

J. H. Grisdale
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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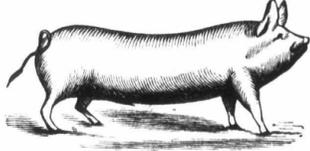
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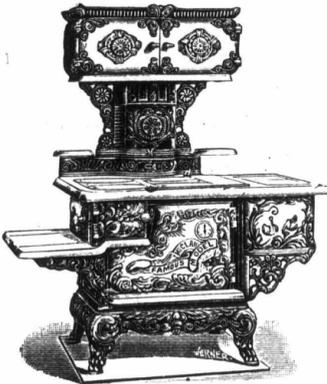
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VOL. XXXV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 1, 1900.

No. 511

EDITORIAL.

Causes for the Deterioration of Canadian Beef.

We have only to refer to the weekly meat market reports of Great Britain to know, without any possibility of doubt, that Canadian beef stands in second place as compared with the United States product. American beef cattle have for years steadily forged forward, while Canadian stock has retrograded. Argentine cattle, too, which are some 20 days farther away from the world's greatest market, have time and again dropped in one ahead of Canadian beef. These are humiliating facts to face alongside the claim made for Canada, especially Ontario, of being the great breeding ground for high-class live stock, and the claim is well founded, too. We see great numbers of our best beef bulls and females going to United States breeding herds, and during the last three years thousands of Canadian stockers drained away to fill the stables of States feeders.

In a recent discussion of this subject with Mr. John McMillan, M. P., whose agricultural operations are largely conducted along the line of beef production, which he has made a pronounced success, he contended that the growing custom of using almost exclusively immature bulls is largely responsible for the increasing difficulty of being able to secure first-class feeders. The custom complained of, and which is proving ruinous to our beef trade, is that of buying for service a yearling bull, using him excessively till perhaps 3 years old, and then displacing him with another yearling. Mr. McMillan holds, and we believe rightly, that the evil comes first from using a bull at all at so young an age, and second, from the injury done him for his second and third year by the devitalizing effects of the first season's demands. Mr. McMillan contends that to get best results, not only should well-bred, good individuals of beef breeds be used, but he should be allowed to become fairly well matured at least before being put to heavy service. The only grounds on which it seems justifiable to discard a useful 3-year-old is when a lot of his daughters come into a breeding age the following year, but the difficulty is not insurmountable.

The one we have mentioned is no doubt a potent reason for Canadian beef cattle taking a back seat, but there are others which have and are playing a conspicuous part. Chief among them is perhaps the dairying industry, which in itself is all right, but its disastrous effect upon our beef trade is no less real. Whenever the blood of any of the strictly dairy breeds creeps into a herd, that moment the beef quality goes down. Nor is the dairy bull the only offender, but the cheap scrub bull is equally culpable. Too many factory patrons look merely to having the cows fresh for milk, and therefore consider it a saving to patronize a cheap-fee sire. When the calf comes there is considerable indifference felt as to whether it lives or dies, and it is liable to be more or less neglected during the very period when care should be taken to set it going towards a profitable career.

It need not be hoped that for the sake of the general export beef trade that cattle-raisers are going to pay more for bulls and spend more in rearing the calf, but there is hope in a remedy, prompted by every man that grows a steer, in making each steer a more profitable animal. It should not be forgotten that a calf that is worth raising is worth raising well, and those that are not worth raising should not be raised. A month or six weeks of new milk put into a proper skin will realize several times as much when the animal is sold at two or three years old as the milk would realize if sold. After a calf has made a good start, mammary milk wisely supplemented will keep him

growing rapidly, and if well managed, will preserve the flesh and thrift of the youngster. In all stock-rearing, it may be taken as a fact that, pound for pound, the inferior animals cost more than those of better quality, and it is quality that brings the price every time.

Ontario Farmers' Institute Work---Some Suggestions.

Following the big exhibitions and the fall fairs, the next notable public agricultural event in the Province of Ontario will be the Provincial Winter Show at Guelph from December 11th to 15th. Among the events of that week, Prof. Creelman, the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, has planned a gathering of his corps of speakers for the coming season's meetings, which will number, regular and supplementary together, some 700. It is felt that if the interest and efficiency of the Ontario Institute system is to be advanced, it is desirable not only to secure competent men for the travelling delegations—competent in that they are a practical success in the particular branches of agriculture upon which they undertake to advise others, but also that they have the necessary gifts and experience to render good service upon the platform. It is also desirable that they enter the campaign with enthusiasm and with certain well-defined plans as to the subjects to be emphasized and methods of presenting them. All this sort of preparatory work should be thoroughly reviewed at the Guelph meeting, and we are pleased to learn that as able an authority on agriculture, especially in the department of live-stock husbandry, as Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, has been invited to be present and deliver addresses, for which he is well qualified. He will be able to impart much reliable up-to-date information, based upon his own experimental work, especially in stock feeding, and to throw out many suggestions that the delegations will be able to turn to good account during the winter.

Most of the old workers who acquitted themselves creditably in the past will, no doubt, be continued on the Superintendent's staff, with new ones as needed, who have been developed in the first place as home talent at local Institute meetings. The Superintendent of Institutes has been employing part of his time during the past summer in visiting as many of the speakers as possible at their own farms, in order to see that they are able to practice as well as to preach.

We presume the bacon-hog question, in its various important phases, will again be to the fore, the business being a paying one during the past year, packing-houses and the exportation of bacon and hams being still on the increase.

The feeding, dressing and marketing of poultry will naturally demand attention, and we believe there will be practical demonstrations in preparing fowls for export or market by experts wherever practicable.

Another matter which should, and doubtless will, receive special attention this winter is that of refrigeration on the farm, touching first the construction of ice houses on a simple plan, putting up and preserving ice, preserving milk, meat, butter, fruit, etc., in summer time for domestic use and holding some of these products for market.

The care and pruning of orchards, particularly the latter, deserve a great deal of attention, and we understand that an effort will be made to give actual examples of apple-tree pruning, during the afternoons, in orchards adjacent to where the meetings are being held. Many orchards are in a most deplorable condition for want of pruning.

In the latter connection the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would like to see a considerable share of

attention at Farmers' Institute meetings to the improvement of rural homes. Someone may say, Oh, what we want to hear about at these gatherings is how to raise more corn and feed more hogs—something practical—and he will growl that our suggestions of improvements about the homestead cost money, and he "aint got no money for fol-de-rols." Our observation is, that men who talk like that very seldom make much progress, even in money-making, and if they do their hoardings do them and their families but little good, and very often is left for heirs to wrangle over and the cream of it is raked off by lawyers. The man who gives no thought to the improvement of his house and grounds and his home life, by cultivating the intellectual and the social, is living on too low and sordid a level ever to amount to much in the community in which he exists. Besides this, most of the improvements about which we are speaking do not require any great financial outlay. A little time and thought and labor was about all that was needed to make many of the prettiest homesteads we know of in Canada. Trees and grass and flowers are not costly commodities. Once given a start, with a little training at the right time, nature will do the rest and do it cheaply, and no investment will give more enduring, more certain or better returns. The delegations should include men who are enthusiasts in horticulture, entomology, tree planting and home improvement. Such subjects can be made very popular, and, rightly directed, every Institute may be made an incentive and a boon to the district in which it is held.

The Registration of Nova Scotia Live Stock.

During the Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, an interesting meeting was held, at which the Nova Scotia breeders conferred with Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and Live Stock Registrar, and Mr. John I. Hobson, President of the Dominion Shorthorn and the Ontario Winter Fair Associations. What the latter proposed was that the stock breeders of Nova Scotia, particularly the Shorthorn breeders, should drop their Nova Scotia registry and adopt that of the Dominion Shorthorn Association. This would give their animals a standing they do not now possess, and would be a great boon for the future. The Shorthorn Association has a very large membership, and has a cash surplus of \$12,000. Membership costs \$2 annually, and the fee to members for registration and certificate of animals under 24 months old is 75 cents. It was stated that the annual registration book, furnished free to members, costs \$2.75, but the great advantage of the proposed change is the improved standing that the greater body would give to the thoroughbred stock of the Maritime Shorthorn breeders. As regards other thoroughbred stock, it should be enumerated in the registry only of the best organizations—organizations recognized everywhere. Mr. Wade and Mr. Hobson made speeches in support of this idea, and among all local speakers who followed there was perfect unanimity in the same line. B. W. Chipman, Secretary for Agriculture, was in the chair, and he also favored the idea. So did Hon. T. R. Black, whose motto was, "It is easier to start right than to get right after having been wrong." C. A. Archibald, J. Rufus Starr, and half a dozen other local men favored the change. Prof. Day, of Guelph; Major Sheppard, of Toronto; David Gregg, and other visitors added their testimony in its favor. There is no doubt, from the tone of this meeting, that the scheme will be carried into effect—that the local register will be dropped in favor of the Dominion one.

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8. ALWAYS GIVE THE NAME of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.
9. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
10. SUBSCRIBERS failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
11. NO ANONYMOUS communications or enquiries will receive attention.
12. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
13. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables, not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

Wanted--A Real Industrial Exhibition.

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial, "After the Exhibition." Your remarks on the *fake side shows* are timely and to the point. Our "Western Fair" would stand a little *cleaning up* along these same lines.

What the people of Ontario want is a clean "Industrial Exhibition," without the palace of illusions, etc., attached, and the sooner the management of our exhibitions awakes to this fact the better for all concerned.

T. B. MILLAR,
Manager Thames Dairy Company,
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Argentina Sends Dressed Meat to Britain.

Since live stock from Argentina has been prohibited by the British Government from landing in Britain, an effort is being made to regain lost ground by sending dressed meat in sterilized air. To this end a trial load was started for Liverpool from Argentina by the boat, Southern Cross, early in August.

In Liverpool, where there has been formed a company for working the patent of invention, they have already made the necessary arrangements for receiving the carcasses which the Southern Cross is taking, and for keeping them during a certain term with the object of fully putting the system to the test. The remittance which goes in this vessel, in a small chamber specially prepared by the inventors, consists of sixteen bullocks of exportation type, slaughtered by an English butcher engaged for the purpose. The carcasses are cut open and despoiled of all their interiors, with the exception of the kidneys, and are left with the hides on.

If the thing is a success—as has been already proved by eating meat preserved for forty days by this system, and which turned out quite fresh—the Southern Cross and other steamers of the same Company will return with fittings calculated for the carrying of from 1,000 to 3,000 bullocks each journey.

The cost of freight and maintenance of the live animals between Buenos Aires and Deptford may be considered to-day as nine pounds sterling, whereas the freight of bullocks preserved by the sterilized air system will not exceed, in the first remittances, one pound sterling per head, a price which may in future be reduced 25 or 30 per cent.

STOCK.

Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

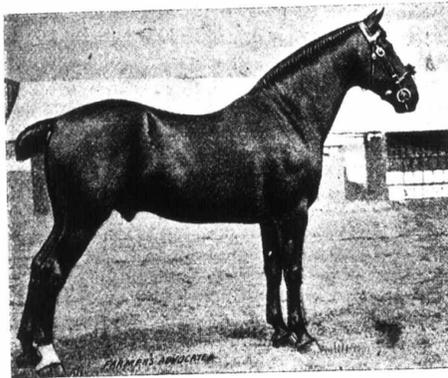
At the instigation of the Northwest Territorial Department of Agriculture, a meeting of those interested in pure-bred cattle was held on September 14th, at Calgary, when it was decided to organize an association under the above title. The annual membership fee was fixed at \$1.00 per annum. A Constitution was adopted similar to that of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, and the following elected officers:

President, J. A. Turner, Millarville; 1st Vice-President, Peter Talbot, Lacombe; 2nd Vice-President, T. A. Skillater, Greenfell. Directors: Representing Shorthorns, H. Raikes, Pine Lake; Herefords, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; Polled Angus, James Rogers, Okotoks; Galloways, W. E. Cochrane, High River; Dairy Breeds, H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail; with the following five additional Directors: J. E. Peaker, Yorkton, Assa.; E. D. Adams, Millarville; A. B. Macdonald, Lyndon; Mr. Sprigget, New Oxley, and J. A. Craig, Meadow Creek, Alberta.

At a Directors' meeting, subsequently held, Mr. C. W. Peterson was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The Triumph of the Hackney.

The triumph of the Hackney was complete at the Paris Exposition, when Sir Walter Gilbey's Hedon Squire won the two championships of the show, namely, the grand prize for the best of all foreign light horse breeds, Thoroughbreds excepted, and the championship for the best French or foreign horse. These victories mean that the Hackney horse, competing at perhaps the greatest horse show ever held, and judged by experts of all the horse-breeding nations, has beaten everything, and surely now that this feat has been accomplished, and apparently, judging by appearances, with complete unanimity amongst the judges, the detractors of the king of harness horses must somewhat regret



HACKNEY STALLION, HEDON SQUIRE 4306.

First and champion at the International Horse Show, Paris. PROPERTY OF SIR WALTER GILBEY, BART., EISENHAM HALL, ESSEN.

the prejudice they have exhibited in doing their utmost to disparage his merits. The following are the names of the grand jury who awarded the championship prizes, and from them it will be seen that the foreign judges are included amongst the greatest continental authorities, whilst Mr. Wrench's position in the horse world here, and the fact that he is president-elect of the Hackney Horse Society, entitles his opinions to the highest possible respect: President Count Lendorff, Secretary M. de Brinon, Baron Harkanyi (Hungary), M. Laurant, and Mr. F. Wrench.—*Live Stock Journal (Eng.)*.

The Lincoln Ram Sales.

Time after time one has seen that there is a large existent demand in the States and Canada for Lincoln rams. It would therefore appear to the writer that it would have been to the advantage and profit of those who are engaged in this business had they or their agents been present at the Lincoln ram sale which took place on the 7th Sept., inst., for there were excellent and typical rams of good merit, which could then have been purchased at from \$30 upwards, as it is a rule at these sales for no higher reserve being allowed than \$25, after which they are in the hands of the public; a bid of \$25.00, provided there is no further bid, buys them. It would therefore be advantageous to those who can do with this breed, to bear in mind this annual fixture. The date of next year's fixture will in due time be advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which paper has, I may say, a high reputation here as being a well-got-up and interesting paper. The details of the second of these annual sales are not of any considerable weight, the general average of the whole lot sold, 240, being \$55.00, whilst the average for the number sold at the same sale in 1899 was \$51.00. The best averages made were as follows: Mr. J. Cartwright, £17 18s. 1d. for fifteen; Mr. J. T.

Casswell, one of our advertisers, whose stock was well sought after, came next with one of £16 3s 10d.; next came the Messrs. Dean's lot, whose flock is well and carefully bred, with an average of £15 11s. 10d. for twenty; Mr. Tom Casswell, whose flock's reputation dates back more than a century, and the merit of whose sheep will be seen in that grand two-shear ram which has been purchased by Messrs. Patrick, and who will exhibit him at your fairs this season, averaged £14 2s. 5d. for twenty; Messrs. Wright, whose flock is one which has also sent some representatives to Messrs. Patrick from their successful show pens this year, came out with an average of £13 8s. 2d. for twenty-five; whilst Mr. J. Pears, whose flock ranks as one of the most important of the breed, came out with an average of £11 13s. 11d. for eighteen; whilst others averaged downwards from this price to 5½ gs., which was the lowest average.

A Lecture on Type in the Cattle Ring.

