from hearsay, a very imperfect source of information on which to base conclusions. Will the secretary kindly forward to us any particulars that may give full information as to the objects of the society, its methods, etc.?

The Union Exhibition of the North Riding of Oxford, Blandford and East Oxford Agricultural Societies.

This exhibition was held on the 27th and 28th of September, on the recently purchased fair grounds of the North Riding of Oxford, and proved a great success. In consequence of the W. O. P. railroad having run their track through the old fair grounds, the Society were compelled to look out for a new site, and, after a long contention as to the most suitable place, which resulted in a lawsuit, the Directors finally obtained an Act of Parliament authorizing them to purchase the present grounds. The prize list this year was considerably reduced, but every department was more than filled; the display of fruit would not have disgraced the Industrial, and roots, with the exception of Swedes, were wonderful, considering the drought. Horses in every class were very fine, the judges in their report making special mention of the fact. In heavy draught brood mares, 1st prize went to an imported Shire (Green Bros.), 2d to an imported Clyde (J. B. Thornton), and 3d to a Canadian Clyde (G. Wilkinson). Heavy draught and agricultural teams were very good. In light horses we were particularly struck by Mr. T. Abram's span of sorrel 16 hand carriage horses, which were awarded 1st prize, also by Mr. S. B. Fuller's pair of browns, under 16 hands, which likewise obtained a 1st. Hunting horses, as usual, caused great excitement, the more so as some of the horses seemed to prefer jumping over the ring fence into the crowd to flying the hurdles. Considerable amusement was also created by the competition for the fastest walking horse. In cattle, prizes were only offered for Shorthorns and Grade cattle, and the exhibits were excellent. The principal prizes were taken by Green Bros., G. Thomson, H. & F. McDonald, Smith Bros., W. Donaldson, V. Ficht and Gillespie & Davis. Grades and stock cattle, with one or two exceptions, were all Shorthorn crosses, the first prize for the best yearling steer being awarded to a Hereford grade. We were pleased to see that no side shows were allowed on the grounds, and must congratulate the officers of this exhibition, not only on their able management, which contributed in a great measure to the success of their show, but also on their new site, which is one of the best in Ontario.

The Great Central Exhibition at Hamilton.

This exhibition, held September 27th to 30th, outdid its former selves, both in the number and character of the exhibits, and in the general harmony of the arrangements. This remark holds true, not only as regards the show as a whole, but when applied to the respective departments thereof. The arts department was very attractive, and the entire palace was literally filled with goods, reflecting much credit on the spirit with which the citizens of Hamilton and the

residents of the surrounding country took hold of the enterprise.

The show of live-stock was excellent in quality, and on the whole, the turnout was good, save in the Hereford, Aberdeen Angus and Galloway class, amongst the cattle, which were not represented at all.

The horses were really the stock feature of the show, particularly in the light classes, where the number of competitors was very large, and the character of the exhibit excellent.

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds.—W. Hendrie, Hamilton, was 1st with his aged stallion Confederate Chief, and John Dymont, Orkney, 2d. In 2-year-olds W. Hendrie was 1st, and also in yearlings. In the filly or gelding classes, J. Dymont was 1st in 2-year-olds, and W. Hendrie 1st and 2d in yearlings. J. Dymont carrying the prize for brood mare and foal.

Carriage Class.—In aged stallions the contention was warm, Orr & McLelland, Milton, being victorious, J. H. Smart, Kirkwall, coming 2d, and John Graham, Paris, 3d. In 3-year-olds, with less competition, W. W. Ames, Paris, was 1st; R. Buchan, Waterdown, 2d; and C. R. Smith, Hamilton, 3d. In 2-year-olds the order was, W. J. Walker, Renforth; Thomas Johnston, Ancaster; and John Kennedy, St. Anns; and in 1-year-olds, J. Matthews, Acton; M. B. Cline, Appleby; and H. Hammond, Cainsville; McLelland & Orr, Milton, carrying the prize for stallion any age. In the class for filly or gelding, 3-years, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, was 1st, W. J. Thompson, Orkney, 2d, and R. Ellis, Milton, 3d. In the 2-year-old class, J. Matthews, Acton, was 1st; G. Bennet, Carlisle, 2d, and J. Fowler, Waterdown, 3d. In 1-year-olds, D. Ashbaugh was 1st in a small entry. For carriage brood mare and foal, W. N. Ames, Paris, was 1st; J. Easton, Appleby, 2d, and T. Gowland, Binbrook, 3d. For carriage foal the order was, W. J. Thompson, Orkney; H. Watson, Ancaster; and W. N. Ames, Paris. In the class for matched carriage horses, the contention was very keen, the prizes going to Brownridge & Newhouse; W. Weaver, Binbrook; and A. & D. McPherson, Glenmorris. In the single carriage class there were 49 entries, the fortunate men being M. Howson, Ashgrove; W. J. Thompson, Orkney; and J. L. Horning, Dundas.

Roadster Horses.—The order of the awards in aged stallions was, H. Crozier, Owen Sound, G. & R. Fields, Lynden; and C. Porter, Appleby. For the 3-years, John Little, Hamilton; J. A. Watson, Eden Mills and W. T. Norton, Aldershot. For 2-year-olds, D. T. Rogers, Cayuga; J. Cockburn, Vallance, and J. Bloodsworth, Burford. For yearlings, A. M. Vansickle, Jerseyville; R. Lawdon, Ryckmans Corners, and R. McLroy, Hamilton; H. Crozier, Owen Sound, carrying the diploma.

For Roadster, Filly or Gelding, 3-years, G. S. Alton, Nelson, was 1st; G. E. Horning, Waterdown, 2d, and J. F. & A. R. Vansickle, 3d. For 2-year-olds, H. Bennett, Zimmerman was 1st; W. Hendrie, 2d; and J. F. & A. R. Vansickle, 3d. In yearlings, John Heslop, Appleby, was 1st; W. Hendrie, 2d, and S. P. Johnson, Jerseyville, 3d. For brood mare and foal, L. A. Gurnett, Ancaster, was 1st; A. & J. McLagan, Carlisle, 2d, and G. Chambers, Winona, 3d. For foals, the order was, A. J. McLagan, W. Hendrie and G. T. Misenor, Orkney. For pair roadsters, D. Hall, Hamilton, was 1st; A. W. Green, 2d, and J. H. Langfoot, 3d. The section for single roadsters was filled to overflowing, no less than 49 entries having been made. The three fortunate were J. W. Gage, Bartonville; J. McIntosh, Hamilton, and T. Small, Hamilton. For saddle horse, G. E. Tuckett, Hamilton, was 1st; R. Thompson, Hamilton, 2d, and J. Dymont, Orkney, 3d.

General Purpose.—None came forward in the 3-year stallion class. J. Smith, of Waterdown, was 1st in the 2-year class, and J. Marshall, Elfrida, 2d. In the 1-year old class, T. Blanshard, Appleby, was 1st and T. A. Preston, Mt. Albion, 2d. For brood mare and foal, J. O'Hare, Woodburn, was 1st, with a capital beast; G. Hill, Binbrook, 2d and F. Foran, Winona, 3d. For span of mares, the order was, J. Deans, Paris; A. & D. McPherson, Glenmorris, and W. Aikens, Binbrook. For foal, J. O'Hare was 1st; T. A. Preston, 2d, and J. Harrison, 3d. For filly, 3-years, R. Wedge, Sheffield, came 1st and 2d.

Filly, 2-years, T. Macklem, Hamilton, was 1st and 3d, and B. Lenery, Cranston, 2d. For yearling filly the order was, T. Webber, Glanford, 1st, and W. D. Snider, Brantford, 2d and 3d. For brood mare and foal, Geo. Hill, Binbrook, was 1st; J. Wood, Freeman, 2d, and T. Macklem, Hamilton, 3d. Span of Mares, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, 1st; A. Turnbull, Galt, 2d, and G. Long, Hamilton, 3d. For ag. foal, J. Wood, Freeman, was 1st; T. Macklem, Hamilton, 2d, and J. Lincoln, Greensville, 3d.

Heavy Draughts.—In the aged stallion class, A. & J. McLagan, Carlisle, was 1st, and Wm. Olands, Jordan, 2d. In that of 3-year-olds, David Irwin, of Villa Nova, was 1st; J. & R. Morton, Carlisle, 2d, and S. Johnson, Ponsonby, 3d. In the class of 2-year-olds, J. Booth, Caledonia, was 1st and 2d, and J. Wood, Freeman, 3d. In yearlings, the order was G. F. Lewis, Winona, with a colt of great size and promise; E. Bannister, Brantford and R. Young, Galt, the diploma for best stallion any age, going to J. Booth, Caledonia. For filly, 3-years, the order was W. Hendrie and J. Deans, Paris; 2-years, G. F. Lewis, Winona, and yearlings, R. Young, Galt. For brood mare, J. Booth, Caledonia, was 1st; J. S. Freeman, Freeman, 2d, and W. Petch, Blackheath, 3d. For foal, W. Petch, Blackheath, was 1st; J. Booth, Caledonia, 2d, and R. Smith, Glanford, 3d. In heavy draught foal, J. Woods, Freeman, was 1st; M. F. Gilmore, W. stover, 2d, and Oaklands Stock Farm, 3d.

Heavy Draughts, Imported. J. Fothergill, Burlington, came 1st with a splendid horse of great substance and weight in the aged stallion class, and W. T. Morton, Aldershot, 2d. In 3-year-olds, R. Smith, Stanford, was 1st; in 2-year-olds, G. Gibson, Glanford, and for brood mare and foal, R. Smith, Glanford, was 1st, and R. Young, Galt, 2d. For filly, 3-years, J. Gibson, Glanford, was 1st. The classes for speed were as usual keenly contested.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—The Shorthorn classes were well represented. T. Russell, who carried the herd prize in Shorthorns, was on hand with a herd which had won laurels in Toronto and London, already referred to. T. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, came fresh from victories, both in Toronto and Ottawa, with animals that were mostly young; their two year-old bull being simply superb. R. Thompson, St. Mary's, came down from London with a good herd of Cruikshank and Kinellar cattle; his females being well finished, carrying lots of flesh. R. Ellis, Milton, a new contestant in the large show-rings, came out with a neat and shapely herd. C. H. Stock, Waterdown, had some good animals. T. Shaw, Woodburn, brought a herd of home breeding, save the bull, which carried the special for the county; and D. Reid, Glanford, had also the herd which carried the second prize for the county. T. Russell carried the prize for the Durham herd, as we have said, for best bull, and also for best bull and three of his get, although the 2-year bull of Mr. Nicholson gives promise of being more than a match some day for Mr. Russell's. Each of the competitors came in for a share of the prizes.

Ayrshires.—The Ayrshire classes were well represented. J. McCormick, Rockton; Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton; Jardine & Sons, Hamilton; C. Selater, Grimsby, and W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, each being out with a herd. J. McCormick was first with aged bull, and for 2-year bull; Andrew Gerrard for 1-year bull, and E. W. Ware for bull calf. J. McCormick, Rockton, carried diploma for best bull of any age, and for best bull with three of his get. W. M. Smith was first for aged and for 3-year cow; Jardine & Sons for a 2-year-old, and W. M. Smith for a 1-year. J. McCormick was first for a heifer calf. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, carried the first herd prize, and J. McCormick the second.

Jerseys.—The Oaklands' Stock Farm, Hamilton, and George Smith, Grimsby, brought out the only two herds on exhibition. The former carried nearly all the prizes. They looked remarkably well, notwithstanding the journeyings connected with the shows.

Holsteins.—The three contestants here were John Leys M.P., Toronto, with his large and well furnished Oakdale herd; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, and A. Kennedy, Ayr. These three herds divided the prizes, the major portion going to Mr. Leys.

Grades.—The principal exhibitors were D. Reid, Glanford; J. Kelly, Shakespeare; T. Webber, Glanford; R. Ellis, Milton; T. Stock, Waterdown, and T. Shaw, Woodburn. T. Shaw carried the herd prize on a home-bred herd (with one exception), and also the herd prize for the county; the 2d going to D. Reid.

Fat Cattle.—Weir & Weir, St. Mary's; T. Webber, Glanford, and John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, divided the prizes.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds.—Messrs. Laidlaw & Jackson, with their splendid flock which stripped the province, had no oppositor in Hamilton.

Leicesters.—Here the fight was a stiff one. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; J. Murray, Clanbrassil, A. Reid, Glanford, and a few others, were the contestants. The three first named exhibitors took most of the prizes; the pen prize going to John Kelly, jr.

Southdowns.—J. Jackson, Abingdon; R. Marsh, Richmond Hill; R. Shaw, Glanford; A. Simenton, Blackheath, and J. W. Springstead, Abingdon, contended for the honors. J. Jackson carried the larger share of the prizes; R. Marsh came 2d, and R. Shaw, 3d.

Oxford Downs.—P. Arkell, Teeswater, and S. Evans, Gourrock, were the only exhibitors, but they were a host in themselves. The former carried the larger share of the prizes.

Shropshire Downs.—J. Campbell, jr., Woodville; W. Thompson, Mohawk, and D. G. Hanmer & Sons, Mt. Vernon, had each a good flock of Shrops. The prizes were well divided. D. G. Hanmer & Sons carrying 1st on the pen.

Dorset Horned.—V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, and W. Rolph, Markham, exhibited each several pens of this prolific mutton breed, and shared the spoils.

Fat Sheep.—In wethers, J. Rutherford, Roseville, was 1st and 2d, and W. J. Somers, St. Mary's, 3d; and in ewes the order was, J. Murray, Clanbrassil, and J. Woods, Freeman.

PIGS.

Large Breeds.—Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville; J. Featherston, Credit, and R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, were the principal exhibitors and prize-winners.

Poland Chinas.—W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, and J. Jarvis Boyne, had each on hand a splendid herd, and each was rewarded.

Suffolks.—R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; J. Featherston, Credit, and D. Kelly, Abingdon, brought out herds of rare quality, particularly that of R. Dorsey & Son.

Berkshires.—J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; N. H. Wickett, York, and Denis Kelly, Abingdon, contended here. J. G. Snell & Bro. getting the lion's share of the prizes.

Essex.—J. Featherston, Credit, brought out the only herd of these on exhibition, but they were of a class that were deserving of awards.

Extra Prizes.—The extra prizes offered by Mr. Fearman, Hamilton, for best five or more hogs, any breed or cross, all went to N. H. Wickett, York.

No prizes apparently were offered for pens. This we look upon as a weak feature. It is the simplest way of telling the public who is the strongest man. We think this practice should invariably be followed in all shows, even though the awards should be honorary. Will our friends, the directors, please note this?

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The show here was considered ahead of anything that was held in the Province this year. The grain was good, and plentiful in supply; the corn was creditable; seeds, though not plentiful, were of a high character; roots were simply magnificent for the season, and the exhibit of potatoes was very commendable.

Wheat.—The leading prize winners here were W. Tuck, Waterdown; R. Tuck, Freeman; J. Dymont, Flamboro; W. Anderson, Ancaster; C. Grant, Thornbury, and W. Hartman, Clarksburg, the most coveted prizes going to W. Tuck, Waterdown. In Spring wheat, G. Greemens, Sheridan, was 1st with Fife; G. E. Horning, Waterdown, with White Russian, and C. Grant, Thornbury, with the Red Fern, The Magyar and the Mars, being two new introductions, the former having been brought to us by J. A. Bruce, of our city, and which just now gives promise of becoming very productive.

Barley.—R. P. Wilson, Sheridan, was 1st on four-rowed barley; W. Hartman, Clarksburg on Black Barley, and G. Greemens, Sheridan, on Mensury.

Peas.—For large Marrowfats, C. Marshall, Binbrook, was 1st; Black-eyed Marrowfats, C. Grant, Thornbury, and also for Blue Russian.

Oats.—In small white field oats, where the competition was exceedingly keen, R. Tuck, Freeman, was 1st, for white oats; J. Coon, Glanford; A. Thompson, Waterdown, in black oats, and C. Grant, Thornbury, in Welcome oats and in Black Champion.

Other Grains.—T. Puzey, Simcoe, was 1st for rye; H. Lutz, Stoney Creek, for buckwheat; W. H. Earlenbrook, for yellow corn, 8 rowed; W. E. Stock, Waterdown, for 12-rowed; H. Lutz, Stoney Creek, was 1st for white corn; James Smith, Grimsby, for the Angel of Midnight, and A. McDonagh, Hamilton, or the self-husking. Jardine & Sons carried the 1st on hops; C. M. Rymal, Dundas, on white beans, and C. Lewis, Salford, on the small white.

J. Kennedy, St. Anns, was 1st on Red clover seed, and W. Hartman, Clarksburg, on Alsike. R. P. Wilson, Sheridan, was 1st on Timothy seed. There were also entries for Lucerne. R. P. Wilson, Sheridan, was 1st for flax seed; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, for Hungarian grass seed and for millet seed; C. Grant, Thornbury, on tares, and W. Hartman, Clarksburg, on orchard grass.

Field Roots.—J. Thompson, Orkney, was 1st on Royal Norfolk and East Lothian, Hall's Westbury and Skirving's Swede turnip, also on the Grey Stone and other variety, and for best 8 roots, Purple Top and Westbury Improved—a rare feat in the presence of so much competition. On long Red mangels, F. F. Morrison, Hamilton, was 1st; Globe, B. Murkee, Millgrove; Yellow Globe, J. Dandridge, Parkdale, and also on intermediate Yellow Globe. D. A. Hyslop, Ancaster, was 1st on carrots, and on 8 best carrots; and J. Peart, Freeman, on Gate Post mangels. J. Palmer, Millgrove, came first on Sawlog mangels; and H. Ryckman, Millgrove, on White Sugar beets. W. Walker, Bartonville, won on Early Rose potatoes, and on Late Rose; J. Dandridge, Parkdale, on Early Ohio; W. Walker, Bartonville, on Beauty of Hebron, and on White Elephant; and J. Thompson, Orkney, on other white kinds. T. McCormick, Cope-town, won on seed potatoes.

The grounds have been much improved since the show of 1886. A large new stand erected and other improvements made; but the same confusion existed in the mixing up of the horses in the stalls, that reflects on the management of all our large exhibitions in this particular.

The Holstein Breeders in Council.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR, Knowing the interest you take in all efforts having for their object the improvement of stock, I take the liberty of sending you some items taken from minutes of the meeting of the Dominion Holstein Breeders' Association, held in Toronto on the 14th ult.

As you are already aware, a strong effort has been made by a number of breeders to secure the co-operation of the Industrial Exhibition in the establishment of a uniform standard for Holstein-Friesian cattle. Failing in this, the president thought it desirable to call a meeting of all interested—not only existing members, but all owners as well—with a view to a full discussion of the question, and the adoption of concerted action, having the approval of all who are concerned in the advancement of this valuable class of stock.

Unfortunately owing to its having become necessary to change the place of meeting, and other engagements requiring the attention of members, there was not so large an attendance as the importance of the subject demanded, but those present evinced much interest in the questions discussed, and will be well prepared to deal intelligently with those questions when they again come before them in December. The following are some of the questions disposed of by the meeting:

"That this Association strongly urge upon all exhibition societies the appointment of one or more expert judges for Holsteins, who shall be required to note the points of the animals judged.

"That the only herd-book recognized by this Association as a guarantee of purity of breeding in Holstein cattle, is that of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, as at present constituted, and that this standard be recommended to all exhibition societies."

Wm. Shunk, Esq., of Sherwood, and Wm. B. Smith, of Toronto, were appointed delegates from this Association to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

It is needless to remind Holstein breeders that it is

of the utmost importance to start with a high standard, otherwise we may in a short time find ourselves in the unfortunate position occupied by many of our friends interested in the breeding of Durhams. Nothing could be more discouraging to a breeder than to purchase stock at a high price, and in a few years have it depreciated in value to that of ordinary grades by a change of standard in the herd book, hence the necessity of adopting an unquestionable standard at the start.

It was decided that the Association should meet again in the last week of December next, when the question of a Canadian herd-book will be fully discussed. In the meantime it is desirable that every individual now owning registered Holstein stock should join the Association and assist in publishing the merits of this class of cattle, which, notwithstanding the dictum of some high functionaries to the contrary, are proving their claim to fill a wider space in the animal economy of the ordinary farmer than any breed yet introduced to the notice of the Canadian agriculturist.

A. GIFFORD,
Sec. D. H. B. A.

Inquiries and Answers.

HORNS ON SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—Will you inform me through the JOURNAL, if you consider Shropshire Down sheep with horns as pure bred?

A CONSTANT READER.

Craignurst, Ont.

Perhaps it would be taking too strong ground to say that Shropshire sheep with stubs of horns were not pure bred, but it is a very objectionable feature. It shows a tendency to revert to antiquated types that is to be deprecated.

CONTROLLING THE SEX IN BREEDING.

We not unfrequently receive letters asking if we can furnish the readers of the JOURNAL with any reliable data that will enable them to control the sex when coupling their animals. We frankly admit that we cannot. Volumes have been written on the subject, notwithstanding we know no more about the mystery than our fathers. We have not the slightest doubt but that this, as all else, is governed by inexorable law, but how that law operates is as yet undiscovered. Our advice in the meantime is, to those who desire females, to use only males which experience has proved to be getters of a large proportion of this class of stock.

Veterinary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

How Should Tubercular Subjects be Dealt With?

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S. GUELPH, ONT.

This is a question which, in the present stage of our knowledge, cannot be answered in a very direct or concise manner. It is none the less necessary, however, that what we do know should be thoroughly ventilated, especially amongst stock-owners; for it is all important that they shall become thoroughly acquainted with the various phases of the disease; for their facilities for observation are much better than veterinarians, as they have the subjects under their immediate supervision constantly; hence the development of any abnormal change can be more easily detected by them than by any one who has only occasional opportunities for observation, and has to take the history of the case, which is very important in coming to a correct conclusion second-hand.

Before commenting on the measures that should be adopted in attempting to deal rationally with cases of tuberculosis, it is necessary for readers un-

familiar with the nature, etc., of this disease, to have some explanation made.

A great deal of attention has been given of late years to the unravelling of the mysteries which have shrouded the nature of this disease. The consensus of medical opinion supports Koch in the conclusions that he has arrived at, the result of long, careful experimentation and investigation, viz., that the essential element in the production of tubercular consumption is a minute living body of a rod shape, and is termed the bacillus of tubercle. People often speak of this malady being produced by subjecting the subject to unfavorable conditions, such as insufficient food, exposure, etc.; but if Koch is correct, and there is every reason to think he is, no combination of adverse conditions can produce the disease, if these bacilli are absent, but the bacilli may apparently be present for a length of time, and remain latent, requiring unfavorable conditions, such as bad ventilation, insufficient exercise, etc., to arouse them to activity.

After gaining access to the system, if circumstances are favorable, they appear to wander, and locate themselves in a great variety of situations, but show a special preference for the lungs, and their coverings, the pleurae. The nervous, digestive and urinary organs are not infrequently the seat of deposit, and occasionally the muscular system is involved. The germs of the disease—bacilli having congregated at various points, cause irritation at these centres, resulting in an abnormal growth of the tissues. The growths are very hard and small at first, but as they increase in numbers run together, and form, frequently, considerable sized masses made up of an aggregation of small nodules. Each little growth is greyish in color, at first, translucent and very hard throughout, but as time goes on, softening begins in the centre, which is yellow in color—in fact, of cheesy appearance and consistence. This degenerative process goes on until the centre of a whole mass is softened, and converted into a curdy like pus. These little growths of tissue are called tubercles, a term signifying small tumours, so that the term tuberculosis means being affected with tubercles.

The terms consumption and pining, are used to designate the same disease. Of the lower animals none are so subject to this trouble as the ox tribe. Horses are almost exempt, sheep and dogs occasionally suffer, while pigs are generally considered, next to cattle, most prone.

A most important point to consider in connection with this scourge—for it may be so designated, as it is the occasion of more serious loss amongst our blooded breeds than any other malady—is the manner in which the germs gain access to the system. It is undoubtedly a hereditary disease, for there is no trouble in frequently tracing it from parent to offspring, and more remote progenitors hand down the taint of system through a generation or two that never evidence their predisposition to the trouble themselves, but faithfully hand it on to their descendants. Thus we find consumption breaking out in an animal, the parents of which we know to be healthy, but know nothing about its more remote ancestors, consequently we are unable to determine definitely the existence of hereditary taint. What this hereditary taint consists in it is difficult to exactly realize. Does it simply mean the existence of a peculiarly constituted temperament or defective development in important organs, as the lungs? It is true that animals with deficient lung capacity, the result of shallow or narrow chests, are those that most frequently develop tubercle. But such animals are generally of delicate constitution and subject to many ills.

Assuming that these bacilli spoken of are essential to the development of tubercle, there would have to be infection in addition to constitutional predisposition, if this latter simply consists in a delicate constitution, so that the introduction of tubercle germs sometime during the life of a predisposed subject is necessary, if this view of the case is to be received. The experience gained by practice teaches us that such can hardly be the case. It seems more reasonable to conclude that the taint of system consists in the presence of the bacilli already alluded to, and that the delicacy of constitution results from their presence in a subject or his parent. There are cases on record of calves developing consumptive symptoms, and dying at such an early age as to leave no doubt that the germs of the disease were present at birth, and in some such cases the mothers have remained apparently healthy.

It seems difficult to realize that the germs of a disease can be transmitted through subjects, and show no evidence of their presence for a generation or two, then all at once manifest their existence by producing their special disease.

But the germs of different disease vary very much in the tenacity with which they retain their vitality. For instance, the germs of foot and mouth disease are considered to remain virulent for only six weeks at the outside, while the germs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia maintain their ability to do harm for fully twice that length of time. Of the notoriously contagious affections we have an example in hydrophobia rabies, which, after inoculation, the germs of the disease may remain latent in the system of a victim for from half a year to a year, in exceptional cases. So that although we cannot realize or explain many of these phenomena, still conclusions are forced upon us from observation. There is little doubt that heredity is the cause of the vast majority of the cases of consumption in cattle.

It is considered by some good observers at the present day, that this malady is sometimes the result of contagion, and that the disease can be communicated by a tubercular subject dwelling in close contact with a healthy susceptible one. Of course it is not markedly contagious, but in human medicine the possibility of transmission is recognized, particularly in people occupying the same apartment for a length of time.

Heredity, then, and occasional infection, are practically the only means by which consumption is produced in the ox. It has been brought about experimentally by inoculation in cattle, but this mode of propagation is not likely to take place naturally, so is not to be feared as a means of spreading.

(To be continued.)

The Farm.

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

THE past season has been one of the driest ever known in Ontario. While this has resulted in a shortage of crops in nearly all lines, it has not been an un-mixed evil. It has furnished the best opportunities ever known for burning off the underwood of marshy places and keeping them dry by the cutting of open ditches. Farmers who were fully alive to the value of those storehouses of enrichment, have profited by the dry condition of those places, and by draining them have thus rendered them the most valuable portion of

the farm, at least for many purposes. Others have allowed an opportunity to pass unimproved which may never come to them again, and by so doing have lost much more than they know. There is no calling, it may be, that affords more scope for the exercise of judgment than that of the farmer, and it is always a great matter for him to be forehanded with his work. Then he is always ready to make the most of opportunities, and thereby wins when others do not make the attempt. The scope for the improvement of farms is without any limit, and it should be the ambition of everyone engaged in the work to allow no opportunity of bettering them to pass unimproved.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.
Owner or Tenant?

There has been some recent discussion in the Toronto daily papers on the subject of farm mortgages, with the result that it is alleged, on some sort of grounds, that one half the farms in Ontario are mortgaged for half their value, a fourth for one-quarter of their value, and a quarter only, therefore, free of incumbrance. To our mind there is nothing very alarming in this state of things. It would, indeed, be wonderful if the yeomanry of Ontario were all actual freeholders, and if the farms which we see by the thousand in our travels through the Province were out and out owned by the owners who hold the plough on them, and do a large proportion of their own manual labor. Such a state of so-called peasant proprietary exists nowhere in the world, so far as we know, and we at once admit that a very large number of our farmers are in reality rather tenants than owners. They have assigned the fee simple to a mortgagee, proviso being made for getting it back again on repayment of a loan, with interest thereon at stated intervals. If the loan be half the value, the rental paid the landlord (mortgagee) in the shape of interest is one-half of what it would be were he landlord pure and simple, and the farmer merely his tenant in the ordinary way. The farmer, therefore, has the pride of ownership, one-half the net financial increment, the chance of trading to advantage, and such an inducement to farm his land to the best advantage as no ordinary tenant has. This all works well for the country and the people who go to make it what it is. Better far for a majority of our farmers to be tenants under a mortgagee, with the natural rise in the value of land and their constant small improvements, all the time reducing the proportion which the loan bears to the full value, than that they should, as in the old country, be tenants indeed, and in the dependent condition created by the relations of landlord and temporary occupant. The history of rented farms in Ontario is hardly a happy one. Thousands of men living on a mortgaged farm, whether the debt represented unpaid purchase money or money lent for improvement by building, fencing, clearing or draining, have prospered in this life, and left an independence to their families. Their self-respect, their position in the eyes of the community, and the incentive to exertion ever affecting them and their sons, have been of quite a different sort to that which is possible in the case of tenants. The tenancy under a mortgagee is a better kind of tenancy, and if there is one thing more than another to which the agricultural development of Ontario is due, it is to the facility with which at first English and now English and Canadian capital has been forthcoming on loan to our farmers. Where fifty years ago there was a forest, may now be seen green fields without a stump, bank-barns, neat fences, tile-drains, well-sloped ditches and other evidences of expenditure on capital account. The earning capacity of these

improvements is divided for the benefit of the working farmer and of the moneyed man, a sinking fund being all the time in silent operation, to wit, the annually increasing assessed value of the land and the improvement in its fertility. One man will have better judgment than another, more industry or better luck; but as a rule the farmer who has given a mortgage has given a hostage for his good behavior and personal exertion in his profession. If the weak sticks get broken, so it is in all trades. The stronger, the abler and the better the borrower, the more justification for his borrowing and the better guarantee that it will be to the advantage of both parties to the mortgage. It is a fine thing to own a good farm without encumbrance, but that a mortgage is a personal disadvantage to the farmer, or that fifty thousand mortgages are a national disadvantage to Ontario, we are not prepared to admit. The gross amount of money paid by our working farmers for interest is less than one half of the gross amount that under other and less favorable conditions they would be paying for rent.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

Land Drainage.

BY A. E. MEYER, KOSSUTH, ONT.

(Second Paper.)

Instead of adhering to rigid rules for fixing the proportional depths and distances of drains in light soils, we must decide these points by reference to the thickness and character of the sub-strata, as well as by the character and texture of the soil itself. This can be determined by digging holes from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet deep in different portions of the field. These holes will fill with water in spring, and often in summer, if the land needs draining. Then dig a drain of the intended depth up the field to the vicinity of these holes. The water in the holes, in some at least, will be drawn to the drain. Suppose it attracts the water at a distance of seven yards, then twice this distance will indicate the proper interval between the drains. If the upper layer or bed possesses considerable power to retain the water, and is of such a thickness that the drains cannot be cut completely through it, the best method under the circumstances would be to dig the drains comparatively shallow and at close intervals. In soils that do not possess this tendency, the drains should be cut deeper, and at greater distances. If a thin layer of clay rests upon a porous substratum, the drains may be cut down into the latter, or through it, if not too deep, and they should be placed at frequent intervals. Sometimes a free super-soil from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet deep rests upon a bed of clay. In such a case limit the depth of the drain to that of the porous bed.

The proper depth and distance of drains must therefore be determined by the character of the soil and subsoil, and the inclination of the land to the outfall. Deep drains are longer in beginning to flow, but if the porosity of the land is sufficient to admit the water to pass readily through it, they will draw the water off the surface in less time than shallow drains. They also drain a larger portion of the soil, and allow the water more time to deposit the particles of nutriment which they contain in themselves, and wash down from the surface of the land.

In an open or porous soil the drains will draw from long distances, if they are deep, but in stiff soil, such as clay, the percolation is more difficult, hence they will draw a less distance. The degree of fall which can be obtained will also govern to a certain extent the depth of the drains.

Practically, water will flow where there is a very slight fall. But to do this it requires a perfectly smooth and uniform bed, a consideration which can-

not exist in land drains. As the water gathers various nutritive ingredients while in its course, it should not be allowed to flow too rapidly, lest a certain amount of these be carried away; nor on the other hand, should it be allowed to become stagnant, as it will where there is not sufficient fall to cause the drains to discharge readily. Where the drains work satisfactorily they will not allow the water to remain on the surface for any length of time.

(To be Continued.)

Robbing the Land.

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

(Continued from October.)

The great fertilizing resource of the Canadian farmer in the meantime is barnyard manure. Science has demonstrated what practice in ten thousand instances has confirmed, that barn-yard manure adapts its properties to every form of climate and soil where grains grow, more readily than other fertilizers, and indeed that it contains the elements of plant food more perfectly blended. So important a factor is this of the farmers' raw material, that it outweighs every other. The prosperity of the country is so dependent upon the use that is made of this one item, that the man who can persuade his fellow-farmers—all of them—to make the most of it, would be its benefactor and worthy of the highest honors it could bestow upon him. The land is robbed here in a two-fold way—first in the almost universal waste in degree, of the barn-yard manure that is allowed, and second, of the small quantity made in comparison with what this might and ought to be. The former should first get the attention of the husbandman. The leak of urine in the stable floor should be stopped, and the waste in the barn-yard of its precious liquids. Its volatile treasures should be retained by plaster or earth thrown over its outer surface, or, better still, by its early burial in the soil, in which case in most soils its treasures are most securely conserved. This done, the farmer may turn his attention to the manufacture of more manure. A great advance is made where all the fodder is fed upon the farm, and all the coarse grain too. The great matter is not the quantity of manure made, so much as the quality, and herein it is that the fruits of feeding grain are most bountifully reaped. A straw-stack may be thrown down into the yard, and through the medium of rains and cattle hoofs, but principally the former, it is turned into manure. It is scarcely worthy of the name; were it used as litter for cattle in sufficient quantity to absorb the urine, its worth would be increased many fold. The quantity of barn-yard manure may be increased by stocking the land to its full capacity; soiling, either partial or absolute, will build up the pile higher. The future of this adjunct to successful farming is still in its infancy, yet we believe that its adoption in one form or another will be almost universal, when men get tired of the folly of keeping their farms fenced in small fields. To render this method of increasing the manure heap of universal adoption, the stock fed must also be raised upon the farm. Some men, shrewd in their day, have kept their less wide-awake neighbors raising store cattle for them, which has built up one section and added to its fertility at the expense of the other. But are no artificial fertilizers to be used? By some men, perhaps, but as yet these are few. We shall take it upon ourselves to say who should not use them. No man should buy these whose practice allows the manurial resources of the farm to go to waste, or who does not try to make the most of them. Ashes filtering in the rains will give a better return for their application than purchased phosphates and guanos. It is very thoughtless, to say the best of it, that men will encourage the ransacking of the clefts of Peruvian rocks, and the burial place of unnumbered generations of Carolina bats for sources of enrichment, when they can get them in better form and at far less cost, in the utilizing of what had been misused in their former practice. Nor should farmers purchase those artificial manures till they know where to apply them other than in a tentative way. Rich men can afford to pay the price of their misapplication, but not the rank and file of Canadian farmers. We are not decrying the worth of artificial manures. They have their place and an important one it is, and their day in Canada is coming. We have vast beds of mineral manures within our borders, and some-day

the earth will be honey-combed in search of them, but in the meantime we are convinced that it is not wise for men to cut the earth in channels in search of manures, who are allowing them in other forms to run away over the surface. The evils that flow from robbing the soil are many and vexatious. Our farmers may feel indignant to be told that the practice of the major portion of them is necessitating a waste of nearly one-third of the labor expended in growing grains, yet we hold it is true. All will admit that the average per acre may be increased at least one-third, by a right system of tillage. Now the principal difference in the labor consists in the handling of the additional returns, which is trifling. So that an impoverished soil is the greatest waster of labor in any country. Say that one-fourth of the labor expended in grain-growing is lost instead of one-third, what an enormous waste—for Ontario has 200,000 farmers!

Then there is a corresponding waste of capital. The same implements are required to work a fleeced farm as a rich one, and the same amount at least of horse-labor. In the aggregate the waste here is very great, for Ontario has 311,587 head of working horses, exclusive of breeding mares, and the money invested in implements is no less than \$48,569,725 or nearly one-twelfth of what is invested in the soil itself. The diminished and constantly diminishing revenues of the farm that has thus been shorn, are also serious. While the man who feeds his land well is in the position of one who is annually increasing his deposits and also adding the interest, he who adopts the opposite course is like one who makes repeated draughts upon the deposits until they dwindle into insignificance. "But," says one, "have not many made money in this way?" They have, but they cannot do it in the same way again on the same lands.

Robbing the land has the further tendency of producing discontent amongst the young men of the farm, with the calling of their fathers. The result is self-expatriation in unnumbered instances. It is discouraging under any circumstances to toil without return, but particularly so on the farm, where the toil is of necessity laborious. When young men see that they can make money they are usually willing to fling their energies into the thickest of the fray, but where this is not forthcoming, as is cannot be on worn-out farms, it is most disheartening on such a barren altar to sacrifice the glowing aspirations of life's early prime. Worn out farms have driven more young men away to seek the seclusion of the city, than the glitter of her attractions has drawn. They are stronger to reple than a mother's love is to draw, and this is saying a great deal. They have shriveled the pocket and bent the shoulders and soured the temper of many a promising yeoman. They have hollowed the cheek and broken the spirit of his patient wife, and they have kept at the plough and in the kitchen the young man and the maiden, who might have shone at the university and the college. But it is on the wealth of the country in the aggregate that they have told most heavily. Mr. A. Blue, of the Bureau of Industries, has told us many things regarding our material condition as a country, but one thing he has not yet told us, and that is, how much poorer our province is today than it would have been under a proper system of tillage. No statistician has ever told us how much Canadian plant-food has been washed out into the Atlantic, nor how much exactly has been sent abroad to distant climes, nor how much has been allowed to go who knows where, in an atmosphere surcharged with Canadian ammonia.

Farmers of Ontario, I am glad that I am yet alive to raise my voice against this spoliation of my country. Henceforth I will consider it a part of my life-mission to stay the enormous evil both with tongue and pen, and I call upon every lover of his country to join in the crusade. If the Premier of Ontario and her legislators could but persuade the robbers of our lands and theirs to stay their hand, what a grand work would they accomplish! More advantageous, as we deem it, than will prove all the legislation of the next decade. We are blessed with a splendid country, far above that of many of earth's inhabitants. Our skies are sunny and our atmosphere most bracing, our soils are or were rich, and our rivers pure, our slaughtered forests will in a measure spring up to resurrection life, and our herds may still continue to be the envy of many lands; but what will this avail if the best of our sons are banished and our producing resources crippled, by the systematic removal year after year of the richness of our lands?

(Concluded.)

Romaine's Modern Steam Farmer.

(Continued from October)

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR IT.

(1). It is labor-saving and profitable. It must be apparent to the most casual observer that it promises to be one of the greatest labor-saving machines that the world has ever seen.

Now, grant that it but reduce the use of horse labor by only one-half, although the inventor claims that it will very nearly obviate the necessity of its use on the farm. The report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario, 1886, gives the number of working horses as 300,682. The cost of keeping a working horse for one year in hay and oats alone, hay at \$10 per ton and oats at 35 cents per bushel, is \$107. If by any process of cultivation even half this number could be dispensed with, we have a saving annually in feed alone, of \$16,086,487, to say nothing of the expenses of drivers, harness, shoeing, wear and tear of implements, and the first cost of these and of the horses.

The inventor claims for the Modern Steam Farmer that it will do all the work on three sections, 1,920 acres of our North West prairies, including breaking up the prairie sod, harrowing, seeding, summer cultivating between the rows of grain and root crops, reaping and threshing the grain, and then carrying it to the headland.