F. S. Peer, of Mount Morris, N. Y., an accomplished judge of dairy cattle, for four years has officiated at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, and has always given the utmost satisfaction. During the recent show at Halifax he gave an address on dairy type, in the judging ring, using prizewinners as illustrations. He first described a cow, representing the animal in the original form of the wild cow, before it had begun to be used as a domestic animal or for its products of the dairy. Then he traced it up from its inferior ancestry to the stage when it was used for merely agricultural purposes, and then to the position where the best results in cattle for beef, butter and milk are obtained. Championship animals at this exhibition were then taken—a cow owned by Mr. Black, a Holstein, a Jersey of Mr. J. R. Starr's, and some young things—and from these Mr. Peer proceeded to show that whatever degree of perfection has been attained above the original type, just to that extent is the difference artificial; that the great thing in breeding is to keep and strengthen these acquired characteristics, and that there is ever present in all of them a tendency to revert to the original, a tendency which it must be the breeder's business to guard against. Mr. Peer was asked his opinion of the live stock as compared with the time when he saw it first four years ago.

"Ayrshires and Guernseys," he said, in reply, "are very well represented indeed, and the whole exhibition shows a great improvement on what I found here four years ago. I do not know of any fair visited in the course of my travels, in the United States or Canada, where there has been so marked an improvement as is to be seen in the dairy cattle at the Halifax Exhibition.

"Other breeds, besides the Ayrshires and Guernseys, show not so much improvement, perhaps, but still there is a marked change for the better over what they were only four years ago."

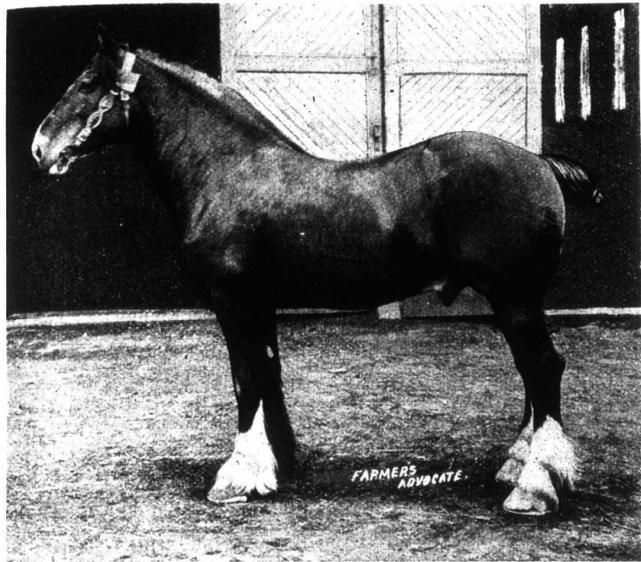
Feeding for Early Maturity.

No more striking proof can be afforded of the great improvement which has been effected in the breeding and feeding of farm animals during the past quarter of a century than that which is disclosed by the early age at which cattle are now fattened and finished off for the butcher. Less than a generation ago feeders never thought of finishing off their stock until they were three, and very often four, years of age. Nowadays quite a large percentage of our best beef cattle make their way to the block by the time they are two years of age, and we know, says the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, a good many feeders who make a special feature of having animals finished off for the butcher when they are from fifteen to eighteen and twenty months of age. Most of our best feeders reckon that the most profitable age at which to finish off is when the animals are from twenty to twenty-four months old, because they find that when properly bred and well cared for, they will by that time give a better yield for the food consumed by them than they will at any later stage of their existence. Men like Mr. Wm. Young, of Brockley Park, and some of our other leading farmers, very often sell young cross-breeds quite fit for the butcher from fifteen to sixteen months of age. Not long ago Mr. Young sold at one of the Dublin sales a number of such crosses, the progeny of a black polled bull mated with ordinary country heifers, at between £11 and £12 apiece, when only about fifteen months of age. These animals, needless to say, were especially fed all through their calfhood. Until they were fit for weaning they were allowed to suck their dams, and were then put upon a certain allowance of cakes and other concentrated foods which enabled them to maintain their calf flesh and literally to keep on improving in condition from the day they were calved until eventually disposed of. Now that there is such an immense import trade in foreign meat of good quality our feeders are finding out that their only chance of holding their own in the market is by the production of the very best beef at an early age—beef which, while not costing much extra to produce, is capable of realizing many shillings more per cwt. than the same beasts would realize if kept under the old conditions—allowed to fall off in condition during the winter in the hope of bringing them right by liberal feeding in the following summer.

Breaking the Colt to Ride.

The colt should be well halter-broken and accustomed to being tied in a stall, and before introducing the saddle the youngster should be tied between two rings or posts, with sufficient freedom to move backward and forward freely. The saddle should then be held forward to his head so that he can see and smell it, at the same time patting him and talking to him. Very soon he should move quietly up to the left side, push the stirrups well up and fold the girths across the top of the saddle. After

weight of the body upon it. He should insert the left foot in the stirrup, taking it out and in frequently, so as to get the colt to understand what the noise means. When he has learned this in the stall he will remember it in the open, and will not heed the jingling of the boot in the stirrup afterwards. When he is quiet under this treatment, the breaker must get his foot in the stirrup, raise the body slowly and gradually up, and lean across the back of the colt without putting the leg across him. He should continue doing this for half an hour, from both sides of the colt, and then slip his right leg quietly over him. He should settle the body well down in the saddle, and move the arms and legs continuously about him. He should move them cautiously at first, and gradually increase the motion according to the behavior of the colt. He should mount and dismount often on both sides of him, and never appear to be in a hurry by wishing to accomplish in ten minutes what it will take an hour and a half to execute properly. This may be continued for a few days, and when the colt is fairly accustomed to the weight and appearance of the rider he should be mounted in the open.



SCOTTISH ARCHER.

Imported Clydesdale stallion, winner of first prize at Aberdeen as a three-year-old, and first at the Western Fair, London, 1900, as over four years. Sired by Sirdar 4714.

OWNED BY HOGATE & SON, TORONTO.

handling the colt for a few minutes the saddle can be gently slipped over him and set squarely on his back. Then slip the girths quietly from the top of the saddle and buckle them up, not very firmly at first. Every movement should be made quietly, deliberately and with ease and confidence. The colt will soon become accustomed to the appearance and feeling of the saddle. It should be frequently put on and taken off his back, first from one side and then from the other, till he shows no signs of nervousness, when the flaps should be beaten gently at first to familiarize him with the noise.

Then saddle mounting lessons should be given for three or four consecutive days, when the pupil should receive lessons in turning to the bit. This can be accomplished by walking close to the near side and reaching the right hand over the withers to use the off rein, while the left is worked by the other hand, making him move backward and forward and turned in all directions. The colt should be led in the open by a long rein, and taken along public roads to familiarize him with travelling objects, etc.

The halter should always be left on the head below the bridle, and the shank should pass between the fore legs and be securely fixed to the saddle girths, and when the colt throws up his head the pressure comes upon his nose, which does not check him so severely as when the strap is attached to the rings of the bit. In addition to this, the colt should wear a crupper attached to the saddle, and it is sometimes found an advantage to fix a chain to this just above the colt's quarters. This chain should be about eight feet long, so that it will dangle about his flanks and legs so as to remove any ticklishness he may possess.

The colt should be frequently driven round in a circle, first to the right and then to the left, and never too long at a time. The driving reins should be about ten yards long and should pass from the colt's mouth along through the stirrups, which should be fastened well up to the colt's sides to the girths. In this manner the driver can guide the colt in all directions with the greatest ease. It is well to send him round at a trot and a canter, sweating him a little, but not tiring him. In running him to the left the right-hand rein can be used as a whip, and vice versa when running to the right. The breaker should always stop the colt when the direction of his course is reversed, and induce him to walk close up, when he should be encouraged by fondling, and kind, assuring words. Walking, trotting, cantering and galloping are all distinct paces, and should be done separately.

When the colt that is to be ridden has been driven about the fields and roads for a few days he should be mounted. While we recommend mounting proper in the open, it is well to accustom the colt to the weight and appearance of the rider in the stall. The colt should be turned in the stall, and loosely fixed to rings on either side. The breaker must work quietly about him for some time, catching the saddle by the right side, and lean the

The best system is to take the colt into the center of a field, and in addition to the reins, a long coil of fine, strong rope should be attached to the halter, so that in any case he can be prevented from running away by keeping hold of the rope. The rope can be loosely coiled up and suspended on the left arm of the rider. Generally a half-hour's coursing on the long rein will quiet him down to stand perfectly steady. The breaker should then take the reins along with a full handful of mane in the left hand, and place the right hand on the off side of the saddle, with the whip lying horizontally under the palm; insert the left foot in the stirrup, raise the body gradually up, and whenever the balance is reached slip the leg quietly but swiftly across him, and insert the foot in the stirrup. He should settle the body well down in the saddle, keep a cool head and always be ready for an emergency. That is the advice given by J. P. F. Bell, in the *Live Stock Journal*.

In putting the colt into motion, the breaker should keep his hands well down on the front of the saddle and urge him gently with the heels. If the colt does not incline to start, the left rein should be gently drawn upon, and at the same time pressing the left leg against him. A walk is fast enough until the colt has become accustomed to the rider's movements. No attempt at guiding him in a straight line, nor in any particular direction, should be made at first. If the colt should plunge or rear, the breaker must bend well forward on his neck, slacken the reins, seize him by the mane, and as soon as he descends from his evolution push him forward and keep him in motion. If he should buck and kick, he should take him well in hand and stick the knees close into the saddle flaps. He should warn him in stern accents to desist, at the same time giving him an occasional hard pull with the rein; and if the rider maintains his seat, the colt will soon cease all attempts to dislodge him, and move along in a quiet and tractable manner. It is not well to over-weary the colt in the first few lessons, and as he is taken out each day for a time the same precautions and preparation for mounting should be made. Patience and judgment must be exercised until trainer and colt have confidence in the other, when the breaking portion of the colt's education will have been completed.

Stock Judges Furnished by the Northwest Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture of the Northwest Territories has so far been fairly successful in its scheme of providing local agricultural societies with live-stock judges. One of the chief difficulties was in getting the societies to so arrange the dates of their fairs that circuits could be formed whereby judges could attend a number of them without loss of time. The Department has utilized the services of the following well-known breeders: Jas. Bray,

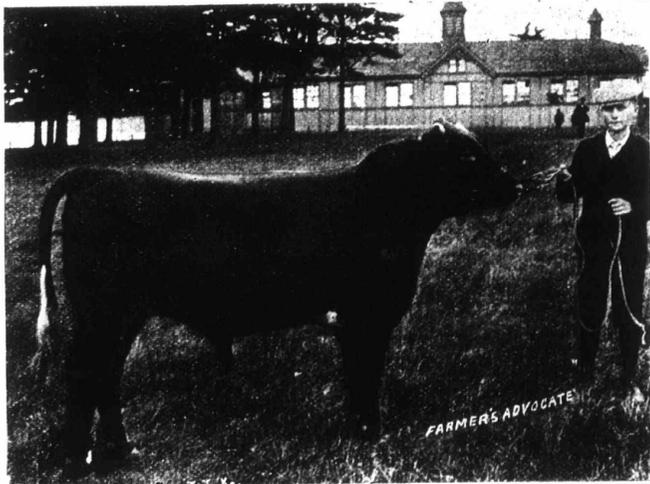
Longburn, Man.; J. A. Turner, Millarville, Alta.; John E. Smith, Brandon; Jos. B. Jickling, Carman; Walter Lynch, Westbourne; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; and Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, was secured to act as judge at the Fort Qu'Appelle fair, in August.

While securing for the smaller fairs competent judges, the scheme relieves the societies of the onus and expense of supplying them.

Feeding Ensilage.

BY F. S. PEER, IN HIS NEW BOOK ON SOILING. AMOUNT OF RATION.

Ensilage is not a perfect food, we are told by the chemist, and to make it so requires (per cubic foot) a few pounds of bran, crushed oats, oil cake meal, or one feeding a day of cured oats and peas or clover hay. As to the amount of grain to be given with two feedings of ensilage and one of clover hay, that depends entirely on what we are feeding for, the dry cattle and young things will thrive on ensilage morning and evening, and clover hay or oats or peas at noon. If it is desirable to make winter butter, a ration of the above mixture in the following proportions will be found about right: Three parts bran, two parts crushed oats, and one part of oil-cake meal (old process preferred). My experiments with so-called balanced rations have not been as satisfactory in practice as in theory. I am quite satisfied with the above feed. As to the amount of silage to feed morning and night, give all they will eat up clean. The feeder will soon learn how much to give of grain or silage. The best rule is to keep giving grain as long as a cow responds to it. When you have reached that point you have found your animal's capacity, and there stop. You will require a pair of scales to weigh each milking, a Babcock to make occasional tests. With these at hand, you can easily find a cow's capacity. To this she should be fed to make her most economical. No one can make a cast-iron feeding ration. Only an intelligent feeder with scales and test at hand can find a cow's capacity, and you will be surprised to find that two quarts of the above mixture a day is one cow's limit, and sixteen quarts a day can be taken care of by a cow standing next to her. Balanced rations are no doubt all right theoretically, but there comes in capacity of the cow, strength of machinery. A small cow may be, and they generally are, better and more economical feeders than large ones. It takes, we are told, two per cent. of the live weight a day of hay or its equivalent to sustain life. A cow weighing 1,000 pounds will require twenty pounds that go to run the machine. A cow weighing 1,500 pounds requires thirty pounds a day, ten pounds a day more to support that extra 500 pounds of carcass. Ten pounds a day could be put to better use by being fed to the 1,000-pound cow. Ten pounds a day is 3,500 pounds a year, or one and three-quarters tons of hay or its equivalent. At \$12 a ton this equals \$20 a year, just to support that extra 500 pounds of carcass that is no earthly use to the cow or owner until she goes to the block. A 1,500-pound cow must yield \$20 a year more than a 1,000-pound cow to pay as well, all other things being equal. This is no fancy sketch. It is a question easily demonstrated, and when a breeder or a dairyman begins culling out his cattle to those that pay the best for the amount of food consumed, he will, as a



FIRST-PRIZE BOY AND BULL CALF.

James A. Watt, aged 14, winner of first prize in the judging competition of beef breeds at the Western Fair, London, open to farmers or farmers' sons under 25 years. Royal Wonder, first-prize Shorthorn bull calf under one year at Toronto and London, 1900.

PROPERTY OF W. B. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

rule, discard more cows that weigh over 1,000 pounds than under. So much for feeding. No rule can be given. Each cow must answer for herself.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

On this subject there is a very wide difference in the estimates sent in to the agricultural papers, all

the way from 30 cents to \$2 per ton. I may give the following as an approximate estimate of the cost of growing and harvesting one acre, producing thirty tons, which is a very good yield, and a very good day's work to harvest it:

Plowing, seeding, cultivating	\$ 5.00
Saed, twelve quarts, 60 cents per bushel	7.20
Harvesting, three laborers in the field	3.00
Three laborers at silo	3.00
One engineer, engine and fuel	3.00
Total	\$21.20

At thirty tons per acre \$21.20
This makes a cost of 54 cents per ton, to which should be added, if you wish to get at the full cost:

Brought forward	\$21.20
Manure, estimated	5.00
Use of three teams, one cutting, two hauling, say	3.00
Use of grounds	3.00
Use of tools and silo	3.00
Total	\$35.20

This brings the total cost at about \$1.20 per ton. The above does not signify very much either way. Some may find my figures too high and others too low. My ensilage has never cost me much over 50 cents per ton, as shown in first table.

The Western Fair. HORSES.