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

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

The *Scientific American* of October 22d, 1881, contains a request from an East Indian planter, for an implement to be used in the cultivation of the tea plant, as the horse hoe then in use did not cut deep enough and injured the outer stems, and the plough cultivated but imperfectly, while at the same time it cut the roots. The existence of the Modern Steam Farmer most completely answers that question. While a coolie will require several days to cultivate one acre, about thirty acres will be cultivated by this machine in a day of ten hours, moving at the rate of 2,000 yards an hour.

(2). It increases production. By the use of the Modern Steam Farmer, a system of deep and thorough cultivation is secured, which, in lands well under-drained, so thoroughly pulverizes and aerates the soil that a very great increase of crop may be looked for.

It is not usual to cultivate between the rows of wheat or other grain, because of the lack of facilities for doing this by the aid of our present appliances. But it has been demonstrated repeatedly, that by drilling wheat in rows twelve or fifteen inches apart, and leaving alternate strips fallow between the rows to the extent of half the land, good average crops for the whole of the land could be raised for a long term of years in clay soil, without the aid of any manure. (See experiments of Rev. S. Smith, of Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, England, from 1851 and onwards, as detailed in "Words in Season," issued some years later, or in Morton's *Cyclopedia of Agriculture*, vol. ii.) By the use of this machine a deeper and more thorough cultivation can be secured at a minimum of cost, and without the necessity of leaving any of the land fallow.

(3). It most thoroughly cleanses the land. If necessary, the ground may be cultivated in the autumn by means of a revolving disc, with three to six revolving diggers attached, which slice the ground and loosen it by means of a complex motion that is progressive,

and at the same time rotatory, which leaves the ground so cut and broken, and serrated with seams and apertures, that aeration is greatly accelerated, and filtration, owing to the depth to which the ground may be broken. Roots of weeds that are biennial or of longer life, are thus sliced to pieces. This process is far more effective than ploughing could possibly be.

In spring and summer cultivation a circular disc is also used, called a *disintegrator*, from which spikes project downward of any desired length, but longer in the centre and shorter as the circumference is approached. The motion here, too, is dual in its nature, forward and circular at the same time. It is evident that in such a place of torment for weeds they cannot long survive. A few such stirrings would completely obliterate them for the season, and by perseverance in this mode of tillage we can readily conceive that soon no place of safety would be left for the intruders within the cultivated domain. This disintegrator is certainly the realization of the cultivator's dream of ages. It stirs the ground to any desired depth and width, according to the work desired, and does it without disturbing the roots of the growing plant, working equally well between rows of grain, field roots or corn, or beneath the outspreading arms of a small bush.

(4). It tends to the enrichment of the land. The thoroughness of the pulverization (a system so ably advocated by the wise old Jethro Tull many years ago) exposes it to the free action of the air, from which a constant supply of nutriment is drawn, to support the organic side of life. The same treatment allows water to percolate to a much greater depth, arresting and retaining the ammonia and other fertilizing elements which it has washed out of the air for a similar purpose. Then, by the repeated stirrings of the subsoil the roots of plants have easy access to vast stores of inorganic food that were heretofore beyond their reach.

For what length of time fertility may be sustained in this way, without calling in the aid of artificial or home-made manures, will depend largely on the original fertility of the soil and the frequency with which it is stirred. But there need not for a moment be a doubt in view of experiments hitherto made in this direction, that in clay soils it will be sustained in full sufficiency for a long time.

(5). It enables the agriculturist to cope with the vicissitudes of season. On clay soils, and intrinsically they are by far the richest, the husbandman is largely at the mercy of the elements. If such lands are worked when wet, and particularly if they are trodden upon at such a time, impaction is sure to follow with all its vexatious train of evils. Oftentimes such soils might be stirred and sown several days earlier but for the treading inseparable from the process, and this difference, short as it is, in this climate, may mean the difference between the loss and the success of a crop.

Again, in harvest time it renders the farmer practically master of the situation, for at the rate of thirty acres a day harvested there can be no suffering of the grain from over-ripeness, unless the one farm is unusually large.

While man is powerless to influence or control the weather, if he can by any means meet the capricious variations thereof without serious loss, he has achieved a most substantial triumph, and this is just what can be accomplished by the use of this machine.

(6). It leaves no place for the Impaction of Soils. Impaction is induced by (a) incomplete drainage, (b) the dragging traction of implements used in cultivation, and (c) treading upon the soil. The Modern Steam Farmer by breaking up the ground to a great depth promotes ready filtration, and consequently the speedy drying of the soil. As all the implements used by it in tillage work on the rotatory principle, while the ground is stirred, it is not pressed together, and is, therefore, always friable. But one of the grandest triumphs achieved by this machine is, that it enables the owner of a two thousand acre farm to keep the whole as free from treading by man and beast as the gardener can keep his little plot. This is restoring the art of cultivation to the method taught us by nature, and which she has made so grandly successful. It is with her a fundamental lesson, that while she clothes herself annually with a fresh coating of fertility (her method of cultivation), it is done without the tread of a single hoof.

(7). Peculiar adaptability. While the Modern Steam Farmer may be used on farms, one part of which is grazed and another portion cultivated, it is peculiarly adapted to the tillage of large farms where

grain is exclusively grown, in one or other of its varied forms, or in plantations of cotton, tea or sorghum. In the prairie lands of the great North-West, or in those of the Western States, its presence must prove a great boon. Steaming over the immense sorghum fields and cotton plantations of the sunny South, it would bring happiness to the languid laborer and wealth to the planter. In the wide tea plantations of India it would send the weary coolie with a fresh offering to the shrine of Krishna, and should it not one day till alike the steppes of Southern Russia and the boundless Llanos of the South American continent, and indeed any of the productive places of the habitable globe where nature in her consideration has left large stretches of level or gently undulating surfaces to provide sustenance for the human family.

(To be Continued.)

First Prize Essay

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

(By the Editor)

(Continued from October)

A grievous wrong that has hitherto obtained between the two classes on the farm, has been the requiring of the farmer to bear the expense of all breakages. The extent to which implements and tools are broken on many farms through sheer carelessness on the part of the workmen, is a disgrace to the guild. It should bring the crimson to the cheek when they think of it. In nine cases out of ten these breakages are the result of carelessness, and to the wrong of carelessness there is a strong tendency to add the sin of concealment, inasmuch that where several workhands are employed, a detective would often fail to trace out the offender. Now, there is no teacher of carelessness so potent as the pocket. This it is that enables farmers to get along with so small a percentage of breakages where they do their own work; the pocket has taught them to be careful at all times. Why, then, should not the workman be taught carefulness in the same way? It would certainly prove to his advantage if he were a careful workhand, as his services in such a case would, or should, command a better wage. Where is the reason or justice in asking the farmer to pay a heavy premium from year to year as the price of indifference or carelessness, or perhaps both, in his working men, as to the preservation of his implements? Why should he be stigmatized as mean or narrow, when he asks the guilty to pay a portion at least of the price of his own misdeeds? Nay, rather is he mean, narrow, morally deranged, who allows the farmer to bear the burden alone, and who will not come forward like a man and offer to make good the loss in part. Why, then, should not every farmer make it a part of his contract to have the workhand pay at least a portion of the breakages, that are in any way the result of carelessness on the part of the latter. In the case of much worn implements, this should not be required, and the workman, having called the attention of the farmer to any defect of this nature, should be freed from after consequences.

When men seriously disagree on the farm, as we have said in other words elsewhere, the sooner they part the better, even though it be in the midst of harvest. When any of the cogs that fit into the pinions of labor have been broken, the machinist seldom puts in one that will stand. The chances are that others will break and break, till the machine will not run. Employers and employed—hesitate before the first unpleasant word is spoken. With the fact of the possibility of disagreement in view, it is not amiss but rather the reverse, to consider this when the agreement is made, and to put in a clause in engagements for a lengthened term, defining the value put upon the labor of each month in the year. Speaking of this at the outset should beget no suspicion of a likelihood of probable disagreement, for the reverse is likely to be the effect of the arrangement indicated, and if a rupture does come, it prevents heart-burnings in arranging final settlement. When men approach each other in this fallen world, it should be on the basis of mortals who are prone to err.

MORAL RELATIONS.

The moral relations between employers and employed on the farm in Canada are all deranged. On the part of the employer we often find, as already stated, a disposition to *grind* out of the employed all

the labour that he can, and to discharge him the moment he can dispense with his services. There is also usually much indifference shown in reference to the results of the latter, both temporal and spiritual, and some employers are far from competent.

Employers not unfrequently forget that men have muscles which are susceptible of weariness, and that it is positively degrading to turn any man into a drudging machine—to put him on the low plane of a beast of burden. A faithful day's work is sufficient whether done in eight hours or ten, and the employer who takes advantage of the diligence of a man to impose upon him additional burdens is unworthy of the name. We do not deny that the hours of labour on the farm are too many as a rule, and this it may be is one reason why the farm is so often deserted for the city. Theoretically, the hours of toil are too many in every department where men labour with their hands, but in reality it may not be so. We concede that in this age of astounding advance in labor-saving machines, it would be better for men to toil but six hours a day the year through, than to labour ten hours a part of the year, and then go idle another part. The world can produce enough it seems now-a-days for its wants, if every man would work but half a day throughout the year. We may draw to ourselves a beautiful picture as to how the other half might be spent—in recreation, in self culture, in improving the powers of body and mind. In such an event what a grand stride would be made toward the development of the race. But what are the facts? Has it not been the experience of those labourers who have been given additional hours of leisure, that the spare time has proved a curse to them instead of a blessing, owing to the questionable way in which it has been spent? This points in the direction of making such changes gradual, and first teaching men the exercise of self-control. As it is, the pinch of poverty is too often required during one portion of the year, to keep in remembrance the duty of frugality during the other.

However, on the farm to-day, we do not advocate the fixing of hours, in the case at least of the general purpose man, without a reduction in the amount of wages given, as the farm will not afford it. On farms of the ordinary size, we do not expect to see it work well in the summer season. On large farms it may be done in the case of many of the men, as those handling teams, but how, we ask, would it be possible to fix the hours of the shepherd or the herdsman?

The ordinary farmer cannot keep one of these, and must of necessity be much with the man he employs, in which case, if in summer hours are rigidly adhered to, all that daily round of labour called chores must fall upon the farmer himself.

Some cite the case of the Old Country, but in that land there is usually more than one man employed, and the seasons for cultivation come and go with the utmost leisure, while here they follow with a haste so impetuous, that the tiller of the soil and all his help must be on the alert, to keep abreast of the crowding labours. Sometimes in harvest an additional hour of all the force in the shades of evening would be worth a great deal to the farmer. Why should not the work-hands give it? but in every such instance for the time they labour longer than is customary, they should get additional pay. But what has custom to do with it? Why, everything; because at the time of agreement, unless there is a stipulation to the contrary, it is in the minds of both parties that work will continue during that period of the day which it is customary to work. If the employer exact this he does the other no wrong, nor if the other party give it, does he do the farmer a favour. In this northern clime there always will be difficulty in fixing exact hours of labour on the farm. It, therefore, would seem to us the better plan to have a clear understanding regarding this, at the time of stipulation, and to vary the amount paid with the probable hours of labour fixed upon.

We have already dealt with the huge mistake of discharging men on the approach of winter, but may here add, that by doing so the farmers are forcing themselves to pay in the six months of summer, very nearly what they should pay for a whole year's work. We know several instances in which one hundred and forty dollars and board are being paid for seven months' labour, while Mr. Blue, of the Bureau of Industries, gives one hundred and sixty dollars as the average wage of a farm hand in Ontario for the year 1885.

We do not find fault with the farm hand for this, and it may be better in the end if this species of exaction increase, till it bring about a reaction in the direc-

tion hitherto indicated. The farmer may object that he has no use for the work-hand during the winter season, but we know better. There is no farmer who cannot profitably find work for his assistant until the first of December on the farm, and, if true to himself and the farm, he will have labour sufficient during the winter months in properly caring for his stock. In any event it appears to us a moral wrong to turn a man out of a shelter on the approach of one of our Canadian winters, exposed to the demoralizing influences of complete idleness, and we are thankful for this opportunity given us by the Agriculture and Arts Association to direct attention to the wrong, with a view to its removal; and to remonstrate with our farmers for the adoption of a course, which we regard as suicidal to their best interests.

The material wants of the employed have been dealt with already. In reference to the spiritual, we may say that even the sanctions of custom have no right to interfere with the worship of any man employed on the farm. In the case of shepherds and herds-men, it is the duty of the employer to see that sufficient assistance is given to enable them to worship the God of their fathers according to the directions of His word, and the dictates of the conscience of the individual. Where these are other than ordinary, they should be made a matter of stipulation at the outset. As to the manner in which the employed spend their evenings, it is the duty of the employer to remove every obstacle to the proper improvement of these, and to encourage the reading of wholesome literature, which is immeasurably to be preferred to that way of spending them, all too common, in hatching mischief in reference to the work, or in gossip, which is even less commendable. If this obligation is not involved in his relationship of employer, it is in that of a fellow-man, and the faithful discharge of it will not go unrewarded, as we cannot but win the respect, confidence and good services of him whom we are able to convince that we are seeking his welfare.

The position of the employed is oftentimes painfully irksome on account of the incompetency of the employer or his foreman, yet this does not free from the duty of unqualified obedience in reference to things reasonable, where the instructions have been clearly given. When the employed is told to engage in a piece of work which past experience has taught him is foolishness, its performance is very irksome, and quite as much so is the reception of the command to do it in a ridiculous way. His may be the duty of earnest remonstrance, but, as consequences rest with the employer, the employed should obey. Oftentimes we have seen workmen on the farm whose knowledge of methods were far in advance of those whom the accident of birth or fortune had placed over them, but if only faithful in the discharge of duty to others, and true to themselves, they may exchange places with their employers in this land of splendid opportunities for the working man.

On the part of the employed we find too often a disposition to wrench the last cent in bargain-making, to shirk duty on the farm in the absence of the employer, and to manifest a heartless indifference to the material interests of the latter, all of which but tends to sink them to a lower level in the plane of their own estimation, and that of others. It is but fair to mention here, that to this plane of character there are some noble exceptions. Men, true as steel to the interests of their employers, shine out as stars of beauty in the dim haze that shrouds the sky of the farm labour question in Canada. And these men are, we believe, in every instance on the highway to success. If they do not own enough money to purchase a farm for themselves, they will soon do so, and from the position of employed they will soon become employers. They are men who at every station examine the wheels of the accommodation train which conveys their master's business, and finding one that does not echo back the right ring, they at once report to headquarters. These are men whom their masters cannot afford to lose, whom they will make prime ministers in the management of their affairs, and who, in the event of their decease would be willing to follow them to the grave with heads uncovered.

It is a principle of the equilibrium of fluids that they will rise to their own level, and this they usually do, but we have instances in which artesian wells overflow that have been tapped from the surface, where otherwise from outside indications, the existence of water would never have been suspected. So, too, qualities of usefulness often lie concealed in the make-up of the young labourer on the farm, whose previous

training has been defective, and, though it is usual for men to find the sphere for which nature has best fitted them, there are instances where the pressure of untoward circumstances has covered the current of improvement with successive layers of hard rock, and the existence of those springs of usefulness must be drilled for, as it were, by the most diligent search for the buried talents of capability. Happy is the employer who finds these in any of his youthful employed, especially if the flow is from the reservoir of integrity, for henceforth he may find a constant stream of usefulness issuing from the outlet which his discerning mind may have produced.

We do not blame the employed for making as good a bargain as they can in the ordinary sense of bargain-making, especially if the bargain is made but once a year, but we have already shown that owing to the scarcity of labourers, the farmer meets him at a disadvantage, and the labourer is almost sure to get his way, and we do most earnestly deprecate that system adopted by labour sharks, who go idle more than half the year, working now and then a day in winter, to keep the wolf at bay, or meanly sponging on the bounty of their more industrious friends, and then like eagles seeking prey, they swoop down upon the weak-handed farmer in June, July and August, and extort from him wages so out of all proportion that we blush to name the sums. Thanks to the happy genius of the inventors of self-binders, farmers may soon keep those cormorants at bay, for the work of harvest will soon be done more easily than that of seed time. This unhappy system is but the outgrowth of that guilty practice in vogue amongst farmers, of cutting the moorings of good men in autumn, and allowing them to drift before the north-west winds of Labrador, to a more congenial and sunnier clime, there to spend the residue of their days, and there to sleep their last sleep. It should rather be the aim of the employed to be content with a reasonable wage—what the farmer can afford to give, rather than to tempt the latter, through exorbitant demands, to allow him to hoist anchor and sail away to seek some other haven, when the term of his service is expired.

(To be continued.)

Report of the Judges on Prize Farms for 1886.

(Continued from October.)

LAKEVIEW FARM.

Leaving Woodville on the evening of the same day, and changing cars at Blackwater in an uninviting region of bush and swamp, we made for Peterboro' through a country improving very much as we neared this capital of Hastings County. Getting a sleeper on the C. P. R., and passing through the granite region of ghosts and spirits of the air in the dead of night, oblivious of everything real, we passed through the streets of the capital at an early hour on the 30th June. The Parliament Buildings looked stately as ever, the "big kettle" on the Ottawa boiled with rage as it did a thousand years ago, hundreds of logs per hour were being dragged up out of the tree-covered river, and sawn into fragments in less time than we take to tell it, and the grand old hills over the river "tree-clad and treeless," were trying to look their very best on this cloudless June morning, just as they did when we were down in this pretty region a year ago.

This farm and the adjoining one, the property of Mr. Thomas Graham, about six miles west of Ottawa, lie in a depression which extends many miles in the direction of the St. Lawrence. The soil, a clay loam, a bluish black in color, evidently a deposit of some remote age, and possessing uncommon fertility, is easily worked. Owing to its low situation it was shunned by early settlers; and when taken hold of by the Messrs. Graham was in an uninviting condition, but the mighty elms that grew upon it spoke to them of concealed stores the gathering of centuries, and they have not been disappointed. Each of these farms contain 300 acres, and each lies on both sides of the stone road leading westward; each of them is elevated in the rear towards the concession road, and both slope downward toward the Ottawa by a triple descent, the steps of which are not violent, and the lower platform of which is crossed by the greatest highway of the continent—the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The farm is three fields wide except in the rear, and a pretty little spring creek with a narrow bed runs from the rear across the highway, and then joins the

Ottawa after having given of its sweetness to the lower fields of Mr. Thomas Graham. This little traveller, coming from hidden chambers on which no eye has rested, with its line of shades is of great value to the farm. Along with a feeder which crosses the farm from the east, where the beavers built their ancient dams, and the channel of which Mr. Graham has cured of its windings at much labor, it waters every field in the rear of the farm.

The fences are cedar logs and well built, something has been done by way of tree-planting, and the farm is all under-drained where required, with flat stones laid two on the sides and one over them.

The house is a substantial stone dwelling with neat surroundings, and commanding a lovely view of the well-kept fields going down to the broad river lake, with its fringe of trees on the nearer rim, and bold banks on the farther shore. The barns, with abundant basement room, form a quadrangle enclosing a yard, the outlet from which is through a covered drive, which is itself a part of one of the buildings, but as these have been so accurately described in the report of last year, we need not dwell upon them here farther than to say that they afford ample accommodation for the wants of the farm, which is also well supplied with implements. We need only add that the cattle are supplied with water breast high in a covered trough from pumps, a provision that is within the reach of every farmer, in a measure at least, who can get a supply of water.

The high price obtained for hay at the capital is too strong a temptation to resist selling it. Last year it brought \$15.00 per ton, but Mr. Graham puts back its equivalent in purchased manure from the stables of Ottawa, and is careful at the same time to procure large quantities of the same through the feeding of shipping cattle. Last spring 26 head were sold at 5½ cents per lb., the highest price that we have yet heard as having been given in 1886 for a large lot. They were Shorthorn Grades, bought at 3 to 3½ cents per lb., and shipped 12th June. They averaged 1415 lbs. each, and the difference between the buying and selling price was about \$45.00 per head, with a margin of 2 cents per pound. It has been demonstrated over and over again that it is profitable to feed shipping cattle of the right class, so that in this time of depression Mr. Graham's is a handsome return in this instance. In the face of this demonstration we find a majority of farmers in the Ottawa valley telling us that it is useless for them to prepare shipping cattle, for the buyers will not give them current prices. The right class of animals usually command current prices.