The horse exhibit this year completely filled the commodious barns and was of a higher average quality than for several years. Some of the classes, however, were light, as, for instance, the THOROUGHBREDS.

had very few entries forward, and, with the exception of the two mature stallions, there were few good ones forward. Dr. Fitz Gerald's newcomer, Rappahanock, a strong, 16-hand, well-put up chestnut, was generally admired, and won 1st prize. He had for sire the wonderful race horse, Potomac, and his dam, Lavina Belle, by Longfellow, won \$31,000 in one racing career. The upstanding bay horse, Temple, by Tremont, and owned by Jos Mossip, Thorndale, was the other competitor. He won 3rd in Toronto in good company. He is handsome, strong and refined. Henry Zinn, Listowel, and H. Porter, London, showed good brood mares with foals. They won as named. Two very good 2-year-olds, by Thoroughbred sires and fit for saddle horses, competed. P. Farrell's black daughter of Wyndham and W. N. Tape's Toronto 1st-prize winner. The former had a bit more bone, but Mr. Tape's entry is possessed of exceptional quality. This class was judged by Mr. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock.

HACKNEYS.

The exhibit of this class is growing each year at the Western, and at the late exhibition the display was indeed a credit to the breed. The great sire and show horse, Jubilee Chief, owned by A. St. Clair, has been kept at the show business almost every year since his victory at the Columbian in Chicago in 1893, when in the hands of Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont. The stud services demanded of him during all these seasons have not been light, yet, until this last competition, he has never been defeated. On this occasion he met the good son of Courier, known as Bell Boy, owned by Dr. Watson, Howick, Quebec. This is his first season in Canada, which he may consider a success, as he stood 2nd at the Toronto Industrial the previous week. He also won sweepstakes at London, leaving in reserve the 3-year-old Lington's Dancergelt, by Lington Performer, and shown by Edward C. Attrill, Goderich. This is an upstanding, flash colt, of good type and action. Mr. Thos. Skinner, of Mitchell, showed a well-developed yearling son of Rousseau Performer. In females, Mr. Attrill had out a good specimen in the 2-year-old chestnut daughter of Burthorpe Performer, and Wm. Travers, Talbotville, presented a promising yearling daughter of Jubilee Chief. There were no brood mares entered, but the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prize foals were from roadster and carriage mares, and all bred by Jubilee Chief. This class was judged by Richard Gibson, as was the

HIGH STEPPERS.

There was a creditable display of this class. George Attrill's square-going, good acting bay daughter of Royal Standard won over Dr. O'N's cobby daughter of Cocker's Nelson. The 3rd prize, a 2½ daughter of the old high acting roadster, was shown by Mr. A. St. Clair.

The appearance of the high horse breeding section at the Western was indeed a credit to the breed. The best stock from the West was shown, and they make a good display. They were indeed a credit to the breed. W. R. Jarvis, of Arx, was the winner. His horse was much superior to the others. The 2nd prize was won by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx, and the 3rd by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx. The 1st prize was won by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx, and the 2nd by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx. The 3rd prize was won by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx.

Kentucky-bred horse, that was used for some years in the stud of H. Cargill (M. P.) & Son, at Cargill, Ont. He is a rich chestnut, stands 15 hands 3 inches, very handsome in conformation, and his action is not only speedy, but high and graceful. After showing at Ottawa he will be shipped to Scotland, where he has been sold to perpetuate his kind. He won 1st in his class, sweepstakes for best stallion any age, and his 2-year-old son, Walter Swift, shown by Walter Ashton, Port Bruce, won 2nd ribbon in the sweepstakes contest, the 3rd going to Mr. Gates' roan 2-year-old son of Pastmaster. Others in the mature stallion section were Royal Morgan, Fraser, and Chester. Royal Morgan, by Royal Fearnought, is an upstanding chestnut of refined parts, and, as his name implies, is of Morgan descent. He won over Fraser, a nicely-topped, compact horse, with considerable speed and style. Chester was not in show condition, but his gets predominated to such an extent in the prizewinning young stock that he must be classed as a very successful sire. B. M. McCarty's Brown Stout, by Five Points, showed alone in 3-year-olds. He is a well-developed, promising colt. The gelding or filly sections were fine throughout. In 3-year-olds, Geo. Kennedy and John Cochran won 1st and 3rd on gets of Chester, Henry Zinn coming between with a Toronto winner by Oliver Wilkes. Mr. Zinn won 1st in a strong section of six 2-year-olds on a very handsome daughter of Oliver Wilkes that afterwards proved herself the best female shown in the class. There were seven yearlings of good type and breeding in competition. The get of Royal Rysdike won 1st for Geo. Kennedy; a daughter of Chester, 2nd for Harry Siddall; and Dr. Tennant, V. S., London, came 3rd on a very choice Standard-bred daughter of J. I. Case. A right good filly shown by W. N. Tape was left out in the cold. Three good brood mares competed. G. W. Kennedy won 1st on a bay Standard bred of handsome road type and style. Her foal by J. I. Case also won 1st. The 3rd prize foal, also by J. I. Case, was young to compete to advantage. It was shown by J. H. Tennant, V. S.; Hugh J. McEwen coming 2nd.

the six 3-year-olds, a handsome get of the year, owned by Henry Nicol, repeated his last year's performance by winning first award. A got of Graf Bremer stood in 2nd place. There were six 2-year-olds of good type. The winner was Henry Zinn's Standard-bred filly by Oliver Wilkes, and next her came a well-grown bay gelding by the Hackney Cocker's Nelson, the 3rd award going to a get of Chester. A half-dozen brood mares competed. T. Hardy Shore won 1st on a 3-year-old mare whose foal by Jubilee Chief won 3rd award. W. Travers' stoutly-built, clean-limbed daughter of Rooker won 2nd; her foal by Jubilee Chief was shown in the Hackney class. Although of mixed breeding, most of the prizewinning entries were well suited to their class. In the competition for best mare any age, nine entries competed, and most of them mature animals, that took the judge, Alex. Innis, considerable time to place. Winners in the harness sections came forward here, and it was from among these that the ribbons found their places, the 1st and 3rd going to an upstanding, well-mated pair shown by Mr. McCarty, Thamesford. The first was a get of the Thoroughbred Albert, and her mate was sired by Graf Bremer. The 2nd ribbon went to a hardy chestnut get of Chester, much after the Morgan type.

The harness sections showed great improvement over former years. The demand for big carriage stock of fine quality and possessing good action is being met in a small degree, at least, but not fast enough for the frequent inquiries made for them. In big carriage pairs, Mr. A. St. Clair won 1st on an upstanding, useful pair of uterine sisters, the 2nd falling to McCarty's pair that figured in the female sweepstakes contest. The smaller pairs and single horses were out in equally good force, and many high priced horses competed.

WORLD'S RECORD BEATEN.

Before leaving the lighter breeds it might be mentioned that probably the most sensational feature of the exhibition was what occurred on the race track on the two last days of the exhibition, when Dr. Routledge's Charley B. and Bobby Hall, pacing sons of Octotroon, lowered the world's team race mile record from 2:15 to 2:13. On Thursday they paced the first heat in 2:15, and the 2nd and 3rd in 2:18, and on Friday did the mile in two minutes and thirteen seconds, a wonderful feat on a half-mile track.

CLYDESDALES.

There was a very high class if not a numerous display of this breed. Some of the leading studs of Canada were strongly represented, and several Toronto winners were present. Two newcomers, recently from Scotland, entered the mature stallion field, one of which was the victor. We refer to Hogate & Son's 6-year-old Scottish Archer, by Sirdar and out of a Prince of Wales dam. "Scotland Yet" referred to him in his letter published in our Sept. 15th issue as being "big, well colored, and sound in feet and limbs." He won 1st at the Aberdeen Show as a 3-year-old. Messrs. Sorby's beautiful big-little horse, Lord Charming, stood in 2nd place, followed by Jas. Henderson's (Belton, Ont.) 15-year-old Gay Prince, a low-set, very thick, good wearing horse, with feet and legs to suit a Scotchman. The 3-year-olds included Sorby's Prince Delectable, by Cedric; Dr. Fitz Gerald's Stylish Boy, by Enfield Style; and Hogate's Roslin Again, by Roslin. They won as named. The 2-year-olds were an exceptionally good lot. Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., was forward here with two sons of the great sire, Baron's Pride, and a very good get of Sir Everard. The lot also included Amos Agar's West York Stamp, that won 2nd in Toronto in the Canadian-bred class, and J. Stewart's Lyon Stewart, that stood 3rd in the imported class at the Industrial. Mr. Alex. Innis made a very careful examination of the lot, and finally sent to the front Mr. Ness's black Zenith, by Baron's Pride, his half-brother, Copyright, coming 2nd, and Stewart's Lyon Stewart, 3rd, a change from the Toronto placing. These are all thick, well-developed, good-legged colts. Zenith has a particularly well-sprung rib, a nice carriage, and is full of quality. He finally won the male sweepstakes award, being followed by Sorby's Prince Delectable. Messrs. Sorby's Charming Lad and Lord Clarence Charming showed in yearlings and won as named, as they also did in Toronto in a strong field.

The mare and filly sections were light. Amos Agar won 1st on the 3-year-old Nancy of Nashville, by Castlemore Bob, that was thrown out in Toronto not being over age, she having been foaled in the fall of 1896. W. H. Clark, Mount Brydges, won 2nd on a good-legged, useful mare. Messrs. E. Pangloss of Maplewood; Prouse, of Ingersoll; and Bowman of Guelph, showed drafty 2-year-olds that won as named, and Messrs. Sorby won all 3-year-olds taken in yearlings by Lord Charming, and Miss Stanley won 1st in brood mares, and the 2nd on Hurland's Queen. Messrs. Sorby's 3-year-olds and Princess Alexandra, a yearling that



TYPICAL JERSEYS.

Sir Willard of Newcastle, second prize two year old bull, Toronto Exhibition. Bull calf. Eva Bob's White Buller, fourth prize, Toronto. Cow, Lady of Knowlton.

PROPERTY OF L. E. DAVIDSON, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

The harness sections were well filled. For instance, there were eleven in the single class over 15 hands, and a good lot they were. Dr. G. A. Routledge won 1st on a particularly beautiful mare with considerable speed capacity. Mr. P. Farrell, Woodstock, came 2nd on a fast and useful get of Wisdom; Hugh J. McEwen, Falkirk, coming into 3rd place on a wearing good one. The smaller section was about equally filled, and every entry was a good road horse, so that the winners were not only good, but good looking as well. William Collins won 1st, R. H. Siddall 2nd, and D. McMillan 3rd. There were just two pairs of big roadsters, but the section for those under 15 hands was better filled. In the latter contest a 3-year-old pair got by the Thoroughbred Temple won 1st money.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

There were few stallions shown in all ages, and throughout the entire class German Coach blood predominated. The 4-year-old Waverly, by Graf Bremer, owned by W. H. Guest, won over John McRobert's German Solomon. The former has been a winner from his infancy, and could withstand more opposition than he got. Solomon was not in show condition, but showed himself a good actor and a good sire, as he won 1st on prizes. Amos Agar showed a good 3-year-old of mixed breeding. He is an over type level-headed horse, and his dam was by a fine quality horse. There were three 2-year-olds and two 3-year-olds. The two 2-year-olds were by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx, and the 3-year-olds were by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx. The 1st prize was won by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx, and the 2nd by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx. The 3rd prize was won by W. R. Jarvis, of Arx.

would be almost if not quite invincible in Canada, won over a fresh, upstanding, excellent pair shown by W. B. Pool, Salford.

SHIRES.

The best lot of Shires yet seen at the London Western were forward this year in two mature and two 3-year-old stallions, all imported by Messrs. Bawden & McDonald, Exeter, Ont. Belshazzar, that arrived from the "Old Land" last year just in time to show and win, was in better form this year, although he has done a big stud season. His competitor was the 8-year-old Bolton Rufus, now owned by Chas. Bean, Brinsley. He is a grandly made horse, and weighs some 2,200 pounds. Judge Innis, after a very careful examination, pronounced them sound, and then spent considerable time scoring them, and finally concluded Belshazzar a trifle the better horse. The 3-year-olds were both shown by their importers. They were Calthorpe Loyalty, by Duke of Clarence, and Willcott Thumper, by Carbon. The former is the thicker, more finished horse, but either have capital feet and legs. They won as named.

HEAVY DRAUGHTS.

This class, which was judged by Col. Robt. McEwen, was rather light throughout. W. M. Faulds, Caradoc, showed a good-boned, upstanding 3-year-old, and W. H. Guest, Ballymote, a nice-legged, tippy yearling stallion. There were five 2-year-old fillies, the strongest section in the class. D. M. McPherson won 1st on a growthy get of Red Cross Knight; Malcolm McKenzie's get of Joe Anderson, a better-legged mare, won 2nd, and Jas. Henderson's daughter of Storm Signal, probably the best-limbed mare in the party, came 3rd. None of these were in high show fit. Three mares with foals at foot competed. Daniel Yake won 1st on the black get of Bright Boy, and her foal by Lord Brooklin won 2nd. Fred Foster won 2nd on his mare and 1st on her foal by Roslin. Daniel Yake also won 3rd on mare and foal.

Two good draft teams showed, as well as four pairs classed agricultural or general purpose. D. A. Murray, Bennington, won 1st in the former contest, and H. G. Mitchell, Rayside, 2nd. Of the smaller ones, a well-matched bay team of compact gets of Bold Boy won 1st, the 3rd going to a right fresh and good pair of grays owned by Wm. Ewing, Mr. McKenzie winning 2nd on a more rangy span.

CATTLE.

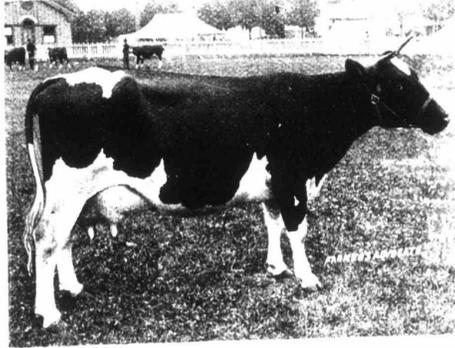
The show of cattle at the London Exhibition this year was probably the best, taking all the classes into consideration, that has ever been seen on these grounds, all the breeds, except the Guernseys, being represented, and nearly all by the bulk of the best cattle shown at Toronto the previous week, together with a considerable number of new competitors, every stall in the extensive stables being filled.

SHORTHORNS.