The stock of the farm consisted of 11 milch cows, and 26 head of younger cattle, of which 13 head are pedigreed; 6 working horses are kept, while occasionally a team is hired.

The ploughing is nearly all done in autumn, where sod is broken at 3 years. It is sown to peas, then oats, then roots, followed by wheat or barley, which is seeded. There are variations from this rotation. The amounts of grain sown with drill per acre are—wheat, less than 1 bushel; oats, 1½ bushels; peas, 2 bushels; grass seed, 7 lb. each of clover and timothy; the clover being ½ alsike and ½ small red. These quantities appear to us to be very small, but there was no denying it, the stand of the different kinds of grain was both strong and thick. It is doubtless true that to obtain a large yield it is of more consequence to prepare the land well, than to try and obtain this end through thick sowing alone.

The crops, as a whole, were grand this year again, except in the item of hay. Spring wheat sown from 1st to 10th May was shooting out in the ear and nearly breast high. The stand of oats and peas was immense, so of potatoes—those planted May 20th were almost hiding the ground. But the ice and frost of last winter made sad havoc of the meadows. The timothy in them was sickly enough. The root was there, but there was not sufficient vitality to sustain vigorous growth, and this held good of nearly all the old meadows. This, we were told, was an event that occurred not more than once in a score of years, and we did not allow it to count adversely in our estimate of the place to be assigned the farm in the competition.

For years Mr. Graham has been a most successful exhibitor of roots, a striking comment on the high estimate he puts upon them as a feeding factor of the farm.

There can be no mistake about the profits of this farm, evidenced in the careful management, in the air of happy comfort that pervades all about it, in the good class of stock, the extraordinary vigor of the

crops, and the high prices obtained for much that is sold on the farm; but there are both on this farm and on that of Mr. Thomas Graham, traces of what we consider the *bane* of Eastern Ontario farming—a good many survivors of unsubdued weeds, as ox-eye daisy, thistles, and some remnants of couch grass. The heavy crops of last year's hay made these less apparent, and there was not that perfection of neatness about some of the surroundings of the fields that characterize the management of some of the Western competitors. There was also less of tree-planting, and not much attention paid to private roads, so that although this farm was well deserving of the Silver Medal of last year, it did not in every respect come up to the requirements of a prize-winning farm in the wider competition of the season.

ROCK FARM.

Some man has written that "knowledge is power," but we too often fail to remember that knowledge *inert* is valueless. It must be energized and put in practice, or it is worthless. Doubtless other men, as well as Mr. Thomas Graham, knew that Rock Farm, the Gold Medal farm in the competition of 1885, possessed a rich soil when they located around it, but passed it by on account of its over-moistness during a large portion of the year. But the knowledge which they possessed as to its value was of the inert sort, and they therefore missed the opportunity of securing what is now one of the most productive farms in the Province of Ontario. Its present dauntless owner showed us the spot where he and his brother, Mr. William Graham, commenced their struggle with the giants of the wilderness, and with a predilection for what has since become one of the decided features of the farm, one of the first things which he did was to dig a drain, to dry the forest, the trees of which have long ago given of their potash to the manufacturer of glass, and of their ashes a last instalment to enrich the soils that produced them.

This 300 acre farm is not unlike that of Mr. William Graham on its eastern side, only that the 50 acres across the concession to the southward is considerably more elevated. This was purchased mainly to obtain possession of a spring, which was wasting its waters in idle gambols amidst the hazels that lined its course, and which has since been utilized by Mr. Graham as the unerring source of one of the best constructed water arrangements to be found to-day on any farm in Canada.

In the report of last year reference was made to the progress of the attempt to lay these tile conductors. The effort was then being made to cut a channel in which to lay the tiles through a huge hill, to a great depth, but coming into quicksand in the bottom of it, the attempt had to be abandoned. Nothing daunted, Mr. Graham sought out another course, less direct, but which answered the purpose, and at the expense of a full month's extra labour, completed the herculean task. The main discharge is into a tank in the kitchen, the overflow going in part to a trough in the yard, and the abundant residue to a tank or trough in the barn, and on to another tank, pursuing its journey to a cistern, and there escaping through the wall, trickles on, a generous little stream to the highway.

The remarks made in reference to the fences, soil, growing crops, and rotation of the farm of Mr. William Graham, will in the main apply here. Rock Farm has perhaps the advantage in its outbuildings, although those of Lakeview are very good indeed. These also were fully described in the report of last year, as is the system of tillage, and the handling of the manure. We may here add that the liquid tank continues to do good service, and the yard with its floor of solid rock is a source of much comfort. There is a very large amount of masonry about the buildings, and a correspondingly large amount of accommodation.

The acreage under cultivation this year consisted of hay, 95 acres; spring wheat, 36 acres; oats, 33 acres, potatoes, 5 acres; turnips, 8 acres; fodder corn, 1 acre; and a large acreage of peas that would surely be overgrown by harvest time. The average of spring wheat for the last three years is 29 bushels per acre, the yield in 1884 being 43 bushels; the average of oats, 60 bushels, and of peas, 31, turnips, 800 to 850, and potatoes, 275 bushels; 40 tons of hay were sold last winter at \$15.00 per ton, although 30 good large steers were fattened from the produce of the farm. The first eight sold at from 5¼ to 6 cents per lb., and the remaining 22 head for 5½ cents. Twenty-one of these were bought in at 3¼ cents per lb.

The stock of the farm consisted of 16 milch cows,

14 two-year-olds, 15 yearlings, and 8 calves, and they were all very good ones. Seven head were pure Shorthorns from the "Willow Lodge" herd of J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and from the Ontario Experimental Farm. These were bought at an average cost of \$231.00, so there need be no two opinions as to their quality.

The rapidity of growth in this favoured region is something remarkable. Three weeks from the day of sowing this year the root crop was all thinned, and the rapid growth of the potatoes was almost beyond belief. A potato harrow is used by Mr. Graham, which has handles, and which, when used, stirs the ground between the rows without disturbing the latter.

The drains of this farm, and also those of Lakeview, are wonderful. As stated in last year's report, they are of smooth flat stones, and more has been expended in their construction than in the improvement of the farm in other ways, and they answer the purpose well; but on few farms in Canada could stones of a similar quality be procured.

Three men are employed on each of the Messrs. Graham's farms the year round, and two or three more during the summer, or a part thereof, and notwithstanding the large outlay thus entailed, and a constant succession of improvements, they realize per acre what is equal to a rental of from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per annum.

The energy displayed on these farms is worthy of much praise, as was mentioned in our writing of last year. Only sixteen years ago dense smoke arose beyond the sandstone hills, which gradually thickened till the darkness, like a dread portent, filled the heavens, and before nightfall all that belonged to the Messrs. Graham and scores of others, was turned to ashes and strewn over the land. Nothing daunted, they set to work the next morning with a constancy of purpose that defies calamity, to re-erect the vanished pillar of a buried material past. How they succeeded was told in the narrative of a year ago, with the supplement that we have added here.

Pitting this farm against others in Eastern Ontario that we have seen, it leaves them quite a bit in the rear, unless it be that farm on its eastern border, which follows it very close, but it is different when we pit it against the champions of the West. Although it made a brave stand compared with several of these, the fences are not quite equal, tree-planting receives less attention, and private roads as well. The barns, though excellent, have in their plans a little of over elaboration, and the garden and orchard are not equal, the latter a necessity rather than a neglect, owing to the nature of the climate. But the example that the Messrs. Graham have set to the people of the eastern section in preparing shipping stock, and in progressive agriculture generally, is beyond all praise.

The Dairy.

We hope that our farmers will not forget the lesson so sharply taught during the past season, in reference to the wisdom of producing an abundant supply of succulent food, to feed their dairy cows both summer and winter. Butter at 30 cents per pound, and bran at \$15 per ton, the prices in this city, are no better to those who have to buy largely than butter at 20 cents, and bran at \$10. In all the southerly counties of Ontario, the drought of last summer withered the grasses out of sight. Those, then, who get 30 cents per pound for butter are no better off owing to the diminished quantity of the product, than if they were getting but 20 cents, food being abundant, as already stated in another way. The remedy is plain. Sow supplemental foods, and harvest the residue for winter use, for the heat that withers pastures causes corn to flourish, if once well started. Dairy men who last summer grew a full crop of corn fodder will reap a rich harvest the present winter.

Dairying vs. Beef Production.

The statement will not be disputed that dairying at the present time in Canada is more profitable than beef production, and that it has been so during all the months of the present year. The good prices that

have ruled for dairy products are very encouraging, and there is not much likelihood of a diminution in these for some time to come. The high prices ruling for butter at the present time, although fraught with blessing to the farmer, should not tempt him unduly, lest they lead him into a snare. To warn our readers against this danger has led us to pen this article.

There is a fear that the farmers, because the prices of home-made butter have ruled high, will be tempted to engage very largely in the production of this product another season. A reversal of the character of next summer's weather as compared with that of the past summer, may so alter the conditions on which the amount of production is based, that the farmers may find an over supply of this article in every market by the middle of next June, forcing up the experience of other years, a return of only ten cents per pound, and that in trade. It must not be fancied, then, that because prices of dairy products are high now, that so they will continue beyond the return of our pastures, nor because the prices of beef are almost unprecedentedly low, that so they will remain. Nay, the chances are that while in the one case the ruling prices are at the top, in the other case they are at the bottom. Scarcely ever before have the prices of farmer's butter been so dear during the months of October and November, and scarcely ever before have the prices of beef for home consumption been so cheap. We must not conclude that the prices of the one will always remain low, and that the prices of the other will be high, for the cause, dry weather, which has led to the high prices in the one case, has had the opposite effect in the other; remove the disturbing cause, and the equilibrium in both cases will be restored.

It has been argued in some of our public prints, that beef production at present prices does not pay. We do not propose in this paper to discuss that question in the abstract. Our argument here is rather that the production of farmer's beef for the home market should not be abandoned for the production of farmer's butter for the same market, for, so long as our people remain eaters of both butter and beef, just so long will a supply of both be required.

Those, therefore, who have raised beef for the home market in the past, should not abandon it to engage in the production of butter for the home market because of the state of present prices, for by the 15th day of next June, the present condition of the market for the two products may just be reversed.

But, once elevate our people to the position of producers for the foreign market, and the above argument may not so well apply, for in the case of beef, it has to contend with products coming from a great extent of territory, not adapted to the production of butter, and requires at the same time less skill and care in its production and transit. Once dot our country with creameries manned by men who know their business, and we could not easily over-produce in the line of butter, but where it is to be consumed at home, this would be the easiest thing imaginable.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Ontario Butter Creameries.

PRICE REALIZED FOR MILK WHEN MADE INTO BUTTER.

Last spring I addressed a couple of letters to the public press upon this subject, with a desire to call the attention of farmers and the public to the work the Ontario Creameries Association had in hand, and hoping thereby to incite some interest in the matter, not only among the farmers, but also those who handled the butter as middlemen, as well as the consuming public.

With the scarcity of butter that is likely to prevail in Ontario this winter, it is a great pity that we had not ten times the number of creameries that now exist. Again and again it has been stated in the public press that the butter of Ontario, judged as a whole, is a blot upon the fair name of the agriculturists of Canada. It has been justly claimed that in the production of cereals and stock Ontario enjoys a reputation second to no other country in the world; but, in the quality of her butter, the majority of the "stuff" put upon the market is a disgrace to the Province, and to those who produced it. The butter producer, in common with the public, hold in detestation the

OLEOMARGARINE-MAKER,

but did they ever consider that the responsibility of enabling oleomargarine to obtain such a foothold in other countries rests with them? At the Fat Stock Show of Chicago I have tasted oleomargarine which was in every way infinitely superior in appearance to three-fourths of the butter that can be bought on our markets and at our grocery stores. "How, then, are the public and the butter-maker responsible for its introduction?" Had the butter-maker produced a better article than he has been in the habit of doing, no chance would have existed for the introduction of a spurious article to replace a genuine one; but when the spurious article was, to all appearances and taste, superior to the genuine, a ready opportunity was given for the spurious to obtain a foothold. The public, too, I contend, are to blame—the rural store-keeper, in that he pays the same price for a poor article as he does for a really superior one, if the makers both happen to be customers; and the public in that they will not pay a sufficient advanced sum for a really A1 butter. In other words—neither the store keeper nor the public are prepared to pay for butter on its merits.

I have had a little experience, through our dairies, in dealings with the public in this matter, and, though time and a "stiff back" have educated many of our patrons to pay us a living price for a really good article, it has required both to bring them to that stage. When more than 30 cents per pound is asked for butter, the good and careful housewife raises her hands in horror at such "extravagance"; yet she would consider that 30 cents a quart for good cream was cheap. She may be surprised when I tell her that by paying 40 cents per pound for butter, the butter-maker does not realize as much out of his cream as when he is paid 30 cents for his quart of cream? It is a good gallon of cream that yields three pounds of butter, which will cost 15 cents to make and market. Selling cream at 30 cents a quart yields \$1.20 per gallon, but made into butter, and selling as such even at 40 cents, it only realizes \$1.05 (after deducting the 15 cents for making). For this reason, any one who is so situated that he can sell his cream as such, will always prefer to do so rather than convert it into butter. Again, twenty-five pounds to thirty pounds of ordinary milk are required to one pound of butter; twenty-five pounds of milk equals ten quarts. When delivered at your door at 6 cents a quart—or 60 cents for the amount required to make a pound of butter—you do not think it out of the way to pay this price, yet butter at 60 cents a pound would be an unheard-of extravagance.

The average price received by buttermakers for a really good article will not exceed 20 cents per pound. As it requires ten quarts of milk to one pound of butter, the farmer, at this price, is receiving but

TWO CENTS A QUART FOR HIS MILK.

I repeat, it is constantly asserted that both the quantity and quality of butter produced in Canada is not what it should be, and wonder is expressed that

Ontario does not take a more prominent position as a butter-making country. Farmers and farmers' wives are not singular when they seek to produce that which is most profitable, and though a return in butter of even 2 cents per quart for milk on the farm may appear to be a very small price, yet in these days of small margins of profit in farming, it is a living one. Let the public display more willingness to pay a better price for a really superior article, and thereby give to the farmer's wife the incentive of a profitable industry as a stimulus to increase not only the quality but quantity of butter produced on the farm, and I feel assured a great step will be taken towards helping on the butter industry of this country. I have known farmers' wives who, producing a really gilt-edge butter, owing to an

UNAPPRECIATIVE PUBLIC,

felt that the extra pains necessary in the care of the utensils, milk, cream, and preparation and marketing of the butter, is not sufficiently appreciated when they sought to dispose of it.

I give these figures to show how comparatively poorly paid is the milk producer who converts his milk into butter, and that before Ontario can hope to take a rank as a great butter-producing country the farmers have not only to be educated in the art of butter-making, but the consumer must also incite them to the production of what they seek by purchasing good butter on its merits, and paying such a price therefor as means a fair profit to the producer.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Poultry.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

November Notes.

BY I. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

The cold, raw weather of this month is very trying to the young stock; winds and damp are much worse for fowls and chicks than severe cold. It will therefore be found advisable to provide good shelter, if that has not been done already. Another matter that should receive attention now, if it has not had it before, is culling out the birds that are not up to the mark. It is too often the case that the finest young stock is slaughtered for the table or market, and only the late ones left for stock birds. These will be late in laying, and produce inferior chicks in turn. The best is none too good for breeding stock, and early pullets will lay younger than late ones. It is folly to keep a lot of cockerels late on into winter, as there is not growth enough in them to pay for the food they consume, except in unusual cases, such as proximity to a large market, and even that does not always pay, as early chicks often fetch as much in June or July as they would at Christmas. Catarrh, colds and roup (the former two are forerunners of the latter) are usually prevalent this month. We have treated several cases this season successfully with castor oil and assafoetida. Listen at night when all is quiet, and detect any rattling. This is easily done. Administer a teaspoonful of castor oil for a full grown bird, and assafoetida the size of a pea. We have never had to repeat the dose, but it might be necessary in extreme cases, and, of course, there may be cases where no remedy is of any use. We find it much cheaper in the end to decapitate birds, if the case does not yield to treatment in its early stages. By the way, friend Harrington, our Dots began to lay at five and a half months. The Rocks are not at it yet, and are almost six and a half months old.

The Poultry Grinding Mill.

Every one knows that birds do not possess teeth, and therefore, that they do not masticate their food. Some, like most of the carnivorous birds, tear their food to pieces, and swallow it in large morsels. Some of them, such as the owls, swallow their prey whole, and afterwards reject the feathers, bones and skin of birds and mammals, and the hard, shelly integuments of beetles and other insects. A vast number of birds, like the familiar barn door fowls, partridge and grouse, live on seeds which they are obliged to swallow whole, as they have no teeth wherewith to masticate them. But unless the food be masticated it cannot be digested, and the bird is therefore provided with a sort of internal mill, which takes the place of external teeth. This apparatus is called the gizzard, and a most wonderful structure it is. The gullet, instead of passing directly into the stomach, is, towards its lower end, dilated into a "crop," the coats of which are nearly as elastic as if they were made of india rubber. Into this crop the food is received and there retained until it is wanted. The lower part of the crop opens into the "gizzard," a hollow muscle possessing enormous strength and having its interior deeply grooved and ridged, the ridges being nearly as hard as horn.

All food which enters the stomach must pass through the gizzard, where it is ground into pulp by the rigid walls. Most of the seed-eating birds are taught by instinct to swallow small pebbles in order to aid the gizzard in trituration.

In this gizzard is the germ of our modern mills. The reader has probably seen mill stones before they have been set in their places, and has noticed that the lower surface of the upper mill stone and the upper surface of the lower are covered with regular grooves. The double mill stones are, in fact, a very close copy of the bird's gizzard, with one exception, which shows the tremendous superiority of God's handiwork over man's clumsy imitations.

A mill stone is an expensive article and needs perpetual renewal. The groovings are soon worn down when there is any press of work, and then the stone has to be taken off the mill and the grooves recut with the chisel, a task which can only be performed by an expert, and is consequently a costly one. But the ridges and furrows of the gizzard have the power of self-renewal, and as fast as they are worn away they are replaced with fresh material.—REV. J. G. WOOD, M.A.

The Apiary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Season of Rest.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN, BRANTFORD, ONT.

The few bright and warm days interspersed with cold and storm reminds us only too vividly of the busy season which has passed, and the dreaded wintering problem before us. The progressive bee-keeper, however, should look upon this season of uncertainty as to his fortunes cheerfully. Year by year he enlarges his bill of experience with the hope that in time it may become part of the material—blended together with that of other bee-keepers—which shall solve the wintering problem.

The more we understand the nature of the insects upon which we depend for a livelihood, the nearer we are to the solution of that problem; and here we feel a long-required need—the desirability of having more engaged in this work—who can devote their time and thought to observing bees more closely. Canadian bee-keepers, as a body, compose those who, however great the pleasure derived from keeping bees may be—there are men and women who keep them and often are compelled to keep them—with the paramount object of realizing dollars and cents from them. When we know that to experiment with a colony often means to sacrifice it, that these investigations generally require to be made at a time when the apiarist labors already from early dawn to late at night, we will understand why more accurate experiments are not conducted, and the necessity of having men set apart for such work. We in

America have not amongst us generally, as in older countries, men who have wealth, and who out of philanthropic motives follow bee-keeping or other chosen pursuits with the sole object of giving information to, and bettering those who have embarked in them for a livelihood. Mr. Cowan, of whom mention has been made in the October number of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, was such an one, a gentleman who has spent much time and money in the interests of bee-keeping, but who has probably never thought of any financial return.

Whilst all these differences exist there is no doubt Canadian bee keepers could unite and act unitedly upon some line of experiment which would lead to information of great value to bee-keeping in future. Much can be done with care by such unity of action. The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, of which Mr. Stover, Norwich, Ont., is secretary, would doubtless be pleased to hear from all bee keepers who are willing to devote a little time and trouble in the way of experimenting next year.

November, for the beginner, is often a month in which he makes irreparable blunders. Steps are often taken this month, or bees allowed to remain in a condition which seals their doom finally.

There have been few new and reliable developments in bee-keeping during the past year, if we except a slightly more general attention to underground wintering. I am preparing to bury a number of colonies. A dry piece of ground should be chosen: a passage allowed at the entrance of each hive, which shall communicate by means of a pipe with the outside atmosphere. Each colony will be carefully weighed when placing them underground, and the results reported next spring.

Bees should be left undisturbed as much as possible during cold weather. Smoking them, as we all know, causes them to fill themselves with honey; this must necessarily excite them, which, done at a time when, owing to the low temperature they cannot have a cleansing fly, causes dysentery. Should no warm weather follow, the bees go into winter quarters diseased, and generally succumb. Should they have an opportunity to have a cleansing flight they are more liable to have a return of the malady. Never put bees into bad cellars, that is, cellars damp, with changeable temperatures, or in which the bees require to be disturbed frequently. Sheds and rooms in houses are liable to changes of temperature too much, and bees should never be put in them. This is often done, but almost invariably with bad results.

Wintering outside is adopted by many, and this method has very warm advocates. Ventilation should be ample at the entrance, and so arranged that it will not be obstructed; such obstructions in winter may result disastrously. Sufficient packing should be placed about the hive to keep out the severest frost. The lids should be removed from the hives, the old propolised cloth removed and a clean one put in its place; above this sufficient packing should be placed to prevent anything but a very gradual escape of heat, and to permit the moisture to be driven through. The moisture will pass through chaff, for example, and when it reaches the outside of the packing, if the temperature is low, which it generally is, the moisture freezes between the chaff. This will prevent any further escape of moisture, and if there is insufficient packing the latter will soon become permeated, and the moisture has to remain in the hive, unless it passes off at the entrance, which is unnatural, and the colony becomes liable to perish. The importance of sufficient packing will from this be apparent. Chaff

packing alone should not be less than nine inches. In all operations at this season jar the hive as little as possible.

Some may at this season make the discovery that a colony has not the requisite number of pounds of food. It would be better to have them undisturbed even had they only fifteen pounds of stores. A colony has often been wintered on less than this. Generally in early spring advantage can be taken of a fine day to see if the colony requires more stores, and should it require more food, sugar may be fed in a cake or the form of bee-candy above the frames. If it has not even the fifteen pounds of feed, we can suggest no better remedy than to feed sugar or candy at once, placing it above the top bars of frames. But such a state of affairs proclaims the fact that the bee keeper is either very negligent or his time has been too much occupied with other matters to do justice to his bees.

The North American Bee-keepers' Association meets in Chicago, Ill., November 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1887, at the Commercial Hotel, corner Lake and Dearborn streets. Hotel rates, \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

This date occurs during the second week of the fat stock show, when excursion rates will be very low. All bee-keepers will be welcome, and a very interesting meeting is expected. There are generally a number of Canadians present, sometimes as high as twelve.

Horticultural.

Gathering up the Fragments.

When apples are plentiful there is usually an enormous waste of them in the orchards. They fall upon the ground like faded leaves from the fair tree of our hopes, and there they perish, going back into the earth from whence they sprang unblest and unblessed. The puzzle is to tell what to do with them. Perishable in their nature and not easily handled, owing to the time required in picking them up, the puzzle with very many is what to do with them. This is clear whatever is obscure, that in some way they should be utilized, on the principle that all waste is in its essence morally wrong.

In some localities this question has been answered. By the evaporation process, they are turned to good account, and at a price which will more than pay for picking and drawing them. But where these have not been established the producer will have difficulty. They make good food for milch cows, but there is a danger in feeding them. We know of two cases in our own neighborhood the present season in which cows were choked by attempting to swallow them whole, although skill was called in, in both instances. A limited quantity is also good for pigs and sheep; and a considerable amount may be consumed in this way.

The best way, however, of disposing of them, is through the use of the evaporator. In neighborhoods where one has not been established, it might be well for those interested to give this work their serious attention. As countries grow older, economy of necessity becomes a study, but it is not wise to wait until stern necessity forces us to attend to what is clearly in the line of present duty. We should never wait until necessity forces us to save from waste the good gifts of a beneficent creator.

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

Where Should Fruits be Grown in Canada?

The answer to this question is not far to seek. Every person in the country is a consumer of fruit, and therefore all farmers who have land suitable should grow at least what he requires for the use of his own family, where the climate does not forbid this. Food for home consumption on the farm can usually be grown at less cost than it can be purchased. The item of carriage alone, when it has to be brought from abroad, is a serious one, and in the case of fruits especially there is a freshness and soundness about what is homegrown that is not so easily obtained in what has to be purchased.

Unless the average farmer is peculiarly situated, however, he should be chary about allowing his attention to be divided between general farming and fruit-growing, lest the one interest absorb much of his attention to the detriment of the other. It will be found, in a majority of cases, that those who have small plots of land and concentrate on the one interest will come out the best in the end, on the principle that concentration is pretty certain to be followed by success.

Stock-growing and fruit-culture are less antagonistic than fruit culture and general farming. Indeed, unless one is favorably situated for the purchase of manures, the one is auxiliary to the other. Fruit-growing will be the absorbing feature in the summer and stock-keeping in the winter. But this cannot be so well done without a considerable range of pasture land unless the fruit-grower buys stockers, and feeds and fattens during the winter. How far this will be advisable will depend on the relative cost of beef and the food required to produce it.

No person should yield to the temptation to grow fruit for market whose facilities for the same are not convenient. Fruit must be marketed at the right moment, and a large amount of time spent on the road cuts in sadly on the returns.

Time should not be wasted in the attempt to grow peaches in a soil and climate only adapted to the growth of apples, unless in the most tentative way, for only one return in three or four years will not repay any one for embarking in the pursuit.

In many portions of Ontario we have fine tracts of land well adapted to the growth of nearly every kind of fruit that flourishes in Canada. Where such sections are adjacent to railway stations, and there are facilities for canning and such operations, it may be wise for the community generally to engage in the pursuit, but for one individual to do so, will be hazardous indeed.

With our growing populations the consumption of fruit will enormously increase, but with this increased demand there will not be an increase of area favorable to its growth. There may, it is true, in Ontario, be an increase of occupancy of lands that will grow fruit, but not of area rendered favorable by any change of climatic conditions.

For the people of Ontario the pursuit is always likely to prove a remunerative one where the conditions for production and marketing are favorable. There may be temporary reverses, as during the past four or five years in peach growing, but usually we may expect that where skillful industry is wisely and persistently employed, a fair reward is sure to him who employs it. Let those, then, who are engaged in the business go on with most hopeful effort. We shall be very glad and Canada will be glad when they bury their old decaying, unsightly orchards and plant out well cared for ones in their place.

The Home.

"Mother's Fool."

"'Tis plain to me," said the farmer's wife,
"These boys will make their mark in life;
They were never made to handle a hoe,
And at once to college they ought to go.
Yes, John and Henry, tis clear to me,
Great men in this world are sure to be.
But Tom, he's little above a fool—
So John and Henry must go to school."

"Now, really, wife," quoth farmer Brown,
"As he sets his mug of cider down,
"Tom does more work in a day for me
Than both of his brothers do in three.
Book learnin' will never plant beans or corn,
Nor hoe potatoes, sure as you're born—
Nor mend a red of broken fence,
For my part, give me common sense."

But his wife the roost was bound to rule,
And so "the boys" were sent to school;
While Tom, of course, was left behind,
For his mother said he had no mind.

Five years at school the students spent,
Then each one into business went;
John learned to play the flute and fiddle,
And parted his hair (of course) in the middle;
Though his brother looked rather higher than he,
And hung out his shingle—"H. Brown, M. D."
Meanwhile, at home, their brother Tom
Had taken a "notion" into his head,
Though he said not a word, but trimmed his trees,
And hoed his corn and sowed his peas,
But somehow, either by "hook or crook,"
He managed to read full many a book.

Well, the war broke out, and "Captain Tom,"
To battle a hundred soldiers led;
And when the enemy's flag went down,
Came marching home as "General Brown."

But he went to work on the farm again,
Planted his corn and sowed his grain,
Repaired the house and broken fence,
And people said he had "common sense."
Now common sense was rather rare,
And the State-house needed a portion there;
So our "family dunce" moved into town,
And people called him "Governor Brown,"
And his brothers that went to the city to school,
Came home to live with "mother's fool."

—Treasure Trove.

"Who Did Sin?"

The whistle blew; the brakeman shouted "Hamilton, all change at Hamilton," and in a minute after this announcement the car drew up opposite the station house on the third track. A number of children of different ages were on board, and no sooner had the car ceased to move, than each one, with hand grasped securely by that of parent, or walking closely behind, tripped out of the car with hearts a good deal lighter than those of the sparrows that were busy picking up their living from amid the frozen filth of the streets.

There was one exception. A little girl of some ten or twelve winters (for there is no summer in her year), remained till all had left the car, trying in vain to rouse her sleeping father. Bloating, sunken, the wreck of a once promising boyhood, with but few indications of manhood left, he lay fast asleep on a seat by himself, and it was the sleep of the stupefied drunkard. In vain did she try to rouse him, in vain did she shake his arm; in vain did she say, "Father, wake up, we must leave the car." A half opening of the eyes, and a guttural response were the only results of her solicitude. At length the brakeman came along, and catching the unconscious man by the coat collar, with a strong jerk, he shouted "Wake up," and by the aid of this help, he was enabled to stagger off the car.

Some laughed at the drunkard as his little daughter led him to the station house to await the outgoing train. Some showed signs of irritation that such an object should interrupt their onward locomotion, and others angrily told the repulsive creature to "get out of the way." Meantime, the little creature remained faithful to her charge, and left him, no, not for a moment. Her features were very finely formed, but

there was a worn look about her sweet young face which spoke of sorrow having already made its settled abode in a youthful bosom, where at so tender an age there should be room for only joy. No muscle moved in her pensive countenance as she beheld the gaping of the crowd, nor were the lips once opened as the angry mutterings of those who suffered temporary interruption fell on her ear. Her settled expression, inexpressibly sad, spoke of a long succession of woes that quite crushed out of her young bosom all that spontaneity of life that fills youth so brimfull of sunshine. And, as reversing the order of an omnipotent Providence, she took charge of him who should have taken charge of her, God in heaven only knew the sadness that overflowed in her young heart.

We could stay but for a moment, and, leaving this child of sorrow with a drunken father, and an unsympathetic crowd, we hastened on to pressing duty, but no amount of crowding labors can prevent the vision of that cherub face and wretched father from coming ever and anon to view.

Who is responsible, we ask, for this sad scene we have but faintly depicted? Surely not the child. She is suffering, bitterly suffering, but for sins not her own. Her young life is already one long sorrow, for no crime of hers. The brand of a drunkard's daughter will stick to her like the curse of Cain, and her whole life will be one continued upgrade for no fault of hers.

Who did it, then, if the girl did it not? We are all agreed that the man she dignifies with the name of father has sinned, although in the depth of his sin he has forfeited all right to the name. Whether the mother who bare him sinned in giving him a bias by nature to indulge his appetites, heaven only knows; and if his father sinned because he restrained him not, we cannot tell. Who the companions were who so greatly sinned in enticing him to ruin, the great day alone will reveal.

But are these all who have sinned in the manufacture of this material and moral wreck? Would to God we could think so! We cannot disbelieve that philosophy which says to us that man is in a degree responsible for everything which he might have prevented. Tried by this rule, who shall stand? And who dare say of himself that he is in no way responsible for the suffering of this child? We know the man himself has sinned, the man who made the liquor has sinned, and so of the man who sold it, and the man who countenances the drink traffic and drinking usages, but what of him who permits all this, without raising his voice and arm in an uncompromising opposition? Has he not sinned too, and will any washing of hands that he may do relieve him of all responsibility? We answer, No. "Curse ye, Meroz," said the angel of the Lord. "Curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty." And this bitter curse has been hanging over the heads of the children of Meroz in every land, and in every age, because they came not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty monster traffic intemperance, which has given so many millions of sisters to the pale, pensive little girl that we saw in the railway train at Hamilton on the 10th of February, 1887.

Let there be searchings of heart amongst the readers of this paper when we ask once more, "Who did sin?" As we said already, the girl has not, and the God who gave her being has not, but can we say that of ourselves? Whether we like it or not, a charge has been committed to every one of us. We are constituted the keepers of many more, it may be, than we are aware of, and one day we shall have to answer as to how we have kept the charge. As we behold the effects of intemperance on the right hand and the left as we journey through life, it will profit us to pause a little and ask of ourselves in this matter, "Who did sin?" Nor should we hesitate to ask of the Master, "Lord, is it I?"

PREMIUM OFFERS FOR 1888.

The following articles are offered our friends who prefer them to cash commission. Favorable arrangements having been made for the purchase of these articles, our friends get the benefit of the closest rates. \$1.00 must be sent with each name sent in. Articles by freight or express, the charges to be paid by recipient. The subscribers may be either new or old, and may belong to different post offices.

Four Names and \$4. 1 copy Weekly Mail, Toronto, to 31st Dec., '88. \$1 00 1 " " Globe, " " " " " " " " 1 00 1 " " Free Press, London, to 31st Dec., '88. 1 00 1 " " Western Advertiser, London, to 31st Dec., 1888. 1 00 1 " " The Gazette, Montreal, to 31st Dec., '88. 1 00 1 " " Witness, " " " " " " " " 1 00

Six Names and \$6. Horse Breeding, by J. H. Sanders. 2 00 Feeding Animals, by Prof. Stewart. 2 00 Home Corn Shelter (Copp Bros.) 2 00 50 lbs. Hamilton Thorley Cattle Food 2 50

Eight Names and \$8. Cattle and Their Diseases, by A. J. Murray, M.R.C.V.S., Vet. Editor Breeders Gazette, Chicago. 2 50 Truck, made by B. Bell & Son, St. George. 2 50 The Evening Daily Mail, Toronto, for 1 year. 3 00 75 lbs. Hamilton Thorley Cattle Food. 3 00

Ten Names and \$10. Butter Scale, with weights 1/2 oz. to 6 lbs., Burrow, Stewart & Milne. 4 30 Breeds of Live Stock, by J. H. Sanders. 3 00 Allen's Shorthorn History. 3 00 Truck, made by Burrow, Stewart & Milne. 4 25 100 lbs. Hamilton Thorley Cattle Food. 4 50

Twelve Names and \$12. Farmer's Even Balance Scale, with weights, 8 lb. Cast Road Scraper. Farm Bell, made by Armstrong, Guelph.

Fifteen Names and \$15. Corn Cultivator, Copp Bros., Hamilton, makers. Horse Hoop. Butter Scale, with weights 1/2 oz. to 17 lbs., Burrow, Stewart & Milne, or Gurneys & Ware, makers. 100 lbs. Hamilton Thorley Cattle Food.

Eighteen Names and \$18. Farmer's Union Family Scale, B. S. & M., or G. & W., makers. Straith's Reaper and Mower Sharpener. An Armstrong Farm Bell. 200 lbs. Hamilton Thorley Cattle Food.

Twenty Names and \$20. An Armstrong Farm Bell. Workmans and Woods Revolving Churn, capacity 15 gallons. Union or Family Scale, 1/2 oz. to 200 lbs., B. S. & M., or G. & W., makers.

Twenty-five Names and \$25. Root Cutter, made by T. Gowdy & Co. Guelph. Steelyard, capacity 100 lbs., B. S. & M., makers. 250 lbs. Hamilton Thorley Cattle Food.

Thirty Names and \$30. Bell's Champion Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined. Burrell's Corn Shelter. Iron Cultivator, Copp Bros., Hamilton. Gowdy & Co's Horse Turnip Seed Drill. Imp'd Jointer Plough, Gowdy & Co., makers, Guelph.

Thirty-five Names and \$35. Root Pulper and Slicer, B. Bell & Son, St. George. Double Drill Seed Sower, B. Bell & Son. General Purpose Plow (Fleury Manufg, Aurora). Hard Feed Cutter. Copp Bros.' Agri Furnace. Copp Bros.' Jointer Plough.

Forty Names and \$40. A Fleury Root Cutter. Grain Separator and Flanning Mill, T. G. & Co., G. Copp Bros.' Straw Cutter.

Fifty Names and \$50. Fleury's Straw Cutter, 10 inch. Fanning Mill, E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, makers. Fanning Mill, M. Campbell, Chatham, manufacturer. Farmer Platform Scale, 2000 lbs., B. S. & M. or G. & W.

Sixty Names and \$60. New Land Roller T. Gowdy & Co. Guelph, m'fact's.

Seventy-five Names and \$75. Bell's Double Land Roller.

One Hundred Names and \$100. Mower, L. D. Sawyer & Co. Knowlton Elevator Stumping Machine. I X L Feed Mill (Ontario Pump Co.). Gowdy's Improved Tilling Model Mower.

One Hundred and Fifty Names and \$150. Gale Sulky Plow. Fleury's Sulky Plow. Portable Platform Scale, B. S. & M.

Two Hundred Names and \$200. Combined Reaper & Mower, Harris & Son, Brantford, 125 00 Maxwell, Paris, Ont. 125 00 Hay Scale, Burrow, Stewart & Milne. 125 00

Some additions will likely be made to above next month. Canvassers should begin work at once. Further particulars cheerfully given per letter. Sample copies and subscription lists furnished. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to secure a premium for a little work.

STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Jottings.

Club Agents.—An active club agent wanted at every post office. Send for sample copies, etc.

Notice.—Those who subscribe now for the JOURNAL for 1888 will get it the remainder of this year free.

Agents Wanted.—In every locality in Canada to canvass for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Good salary to good men. Sample copies free. Write for particulars to the STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Windmills.—The Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, are shipping the ninth car load of windmills to England inside of 12 months. They have sent three mills to Siam, one geared mill to Italy and one to Jamaica. This speaks well for Canadian enterprise.

Exhibition Notes.—We get letters sometimes asking why we do not give accounts of exhibitions in various parts of the country. Our answer is that we use all the space we can possibly spare in that way now. Could we get the room we would gladly give notes of every important exhibition in the Dominion.

Canvasser Wanted.—If any of our readers, not having time themselves, know any person in their neighborhood likely to devote a little time in getting us a few subscribers or even in forming a club for next year, we shall esteem it a favor if they will kindly send us his name and address, when we will send them sample copies, etc., for the purpose.

A Good One.—Messrs. John Airth and G. McIntyre, of Renfrew, Ont., exhibited the imp. Holstein bull used by them for some years past for grading purposes. Though wishing to part with him now they consider that he has rendered them excellent service. He is by Lord's Jumbo 1583, dam, Florence May 2576.

Names Lost.—To our very great regret one of our agents lost a book with a list of names of new subscribers taken at the Toronto exhibition. Any one who can put the parties who thus subscribed in the way of our address, will confer a great favor, as we are anxious to make all the amends in our power to those who are thus being wronged through no fault of ours.

The Reins and Whip.—Vol. II. No. 1 of this publication, which shows a good deal of enterprise in its arrangement, has come to hand. It is an illustrated monthly, devoted to horses, dogs and kindred subjects, and to lovers of those animals it cannot fail to prove very interesting. The subscription price is \$2 00 per annum; single copy, 20 cents. Address, J. H. Weeks, 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Special Clubbing Rates.—The JOURNAL will be sent one year in clubs of three for \$2.55; in clubs of five for \$4, in clubs of seven for \$5.25; in clubs of ten for \$7.50, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club. The names may be long to different post offices. Those subscribing now will get the balance of this year free. A little effort at Farmers' Clubs and Institutes and other fall and winter gatherings and the work is done.

Personal.—Mr. James Oille, of South Grimsby, late warden of the county of Lincoln, died at his residence, South Grimsby, on 27th October last, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Oille was a model farmer of the mixed husbandry type. A pattern of neatness in all his work, and of promptness in attention to business, he was at the same time a public-spirited citizen. He represented the township in which he lived in the county council for many years.

The New Model Disc Harrow.—Messrs. J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg, Ont., are manufacturing a disc harrow, a new feature of which is an attachment of scrapers, automatic in their operation, which is said to be of much advantage in keeping the wheels clean when portions of the soil are damp. Another is that they cut the entire ground. These disc harrows are deservedly becoming popular in many parts of the province where they have been introduced.

Goats.—Editor CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Can you or any of your correspondents kindly inform me where to get goats. This rocky country of Muskoka seems well adapted to them. If I can get the information and succeed in obtaining the goats, some of my neighbors are quite inclined to follow my example. Any additional information as to cost, etc., would also be acceptable. Yours, etc., Charles James Fox, Gravenhurst, Ont.