There was a strong show of the red, white and roans in nearly every division, but especially in the younger sections. C. M. Simmons, Ivan, made the awards, and did good work on the whole, considering how heavily he was handicapped by having a crowd of critics at his elbow, a circumstance which is no credit to the management of the Western Fair, which fails to provide a ring for judging in, and to keep it clear so that a judge can get a fair view of the animals and have room to think what he is doing. In our opinion, a judge would be perfectly justified in refusing to act unless protected from the intrusion of the crowd while performing his responsible duties. The judge on this occasion showed a disposition to be independent of previous verdicts, and in two or three instances made reversals of the Toronto decisions, though whether in all they were improvements is doubtful. In one or two cases he certainly did improve on the former renderings, notably in the placing of the young herds, while in others he might have made changes that would have been more generally popular, but of course he was acting on his own judgment, and if he succeeded in satisfying himself, it was all he had to do. One thing demonstrated is that one man in the judging ring sometimes makes fewer mistakes than two, and as the one cannot shift the responsibility to the other, who was more stubborn, loquacious, or conceited, or may have had an object in holding out for his own way, the single-judge system scores one. As nearly all the winning animals were described in our Toronto Exhibition report, we make only a running comment in this review, and refer more to new entries or to changes in the placing of them. Aged bulls were headed by Watt's 1st Toronto winner, Charles Dickens, the 2nd prize going to Pride of Ridgewood, a fresh-looking roan three year-old from the herd of Mr. Atchaf of Goderich, and 3rd to a substantial roan shown by W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford, leaving out Willie Oliver's short-legged, finely-fleshed and leg-quartered white Duke of Wadderburn, by imp. Baron Cruickshank, and out of imp. Violet M. a bull worth more money for a breeder than any of the three that were placed above him, but the judge had not got settled down to his work yet, for he had gone as much for skin and hair and flesh of a lower quality as he used to, he would hardly have overlooked the white bull. It is so unusual to see a white one to get less than his due in the showing, for as a rule if there is anything good in a bull is discovered and rewarded. However, in this case the court discovered its error too late to

mend, and owned it, which is well, as confession is good for the soul, though Judge Willie solemnly declares that it doesn't pay any freight bills. Two-year-old bulls were represented by Crerar's imp. Captain Mayfly and Fried's imp. Bonellar Stamp, which were placed in this order. Yearling bulls were a strong section, there being nine entries and nearly every one a good one. The prizes fell, 1st to Captain Robson's white bull, First Choice, the sweepstakes winner at Toronto and here; second to Morning Star, a handsome, well-fleshed, smooth, symmetrical red, shown by James Snell, Chilton, bred by Watt, and sired by Riverside Stamp; 3rd to Roan Cloud, shown by Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's, a substantial, straight and well-balanced bull, with good head and handling qualities, big thighs and much promise of growing into a show bull of more than ordinary character. He is nicely bred too, being by Lord Gloster, and of the Cruickshank Buckingham tribe on his dam's side, and by many was considered worthy of a higher rating in the prize list. Bull calves were placed precisely as at Toronto, the prizes going to Watt, 1st; Robson, 2nd and 3rd; Goodfellow Bros., 4th; Leask, 5th, with the Edwards calf, Knight Errant, which might well have gone higher. Captain Robson's Frieda was the 1st prize cow, Goodfellow Bros., Sowerby Lass 2nd, and Crerar's Red Ruby 3rd. The order in three-year-old cows was Crerar 1st, with imp. Ballechin Daisy; Goodfellow's Salem Stamford 2nd, and James Snell's entry 3rd. In two-year-old heifers, Robson's imp. Craibstone Baroness was 1st, Goodfellow's Lavender Lass 2nd, and Snell's entry 3rd.

Yearling heifers made the most interesting display in all the class, the 1st four prizewinners at Toronto being here, as well as several other excellent entries. The judge upset the Toronto arrangement, but certainly made no improvement by putting the 1st prize heifer there out of the list here, as she has as few holes in her as any of them. The rating stood, 1st to Watt, for Matchless 25th; 2nd to the same exhibitor, for English Lady 13th, the big red heifer, full sister to the 1st prize bull calf, and who was not placed in Toronto; and 3rd to Robson's Lady Sowerby. If the one judge was right



HIGHLAND CORNELIA.

First-prize Holstein cow, Toronto Exhibition, 1899, and Western Fair, London, 1900. PROPERTY OF BETTIE BROS., NORWICH, ONT.

here, the two at Toronto must have been very wide of the mark; but we fancy His Honor might better have reserved his ammunition for the heifer calf class, in which there was more room for a quarrel with the Toronto rating, and in which he followed the former judgment faithfully, putting Goodfellow Bros. 1st, Robson 2nd, Crerar 3rd, and Leask 4th; the Edwards and Nicholson entries which figured in the prize list at Toronto not being shown at London. The sweepstakes prizes for best females any age were awarded 1st and 2nd to Watt's yearling heifers, Matchless 25th and English Lady 13th, and 3rd to Robson's cow, Frieda. The male sweepstakes were given, 1st to Robson's yearling, First Choice; 2nd to Watt's bull calf, Royal Wonder; 3rd to Watt's aged bull, Charles Dickens. The prizes for herds, open to all ages, went 1st to Captain Robson, 2nd to W. B. Watt. The young herd prizes were awarded, 1st to Watt, for his 1st-prize bull calf and four yearling heifers, and 2nd to Robson, for his sweepstakes yearling bull, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves. This was a reversal of the Toronto decision, and is, to say the least, quite as defensible. The prizes for best four calves went, 1st to J. & W. B. Watt, 2nd to Goodfellow Bros.

HEREFORDS.

were well represented by entries from the herds of H. D. Smith (Ingleside), Compton; the Stone Stock Co., Guelph, and O'Neil Bros., Southgate, the bulk of the best prizes going to the two first named, and of the rating in most cases being the same as at Toronto, the principal change, that of placing the Compton 2-year-old bull 2nd here, being no improvement, as he is a grandly good one, and well entitled to the place he held at Toronto, at the head of the list. The sweepstakes awards for bulls of any age went: 1st to Smith for the 3-year-old, Mark Hanna; 2nd to the Stone Stock Co. for the imported 2-year-old, Baronet, and 3rd to Ingleside. The female sweepstakes: 1st to Smith's cow, Imp. Chatterbox; 2nd to the Stone Co.'s yearling,

Graceful 96th. The herd prizes: 1st and 2nd to Smith, 2nd to Stone. The prizes for best four calves went: 1st to the Stone Co., 2nd to O'Neil Bros., who had also the 2nd-prize yearling bull and heifer calf and 3rd-prize yearling heifer. The class was judged by George Brent, Warwick West.

RED POLLED ANGUS.

cattle were represented by choice selections from the well-known herds of James Bowman, Guelph, and Walter Hall, Washington, between whom the prizes were divided in very much the same order as at Toronto.

GALLOWAYS.

were out in good force and in fine form, from the herds of D. McCrae, Guelph; A. M. & E. Shaw, Brantford, and T. Lloyd Jones & Son, Barford, who had a few entries, the bulk of the prizes going to the two first named, nearly as at Toronto.

GRADES AND FAT CATTLE.

were well shown by Jas. Leask, Greenbank; Goodfellow Bros., Macville; Fried & Son, Roseville, and others, and the awards were placed in much the same order as at Toronto.

DAIRY BREEDS.

The dairy breeds, while not so largely represented as at Toronto, made a very creditable show, the competition in most classes being keen, and the prizes widely distributed.

AVRSHIRES.

made a strong show in all divisions of the class, the herds represented being those of W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids; Hume & Co., Menie; R. R. Ness, Howick, and N. Dymont, Clappison's, with scattering entries by others, among whom were Geo. Hill, Delaware, and E. Marsh & Son, Gladstone, who captured 1st prize for a capital bull calf bred by Mr. Wylie, of Howick, a son of his imported cow, Kate Wallace. Dan Drummond, Myrtle, judged the class, and, of course, put the prizes in their proper places as nearly as any one man could be expected to do, and it would be a doubtful compliment to so competent a judge to put another with him. The rating, as a rule, was relatively much the same as at Toronto, the principal reversal being the proper placing of Ogilvie's imported bull, Douglasdale, who was walking better than at Toronto. 1st in the class for bulls over three years; Dymont's Drummond taking 2nd place, and Hume's Caspian 3rd. Ness' invincible imported Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie was again 1st in the 2-year-old section, and the sweepstakes winner of the class. Hume led in yearling bulls with White Cockade, and Marsh, as stated, was 1st in bull calves. Ogilvie's inimitable imported cow, Edith of Lessnesock, was worthily 1st, followed by two from the same herd for 2nd and 3rd. The 1st-prize 3-year-old cow was readily discovered in Dandy Lass of Nethereraig, of the Ogilvie string; Hume's 1st-prize 2-year-old heifer, Eva's White Pearl, taking the 3rd ticket for sweepstakes. Ness had the 2nd-prize 3-year-old and 2-year-old and yearling heifers and the 1st-prize heifer calf. The order of the prizes for aged herds was: Ogilvie, Ness and Hume; and for young herds of 1 calves: Ness and Ogilvie. The sweepstakes female was Ogilvie's 1st-prize cow.

JERSEYS.

were judged by H. G. Clark, Brampton, who did good work, on the whole, and did it expeditiously. The class was not as full as in some former years, but a very creditable showing was made, the principal herds represented being those of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; John O'Brien, of Lake Roy Farm, near London, and W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; while smaller numbers were out from the herds of Mrs. D. L. White, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Geo. Gaffney, R. Edmonds, and Jas. Ramsay, all of London. Laidlaw's fine bull, Prince Frank's Son, winner of 1st in the 3-year-old class at Toronto, again won 1st here in his class, as he has wherever shown, and was this time honored with the male championship of the class. The Brampton herd had the 2nd bull in the veteran, Albert Easter, and O'Brien the 3rd in Benito of St. Lambert, by Earl of Highfield. The 1st-prize 2-year-old bull was Maple Leaf Pogis, owned by Charles E. Rogers, Dorchester Station, a handsome youngster, with a good head, smooth shoulders, and deep ribs, got by Earl of Lake Roy, and out of Bessie Hugo of Townsend. Laidlaw's King of Beachland, by Queen's Count, and out of Adelaide's Daughter, was placed 2nd. He is a big, rangy bull for his age, with rich yellow skin and other fine qualities, and comes of large-producing ancestry, his grandam holding the record for milk, having given over eighty pounds daily. Bull & Son had the 1st-prize yearling bull in Golden Lad of Brampton, by the champion imp. Monarch, a chip off the old block, and possibly a better than his sire, which is saying much. Second prize went to the same herd for Battina's Boy. First and second for bull calves were also won by Messrs. Bull for sons of the sweepstakes bull, Monarch, who is proving a signally successful sire of winners. John O'Brien gave the Jersey breeders a surprise party when he led into the ring four cows good enough to win the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, with a reserve one for 4th, if there had been prizes enough to go round. They were a uniformly good lot of cows, of medium size, with a capacity for work in their deep and well-sprung ribs and large and well-balanced udders, with well-placed teats, the 1st prize in the class and the female championship going to his typical cow, Spot Cash. Ella, a beautiful business

cow with twin baby heifers by her side (born last month), making a trio of heifer calves to her credit in the ten and a half months; while her udder proclaims her a heavy milker as well. She comes by this honestly, too, being a daughter of the comely Island-bred cow, Eye of Hillhurst, imported by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, well remembered as one of the best ever brought to Canada. The Lake Roy herd of Mr. O'Brien also won the first herd prize for best bull and four females, the herd being composed of the bull, Benito of St. Lambert, and the 1st-prize cow, Spot Cash's Ella; the 2nd-prize cow, Lizzie of Lake Roy; the 3rd-prize cow, Lilly 2nd of Orgrove, and another good one of similar stamp. Mr. O'Brien had also the 3rd-prize yearling heifer and 3rd-prize young herd of four calves and 2nd-prize bull calf. The Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son was strong in young things, winning fourteen prizes in all, including 1st prizes for yearling bull, 3-year-old cow, 2-year-old heifer, yearling heifer, heifer calf, and herd of four calves, and six 2nd prizes in the same sections. They were not in the aged cow competition, having none of their show cows fresh; but the get of their imported Island-bred bull, Monarch, has left his stamp on a grand lot of young stock in the herd. Mr. Laidlaw won, besides the sweepstakes on his bull, the 1st prize for bull calves, with a very promising youngster, and 2nd for heifer calf, and for four calves under a year; Mr. Edmonds 3rd prize on a bull calf under a year, and Mrs. Gaffney 3rd on her 3-year-old cow. A beautiful young cow, shown in the 3-year-old class, and which might well have received more consideration from the judge, is Mrs. D. L. White's imported Island-bred cow, Uncle Peter's Combine, purchased at Mr. T. S. Cooper's sale last spring. She is handsome, and shows fine quality and a well-shaped udder, but had been eleven months in milk, and had no special preparation for the showing. Had she been fresh and fitted for show, she would no doubt have made her mark high up in the prize list, as she has the breeding and quality to score well, and has made a good beginning as a breeder, her first calf (a bull) having sold for \$350 at the same sale at which she was bought. Mrs. Lawrence, who has had very satisfactory experience with a little herd of Jerseys, had placarded beside her cows a statement of the proceeds from the sale of milk and butter from her four cows, one of which was a heifer, showing that they had averaged a revenue of \$87 each within the year from the close of last year's exhibition to the opening of this, which is certainly a very creditable record for a city herd.

HOLSTEINS.

The two high-class herds of G. W. Clemons, St. George, and Rettie Bros., Norwich, represented the Holstein-Friesian breed, and H. Bollert, Cassel, distributed the prizes satisfactorily on the whole. Clemons' aged bull, Count Mink Mercedes, again winning 1st in his class and the male championship of the breed. It's a way he has, and he has got so used to it that it doesn't seem to depress him a little bit. Mr. Clemons had also the 2nd-prize yearling bull, bull calf, 2-year-old heifer, yearling heifer, four calves, and herd, and 1st-prize heifer calf. Rettie Bros. had their fine cow, Highland Cornelia, which was left out of the prize list at Toronto, properly placed 1st here, as she should have been at Toronto, and was given 2nd place for Artis Peres, Mr. Clemons' Inka Rose being 3rd. Rettie Bros. were also awarded 1st prizes on 2-year-old bull, yearling bull, 3-year-old cow, 2-year-old heifer, yearling heifer, herd and female sweepstakes, and four 2nd prizes.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS

were well shown by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; John Kelly, Shakespeare, among whom the prizes were distributed by Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne, with more or less consistency, changing the Toronto awards in two or three instances without, on the whole, making it more satisfactory to the exhibitors. Kelly, coming fresh from home, not having exhibited at Toronto, and reinforced by one or more of the entries which were winners there in the hands of another firm, got rather the best of the deal here, having to his credit the 1st prizes on aged ram, yearling ewes, ewe lambs, flock of one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs, for best five yearlings, and best five lambs, also sweepstakes for best ram, and 2nd for aged ram, shearling ram, ram lamb, and yearling ram. Smith secured 1st prizes for shearling ram, a reversal of the Toronto decision, and 2nd for aged ewes. Gardhouse had the 1st-prize ram lamb, another change over: 1st for aged ewes, 2nd for shearling ewes and ewe lambs, and the sweepstakes for best ewe on one of his aged ewes. John Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, had forward a useful bunch of registered yearling and 2-year-old field rams for sale, bred straight from first-class importations; and James Snell, Clinton, a few excellent rams of various ages.

LINCOLNS

were out in precisely the same force as at the Toronto show, from the well-known flocks of J. H. & E. Patrick, Iderton; John Gibson, Denfield, and Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, who had only two or three

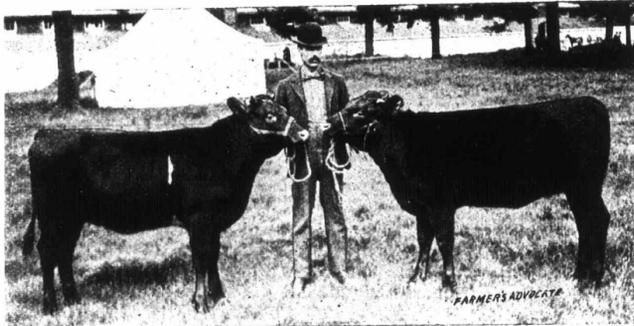
entries, of useful sheep. Mr. Gibson's sheep of his own breeding are highly creditable to his skill as a breeder, being well up to the standard of the best of the breed, and well brought out, without being overfat for breeding purposes. The Fairfield flock of Messrs. Patrick was represented by a full outfit of imported sheep, in high condition, both lots having grand fleeces, of fine, lustrous fiber and even quality. Messrs. Patrick won 1st on aged ram with the Casswell sheep which was 1st at the Royal this year, 2nd on the Dudding ram, imported this year, son of the one-thousand-guinea ram of 1898, and 3rd on a Wildsmith sheep, brought over last year. They had also 1st on shearling ram, ram lamb, shearling ewes, ewe lambs, open flock, pen of five yearlings, championship for ram, and sweepstakes for best ewe, and 2nd prizes for aged ram, ram lamb, and ewe lambs. Gibson scored 1st on aged ewes, 2nd on shearling ram, shearling ewes, open flock, and Canadian-bred flock. The class was judged by Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa.