Personal.—It will interest not a few of our readers to know that Mr. Robinson, the father of Mr. F. Robinson, Rydal Bank Farm, Algoma, came to this country some years ago in charge of the herds of F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont. He was an old breeder in England and after 24 years' absence has returned to that country and this year acted as judge in exhibitions where many Royal winners were competing, and was also one of the judges of the best managed farms in the county of Lancashire. Mr. Robinson is an admirer of the Booth cattle.

Grain in the Ear.—Mr. Chas. Grant, Thornburg, Ont., showed at the Provincial Exhibition 110 varieties of grain in the ear. The variety which most interested us was a spring wheat called the Magyar, introduced by our townsman, Mr. John A. Bruce, and grown by Mr. Grant. It is bald, strong, tall, square, with red chaff, and the wheat is also red. It is short in the berry and very plump. We shall await its further career with no little interest. The Early Race Horse, a white oat, looked well. The straw was tall and strong, and the oat heavy.

Patent Dovetail Wagon and Sleigh Box.—Mr. Jas. Cochrane, of Killyth, Ont., is the inventor of a wagon box for which patents have been taken out both in Canada and the United States. Along with other advantages it is claimed for it that (1), a boy can put it on or take it off in a few minutes, which enables the owner to stow it away in a convenient place. (2), The parts may be put together as fast as they can be handled, without the use of a wrench. (3), Every part being complete in itself, the nuts can all be riveted on. (4), It is adapted to all the various uses to which a wagon box can be put.

The Illustrated London News.—An examination of The Illustrated London News (American reprint), for Oct. 27, will show the English view of the trial yacht race, illustrations in connection with the state of Ireland, our homeless poor in St. James's Park at mid day, the British mission to Morocco, and sketches on the river Congo. A Sleeping Beauty represents a handsome tiger at rest, while Christening Sunday presents infancy surrounded by admirers. The price of the number being only ten cents places it within the reach of all. Many newspapers have it. It is an excellent publication to introduce into the home. Address, Pub., Illustrated London News, American Edition, Petter Building, New York.

Fairview's Shropshires in American Show Ring.—A lot of Shrops sold by J. Campbell, jr., Woodville, to Mathewson Bros., Clark Co., Dakota, and some bought from D. Grant & Sons, in September, were exhibited at the Minnesota and Dakota State fairs with very satisfactory results. Out of about \$500 offered at those fairs for Shrops they won \$335, and with two exceptions they won every premium for which they competed. Messrs. Mathewson report the demand for Shrops as very good in the North Western States and increasing yearly. Shrops bought by Canadians from Mr. Campbell have been equally successful, as they were awarded 1st prizes at Belleville, Seaford, Chatham, and Cobocook, and other fairs to be heard from.

Prize Winning Wheat.—Mr. Wm. Tuck, Waterdown, Ont., has been a most successful exhibitor of wheat at the Toronto Industrial this year. He showed for best 10 bushels against five competitors and won first prize, and at the Provincial, Ottawa, won the Canada Company's prize of \$100 for best 25 bushels. This was done with a new variety of wheat called the White Star, with white straw and chaff and was beardless. The color is amber, and the weight of the wheat shown 66 lbs. to the bushel. The head is medium close and well weighted. Mr. Tuck also showed a variety—The Pearl—a beautiful white wheat, bald and with red chaff. This makes the seventh time that Mr. T. has won the Canada Company's prize out of as many showings.

Record of Births and Deaths of Pedigreed Stock.—It has been suggested to us that a list of the births and deaths of all Shorthorns eligible for the Dominion Herd Book should appear in our JOURNAL every month, and we concur in the proposal. We shall therefore be much obliged to all breeders of Shorthorns, or other pedigreed stock, to forward us a list of the calves when dropped, name of sire, date of birth, name of dam, and color and sex. Also, when any bull or cow has died or been sent to the shambles, giving date of death and cause, also if a prize taker say what class, in what show, and any information that might show his or her history, and if sold, to whom sold. There is no charge made to subscribers of our paper for the insertion.

The Herefords of Baysham Court.—Mr. Thomas Duckham, the owner of this herd, has for years past championed the white-faced beeing breed, and has now what is considered

one of the best herds in England. He was also editor and proprietor of the Hereford herd book, from 1857 until 1878, in which year the Hereford Herd Book Society was formed.

Sherbrooke Exhibition Prize List.—The live stock portion of this prize list will appear in December issue of the JOURNAL.

Shropshires.—We have just had a call from Mr. G. H. Mullery, Gorham, Montana, U. S., who is scouring the country for Shropshire Down rams to take out to that far-off country to cross on Merinos.

Farmers, Organize.—A number of the constituencies of Ontario are yet without a farmers' institute. Each electoral division for the Ontario Legislature is entitled to have one.

Poultry, Pet Stock and Flower Show.—We have just received the prize list of this show, to be held under the auspices of the North Grimby Agricultural Society in Grimby, Dec. 6th to 9th, 1887.

Personal.—Col. M. C. Weld, editor of the Guernsey Breeder and Milk Journal, New York, died at his residence, Cloister, N. J., September 26th.

Dominion Business College.—The Dominion business college, Kingston, is in a very flourishing condition. It has a pleasant and elegantly fitted suite of rooms, a large and well qualified staff of teachers, and along with several others that we might name stands well with the business men of the country.

Cards of Herdsmen.—By special request we have decided to open a column for the cards of all belonging to this guild, who may see fit to patronize it.

The Lorne Exhibition.—At the Lorne Exhibition, held at Prince Albert, N. W. T., there was a fairly good turnout of stock, but no little dissatisfaction is expressed with the judging.

The Haliburton Exhibit.—The Haliburton exhibit at the Toronto Industrial and the Provincial, Ottawa, was a very interesting one. The name Haliburton is usually associated with the idea of remoteness, rocks and wilderness wastes.

Nine of these townships are held by the English Land and Emigration Co., and seven of them are open for settlement, under the Free Grants and Homestead act, and lots therein are given away to actual settlers on application to W. Fielding, C. L. A., Minden, and two others, Monmouth and Cardiff, are also free grant.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Secretary, President, or any member of any Farmers' Institute is hereby invited to send for copies of the Journal (which will be mailed free), to distribute amongst its members with the view of forming clubs for the Journal—a list of ten subscribers, at least, could be got at every institute in Canada.

"I am well pleased with the JOURNAL, and wish there were more taking it in this neighborhood."—Thos. Craig, Craighurst, Ont.

"I shall do all I can for the JOURNAL, as I would like to see every farmer take it."—Geo. Rattliffe, Mitchell Square, Ont.

"I must say the JOURNAL is ahead of any farm paper I have yet seen, and wish you every success."—JAC. DAVISON, Odessa.

Table of Contents.

Table with 2 columns: Section Name and Page Number. Includes sections like STOCK DEPARTMENT, VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, FARM DEPARTMENT, and DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Section Name and Page Number. Includes sections like POULTRY DEPARTMENT, APIARY DEPARTMENT, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, HOME DEPARTMENT, MISCELLANEOUS, and ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATTLE AND THEIR DISEASES

By A. J. MURRAY, M. R. C., V. S., Late Professor of Veterinary Medicine, Royal Agricultural College, of England; late Demonstrator of Anatomy New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland; late Inspector for British and American Governments; Veterinary Editor Bruders' Gazette, etc.

THE NEW BOOK, by J. H. SANDERS, on "HORSE BREEDING," in which the general laws of heredity are exhaustively discussed and applied to the practical business of breeding horses.

ALLEN'S SHORTHORN HISTORY BY HON. L. F. ALLEN. The only work of its kind in existence. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Stock Notes.

Parties forwarding stock notes for publication will please condense as much as possible. If written separate from other matter, it will save much labor in the office.

Horses.

Mr. Jas. Brownlee, Hemmingford, P. Q., reports that their horses are doing well. They have 5 purebreds, 1 from an imp. Cleveland Bay, and 26 head in all.

Mr. Keit Gordon, of Russellton, P. Q., has purchased 3 imp. Clydesdales from Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, P. Q., and is also the owner of 3 head of pedigreed Ayrshires, and intends getting more.

At the Agricultural Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, was heavy a loser by the fire which consumed so many of the valuable animals there.

At the destructive fire at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, 29 head of show horses were destroyed, 7 of which belonged to Boas Bros., near Montreal. They were, of course, the best they owned.

The following is the pedigree of Prince of Airs (4621) (1830), the Clyde stallion recently imported by Mr. J. Fothergill, Burlington. Foaled May 4, 1833; color, dark bay; bred by R. Webster, Airs, New Galloway, Scotland; is by the sire Good Hope (2146), dam Maggie of Airs 3093 by Lorne (1797) by Large Jock (444). His g. s. is Old Darnley (222). In 1836 he won 1st prize and £100 premium at Kirkcudbright, 1st at Kilmarnock and 3rd at the Highland Agricultural Society's show held at Dumfries.

The Messrs. Wm. Eadie & Sons, Dickenson, Ont., write us to say that they have sold to Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., lumber merchant, Rockland P. O., Ont., their pure bred Clydesdale 1-year-old stallion, Honest Willie, for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, sired by their splendid imported stallion Colquhoun (3956). Honest Willie has for his dam the imported mare Jess (2351), (1831), and traces back to such noted sires as Darnley (222), Good Hope (1679), Johnny Cope (477), Baron Redfrew (1870), Lochfergus Champion and Sampson. We are pleased to see that Mr. Edwards has secured a stallion so royally bred for his valuable stud of mares, and hope that he may prove a suitable improver of his draught horses.

Advertising Rates.

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 12c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1.50 per line per annum. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents. Contracts broken by bankruptcy or otherwise, shall revert to the regular rate of 18c. per line.

Copies for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

STOCK FOR SALE.

HAROLD SORBY, Gourrock, Ont., Importer and Breeder of Halloway Cattle, Berkshire Pigs, and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Choice stock for sale. 61

J. D. ONEIL, V. S., Importer and breeder of Clydesdales, London, Ont., Canadian Draught, Carriage and Road Stallions. Stock always on hand for sale. 61

ROBT. REFSOR, Jerseyhurst Farm, Cedar Grove, Markham, Ont., breeder of Jersey Cattle. At head of herd is Atole 17219, a pure St. Helier bull. Young stock for sale. 61

FOR SALE.—SOME CHOICE CHESTER WHITE Young Pigs, ready to ship now. Prices low. Apply to DANIEL DECOCK, Bornholm P. O., Perth Co., Ont. nov-2

FOR SALE.—A SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLION, 4 years old. Address, JUDSON ROSEBURY, Brantford, Ont. June-5

FOR SALE Some pure Shropshire Down Ram Lambs, bred direct from imported stock on both sides, also one shearing ram no culls. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth.

FOR SALE.

A few good SHORTHORN females, some of them show animals and prize winners, in calf to an imported bull, can furnish a splendid young herd Michigan parties can visit me cheaply and quickly, just eight miles from river St. Clair; reasonable figures. Address or see D. ALEXANDER, Bridgen, Ont.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

Dorset Horned Sheep, the most prolific, producing lambs twice within the year, the most hardy, and the earliest to attain maturity. Full particulars of DUKE & SON, Dorchester, England. my-tf or, STANFORD & ROLPH, Markham, Ont.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE. A few good pedigreed Berkshire sows, with 12 crosses pure, farrowed April, and ready for breeding. Also boars and sows of October litters. Prices low. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth, Ont.

2 GRADE PERCHERON STALLIONS 2 years old, for sale reasonable. WESLEY FARRIER & SONS, St. Helen's P. O., Huron Co., Ont. nov-2

FOR SALE

THREE YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS First-class animals, colors and pedigrees. They will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to W. J. BIGGINS, Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont. nov-2

FOR SALE.

THE AYRSHIRE BULL COMET, 4 years old, and two Ayrshire Bull Calves, 6 months old, also a Jersey Bull calf, 4 months old, by Mr. Fuller's Canada's John Bull, the best Jersey Bull in the world. E. W. WARE, Burlington, Ont. nov-2

FOR SALE—

SIX Shropshire Shearling Ewes and a few ram lambs. Good animals. Address W. H. & C. H. McNISH, Lyn, Ont., Leeds Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO IMPORTED HORSES.

One Cleveland Bay, 4 years old, weighs 1470 lbs., 16 hands high; winner of 3 first prizes and 1 silver medal. One Clydesdale, 2 years old, weighs 1380 lbs., 16 1/4 hands high, and registered in both Vol. C. S. B. of G. B., also C. S. B. of Canada. Winner of 4 first prizes, also 12 varieties of pure bred poultry, at low prices. Correspondence answered by sending 2 cent stamps. Address MAJOR THOS. HODGSON, Myrtle, Ont. oct-3

BACK VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

WE HAVE A FEW BOUND AND UNBOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL for the years 1884 and 1885. Price per volume, unbound, \$1. bound, \$1.60, post-paid. Address STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Stock Notes.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, cor. Adelaide and Jarvis st., Toronto, Ont., has made the following sales of Clydes since his importation of last summer arrived: To Jas. Cottingham, Ormstown, P. Q., the yearling colt, Gallant Scott (vol. x), sire, Gallant Lad (2781), sire of dam, Lorie (499) to Jas. Brown, Toronto, the yearling colt Brisbane (vol. x), sire, Gallant Lad (2781), sire of dam, Never Mind Him (557) to J. M. Lellan, Warden, Man, the 2 year old stallion British Pride (4833), sire, Harold (2854), sire of dam, Blane (76) to Wilfred Hansel, Thorold, Ont., the yearling colt, Springhill Chief (vol. ix), sire, Springhill Darnley (2429), sire of dam, Conqueror (196), also the yearling filly Hebe (vol. ix), sire, Merry Times (3841), sire of dam, Darnley (222), and the yearling filly Flora Bell (vol. x), sire, Richard 3rd (1802), sire of dam, Prince Alfred (618). Mr. Rennie writes that the balance of his Clydesdales—and he has a number still on hand, of different ages—are doing well.

Mr. W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, Ont., writes: "My stud of Cleveland Bays are doing fairly well, although the very severe drought was greatly against us this year. We had no trouble in holding our own in the show-rings. Our best brood mare had no foal last spring, and the second best gave us a grand filly foal while we were at the Toronto exhibition. This filly is also by King Fairfield; its dam beat the mare which we showed at Toronto last week at our township show. Those mares are all sisters, and bred from the mare which took 1st and diploma at the Hamilton Provincial in 1876 for carriage brood mare. At the Industrial Exhibition we were awarded three prizes: 2 firsts and one third, at the County of Halton Exhibition, one first and two seconds; at the Toronto Township show, first and second for brood mares; first for one-year-old stallion, first for two-year-old stallion, second for single carriage and first for the best single driver style, speed and value considered; at the county of Bell fall fair in Brampton, first for brood mare, first for two-year-old stallion, second for one-year-old stallion and gold medal for best exhibit of light horses. It is our intention to increase our stock of breeding mares as soon as possible to 12 head of this one family. We have tried a good many outside of this family, but the stock do not turn out to suit us, so that we are giving up all but them."

Mr. Wm. Carruthers, of Tiverton, Co. Bruce, Ont., has recently brought out a fine importation of pedigreed Clydesdales. The lot comprises 2 stallions and 2 mares, viz.: The 7 year old Lord Lyon (2440), by Young Lord Lyon (574), dam Rosie (927), by Topman. One year old colt Glendochart, sire MacDougall (2579), by MacGregor, dam Sunshine (8809), sire of dam, Young Lorie (667), bred by Sir Wm. Maxwell, of Kippendavie. One year old colt Erdymion, sire Erdymion (2762), by Crawford's Good Hope, by Darnley (222). Mare Rosalind (5137), bred by Jas. Beattie, Newburgh, Annan, sire Chancellor (1094), dam Mez, by Garibaldi (318). Rosalind has had a successful show-year career and is sure to prove a good breeder. Mr. Carruthers certainly deserves the thanks of the breeders and farmers generally in Bruce county for his enterprise in providing such a choice assortment of the fashionable Clydesdale blood for their use. Mr Carruthers informs us that these all arrived safely, with the exception of a slight accident to Lord Lyon. This horse has done service in the upper ward of Lanarkshire for five seasons and has proved himself a grand and sure stock getter. He has weighed close on to 2300 lbs. in full flesh. Glendochart has already been sold to Mr. McNeil, cen. 4. Bruce county. The mare Rosalind is carrying foal to the Royal Agricultural Society's champion stallion Sirdar (2714). She is a good show mare, has proved herself a good breeder, has fine action and has won a good many laurel in her native land.

Shorthorns.

Mr. F. W. Charteris, Chatham, Ont., exhibited nine head of Shorthorns at the Peninsular fair and won 3 1st and 4 2nd prizes and diploma for best herd, with cattle from the pastures.

Mr. G. N. Kidd, of Carp, Ont., brought out 12 head of respectable Shorthorns to the Provincial at Ottawa, but they had the disadvantage of competing when not in high flesh. They were headed by the bull Kossuth, a son of Harmpston Hero.

Mr. S. B. Gorwill, Ballymote, Ont., reports that his cattle are in good condition, notwithstanding the shortness of the fall pastures. The cow Bracelet 5th dropped a fine bull calf a few days ago. Mr. G. has a good yearling bull for sale sired by his imp. Cruikshank bull Duke of Guelders.

We call attention of readers to clearing out sale of Shorthorns etc., by Mr. J. Ballachey, near Brantford, Ont. We would recommend those wishing to purchase to attend this sale, as Mr. Ballachey is retiring from the business and we know spared no expense in selecting the foundation of this herd from the most noted breeders in the country.

The Messrs Green Bros., of The Glen, Inverkip, Ont., were very successful exhibitors this year at the Woodstock show. We notice in heavy draught horses they were 1st with brood mare (Shire), and 1 year Shire stallion. In Shorthorns they were 1st on aged bull, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on cows, 1st on 2-year heifer, 1st for herd and 1st on a 1 year steer for fat. They were also 1st in fresh butter and field carrots. The Glen is rapidly improving and is fast becoming productive through the judicious management of its present owners.

Mr. Henry Groff, Elmira, Ont., though he dropped out of the show-rings for a time, is still breeding Shorthorns of a first-class type. During a recent visit, we observed some six or eight young bulls, a number of them of kin to the Baron which won such laurels for the Bow Park herd in the recent show-rings of the Western States. They were nearly all red in color, and had good strong limbs, broad backs and heavy quarters. The stock bull at present, owned by Mr. Groff, is a son of the famous 9th Rose of Strathallan.

Thoroughbred Cattle Wanted!

Two farms in Kent, "Garden of Canada," 75 and 100 acres each, for sale at cash prices, and half value taken in Cattle; balance good time, 6 per cent. Write for particulars.

WM. E. SHACKLETON, Chatham, Ont.

HERD OF SHORTHORNS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Bull, 4 years; 3 Cows, in calf; Heifer, 2 years, in calf; Heifer Calf; Heifer, Yearling; 2 Yearling Bulls; 2 Bull Calves.

11 Head. All registered in Dominion Herd Book. Some of them are noted prize winners.

PRICE \$800. TERMS EASY.

Apply MAJOR LLOYD, OAKVILLE, ONT.

POULTRY.

STANDARD WYANDOTTES, for sale cheap, quality considered, also Pekin Bantams. Address, P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE.—FOUR PAIRS BROWN CHINA GEESE, and some very fine Rouen, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks, also a few Plymouth Rock cockerels, all good birds. Write for prices. W. B. COCKRAN, Aberfoyle, Ont. nov-3



JAS. BUTCHER, R. F. IVEY, UNION POULTRY YARDS J. ARVIS, ONT.

Have a choice lot of Houdans, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Black Leghorns for sale nov-1

FOR SALE A goodly lot of Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets of the famous Pilgrim strain of Mr. E. F. James, Sherbrooke, P. Q. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth, Ont.

FOR SALE—Twelve pairs of choice white Leghorns. Write, Address, GEORGE LEE, Highgate, Ont. Sept-1

WESTMINSTER POULTRY FARM J. W. BARTLETT, Proprietor, Lambeth P. O., near London, Ont.