COTSWOLDS

were judged by W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, and the flocks competing were those of A. J. Watson, Castleberg, and T. H. Shore, Glanworth. Watson had the 1st and 2nd prize aged rams, 1st-prize ram lamb, aged ewes, ewe lambs, and the sweepstakes ram and ewe. Shore scored 1st for shearling ram, shearling ewes, for best pen, for five yearlings, and for five lambs, and 2nd for shearling ram and ewe lambs.

SHROPSHIRE

were represented by the two leading flocks which figured at the Toronto Exhibition—those of John Campbell, Woodville, and D. G. & J. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon—and W. E. Wright, Glanworth. J. M. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., placed the awards nearly the same, on the whole, as in the Toronto rating, the only notable change being the reversal of Mr. Hindmarsh's decision in the section for rams over two years, which was certainly no improvement, and might well have been left as it was, though both are excellent numbers, the Hammer sheep having great size and length, and good quality of fleece, and standing well on his pins, but handling indifferently on his back; while the Fair-



SHORTHORN HEIFERS.

OWNED BY WM. HOGG & SON, THAMESFORD, ONT.

Will be sold at their dispersion sale, Oct. 20th, 1900.

view entry has the compactness, strength of neck and scragg, and the quality of flesh and fleece, and character one looks for in a typical sire of the breed, and he stands right on his legs and feet. The Fairview flock again got away with the whole three prizes for shearling rams, the 1st two for ram lambs and shearling ewes, and the 1st for pens of five yearlings and of five lambs bred by the exhibitor, and the sweepstakes for the best ram any age. The Hammer entries won, besides the 1st for aged ram, 1st on aged ewes, and ewe lambs, with elegant pairs in each case, the sweepstakes for best ewe any age, and the flock prize for best ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs.

DORSETS

were shown by J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; M. N. Empey, Napanee, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and were judged by D. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon. The Uxbridge flock had again the best of it in the distribution of awards, capturing 1st prizes for aged ram and shearling ram, for aged ewes, and shearling ewes, for flock, for pen of five yearlings, and sweepstakes for best ram and for best ewe. Empey had the 1st-prize ram lamb, ewe lambs, and Harding the 1st for pen of five lambs bred by exhibitor, 2nd for aged ram, ram lamb, aged ewes, shearling ewes, and ewe lambs. Bowman secured 2nd prize on his shearling ram.

SOUTH-DOWNS

were well shown by John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, and R. McEwen, Byron; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, being the judge. Jackson scored 1st in all sections of the class, except for ram lamb and ewe lambs, including the flock prize and those for five yearlings, for five lambs, and the sweepstakes for ram and for ewe. McEwen won 2nd in the section for aged rams with a sheep of excellent type and quality, and 1st for ram and for pair of ewe lambs with well-fitted entries, handling exceedingly well.

OXFORDS

were shown by J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, and Smith Evans, Gourock, and were judged by J. L. Tolton, Walkerton. The Mt. Vernon flock captured all the 1st prizes but one, including the flock prize and those for pens of five yearlings and for five lambs, and the sweepstakes for best ram and for best ewe. Evans had the 1st-prize aged ram, and six 2nd prizes.

FAT SHEEP.

The prizes for two fat wethers were awarded: 1st to J. H. & E. Patrick for Lincolns, 2nd to John Campbell for Shropshires, 3rd to W. H. Beattie for Shropshires. For two fat ewes the 1st went to Beattie, 2nd to Patrick, 3rd to J. T. Gibson.

SWINE.

There was a good representation of all the breeds of swine named in the prize list, and in several of the classes keen competition and a considerable distribution of honors.

YORKSHIRES

were forward in goodly numbers, shown by Brethour & Saunders, Burford; D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove; Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, and H. J. Davis, Woodstock. The judges were Messrs. G. B. Hood, Guelph, and Thomas Teasdale, Concord, who seem to have agreed fairly well on the whole, as the awards throughout the class were substantially the same relatively as at Toronto, except in the first section—that for boars over two years—in which case the two judges differed on the disposition of the 1st prize, Mr. Hood voting for Brethour & Saunders' Conqueror of Oak Lodge, and Mr. Teasdale for Platt & Son's imp. Bottesford Wonder. Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, being called in as referee, promptly sent the 1st prize to Bottesford Wonder, thus reversing the Toronto awards in this section, which caused so much contention there, as referred to in the report of that show in our last issue. Featherston was again 1st-prize winner in the section for yearling boars, Brethour & Saunders 2nd and 3rd. Platt & Son had the 1st winner in boars under a year, also in yearling sows and sow under a year, 2nd for boar under six months, and 2nd and 3rd for aged sows and sows under six months. Brethour & Saunders had the 1st-prize aged sow, 1st for boar under six months, boar and his get and sow and her produce, and 2nd for aged boar, yearling boar, boar under a year, yearling sow, and sow under a year. Mr. Davis showed some excellent animals, and secured 3rd prize for boar under twelve months.

BERKSHIRES

were well represented by selections from the herds of George Green, Fairview; T. A. Cox, Brantford, and Jas. McEwen, Wanstead, who had fifteen entries, of excellent type, lengthy, and of good quality, and won 3rd prizes in the sections for aged boar, aged sow, and yearling boar. Green was again 1st on aged boars, yearling boars, boars under a year and for under six months, also for sow under six months and for boar and four of his progeny. Cox was 1st on aged sow, yearling sow, sow under a year, and sow and four of her produce.

CHESTER WHITES

were shown by H. George & Son and H. E. George, Crampton, and James Henshaw, Evelyn, who had a few entries of considerable merit. The Georges divided the prize list, and made a good showing, as usual.

TAMWORTHS

were strongly represented by the exhibits, from the herds of J. C. Nichol, Hubrey; J. R. Newell & Son, Crampton; Hord & Son, Parkhill, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, all the 1st prizes but one going to the Nichol herd, Hord & Son winning 1st with sow under twelve months; Newell 2nd for boar under a year, 3rd for yearling boar, aged sow, and yearling sow. Smith had the 3rd-prize boars under twelve months and under six months, and W. H. Odell, Belmont, had the 3rd-prize sow under six months.

POLAND-CHINAS

were well shown by W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, and two entries by J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, the former winning all the awards except two 3rd prizes, which went to Mr. Jull.

DUROC-JERSEYS

were represented by the herds of Tape Bros., Ridgetown; W. N. Tape, Bentpath, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, the prizes going to the two first-named exhibitors.

ANY OTHER BREED OF PIGS.

This class, made up of other pure breeds not specified in the above list, was represented by Essex and Suffolks, shown by J. Featherston and Hord & Son, the former winning nine out of the ten 1st prizes; the latter, the 1st for sow under six months, 2nd for aged sow, and 3rd for sow under twelve months.

POULTRY.

Probably no other city in Canada can put up so good a showing of poultry from within itself and its own vicinity as London, and no other city in

America produces as many winners at New York, Boston and Kansas shows year by year, so it need not cause wonder that the Western Fair poultry exhibit is of a very high order. The classes this year were, as a rule, better filled than ever before, and in many sections it took better birds to win. The Brahmas, both light and dark, had the Toronto winners forward, with a few additions, and the same may be said of the Cochins, the sections of the latter being better filled than at the Industrial.

visitors to the fair can be interested in more substantial ways than by the cheap fake side shows that go far to mar the excellence and high character of our best exhibitions.

An exhibit that attracted considerable attention was that of Grimm's fruit evaporators, of various sizes, for drying apples and other fruit. Their smallest size, No. 1, which sets on an ordinary stove, will do a half-bushel of prepared fruit in 12 hours, and the No. 4 machine will dry 25 bushels in

last mentioned being an exceptionally sweet calf. The best thing in Hall's herd was a lusty bull calf, bred by W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Only a few Aberdeen-Angus cattle were present, and the general quality was only fair. D. M. Wilson, Moe's River, had the best of the argument in this class, though some good cattle were shown by Mr. Adams, of Kincardine, N. B.

Dairy cattle made a much better showing than the beef breeds, and the quality was much superior. Ayrshires were well represented, and were specially strong in young stock. M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B., had the strongest exhibit, but S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B., was a close competitor. Other exhibitors were Messrs. Jeffries and McMonagle, both from Sussex, N. B., and F. S. Black, Amherst, N. S., who had the sweepstakes female. Parlee got the herd prize, both old and young, while Jeffries had sweepstakes bull. In the young herd competition there were four strong entries, and it was extremely difficult to decide the awards.

Jerseys were a very good lot, the principal exhibitors being S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B.; F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.; Dr. Gilchrist and W. Mullin, St. John, besides a number of scattered entries. Creighton took the red ticket for aged herd and bull any age, while Wetherall was first for young herd and female any age.

Gaerneys were few in number, but of very fair quality, especially in the younger sections. Dawson and McMillan, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; W. W. Hubbard and McMonagle, Sussex, N. B., were the exhibitors.

Holsteins made a good showing. Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S., were strong in females, while McKenzie, from New Brunswick, had an exceptionally good bull, bred by Messrs. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

The horse department, on the whole, was weak, light horses predominating, but heavy horses having the advantage in quality. Dawson and McMillan showed a very fine draft team of Shires, while W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., had a capital team of Clydes. Black, also, had the only Hackneys on the grounds. Turnbull, of St. John, had a specially good French Coach stallion, which won first as Coach stallion and also as Carriage stallion in harness. Dr. Berryman, St. John, showed a horse of splendid quality in the latter class, but the judge considered him somewhat under size.

The sheep exhibit, as a whole, was not up to the mark. M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, N. B., showed a good flock of Leicesters. He had a capital yearling ram bred by A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont. C. Nunn, from Prince Edward Island, showed some very good Shropshires. Cotswolds, Oxford, South-downs, Dorset Horns and Cheviots were also represented, but there was little among these to awaken enthusiasm.

In the hogs there were only a few animals of outstanding merit. M. H. Parlee showed some good Yorkshires and a few fair Berkshires. Holmes showed Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas. W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, N. B., showed Tamworths, and some very good ones too; while the balance of the entries were scattered among several exhibitors.

The poultry exhibit was remarkably good, the classes being well filled and the general quality excellent.

Agricultural products made a rather light showing, the most notable features being the exceptionally fine exhibit of roots, and an attractive exhibit from the Experimental Farm, Nappan.

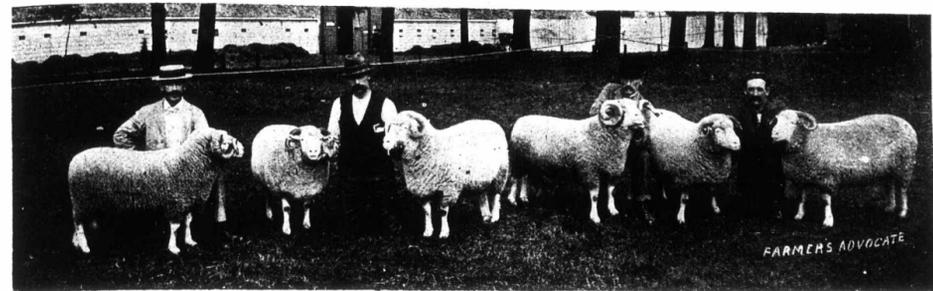
G. E. D.

At the Top.

Mr. G. C. Caston, of Simcoe Co., Ont., the well-known authority on horticultural and agricultural subjects, writing this office under date of Sept. 10, 1900, concludes as follows: "Wishing you every success in the publication of what is freely acknowledged to be the very best agricultural journal in the Dominion, I am, etc."

Live Stock Car Rates to B. C.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has been notified by the Canadian Pacific Railway



A GROUP OF PRIZEWINNING DORSET HORN SHEEP.

From the flock of Major McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario, comprising the first-prize aged and shearing rams and aged and shearing ewes at the Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1900, and first-prize shearing ewes at the Royal Show, England. These latter are on the right of the engraving, and were raised by Mr. T. C. Attrill, Bowcombe Farm, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, England.

Langshans were somewhat disappointing, as were the colored Dorkings, but the Silver-Grays were strongly represented. The various varieties of Plymouth Rocks were strongly represented, and it is claimed that the thirty-odd Barred birds were of better average quality than the 144 shown at Toronto. The Wyandotte classes were all well filled, with the exception of the Blacks. The Golden and Silvers made a really grand showing. This useful breed bids to rival the Rocks for farm purposes. Both Javas and Dominiques were slimly represented. The excellent egg-producing qualities of the Leghorns make them ever popular. The Buff variety, the most recent addition to the family, has sprung into popularity with a rush since they are quite as good layers as the Whites and Browns, and are at the same time somewhat larger, making them more profitable to kill. The Toronto winners got nearly all the money, and many good birds were left unplaced. The White variety showed up rather poorly, as the old birds were rather deep in moult, and the young birds were apparently too youthful. Rose Combs were better represented than at Toronto. Black Spanish have apparently lost their grip, but the Minorcas are taking their place. Some New York winners were included in the list of entries. Hamburgs, Andalusians, Polands, Games, Houdans and Bantams were well represented by high-scoring birds from some of the leading pens of Canada.

There was about the usual display of Bronze and White Holland turkeys; Pekin, Rouen and Aylesbury ducks; Toulouse and Bremen geese, and a nice exhibit of pheasants, as well as other classes of pet stock. The show, on the whole, was a great success, and quite filled the capacious building set apart for it.

HORTICULTURAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND DAIRY.

These departments are all displayed in one well-arranged building especially prepared, affording each class of products appropriate placing. The fruit, which included grapes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, etc., was classified on tables down the center of one half of the main hall, so that visitors could closely examine and compare the various specimens. There was a slight falling off of apples as compared with last year, but other fruits were both good and up to par. Along each side of this portion of the hall, the flowers, palms, etc., were prettily arranged, giving the horticultural department a very pleasing effect.

The display of roots, potatoes, corn, squash, onions, and other vegetables was apparently about equal to that of former years. These too were classified so as to produce a good effect, occupying the center section of the hall, extending at right angles to the main portion of the building.

The dairy produce, dairy machinery, honey, incubators, and an exhibit of grasses, grains and vegetables from New Ontario occupied the south half of the main range. There were 138 cheese shown, as compared with 145 in 1899. The general appearance and average quality of the exhibit was good, and the prizewinning entries scored well up to the perfection mark. They were judged by Mr. Alex. McLaren, Stratford. Both creamery and dairy butter classes were light, 10 entries being the largest for creamery and 5 for home dairy sections. The scores ran from 97 for best creamery down to 87 for poorest dairy. As a rule the packages were neat and suitable for marketing purposes, but still too many of the dairy crocks displayed efforts to improve the appearance by figuring the surface. This is a mistake, as the greater the surface exposed the more quickly does the butter go off flavor. Prof. H. H. Dean placed the awards.

The dairy machinery included the National, Alexander, Melotte, and DeLaval separators. The fact that the separators in operation and the incubators hatching chickens were always surrounded by crowds of spectators is evidence that

the same period of time. Their Champion evaporator for maple syrup and sugar also attracted attention. There were three exhibitors of honey, each of whom made attractive displays in various conditions. The awards were about equally distributed amongst them.

THE JUDGING COMPETITION AT THE WESTERN FAIR.

In the judging competition at the Western Fair at London, for the prizes offered by the Massey-Harris Company to young farmers and workers' sons under twenty-five years of age, the work of the competitors was judged in the beef cattle classes by Messrs. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and James Snell, Clinton; in the dairy classes by A. W. Smith and N. Dymont, Clappison's, and in the sheep classes by W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and James Snell.

In the beef cattle classes, the 1st prize was won by James A. Watt, Salem, whose age is 14 years. Second prize went to his brother, Robert Watt; 3rd to J. T. Devitt, Freeman; 4th to B. C. Gilpin.

In the dairy classes the awards were: 1st to C. E. Rogers, Dorchester; 2nd to H. Noel Gibson, Delaware; 3rd to B. C. Gilpin, Salford.

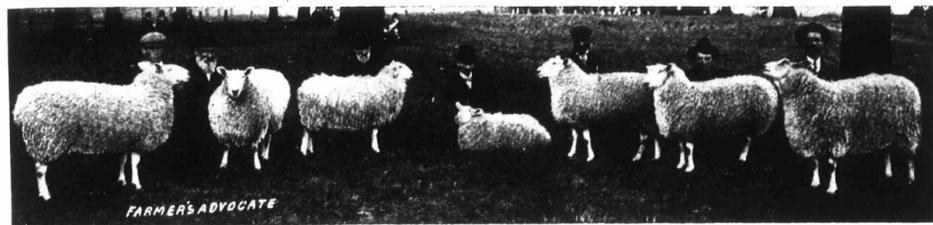
In the sheep-judging competition the prizes were given, 1st, to H. Noel Gibson; 2nd to B. C. Gilpin; 3rd to T. B. Duncan, Thorndale; 4th to F. H. Silcox, Iona.

St. John Exhibition.

The St. John Exhibition was no doubt a comparatively successful one so far as attendance was concerned, but the unfortunate arrangement which caused both the St. John and Halifax fairs to be held at the same time had its effect upon the exhibits, and perhaps nowhere was this more noticeable than in the live-stock department.

In beef cattle, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords were represented, and the general quality of all the breeds left much to be desired. The best thing, by all odds, in the beef classes was the thick roan Shorthorn bull shown by C. W. Holmes, of Amherst, N. S. This bull was bred by Harry Smith, of Hay, Ont., and would be a creditable exhibit in any showing. Holmes carried off the bulk of the prizes, his opponents being G. A. Fawcett and B. M. Fawcett, of Sackville, N. B. The latter two herds contained some very good things, but were not well fitted; in fact, they had received no fitting at all in many cases.

Herefords were present from the herds of W.



LEICESTERS THAT WIN.

Two ewes over two years, first at London and Ottawa; two shearing ewes, first at Toronto; two ewe lambs. First-prize shearing ram, Toronto and Ottawa. First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto. First-prize open flock at Ottawa, 1900.

PROPERTY OF J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHTFIELD, ONT.

W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; D. M. Wilson, Moe's River, Que., and W. H. Hall, a New Brunswick man. Competition was keen between the Black and Wilson herds, and honors were pretty evenly divided. Black captured the herd prize, and Wilson had best bull any age and best female any age, the

freight managers that carloads of pure-bred stock will be carried from this Province to British Columbia at \$150 per car, and for long, palace horse cars, \$225 a car. This is a reduction of \$50 all round.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

Halifax, the city in which the Exhibition is held, being a garrison town from its earliest settlement, has many peculiarities to distinguish it from other towns in Canada which have not been so unfortunate as to be a military post. Just now the regular British soldiers are withdrawn and their place filled by Canadian volunteers. It is a regrettable circumstance that so splendid a lot of men are thus taken



FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE THAT WON

At Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1900. Two-shear ram, first prize; shearing ram, first and sweepstakes; ram lamb, first prize and sweepstakes.

PROPERTY OF JOHN CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

from regular employment and placed in a position where idleness and concomitant vices are much more readily acquired than their opposite virtues, but to the farmer whose tastes run towards horse-breeding, their presence reminds him that soldiers are forerunners of wars, and wars require heroes in great numbers, as the South African conflict has demonstrated.

A strange and exasperating scene presents itself to the view of the farmer who visits the Halifax post office any semi-weekly market day. That building, in keeping with great numbers of Halifax structures, is of stone; massive, handsome, costly. But the visitor finds his progress hindered by the presence of hundreds of respectable farmers and their wives, who come into the city to supply the inhabitants with the varied products of their farms, gardens, poultry yards, wild fruits and other articles. These people are compelled, for want of proper buildings, to pile their wares on the sidewalks surrounding the post office and neighboring streets, and sit or stand while awaiting customers. This goes on winter and summer, sunshine or storm, from one year to another. It is doubtful if such a disgraceful outrage on a farming community exists in any other English-speaking city. This, with the objectionable practice of the evening papers employing young girls to take the place of newsboys, marks Halifax as a place needing missionary effort.

THE EXHIBITION.

The weather being mostly fine, the attendance at the Provincial Exhibition was large. The main building is commodious and handsome in appearance, and beautifully decorated. But the show of Provincial manufactured articles are few and well spread out, to make as imposing a display as possible. There were splendid exhibits of fur goods, cotton goods and canvas, supplemented by a good collection of cordage, rope, etc., which about exhausts the list of useful manufactures. An exhibition of old-style flax, domestic manufacture, was a curiosity to the younger generation of sight-seekers, but the utilitarian results to be derived are hard to discover.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

was fairly well filled with neat, nicely-finished light driving carriages and sleighs. Carts, wagons or sleighs intended for everyday work of the farm were not there.

THE HORTICULTURAL

and agricultural departments were well filled with a splendid display of products. The season being early, this statement does not include such late varieties of apples as Baldwin, Fallawater or Ben Davis, which were not exhibited.

But as the live stock is the great feature of all exhibitions, we lost but little time before visiting the cattle sheds.

THE DAIRY BREEDS

were present in good numbers and high-class breeding, the characteristic type being the rule, and careless breeding and lack of dairy style the exception. The prizewinners in

AYRSHIRES.

Old herd (bull and four females over one year)—C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., 1st; Easton Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., 2nd; F. S. Black, Amherst, N. S., 3rd. Breeders' young herd (bull and four females)—F. S. Black, 1st; C. A. Archibald, 2nd.

JERSEYS.

In the Jersey class, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. S., won 1st in old herd, and J. R. Starr, Cornwallis, N. S., 2nd. Breeders' young herd—J. R. Starr, 1st; E. B. Elderkin, 2nd.

GUERNSEYS.

In Guernseys, old herd (bull and four females), E. R. Brow, P. E. I., captured 1st prize, as he also did for young herd.

HOLSTEINS.

Old herd—Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S., 1st; Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, N. S., 2nd. Breeders' young herd—Logan Bros., 1st; Samuel Dickie, 2nd.

BEEF BREEDS.

We found the cattle very badly placed in the sheds. Shorthorns, Galloways, beef grades, fat oxen and working oxen were all there, but in glorious confusion. However, after considerable navigation we were able to discover a large number of grand Shorthorns, pure-bred, and registered in the Dominion Herd-books. The breeding, style and fit of at least fifty of these cattle would do credit to any show. The Galloways, although in smaller numbers, were an equally high-toned class, their pedigrees tracing to some of the most renowned tribes of that breed in Scotland.

SHORTHORNS.

Old herd (bull and four females over 1 year)—C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., 1st; F. E. Dickie, Canard, N. S., 2nd; R. W. Kinsman Co., Canning, N. S., 3rd. Breeders' young herd (bull and four females)—Fred G. Bovyer, P. E. I., 1st; C. W. Holmes, Amherst, 2nd. A noteworthy feature in the awards in the Shorthorn class was the large number of prizes (seven) allotted to sons and daughters of the old champion *Silver Chief*, son of the famous imported Indian Chief.

HEREFORDS.

although few in numbers, were great in quality, and a strong attraction to the crowds of sight-seers. Sir Horace, W. W. Black's stock bull, increases in thickness and smoothness as years go by. A. S. Fillmore, N. S., was Mr. Black's only competitor. Old and young herd prizes both fell to Mr. Black.

GALLOWAYS.

Herd prize—Senator D. Ferguson, P. E. I., 1st; W. W. Pineo, Waterville, N. S., 2nd. Breeders' young herd—1st, D. Ferguson.

DEVONS.

Old herd—G. W. Churchill, Cbeogggin, N. S., 1st.

THE SHEEP PENS

contained good animals of the Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, South-down, Dorset and Cheviot breeds. In many cases the exhibits were really superior, although the number present of each breed was small, the part of the sheep building intended for the pure breeds being partially empty. We must extend our sympathy to the judge whose duty was to allot prizes to the miscellaneous assortment of animals which occupied the grade sheep pens. The proper way to discourage such exhibits is for the judges to award them no prizes whatever.

THE PIGS

were a splendid and large exhibit. Here again, as in the cattle department, good breeding and care, with skillful feeding, had produced Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys and Chester Whites which satisfy the eye and give promise of supplying the Province with useful, profitable swine. The special prize for bacon hogs was awarded to Mr. Callbeck, P. E. Island, for a pair of Yorkshires which appeared to satisfy the critical eye of the judge.

HORSES.

If anything was needed to confirm our opinion of the chilling effect which comes from the Government attempting to take the place of private enterprise in live stock, it is furnished by the meager display of good horses at this exhibition. The horses bought in Great Britain and the West by the Government take a considerable share of the occupied horse stables, and also of the attention of the crowd. They do not compete for prizes.

THE CLYDESDALES

among them are a fairly useful sample. Only one of the Thoroughbreds (a six-year-old) is just up to the mark, and even he is somewhat fine of bone. The question was frequently asked in our hearing by visitors, "What special advantage is to be gained from introducing those little Hackneys?"

SOME GRIEVANCES.

Live stock exhibitors were loud and strong in their complaints at being held nine days at an exhibition of so small dimensions, where the prizes

are small and the expenses much greater than in the West. Their treatment by the railroad when coming was also severely commented on. In some cases the cattle train containing the show stock was delayed many hours on the road while being attached to coal bunkers or lumber trains. Those who have travelled in the rear of such trains, with old-fashioned couplings, know the rough treatment stock get during a thirty-hour ride over seventy-five miles of road.

A WORD OF ADVICE

to exhibitors of grade beef cattle, grade sheep and fat stock: Take example from the exhibits of breeders of pure-bred stock, and don't think that a beast which has been on a pasture all summer, even if grass is abundant, is a proper object to expose to public view at a cattle show. People do not travel long distances at great expense to see animals in no better fix than can be seen on any farm in their own locality. Few of the fat cattle were in show fix, and none of the grade beef cattle or grade sheep. Breeders of pure-bred stock must take this phase of the show business up and let the public see what the grades got by their pure-bred sires in the beef and mutton breeds can do.

POULTRY.

The exhibition in this department was alike creditable to exhibitors and management. The various breeds were well represented by well-bred, well-prepared birds, whose comfort was well provided for.

The Judging Competition at Ottawa.

The judging competition at the Ottawa Exhibition for the Massey-Harris Co.'s prizes was participated in by eight young men, seven of whom have been students at the Ontario Agricultural College. In the judging of the beef breeds of cattle, the prizes were awarded: 1st to J. Ferguson, Spring Hill; 2nd to G. A. McIntyre, Renfrew; 3rd to H. R. McDermid, Martintown; 4th to G. Hutton, Easton's Corners. Dairy breeds: 1st to G. J. Christie, Winchester; 2nd to Horace Craig, North Gore; 3rd to N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; 4th to D. O. Bull, Brampton. Sheep: 1st to N. F. Wilson; 2nd to J. Ferguson; 3rd to G. Hutton; 4th to G. J. Christie. The judges of the judging were: In beef breeds—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, and J. H. Gridsale, Ottawa. Dairy breeds—Capt. Rolph, Markham; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, and Wm. Sukhring, Sebringville. Sheep—R. Gibson, Delaware, and J. H. Gridsale.

The Quality of the Sow.

While we would not for one moment lessen the appreciation of the importance which our readers attach to the boar as "half the herd," we think that in very many cases sufficient regard is not paid to the character of the sow. Success in swine-raising hinges to a large extent upon her quality, and she should be well grown, a good keeper, symmetrical, of sound health, and of the approved type for rapid modern meat production. She should be kept in good condition, but not be unduly fat, and should be fully nine months old before she is allowed to go with the boar. Of course, very young sows frequently bear nice farrows of pigs, and the youngsters get on well, but it is at the cost of much deterioration in the quality of the sow. There is also reason to believe that the farrows subsequently produced by her are not of such quality as from sows who were more mature before they were put with the boar. The aim of the breeder should be to increase the stamina of his sows by every means in his power. To this end he should feed them well upon flesh-forming foods, and allow them to take exercise in the open. They should be kept as near as may be in the same condition, and be fed at regular intervals. If this be done, most satisfactory



EXPORT BACON HOGS.

Four Yorkshire sows, first in pure-bred class over all breeds, and sweepstakes over all breeds, grades and crosses, suitable for export bacon.

BRED AND OWNED BY D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

results will be obtained. It is also advisable to get young sows as tame as possible, and with kind treatment they soon become extremely sociable, liking to have their backs scratched, and coming to the man who attends to them whenever he makes his appearance. This is a great advantage, as they can be attended to at farrowing time without difficulty.

The Ottawa Exhibition.

The officers and directors of the Central Canada Exhibition merit in full measure the unstinted praise unanimously bestowed upon them by exhibitors and visitors alike for the excellent provisions made for their comfort and pleasure in beautiful Lansdowne Park during the week covered by the dates, Sept. 14th to 22nd. By common consent of those who make the circuit of the leading Ontario exhibitions, Ottawa takes the cake in the competition for the good-will and wishes of the farmers and stockmen, by the kindly consideration given to their accommodation and comfort and that of their animals, and to the showing of their stock to best advantage; while the arrangement of buildings, the programme and the character of attractions are of such a nature and so well planned that, given good weather, more genuine satisfaction accrues to the visiting public than in any other of the great shows in the Dominion. Unfortunately, the weather bureau seems to be jealous of the popularity of the management of the exhibition, and, realizing its importance as a factor in the success of a show, has contrived for two seasons in succession to put a damper on the pride of the people of the capital by the precipitation of moisture quite in excess of the immediate need for the laying of the dust, with the inevitable result that an event which gave promise of great success was considerably discounted financially. Tuesday and Wednesday of the main week of the show gave fine weather, and on the latter day a happy crowd, estimated at over 40,000, was in attendance. Another such day would have ensured the financial success of the show, but it was not to be, and there was not another inviting day within the limits of the dates assigned, and the authorities had to bow to the inevitable. "It is a long lane that has no turn," however, and the Ottawa people are not easily discouraged, and will have the continued good wishes and sympathy of the public to encourage them to go on.

The live stock show was, on the whole, a very creditable one, nearly all the breeds being represented by high-class entries, the stalls being fairly well filled in all, while in some the character of the stock shown was second to none seen out this year.

HORSES.

A marked feature of the late Ottawa fair was the intense interest which centered in the exhibiting rings in which judgment was passed upon the various classes of horses. All day long crowds hung about the ringside, and we saw many familiar faces occupying chosen positions throughout the entire proceedings, and while this added no special importance to the fair, it is highly significant of the times, and marks an important change in this respect over a few years ago when the horse business was one of gloom and depression. Matters right themselves in time—the depression was the result of an overproduction. The overproduction drove men away from the unprofitable business, which in turn has produced such a dearth as to make the demand for good animals exceed the supply. The horse business has changed, it is true, and while we are able to note a wonderful improvement along certain lines, we are equally alive to the fact that in others their fate is sealed, and to-day the wide-awake breeder cannot but see the folly of seeking further to produce profitably an undersized, scrawny road horse, with a little speed qualification as his only recommendation. They are not and never were any good, and nobody wants them at any price, and the sooner the owners of undersized Standard-bred stallions are forced out of business the better for the community in which they reside. We do not wish to be misunderstood, nor do we wish to discourage any owner of a good stallion because he is Standard-bred, for we believe there is no superior horse on earth in their class than a right Standard-bred of the proper size, or one which combines more right good qualities than a good one of that breed, or one that will produce better results when properly mated; but speed qualification only is an expensive luxury.