Over one hundred choice well-bred chicks for sale this fall—WYANDOTTES, PLYMOUTH ROCKS and DARK BRAHMAS. Remember my stock wins highest honors whenever and wherever exhibited.

If you are looking for anything in the thoroughbred poultry line, write to A. G. H. LUXTON, YARDS, Hamilton. He breeds ten of the leading varieties: PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, etc., and sells birds from \$1.00 each up. He won 22 prizes out of 23 entries at the 42d Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, this fall. oct-4

GET THE BEST!

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER OF LONDON, ONT.

Vastly Improved! All the News! Home Reading! Illustrated Articles! Popular Departments! 12 pages regularly.

Balance of 1887 FREE to all now subscribing for the year 1888, at the low price of \$1.00—PER ANNUM.—\$1.00.

Talmage's and other Sermons. Excellent Musical Selections. International Sunday School Lessons.

"THE HOLLY QUEEN."

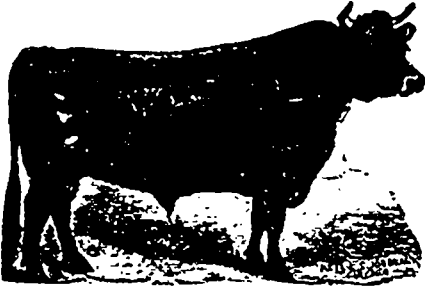
A limited number of this beautiful premium picture is offered subscribers for 10 Cents extra.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER AND PREMIUM FOR \$1.10.

Agents wanted everywhere. Twenty-five valuable prizes to be awarded over and above the cash commission to the most successful agents. Registered letters come at our risk. For free sample papers, terms to agents, etc.,

Address ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., London, Ont.

OAKLANDS 'JERSEY' STOCK FARM
(All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.)



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 8 1/2 lbs. to 10 1/2 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. in 31 days are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$300 each.

A herdsman always on hand to show visitors the stock, and the stock-loving public are always welcome.

no-y VALANCEY E. FULLER, Hamilton, Ont.

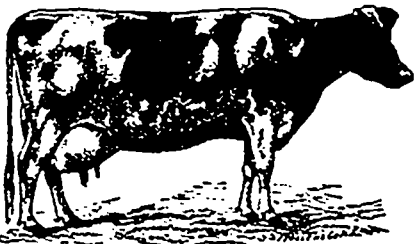
WYTON
Stock-Breeders' Association

BREEDING OF PURE
HOLSTEIN AND FRIESIAN CATTLE
A SPECIALTY.

We have the only pure breed of Aaggie Stock in the Dominion, the head of our herd being Sir James of Aaggie, No. 1457, H.H. B., Vol. 6. Also Aaggie Ida, No. 2600, H.H.B., Vol. 6. This family is noted for its exceptionally fine milk producers. The largest herd of Holstein cattle in Canada, from which we are prepared to sell bulls and heifers. If you are in want, come and see us. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

Address **WM. B. SATCHERD,**
Secretary, Wyton, Ont.

The Manor Stock and Dairy Farm



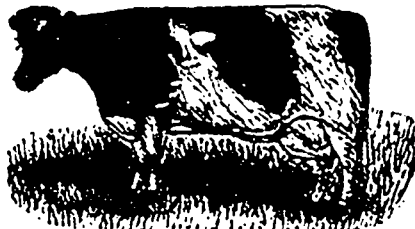
HOME of the imported Holstein Friesian bull **MARS ELLIS** No. 661, Vol. 1, H.F.H.B., selected in North Holland by special request and whose 3 calves secured first prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, held at Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. last, 1884.

Parties wishing to secure bull calves or yearlings from such a grand individual, and out of nothing but imported Holstein-Friesian cows, will find it to their advantage to write to

F. N. RITCHIE,
Ste. Anne la Perade, Co. Champlain,
on line C. P. R., near Quebec.

No Reserve. All stock for sale, and in A1 condition.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,
NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



Importers and breeders of Thorough-bred **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.**

Herd headed by the noted prize-winner **Prairie Aaggie Prince** H. F. H. B. No. 2, first prize at the Industrial and Provincial in 1886; dam, **Prairie Flower**, 5 yr. old litter record of 20 lbs. 1 oz. unsalted butter per week. This herd has been owned with more honors in the show-ring than any other herd in Canada. Selections made from the finest herds and most noted milk and butter producing families in America. Every animal selected for its individual merit—symmetry, size and weight a special object. Our motto, "QUALITY" Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

Stock Notes.

Mr. S. W. Dearborn, Oshawa, Ont., writes: "I have made some good sales of my Herefords the past summer and fall. In reference to your JOURNAL I must say that I think more of it than of any paper I take, and I trust you may still go on with even greater strides the coming year."

Mr. G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont., brought out some nice Herefords to the Provincial at Ottawa. They numbered 8 head, including the 2-year bull **Byron** (11409), 25017, by **Grenville** (7030), 15716, a nice level bull; also **Kambler** (446610), 13511, whose sketch appeared in a former number of the JOURNAL. This last has done very much for the Point Cardinal herd.

Dovons.

The Devon herd of Mr. Saml. Harper, Cobourg, is founded on that of the late Mr. Choate of Port Perry. The herd numbers 21 head, of which 13 head were this year on exhibition. It was with **Rose of Cobourg**, calved in 1882 and bred by Mr. Harper that he won the milk prize in Toronto, quantity and quality considered, against all breeds. She is a neat little beast of the triple wedge shape, and would, like many of her kind, make a charming family cow.

Ayrshires.

Mr. Thos. Irvine, Logans Farm, Petite Cote, P. Q., has made a successful season's exhibit with his Ayrshires. At Sherbrooke he won 10 1st and 2 2nd prizes on 12 head shown, also a fair share of the prizes at the Quebec Provincial.

The following is a list of prizes won by Mr. Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, P. Q., at the Quebec exhibition: For best Ayrshire bull over 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 3d; 1-year, 1st; for best cow over 4 years, 1st; 3 years, 2d; 2-year heifer, 1st; 1-year heifer, 2d; herd bull and 4 females, 1st; best milk-giving cow, 3d. At Ottawa: 3d for best milk cow; 3d for 3-year cow; 1st for 2-year heifer; 3d, under 1 year, and 2d for best milk cow.

Mr. Wm. Rodden, of Plantagenet, Ont., is the owner of a herd of Ayrshires, 40 strong, consisting of heifers, calves and young bulls. This herd has been bred from some of the best dairy stock in Scotland, tracing to the celebrated prize herd at both the Philadelphia Centennial and St. John's Exhibition, and to such bulls as Highland Chief, Sir Thomas Moore and Knockdon. The cows are of uniformly good milking qualities. The bull at the head is the 2-year **Marquis of Plantagenet**, tracing to the Mackenzie importation of 1845 and 1846.

J Jerseys.

The Oaklands Jersey herd of Mr. V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, have had their usual successful season in the show rings. At Toronto this herd took the special prize of the first week of the show—a silver medal and \$40, the sweepstakes on cows, the regular herd prize of \$40, the \$100 prize of the American Jersey Cattle Club, along with a number of other prizes. At Ottawa they won all the first prizes but two and were equally successful in Hamilton. Mr. Norton, the manager, deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in the management of this herd.

Holsteins.

The Messrs. Hallett Bros., Cassel, Ont., write, saying that they just received a letter from quarantine, stating that their stock is doing very nicely, the yearlings and calves are growing wonderfully. Their home herd is also doing very nicely. Hamilton's calves are wonderfully fine, vigorous and strong constitutioned. We have lately sold a bull calf from the home herd to Mr. Wm. Suhning, of Selkirkville, Ont., to head his young herd also a son of Harrington (from the quarantine herd) to Mr. Edgar Pearson of Walmer, Ont., to head his young herd which he established this spring. The demand for finely bred animals is continually increasing.

Mr. F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne la Parade, P. Q., reports that he was very successful in exhibiting at the Quebec Provincial Exhibition, carrying 12 1st prizes at that show. At the Provincial, held since at Ottawa, he carried 1st on aged bull, and silver medal as best bull of any age, 1st on a 7 month calf, 1st on a 1-year heifer and 2 2nds. The aged bull **Mars Ellis** No. 661, strong and well made, is at the head of the herd, and the young stock now for sale are his get. The herd numbers about 25 head.

We are delighted to receive the following stirring note from the very successful Holstein breeders, the Messrs. M. M. Cook & Sons, of Aultsville, Ont. They say: "We last month made the heaviest sale of Holsteins to any one firm that has yet been made by any Canadian breeder. The lot consisted of 17 head (9 car loads), of all ages, 8 of the number being either heifers or mature cows in milk, the remainder yearling heifers and calves. Among the cows are **Jessie** L. 3541, probably the finest specimen of a beef Holstein on this side of the Atlantic; **Hattie** 2903, a famous prize winner at both the Industrial and Provincial fairs, besides others of superior merit. The heifers and calves are mostly by **Lord Byron** 224, and **Gugaritha Prince** 114, two of the best stock bulls in the country, and are pronounced by judges who are in a position to know, as the finest and most uniform lot ever seen together in any Canadian herd. The best milk and butter families are represented among the animals included in this sale. The fortunate purchasers are **M. Steeves & Sons**, **Lulu Island**, B. C. These gentlemen visited many of the leading herds in the United States, and after having every opportunity of instituting a fair comparison, pronounced the pioneer herd at Aultsville equal to the best and superior to most of those there. The cattle were shipped through last month and reached their destination in less than two weeks—a trifling over to days was all the time required for a run of nearly 1,000 miles over the C. P. R. from Brockville to New Westminster and the railway company did everything to facilitate a safe and quick transit.

JAMES DRUMMOND,
Petite Cote, Montreal.

Importer and Breeder of
PURE-BRED

AYRSHIRE
CATTLE

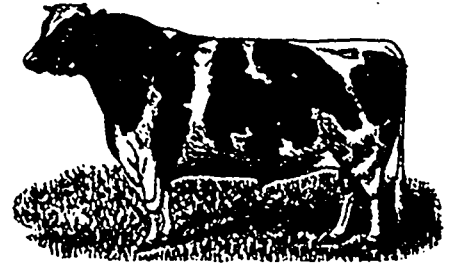


Of Large Size, and from Choice
Milking Strains.

The herd numbers 65 head, and for three years in succession has won Provincial or Dominion prize as best milkers. The imported bull **PROMOTION** (3212) at head of herd.

Young Stock on hand at all times
for sale. fe-1y

M. COOK & SONS, Aultsville, Ont.
Importers and breeders of
SUPERIOR STRAINS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



Herd headed by the famous bulls, **Sir Archibald**, whose dam, **Kronje**, has a record of 93 1/2 lbs. of milk in a single day, and 18 lbs. 12 oz. unsalted butter in seven days, and who has won more medals and first prize at the leading fairs during the last two years, both individually and as head of herd, than any other Holstein bull in Canada. **Jennie B.**'s **Harrington** 4207, out of **Jennie B.**, who has a milk record of 82 1/2 lbs. at four years of age, and by the famous **Harrington** out of **Harrington**, with a record of 99 lbs. milk in a single day. Cows all selected with great care and from the most noted milk and butter strains. Young Bulls for sale at a bargain. Write to us before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SMITH BROS.
—MOUNTAIN VIEW STOCK FARM—



DUNDAS, ONT.
Breeders and importers of pure-bred
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
Stock always on hand for sale. Send for catalogue. Visitors always welcome. jne-6

17 100 PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE 18



MOSSON BOYD & CO.,
BIG ISLAND STOCK FARM,
BOBCAYGEON, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Ericas, Prider, Windsor, Victorias, Sybils, Kinnochtry Bluebells, Westtown Roses, Hallinlaloch Coquettes, and Lady Fonnys, and animals of other good families, both male and female, for sale.

Bobcaygeon is in the County of Victoria, 90 miles east of Toronto and 20 miles east of Lindsay, and is reached from Toronto by the Midland Railway, a branch of the G. T. R., via Lindsay, with which the boat makes close connection. Telegraph and Post Office, Bobcaygeon.

Stock Notes.

The Messrs. A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, Ont., report as follows: "Our Holsteins are doing exceptionally well this season, considering the drought and intense heat. Our young cows have made records which surprise even old dairymen. Our calves were never finer and show very plainly the characteristics of their sire, Prairie Anggie Prince, Vol. 1, No. 2, H. F. H. B., which many Holstein fanciers pronounce the best bull of his age in the Dominion. We did not exhibit at the Industrial, Toronto, this year, owing to the difference of opinion in regard to herd book. Our stock are all registered in the American herd book, and unless the Industrial gives us stricter rules and regulations in regard to registration, we cannot patronize it. Had we been there no doubt the honor prizes would have been differently divided, and not so much glorying by certain parties at the results. We made an exhibit at the Western Fair, London, of to head, and took 1st prizes, 6 1st, 2nd, and diploma on best bull any age, and diploma on herd. By special request of the president of the Huron Agricultural Society we made an exhibit at Goderich and left a very favorable impression in that section. Parties wanting good foundation stock cannot do better than give us a call."

Sheep.

Mr. James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont., reports sales as follows, made since 1st September: "Two-year-old Oxford ram, to Mr. Johnston, York Street, U. S.; 1-year Oxford ram, to A. Ionsen, Jarvis; 1-year Oxford ram, to Alex. Brockie, Nichol; 1-year Oxford ram, to H. Willis, Beninck; Oxford ram lamb, to Messrs. Little & Rowand, Brant; Leicester ram lamb, to T. Guest, Kinlos, and a Shorthorn bull calf, to S. Avery Kincardine Tp."

Mr. Abram Rudell, Gourock (near Guelph), Ont., writes: "My flock of Shropshires have proved to be a good investment. I have now a fine flock of good heavy ewes in excellent condition for breeding purposes. There has been a good demand for this class of sheep the present year. Have sold all my ram lambs early and at good figures."

Messrs. T. Harcourt & Sons, of St. Anns, Lincoln county, Ont., have purchased a flock of Oxford Down sheep from Messrs. Henry Arkell and Hugh Whorton, noted Oxford Down breeders, near Guelph. The lot consists of 1 yearling ram and 8 ewes, one of which is imp. and the others first cross from imp. stock on both sides. We are glad to find that good stock is thus being taken to a new centre.

Messrs. John Millar & Sons, Brougham, Ont., report the sales of Shropshires this year as very good indeed. As they had a very large flock, both of home bred and imp., they have still a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale. It was the flock of the Messrs. Millar that won the 1st special in the contest of medium and short wool sheep at Toronto.

Mr. Robt. Shaw, Glasford Station, reports that during the present year at the three shows of Toronto, London and Hamilton, he realized in prizes on Southdowns, \$116. On an exhibit of about 14 head at the shows he attended he captured 22 1sts, 27 2nds and 17 3rds and took in prizes \$225

Mr. Hugh M. Matthewson, of Darien, Clark Co., Dakota, writes under date of 11th Oct., 1887: "Have just got home from the tour of the fairs with the sheep I brought from Canada and have been very successful. We won altogether some \$355, besides making some quite remunerative sales. There is quite a boom in sheep here and a good deal of stock could be sold at prices that would pay handsomely if bred here. I could have sold a large lot of shearing rams if I had had them. The Shropshires among sheep are the favorites here."

John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont., reports sales of Shropshire sheep as follows: "D. D. Wilson, Seaford, 2 ram; C. A. Phelps, Ind., 5 ewe lambs and 1 ram lamb; A. Hagar, Plantagenet, 1 ram lamb; Utah Private, Indiana, 4 ewes; J. Talcott & Son, Rome, N.Y., 1 ram and 7 ewes; W. Colegrove, Correy, Pa., 1 ram and 10 ewes; T. A. Bixby, South Haven, Mich., 1 ram; W. J. Miller, Keene, Ont., 1 ram lamb; D. Dyer, Enfield, Ont., 5 ewes; John Lander, T. union, 10 ewes; John Abbott, Lapeer, Mich., 1 ram; N. C. Henry, Bisell, Ohio, 1 ram. Rams all sold and only a few ewes left. Americans scouring the country in search of yearling bucks and ewes, Canadian bred."

John Campbell, jr., of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., has found the demand for Shropshires this season better than during any previous year, and though prices are not fancy, such as they were some years ago, they are quite satisfactory, because profitable. His rams which he cared to part with were all sold (except one), before the close of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and ewes have been disposed of to such an extent that the flock is below its usual average in numbers. Sales have been as follows: To Matthewson Bros., Dakota, 10 ewes and rams; Mr. Harrison, Dakota, 6 ewes; Editor LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, shearing ram; A. Edwards, Chatham, shearing ram; F. Jones, Belleville, shearing ram; J. T. Dickson, Seaford, ram lamb; Geo. Brown, Jasper, ram lamb; R. Renelson, Galt, ram lamb; D. Galbraith, Paisley, 2 Shearing rams; W. W. Halantyne, Stratford, ram lamb and 2 ewe lambs; W. & M. Bell, Springfield, a two shear ram; J. H. Carnegie, Cobococck, a two shear ram, and 3 ewes to J. A. McGillivray, of Uxbridge.

Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, has again made the usual round of the shows with the Woodside flock of Southdowns, and with strong competition has kept well to the front. He secured the following prizes: At the Toronto Industrial, 8. Provincial, Ottawa, 14. Great Central, Hamilton, 0. Great Northern, Oillingwood, 12. St. Catharines (Lincoln Co.), 9. Smithville, 1. Wellandport, 16. Abingdon, 13; including the two Jubilee silver medals at Ottawa for best imp. flock, also for best flock

RUGBY FARM



J. S. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P. Q., BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

Herd headed by the Bates bull Duke of Rugby, and bred with strict reference to individual merit and milking qualities. Animals recorded in both American and B. A. herd books.

My Berkshires are of the choicest breeding—large size and grand individuals. For prices and other information, address as above

BOW PARK HERD OF



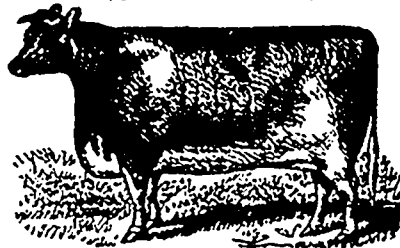
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

Have at all times a number of both sexes for sale. Catalogue of young bulls recently issued.

ADDRESS, JOHN HOPE, Manager, my. y. Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

J. Y. REID, HILLSIDE, ONT.

(2 1/2 miles south from Paris.)



BREEDER of Shorthorn Cattle, all registered in the new Dominion Herd Book. The highly bred Bates bull, 7th Earl of Darlington, bred at Bow Park, at head of herd.

The herd is composed of a choice lot of young cows and heifers, all of the ROAN DUCHESS strain. Young stock at all times for sale. Apply to James Gaddis, Manager, PARIS, ONT.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS SHIRE AND CLYDE HORSES. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S., ORMSBY & CHAPMAN, ONTARIO LODGE, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO. English Shire Horse Society. Dominion Clyde Horse Association. English Nat. Pig Breeders' Association. American Shrop. Sheep Breeders' Assoc. All our pigs registered in the English Herd Book. "Good Stock with Straight Pedigrees," our motto.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM,

Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS, ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES, BERKSHIRE PIGS.



SEVERAL grand BULL CALVES FOR SALE at reasonable prices, out of imported cows by imported Earl of Mar (47831). Winner of Gold Medal at the Grand Dominion and 20th Provincial Show and numerous First Prizes, also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported Cronkhill 8th, out of imported cows, for sale. Cronkhill 8th, our Hereford stock bull, was winner of silver medal for best Hereford bull of any age, at the Industrial Exhibition, 1884, and of the silver medal at the Grand Dominion and 10th Provincial Exhibition, 1885. P. O. and telegraph office at Innerkip. Farm is one mile from Innerkip Station, on C. P. R. (Ontario Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. GREEN BROS., THE GLEN, INNERKIP.

Canadian bred. Fifty 1st prizes were won at the above shows out of a possible 57, including 1st on flock at all these shows. Mr. Jackson states the demand for Southdowns (eligible to record), has been strong, particularly from the American side, and that he will hardly be able to supply the calls for breeding ewes. The rams are about all spoken for that he cares to part with, although he has still a large stock of ram lambs. It is questionable if ever a Southdown flock made such a record in any country in one year.