A few years ago we predicted that the classes of horses for the Canadian farmer to raise profitably were confined to two or three at most, and, as time goes on, we are more and more convinced of the soundness of that prediction. We said then that from the class of mares in the hands of Canadians we considered it safe to raise good heavy draft and big carriage horses, with as much action as possible, and we believe that those who have not followed that advice have and are paying well for their difference of opinion if they are raising horses for the market. It is true that a few rather inferior animals are being bought to-day at fair prices, but it is because better cannot be got, and if they could, better prices would be realized from the same buyers.

Promptly at the appointed time Mr. Geo. Grey, of Newcastle, Ont., entered the ring set apart for the heavy classes and gave orders for the different sections as rapidly as, in his opinion, he could safely assign the proper colors according to their individual merit, and it was no easy task, for we believe that up to the present the heavy-horse ring at Ottawa has never enclosed classes of such merit as it did at the late fair. We have frequently seen good heavy horses there before, but this year we saw good classes. One always hears severe criticism of judges at such ringsides, especially where such crowds are assembled as there; but we must say, in justice to Mr. Grey, that we overheard less this year than for a long time past, and although

it was known that the classes were large, due deliberation was given in each section, regardless of the time, and, we believe, universal satisfaction was the result. One annoying feature of the fair in this connection is the apparently indifferent manner in which the exhibitors respond to their call to the ring, and while we did not have time to ascertain the true cause, we would suggest to the superintendent of the horse department that before another year a more perfect system be adopted. We would suggest that all classes be stalled separately, instead of the as-they-please method which the exhibitors see fit to adopt. If all Thoroughbreds were in one stable (and it wouldn't have required a big one, either), the Standard-breds in another, and each class of Clydesdales by themselves, we think very much of the difficulty would be avoided. Again, we would suggest that the man who is responsible for their prompt appearance in the ring be one who gives a clear, distinct and decisive call, that the exhibitors know where they are at. This year in a few cases exhibitors were surprised to learn that their section and number had been dealt with, although they had come a long way to exhibit, and thought they had watched proceedings closely, yet had been missed altogether, although the superintendent's assistant had worked hard and faithfully to get them all out in their proper place. This defect has been an annoyance to the judges before, as much time is lost in waiting for classes to be brought out as is frequently required to pass judgment upon them. We are able to give a brief report in many sections, and will deal with the heavy classes first in the order in which they were called out.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

In stallions three years old and over, four competitors came out. W. R. Wilson, Manotick Station, Ont., showed Prairie Rocket, a black Percheron, which he imported from Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill., a horse of good form and style, with a good lot of underpins, and an all-round useful type of a horse. Jas. Calender, North Gower, Ont., had Dinmount, a black 3-year-old, showing his Clydesdale ancestry rather strongly. Thomas Bowes,

falling to Mr. Spratt. In the competition for foals, Mr. Grey regretted that there were not more prizes offered, as many more than three of the eight exhibited were worthy of recognition, the awards going, in the order named, to Alex. Robb, Billings' Bridge; Jas. Callender, and W. R. McLachin. When matched teams in harness were called, five competitors drove into the ring: Jas. McGee, North Gower, winning 1st on a well-mated pair of chestnuts in good form and well classed; Mr. Duncan winning 2nd, and Andrew Armstrong, Aymer Road, Que., carrying away 3rd. The sweepstakes mare prize was carried away by Moodey Sharpley's 2-year-old.

CLYDESDALES.

When the class of imported Clydesdales was called, the ring which contained the competitors became the center of attraction. First call brought forth probably the strongest and most valuable class of stallions that ever faced a judge in an eastern showyard. Graham Bros., Claremont, had out imp. Baron Burgie, and although by some said to have lost some flesh since his appearance in Toronto two weeks previously, he was in grand bloom, and is a horse worthy of favorable consideration in any company. Dr. Hassard, Millbrook, had out imp. Alexander's Heir, in the pink of condition, a horse of wonderful character, finish and quality. Robert Ness, Hqwick, Que., had imp. Durward Lely, by Sir Everard, and a sure one for a piece of the money had he not had the misfortune to pull a shoe and break his hoof badly upon entering the ring, and had to be withdrawn, which was much regretted by Mr. Ness' friends, as he was in excellent form and a horse of superior character, type and finish. Mr. Hogate, Toronto, had out Scottish Archer and Royal Hampton, and despite the fact that they were recently landed, they were shown in good form, yet, of course, had not time to arrive at showyard bloom. In Scottish Archer, Mr. Hogate has a grand horse, and had he been in higher fit, he would be a hard one to beat, having the best of legs and feet, with plenty of the right kind of hair. He is worth watching for another year if he remains in the country. While Royal Hampton is a horse full of Clydesdale type, he has not yet come up to his best show form. The prizes went in the order named, to Graham Bros.' Hassard, Hogate's Archer, Hogate's Royal Hampton. The two three-year-olds that came out were shown by Mr. Ness and Capt. Good, the former with Casper, by Prince of Kyle, and Good with Prince Lyon, by Benaven. Both were shown in good form. While the former had perhaps the most bone Mr. Good's horse was in enough better condition to win 1st. Five two-year-olds came out, Graham Bros. with two and Mr. Ness three, and from the hands they were in, it is a foregone conclusion with the reader that they lacked nothing in form. Graham's Royal Carrington winning 1st, and their Lord Earlie, by Two-in-One, 4th; while Mr. Ness landed 2nd and 3rd with Copyright, by Baron's Pride, and Baron Langley, by Sir Everard. In yearlings, Mr. Ness had it his own way with a well-developed son of Lawrence Again. For sweepstakes stallion, Grahams brought out Baron Burgie and Royal Carrington, and while the latter is a colt of exceptional promise, and may easily grow into a sweepstakes winner, Mr. Grey did not feel that he had matured sufficiently to give him the preference over Baron Burgie.

The call for brood mares with foal by side brought out Graham Bros. with Cherry Sweet, by Cedric, with her foal by McCarra, a mare with splendid bone, hair and action, but not standing as well on her pasterns as she might, which placed her second to Ness' Nettie, by Jimmy Arthur, with her foal by Plow Boy, a mare in good fit and finish, of very compact conformation; Capt. Good winning 3rd on Princess Louise, by Duke of Argyle, with her foal by Sir Walter, a good bodied mare; the foals being placed somewhat differently in the competition, Graham winning 1st, Ness 2nd, and Good 3rd. In the three-year-old filly competition, two daughters of The Royal Standard came out, neither of which had been neglected in their preparation. McLachin's mare, Royal Countess, scored a good point in her way of going over Graham's Royal Lady, and won the 1st honors. Five two-year-olds responded to the next call, and when lined up for closer inspection, the general opinion among onlookers was that it would be a good one that would win here. The decision, however, fell in favor of Graham's Cherry Startle, by Startle, a big, well-finished mare in excellent bloom, while her half-sister, Charming Lady, came a close 2nd in the same hands, the 3rd going to Jas. Brown's (Elm Park) Princess of Elm Park, by McLinker, a big, rugged, well-developed filly, but not so well haired as the 1st and 2nd; Mr. Ness' filly by Lawrence Again winning 4th, having the finish of her noted sire, but perhaps not so well grown as her competitors. Mr. Ness had the only yearling filly out, in a sweet daughter of Lawrence Again, that would not have been disgraced by a good string of competitors. For the sweepstakes mare, Graham's Moss Rose, by McQueen, did the trick easily, although eleven entries were made for the honor; also for stallion and three of his get, Graham had out McQueen, Moss Rose, a foal out of Corrinne, by Queen's Own, and a foal out of Charmer, by Startle. They were a strong bunch, which the competitors did not face.

FRENCH-CANADIAN.

Three stallions were brought in competition. What should and would have been 1st was disqual-



MANITOBA CHIEF 1221. Sweepstakes Poland-China boar at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1900. OWNED BY W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MANITOBA.

Manotick Station, had the 3-year-old brown horse, Strathcona, and William Knox showed Dandy Fred, a well-made 6-year-old. The ribbons were placed in the order named. The call for mares with foal by their side brought out nine competitors; and while the class was large, with few exceptions, it was without noticeable merit. Many of the mares were in poor show condition, although the foals were a pretty good lot and evidently been sired by a superior class of horses. W. R. McLachin, Port Gattineau, won 1st on a useful, good-bodied 6-year-old mare, having good quarters and legs, while the 2nd fell to Jas. Callender's 5-year-old mare of much the same type; Mr. D. Duncan, Johnston's Corners, winning 3rd on one rather more rangy and scarcely so low-set on her legs. The call for 3-year-olds brought out two animals of as many types. Mr. C. W. Barber, Gattineau, had out a clean, well-developed, stylish filly that, in fact, lacked few qualifications for such, and, in our minds, should have been entered there, yet she was so much superior to her competitor in her legs that Mr. Grey placed her 1st, giving 2nd to A. Scarf's heavier-bodied mare, but going badly. The next call brought out five two-year-olds, which were much more uniform in type. Moodey Sharpley, Gattineau Point, had out a well-finished filly with splendid legs and feet, which was well classed and on which he was awarded 1st. Isaac Kelly, from the same place, won 2nd on a promising brown filly, and Joseph Hardy, Bowesville, got 3rd on one which was not quite so good on her legs. Mr. Duncan had out a rangy bay, but fell short of the money. The call for yearlings brought out Andrew Spratt, Johnston's Corners, with a bay gelding; Thomas Good, Richmond, Ont., with a good chestnut filly, which was well classed and a good one; and Robert Harris, Templeton, Ont., with a rangy, black filly in good show form, upon which he was awarded 1st, Captain Good coming 2nd, the 3rd

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SHIRES.

The class was as small as could be and have competition. This condition does not exactly cover our remarks, however, for, although there were but two stallions, they were excellent representatives of the breed, strong, well-developed animals, well furnished with bone and hair, splendid actors, with the best kind of feet. Phineas Lane with Flagship (imp.) had the best of the argument over Mr. J. R. Robinson's (Manion) Fitzsimmon only by being in better condition. The latter is a horse of excellent type, and one which should receive a very liberal patronage in his section (Lanark Co.).

THE CANADIAN DRAFT

class was also an exceptionally strong one. We have frequently noted with what interest this class has heretofore been exhibited at Ottawa. Some two or three sections within a radius of 30 or 40 miles have, we believe, more good Canadian drafts than any other district we know of at present. The first call in this class drew forth 4 stallions: Captain Good's Sir Walter, by Little Jock Elliott, and the Marquis, his full brother, a well-finished horse of good type; J. G. Clark's Woodruff Plowboy, a rangy, stylish, bright bay six year-old horse, full of excellent Clyde type; and Andrew Spratt's Prince Albert, by British Pearl, a strong, useful dark brown horse, though lacking the rangy top to come high in the prize honors in the present company. The Russel & District Stock Improving Co. had out Tannahill 2nd, the four-year-old son of Tannahill, a horse with grand underpinnings and excellent quarters and range, with superior finish. The winners went to Clarke, Good & District Stock Improving Co., Capt. Good (Sir Walter), and Spratt, in the order named. There were 3 three-year-olds. Wm. Harlin's (Twin Elm) Victor of Goodwood, by Victor Chief, was placed 1st. He is a well-developed horse, with good feet and legs, well haired, and evidently in good hands. Mr. Hogate came 2nd with Roslin Again, by Roslin, a bright bay counterpart of his sire, a sweet type of a horse, that would stand a trifle more size without injury, but just the kind to cross on a rough-boned mare; while the Russel Improving Co. won 3rd with Russel, by Beneven, a smooth, coltish-looking fellow, in fair flesh. The two-year-old call brought out 4 colts of exceptional merit. Mr. Robert Harris, Gatineau Point, had the best of the argument with Prince Patrician, a son of imp. Grandeur, and in him his owner has one of the very best young horses it has been our lot to look over, of good size and type, full of good character and finish. He was the sweepstakes colt last year, and has made steady progress. Graham came 2nd, 3rd and 4th with the Masher, Prince Robert and Lord Minto, in the order specified. Adam Scarf, Cummings' Bridge, had out a son of Tofty, the only yearling colt in the class.

The female section of this class brought forth five competitors in the first number call. Mr. Robert Clark, Manotick, Ont., had out a strong competitor, upon which he was placed 4th, her foal coming second. Andrew Spratt's mare won 3rd, while her foal to Prince Albert secured the 1st. Jas. Blake, Huntington, Que., got 2nd on a strong, well-quartered mare with an abundance of good bone and hair and a big, roomy body, while Graham Bros. Corrinne came in for 1st and sweepstakes on a big, well-fitted mare, qualified to win in much stronger company. T. H. Armstrong, Hinburn, Ont., came in 3rd on his foal. For 3-year-olds, Mr. James Tierney, Twin Elm, secured 1st on a right good, upstanding gelding by Tofty; A. M. Stuart, Dalmeny, was placed 2nd with his bay filly, and C. W. Barber, Gattineau Point, got 3rd on a gelding of the right type, though somewhat lacking the flesh of his competitors, but one of the kind the best buyers are seeking and willing to give up a long price for. In 2-year-olds, Capt. Good secured 1st on a well-developed chestnut gelding; Jas. Tierney 2nd on a bay filly that was well classed, and T. H. Armstrong 3rd on a strong, free-acting brown filly, who also had the only yearling out. For stallion with three of his get, Mr. Andrew Spratt won with Prince Albert, two 3-year-olds, and a foal. They were well brought out and uniformly built on their sire's pattern. There were three competitors. Mr. Spratt's won by their uniform type. The sweepstakes stallion call brought out three competitors, the preference going to Robert Harris' Prince Patrician. One team only was brought out, by Adam Scarf, and were such as would have stood a strong competition.

THE THOROUGHBREDS.

This class was extremely small. Mr. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, exhibited Slight-o'-Hand and June Day, while Mr. Anquette, Smith's Falls, Ont., had out John Carr, a dark chestnut 6-year-old. Slight-o'-Hand is a good horse in any company, and by far outclassed his competitors this time; and while June Day is immensely popular as a sire, he had to take second in this case, the 3rd going to John Carr. Slight-o'-Hand stood at the head of the winning family. His colts are strong, breezy-looking fellows, and appear to possess that easy, frictionless way of going so essential to race horses and high-class saddle and harness horses. Their underpinning is all that could be desired in high-class horses of their class.

THE STANDARD-BRED CLASS.

with a very few exceptions, was wholly without merit, and in many cases the premiums offered went to the Society or donors for want of competitors, while in other cases prizes were withheld on the ground of unsoundness, a highly commendable act upon the part of the judges—Mr. Andrus, Port Hope; Mr. Carson, Kingston, and Mr. W. E. West, Shelburne, Vt., who directed the awards on all the light classes. Among the worthy ones was Hogate's Pavonia, by Jersey Wilkes, the winner of 1st and sweepstakes at Toronto and London. He is a horse of exceptional finish and quality, possessing a superabundance of intelligence, so strong a feature of the family from which he descends. Mr. Murray's (Toronto) gray stallion, Postmaster, by Pilot Medium (sire of Nina Hann, 204), was also a strong number. He too is a horse of exceptional character and finish, with a right way of going.

HARNESS HORSES.

In the heavy harness section there were some well-brought-out numbers, upon which both time and money had been expended, as this class, with the High-steppers, is chiefly in the hands of professional fitters and educators. They are not lacking in all they might be with such material as falls into their hands, and as they have learned to waste no time on inferior or grossly-bred individuals, we may reasonably look forward to these as being strong features of future Canadian horse exhibits. The Roadster class in many sections was fairly well represented, yet without extreme merit. Many of the best mares are being mated to Thoroughbred sires.

HACKNEYS.