Swine.

Mr. Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont., has been very successful this year again at the shows with his Berkshires. At both Toronto and Ottawa he carried off on boar 1-year and on boar under 6 months, along with a number of other prizes. Nearly all of those exhibited as also those at home were home bred, but from imp.



C. G. Charteris & Son,

BEACHWOOD FARM CHATHAM, ONT., BREEDERS OF

Pure SHORTHORN CATTLE

The splendid young roan bull 10th Earl of Darlington, bred at "Belvoir," and possessing the blood of the Darlington, Oxford, Airdrie and other famous strains, at head of herd.

Four bull calves for sale, sired by Crown Prince (12366) and Lord Hy-on (18321), and a few heifers, all registered in the new Dominion Herd Book.

2 Miles from Chatham on the G. T. R.

Visitors met at station.

NOV-12

Colonus Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle

of the highest breeding and individual merit, and

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

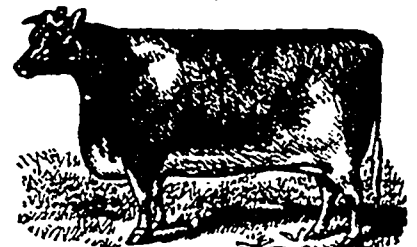
Young stock for sale of both sexes.

WM. MURRAY, CHESTERFIELD, ONT.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Greenwood, Ont., Oan.



I HAVE now on hand and for sale 13 extra good young bulls, all by imported sires and mostly out of imported dams, besides an excellent lot of young cows and heifers. All for sale.

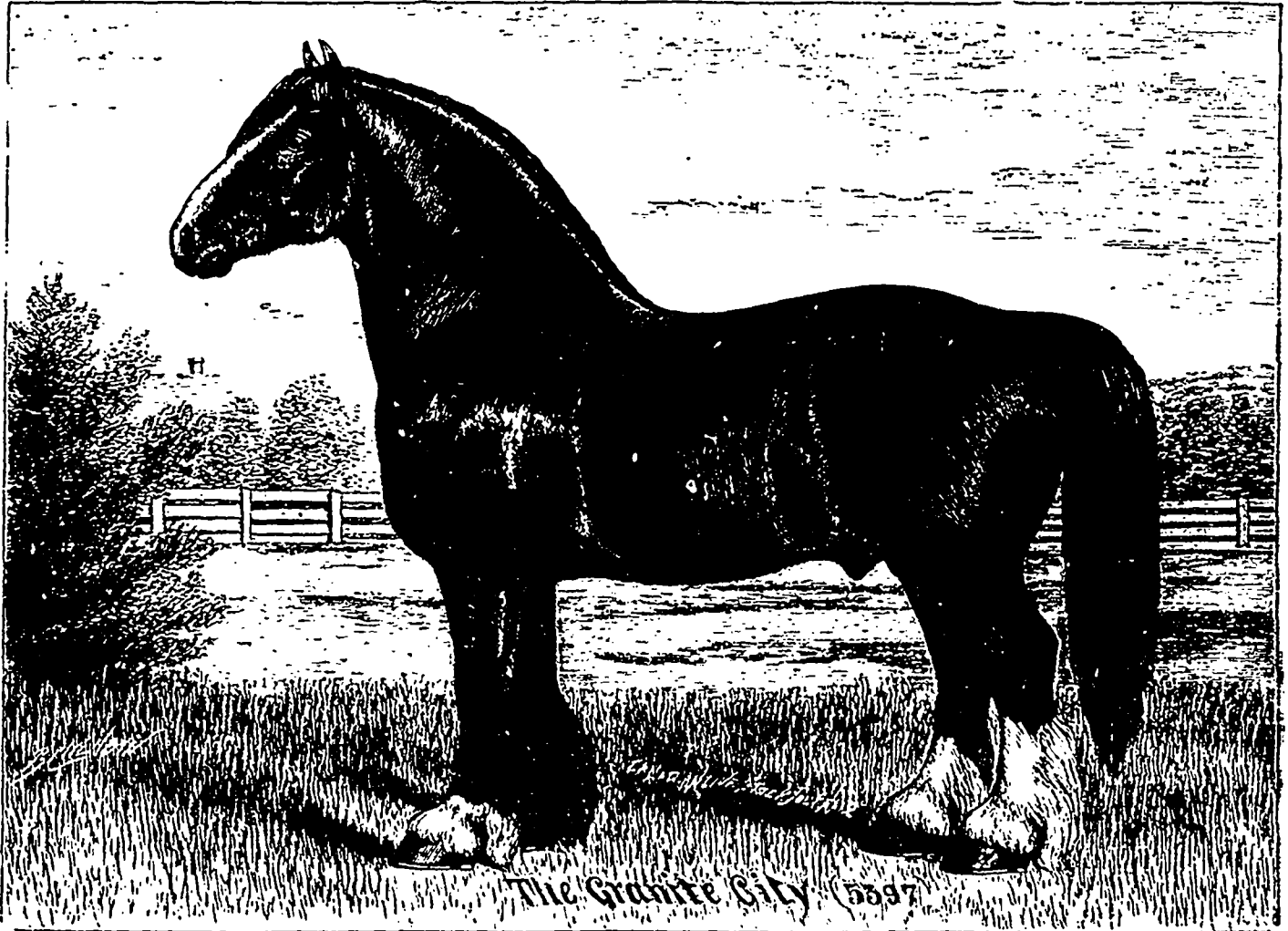
I expect a consignment of young bulls and heifers shortly from Scotland. I have also a good lot of imp. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES for sale.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., and Pickering Station, G. T. R. Parties met either station on short notice. Come and see them. No business, no harm.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

.....

IMPORTATION OF 1887.



NOT LONG ARRIVED, A SUPERIOR LOT OF

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

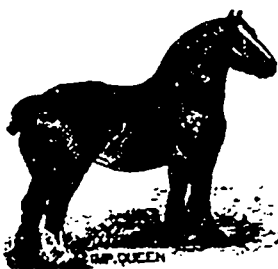
Ranging from one to five years old, including gets of the celebrated sire Lord Erskine, Belted Knight, Sir Wyndham, Warrior, Goodhope, Lord Kirkhill, Old Times, Pride of Galloway and MacGregor.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application. **ROBT. BEITH & CO.,** Bowmanville, Ont.

BOWMANVILLE is on the main line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal.

OCT. 10th, 1886.

D. & O. SORBY, PERCHERON HORSES. FRENCH COACH HORSES.



GUELPH, ONT.

Breeders and Importers of Registered

Clydesdales.

Sixteen imported Clydes on hand, nearly all of them prize winners in Scotland, and of which four are stallions. The above are



Our latest importation has arrived from France, and we will be glad to see our friends and acquaintances and those with whom we have been in correspondence; in fact any and all who are in search of first class PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS, to look them over. We have an exceptionally fine lot, and our stud is so large that all may be pleased. We offer the largest number and greatest variety to select from. All our imported stock is selected by MR. FARNUM himself, personally in France, and he accepts nothing but the best Horses of the most approved breeding.

Our homebred stock is all the progeny of selected sires and dams of the best form and most desirable breeding. We guarantee our stock. Sell on easy terms and at low prices.

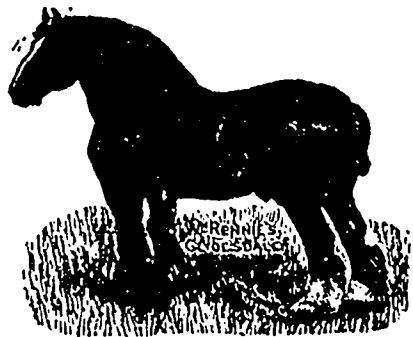
We will be glad to answer all correspondence promptly, but we would strongly advise persons contemplating the purchase of a horse or mare, Percheron or French Coach, to get on the train and come and see us.

CATALOGUES FREE BY MAIL.

SAVAGE & FARNUM,

Proprietors of Island Home Stock Farm, Importers and Breeders, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Michigan.

along with a few Canadian bred. Visitors welcome. Address all communications to Detroit, Michigan.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE HORSES

23 HEAD lately arrived from Scotland, both sexes. Several of them prize-winners. This is a superior lot, bred by the following noted sires, viz.: Darnley (222), Corsewall (1420), What-care-I (912), McCammon (3818), Harold (2874), Belted Knight (1395), etc., etc., for sale at reasonable prices; also a few Shetland Ponies.

WM. RENNIE, Toronto. Stables, 88 Duchess St.

Imported Clydesdales FOR SALE.

Prices moderate and terms to suit purchaser.



Just arrived 13 head of pure bred

CLYDESDALES

All registered in the S. Clydesdale Studbook, of which 5 are stallions and 8 fillies, from 1 to 3 years old, and with the exception of three all have been prize winners at leading shows in Scotland. They include the gets of Darnley, St. Lawrence, Lord Hopeton, Macgregor, Old Times and Gallant Lad.

DUNDAS & GRANBY, Yelverton P. O.,

Pontypool station on the C. P. R., 50 miles east from Toronto

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

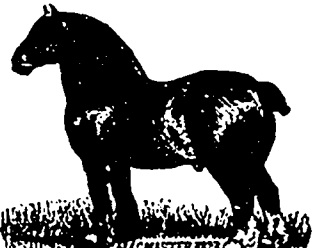
RESIDENCE ONE MILE FROM CLAREMONT STATION.

Importers of Registered

Clydesdale

STALLIONS AND MARES.

We have constantly on hand and FOR SALE



At reasonable terms, a number of superior Clydesdale stallions and mares, registered, and which have been selected from the most successful prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland. Also a few choice SHETLAND PONIES.

Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

FOR SALE.

25 IMPORTED

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS and MARES

3 Cleveland Bays, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs for sale at all times

at reasonable prices. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Our stations are Claremont, C. P. R., and Pickering, G. T. R., where visitors will be met by writing or telegraphing us a througham.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

fc-y

COLDSTREAM STOCK FARM,

Whitby, Ontario.

We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home bred

Clydesdale Stallions

and mares. Several of them were prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada.

ALSO A FEW CHOICE SHETLANDS.

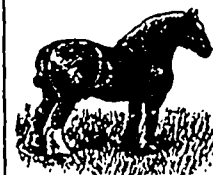
Prices to suit the times.

Address, JEFFREY BROS., Whitby, Ont.



JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS,

MALTON, ONTARIO, CAN.



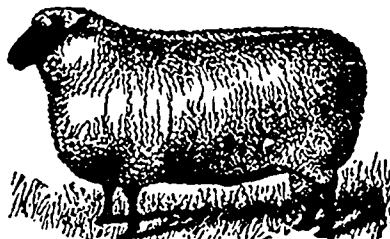
Beeders and importers of CLYDESDALE & SHIRE HORSES,

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Terms reasonable.

JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS, MALTON STATION, Highfield P. O., Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN, ONT.



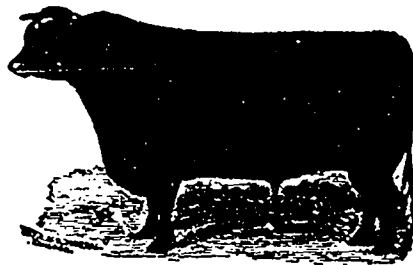
BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire Sheep.

Just received, over one hundred high class Shropshire Sheep, selected in person from the best stocks in England. The lot includes first winners at the great Royal Show, besides several other leading exhibitions in England. The best are cheapest. Send for prices.

MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF,

Elmira, Ont., Can.,



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Booth bull Lord Monrath—2298—is at the head of the herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stokeferry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilina, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain. Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

BROOKSIDE FARM

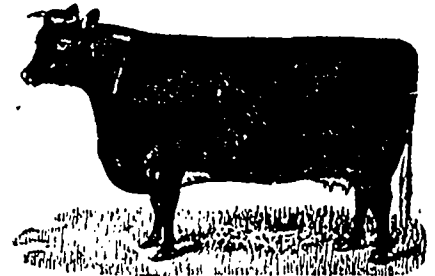
New Glasgow, Pictou Co., N. S.,

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS

American Cattle-Club Jerseys.

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

R. R. STATION, LONDON. P. O., WHITE OAK.

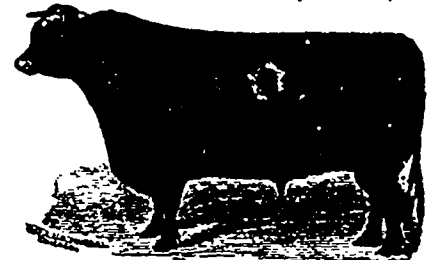


—BREEDERS OF—

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Have a grand lot of bull calves sired by our imp. Cruickshank bull Vermillion (50587), and a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to Vermillion; also shearing rams and ram lambs from imp. sire and dams. Prices moderate. Terms easy.

MESSRS. J. & R. HUNTER, ALMA, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. A good selection of young bulls, from 4 to 20 months old, including the pure Booth Commander-in-Chief—the others are mostly Booth blood—are now offered for sale.

TERMS REASONABLE.

MOULTONDALE STOCK FARM.

FOR SALE



Pure-bred SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE PIGS

6 weeks to 6 months old, at reasonable prices. Bred from imported stock. Address,

F. J. RAMSEY, Dunnville, (on G. T. Railway

Breeder Shorthorn, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Imported Bates bull Siatira Duke 50518 at head of herd. Stock won 243 prizes at three fairs this fall.

A. FRANK & SONS

Cheltenham Station, C. P. R. R., The Grange P. O., Ont.

BREEDERS OF

Thoroughbred Horses

Shorthorns, Southdown Sheep of highest strain and pure-bred.

SUFFOLK PIGS, all registered. Young stock of all the above for sale. All orders promptly attended to. A number of young Shorthorn Bulls for sale at moderate prices.

NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS. — Ridgling Horses castrated with perfect safety. All other forms of castrating done without casting the animal. Send for terms and particulars. J. F. QUIN, V. S., Brampton, Ont., or R. J. QUIN, V. S., Edmonton, Ont.

For Sale at this Office.

Large cuts of Stallions suitable for posters. Small cuts of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.

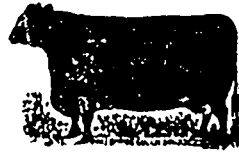
Send for Specimen Sheet. Address, STOCK JOURNAL CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE. LOWLANDS HERD

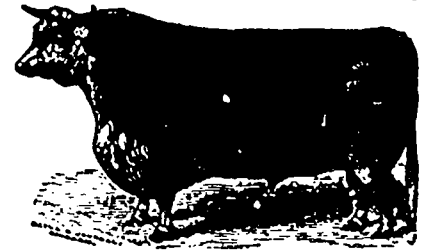


30 Imported Yearling Hereford Heifers

Eligible for entry in American Herd Book, all of which have been bred during the past season. Will be sold from \$250 per head up. ALSO A FEW CHOICE YEARLING BULLS



R. B. POPE, EASTVIEW, COCKSHIRE, P. Q. sep-6



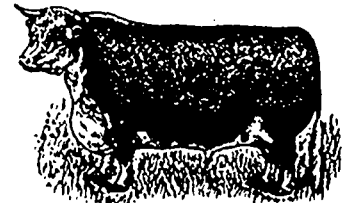
A CHOICE LOT OF YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

All eligible for or already entered in the "American Hereford Record" Amongst the sires of my herd are Auctioneer, Careful, Hayden Grove, Downton Boy, King Pippin, and Cassio. Also a fine lot of imported

Welsh and Shetland Ponies for Sale. E. W. JUDAH.

"Lowlands," HILLHURST, P. Q.

THE TUSHINGHAM HEREFORDS



THIS herd, grounded on selections from the best blood in England, is remarkable for the number and uniformity of the good calves that it has produced during the three years of its existence, owing in a great measure to the excellence of the stock bull Tushingham (8127), by Charity 3rd (6350), by The Grove 3rd (5051). Several young bulls of his get are held for sale.

J. W. M. VERNON, Waterville, P. Q. Tushingham House. WATERVILLE is on the main line of G. T. R., not far from the UNITED STATES boundary.

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.



HEREFORDS

Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England. At the head of the herd stands the imported Marlow bull Rambler 6th (6630) 13514.

SHORTHORNS

Heifers and bulls for sale, mostly sired by imported Duke of Harehote 68th, 65797.

Also a number of fine Hereford grade heifers and young bulls. G. F. BENSON, Cardinal, Ont.

The Park Herd of Herefords,

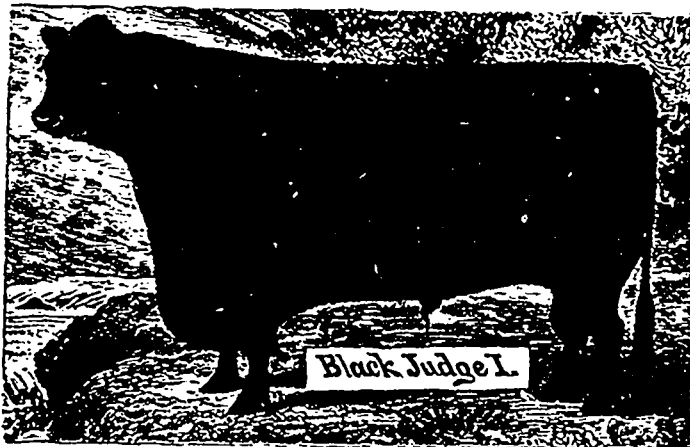


THIS herd embraces over fifty head of choice animals. All registered. Catalogues sent on application.

F. A. FLEMING, Weston, Co. York, Ont. Farm, half a mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations, eight miles from Toronto.

CANADIAN HOME OF THE ABERDEEN ANGUS-POLL

UNCONQUERABLE



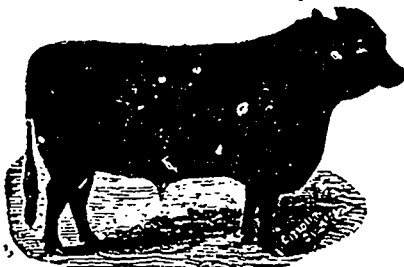
BLACK JUDGE [1]

First Prize Winner Toronto Industrial, 1883-1884-1885-1886. Grand Dominion and Provincial Medal and Diploma 1885. First, Medal and Diploma, best bull any age, Toronto Industrial 1885-1886. Service Fee, \$100.

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM, NEW LOWELL, ONTARIO, HAY & PATON, Proprietors.

WE beg to call the attention of our patrons and friends to the above splendid cut of our Champion Bull Black Judge [1], with his unapproachable record underneath. We have also much pleasure in saying that we have again taken all the leading Prizes and Honors at CANADA'S GREAT FAIR of this year. Not once, since 1882, have we missed taking the coveted Medal and Diploma for the best herd of Aberdeen-Angus-Poll, and the Medal and Diploma for best bull of any age have gone to Kinnoul Park no less than FIVE TIMES IN SUCCESSION. For four years running we have secured the first premium for cows; twice being first, second and third; once (in 1884) against a ring of fourteen of the best animals ever shown together in Canada, comprising choice herds from Messrs. J. H. Pope, Mosson Boyd, Geary Bros, and H. Walker & Sons. We have confidence in asking intending purchasers to inspect our stock and prices before investing. We have some choicely bred Bulls and Bull calves which we will sell at prices ranging from \$100 to \$500, ACCORDING TO BREEDING AND QUALITY, and we shall have pleasure in sending to any address our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogues.

KEILLOR LODGE STOCK FARM, THE GEARY BROS. CO'Y, Proprietors.



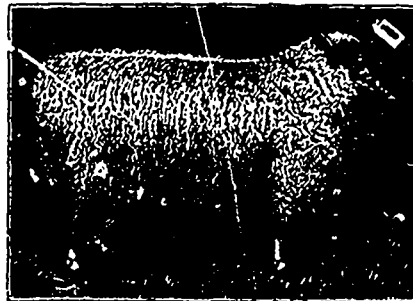
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale

The Geary Bros. Co'y, Bothwell, Ont.

BLI BRO STOCK FARM, GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Polled Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Lincoln and Shropshire Down Sheep. Young stock, imported & home-bred, for sale.

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

HILLHURST HERDS

HEREFORD, ABERDEEN-ANGUS, SHORTHORN -AND- JERSEY CATTLE.



M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que., Can.