With two exceptions, Beith & Co., Bomanville, had out the Hackneys. Those were Bell Boy, by Courier, who was shown in the stallion class by John Watson, V. S., Howick, Que., and although he had a wonderfully strong competitor in Beith's Squire Rickell, he made a sensational appearance, but had to be contented with second place, as he did in Toronto, the other exception being Graham's 3-year-old Stampede, which was shown without competition. Beiths had out the aged stallion, Squire Rickell; the 3-year-old filly, Cordelia; the two 2-year-olds, Hermia and Cressida, and the yearling, Titania, all of which have proven their ability to win in strong company. They were in good form and well mannered, and made not only a highly creditable appearance for their breed, but furnished a highly-attractive entertainment to a large and appreciative audience.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

While the entries in this class were not numerous, the quality of the exhibits was of a high order. The elegant imported herd of half a dozen yearlings, headed by the Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning, from Mr. Cochrane's herd at Hillhurst, Quebec, shown at Toronto, being here. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, had out their grand three-year-old imported bull, Marquis of Zenda, who won the 1st prize and the male championship of the breed, his strongest rival being Joy of Morning, who was a doughty claimant for the coveted honor. Marquis of Zenda came out with no special fitting, but in fine form, his feet and legs being in the best possible condition—the result of running at pasture with the cows. He is a big, massive bull for his age, weighing in the neighborhood of 2,700 pounds, has an excellent quality of flesh, great depth of foreflank and ribs, and is proving a great sire, his progeny winning 1st prize for herd of four calves under a year, bred and owned by exhibitor. Mr. Cochrane's yearling bull, Joy of Morning, won 1st in his class, and headed the 1st-prize herd open to all ages, and also the 1st prize herd under two years old. The Hillhurst yearling heifers won all three prizes in that section, and the beautiful Fancy Lady in this trio won the female championship of the breed. In bull calves, the Edwards-bred Knight Errant, shown by James Leask, Greenbank, was 1st, followed by Goodfellow Bros. Stamford Watt and Edwards' Gen. Hutton, in the order named. In heifer calves the order was as at Toronto, Goodfellow's Golden Pansy finishing the circuit of the three principal Ontario shows with an unbroken record of 1st prizes by the decision of three different benches of judges, which would seem to settle the question of superiority. The roan Edwards calf, Lady Hamilton, by Marquis of Zenda, was 2nd, and another by the same sire 3rd. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont., made an excellent showing, and were awarded 1st prize on the excellent red cow, Sowerby Lass, and 2nd on the roan Salem Stamford; 1st on heifer calf, and 2nd on yearling bull, bull calf, young herd and four calves. John T. Gibson, Denfield, placed the awards in this class, as also in other beef breed classes, and gave entire satisfaction.

HEREFORDS.

were represented by the grand herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec, to which was awarded all the principal prizes in the class, including the gold medal and diploma for the best herd, and the male and female championship diplomas for the great bull, Mark Hanna, and the imported cow, Chatter-box.

POLLED ANGUS.

were well shown by James Bowman, Guelph, whose grand bull, Kyra's Heir, was again awarded the male championship. The sweepstakes for best female, the herd prize and all the 1st prizes he entered for were also placed to Mr. Bowman's credit.

GALLOWAYS.

were creditably shown in nearly all sections of the class by D. McCrae, Guelph, whose cattle came out in good condition and were awarded all the prizes they competed for, including the gold medal and diploma for herd, and sweepstakes for best bull and female.

GRADE CATTLE.

of the beef breeds and fat cattle were well represented by the excellent entries of James Leask, Greenbank, and Goodfellow Bros., who divided the prize list, the bulk of the 1st awards going to Leask.

AYRSHIRES.

were here, as at Toronto and London, the strongest class in respect to numbers, and were probably never better in quality here. The class was judged by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, who has developed into one of the best judges of dairy cattle in the Dominion, being level-headed, systematic in his work, and up-to-date in his ideas of the best stamp of animal combining constitution, dairy conformation, quality and breed type, his work showing as high a degree of uniformity in classification as can reasonably be expected in the relative placing of the material in competition. The exhibitors here were Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie; W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, and R. R. Ness, Howick, with full herds, and the following with fewer entries, and principally of young things: Reid & Co., Hintonburg; Jos. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Wm. Henry, City View; T. G. Holmes, Russell, and R. B. Angus, St. Anne de Bellevue. In the class for aged bulls, Ogilvie's Douglassdale of Dam of Aber found his place at the head, closely followed by Henry's Harcourt of Burnside, one of the very best bulls shown this year, bred by R. Ness & Sons, Howick, and the sire of most of the excellent young things shown by that firm this year, winning a large share of the prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa. Ness imported two-year-old, Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie, kept his unbeaten record by winning again 1st in his class and the male championship of the breed, as he did also at Toronto and London this year, and at Ottawa last year. He certainly has a winning way, and he has not had a walkover by any means, having met with very strong competition all the way around, and in no place keener than here: The Don, bred by Mr. Robertson, sired by Matchless, and shown by Mr. Angus, putting up a very flash show in the two-year-old class, and making the owner of the Duke look serious; while the fight for first place in the championship competition with Douglassdale made the judge, as well as the exhibitors, look serious; but style, in addition to his many other good qualities, won the day for the Duke, who holds the belt for another year, but will probably meet a harder field next year. In a great class of 13 yearling bulls, Stewart won 1st, as at Toronto, with Hover-a-Blink, by Dainty Lad, and out of the queenly Jean Armour. He is a royal good young bull of faultless dairy type, and promises to make it hot in the showing for the best of any age next year. Second in this section went to Killyslaven, sired by Glencairn 3rd, and entered by Mr. Reford; and 3rd to Ogilvie's Prince of Whitehill. There were also 13 bull calves over 6 and under 12 months; a grand, good lot, and very difficult to place. First fell to Ogilvie, 2nd to Yuill & Sons, 3rd to Reid & Co. The winning bull calves under 6 months were those of Hunter, Yuill, and Stewart, in the order named.

A great ring of cows in milk faced the judge, and after careful consideration, the order of the placing was 1st to Ogilvie's imp. Edith of Lessnessock, 2nd to Stewart's Lady Ottawa, 3rd to Ness' Minnie of Burnside, who had just calved and put up a fine show of udder, and 4th to Ogilvie. Three-year-old cows were led by Ogilvie's Dandy Lass, followed by another of the same herd for 2nd, and Ness' Gerty of Maple Cliff for 3rd. In a charming class of two-year-old heifers, Stewart led, followed by Yuill, Clark, and Ogilvie. In yearling heifers it was Ness 1st, Ogilvie 2nd, Stewart 3rd. In a strong class of heifer calves under a year the rating was Ogilvie 1st and 2nd, Reid & Co. 3rd, Clark 4th. For calves under 6 months it was Ness 1st, Stewart 2nd, and T. G. Holmes 3rd for a dainty daughter of old Tom Brown, the World's Fair champion, and out of a cow bred by the noted importer and breeder, Tom Brown. The female sweepstakes went to Ogilvie's 1st-prize cow, Edith. The gold medal and diploma for the best herd of 1 bull and 4 females, any age over 1 year, and the silver medal for best bull and 4 females under two years, bred and owned by the exhibitor, were awarded to the same exhibitor, whose record in the showing in this his initial year in the circuit of the three big shows of Central Canada, at Toronto, London, and Ottawa, is one of which he and the capable manager of the herd may well be proud. Another young breeder who is justly entitled to congratulations is R. R. Ness, who, in his first venture in competing at Toronto and London in the strongest class of the shows, has made a splendid record on the prize list, and won the goodwill of all the stockmen by his genial manner and sportsmanlike spirit of pluck and fairness.

JERSEYS.

The principal exhibitors in Jerseys were R. & H. Conroy, Deschenes Mills; B. H. Bull & Son, Bramp-ton; and E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Quebec. The awards were well placed by Capt. Ralph, Markham. In aged bulls, the veteran Albert Easter, fresh and active, though in his teens, shown by Bull & Son, was placed 1st, followed by Conroy's rich and

vigorous Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert 27th, and a grand old bull shown by Dr. Ball. Conroy's elegant two-year-old St. Lambert of Deschenes, a son of St. Lambert of Prospect and of the grand old sweepstakes cow, Delwa, won 1st in his class and the male championship. He has constitution, quality and breed type in high degree. Bull & Son had the first-prize yearling bull in Golden Lad of Brampton, a typical son of their imp. Island-bred champion, Monarch, and by good judges is considered even better than his sire. He was sold at Ottawa to Mr. J. B. Slater, of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the Board of Agriculture of the Island. The Deschenes herd won 1st and 2nd in cows, the sweepstakes for bull and for cow, and the gold medal for best herd of one bull and four females. Bull & Son, in addition to the two 1st prizes named for bulls, won the 1st and 2nd for three-year-old cows, 1st for two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer, and heifer calves in both sections, and 2nd for herd.

HOLSTEINS.

There was a genuine good show of Holsteins from the three excellent herds of Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, and C. J. Gilroy & Son and Brown Bros., both of Lyn, Ont. Mr. Wm. Suhring, of Sebringville, Ont., judged the class, and made very good work. Aged bulls were led by Rice's Homestead Albino De Kol, followed by Gilroy's Carmen Sylva's Prince, and the entry of J. N. Richardson, South March. In two-year-old bulls, Gilroy came in 1st with Jonathan 2nd, and G. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, had a good one for 2nd. In yearling bulls, Brown Bros. had an excellent 1st in Emperor Joseph, of their own breeding, winning here over the first-prize winner at Toronto this year. In bull calves over six months, Dowler had the first-prize winner, and Richardson 2nd. Bull calves under six months, Gilroy 1st, Rice 2nd, Rice's Homestead Albino was the male champion. In aged cows, Gilroy's Toronto winner in class and the milking test was the 1st, followed by Brown Bros.' five-year-old Empress Josephine of Brookside, bred by H. Stevens & Son, Lacona, N. Y., a cow of exceptional dairy type in conformation and quality, with a model shaped udder, and a record of 77 pounds milk daily and 11,700 pounds in ten months; 3rd to Rice's excellent and elegant Winnie R., and 4th to the grand old Carmen Sylva. Brown Bros.' Lady Akkrum Pietertje Josephine is also a lovely cow, full of quality and of the right type. In three-year-old cows, Gilroy had the leader in Gilliflower 2nd; Brown Bros. 2nd and 3rd with Josephine de Kol and Pietertje Josephine Hengerveld, both bred by Stevens & Son, and all extra good ones. In two-year-old heifers, Rice came up head with Modest Lady, and Gilroy had 2nd and 3rd. In yearling heifers, Brown Bros. captured 1st honors with Queen Dido 3rd, Gilroy 2nd, and Rice 3rd. In heifer calves under a year, Gilroy made a sweep of the first three prizes; while for calves under six months, Brown Bros.' Myrtle Daisy was 1st, Richardson 2nd, and Rice 3rd. The champion female was Gilroy's Inka Sylva. The gold medal for herd over one year went to Gilroy, 2nd to Rice, 3rd to Brown. The prizes for young herd under two years went, 1st to Gilroy, 2nd to Brown Bros.

CANADIAN CATTLE (RACE CANADIENNE).

A very interesting class at Ottawa was that for French-Canadian cattle, for which a public registry is now kept, a full list of prizes being offered, and excellent exhibits are made of this breed, which are brought out in fine condition and have every appearance of being high-class dairy cattle. The class was well filled in every section, and was judged by Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick. For the awards we refer readers to the prize list, which appears in the Gossip columns of the ADVOCATE.

DAIRY GRADES.

Ottawa is ahead of the Toronto and London Exhibitions in offering a full prize list for female grades of the milking breeds, which brings out a capital class of dairy cows, the majority of which at Ottawa are Ayrshire grades. For the herd prizes, three herds of five cows in each competed, and a grand showing they made, the prizes going, 1st to R. Ness, 2nd to J. G. Clark, 3rd to H. J. Whittaker. For cows in milk, Ness won 1st and 2nd, and Wm. Henry, City View, 3rd. For three-year-old cows, Whittaker won 1st, Ness 2nd, Reid & Co. 3rd.

THE MILKING TEST.

The prizes in the two days' milking test, which was conducted with the cows in full view of the public, were awarded on the basis of production of the greatest amount of milk solids, and assigned to three Holstein cows, as follows: 1st to Inka Sylva, shown by C. G. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont.; 2nd to Winnie R., owned by Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, and third to Juanita's Sylva, property of C. J. Gilroy & Son.

SHEEP.

With the exception of one or two classes, the various breeds of sheep were well represented in respect to the character and quality of the exhibits, though in some there was little or no competition, local breeders evidently having expected that the well-fitted flocks shown at Toronto would be in evidence here, which, in some instances, they were not. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., judged all the classes.

LEICESTERS.

made an excellent showing, being represented by the well-fitted flocks of J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, and John Kelly, Shakespeare, and while the competition was close and keen in nearly every section,

it was Gardhouse's innings this time for the bulk of the best prizes, by the rating of Judge Gibson, who overturned and overturned some former decisions, notably those in respect to the placing of the aged rams, the sheep winning 1st at Toronto in the hands of Whitlaw Bros. and 1st at London (where shown by Kelly) being placed 3rd here, the big, good sheep winning 2nd at Toronto for Alex. Smith being also placed 2nd at Ottawa for Gardhouse (to whom he was sold at London) over the Toronto winner, while 1st place here was given to Kelly's compact and shorter sheep, built more on the plan of the English Leicesters. It was probably a question of type with the judge, who saw that for uniformity he must place the shorter sheep either 1st or 3rd, as it would not look well to sandwich him between the two big sheep, though, to our mind, it would have looked quite as well to have placed him at the other end of the list. In shearing rams, Gardhouse's Toronto winner, set back at London, came to the front again here, Kelly being 2nd and 3rd. In ram lambs, Gardhouse was again 1st, and in aged ewes 1st and 2nd. Kelly scored 1st in shearing ewes and ewe lambs, Gardhouse being 2nd in each case, the ewes being shown singly here; while the flock prize for best ram, two ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs went to Gardhouse.

COTSWOLDS.

were shown by A. J. Watson, Castleberg, whose entries were of a high order of merit, several imported English prizewinners being among them, and were well brought out. Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, also showed a few rams of good quality and character, and a few useful breeding ewes, not highly fitted. The 1st and 2nd prizes throughout the class went to Watson's entries, Denis receiving half a dozen 3rd prizes.

LINCOLNS.

were represented by well-fitted selections from the excellent flock of John T. Gibson, Denfield, showing a striking degree of uniformity of type and quality of fleece, of fine fiber and luster, the bulk of the best prizes being taken up by the entries from this flock.

SHROPSHIRE.

were conspicuous only by the weakness of their display, the Western exhibitors having gone to other shows in Western Canada and the States, while local breeders, expecting them here, failed to make entries, and so let the prizes go by default to the few entries that were forward. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., sent a few entries—the culls of the great outfit he showed at Toronto—his main show flock being at Indianapolis at the same date. His entries won 1st in aged ewes and 1st and 2nd for shearing ewes and ewe lambs. Jos. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, had the 1st-prize shearing ram. A. M. Stewart, Dalmeny, had the 2nd-prize shearing ram and ram lamb, and 1st prize for Canadian-bred flock.

OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE.

showed together, as usual here, the former being shown by Smith Evans, Gourcock, and the latter by Mr. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., and John Kelly, Shakespeare. The Hillhurst entries captured the 1st awards on ram lambs, shearing ewes, and ewe lambs, and also the 1st flock prize; and Kelly 1st for aged ewes, and 2nd for shearing ewes, shearing ram, and aged ram. Smith Evans had the 1st-prize aged ram and shearing ram, 2nd-prize ram lamb and two-shear ewe, and 3rd-prize ewe, ram lamb and shearing ewe.

SOUTHDOWNS.

made one of the finest displays in the sheep department, being represented by selections from the fine flock maintained by Senator Drummond on his Huntleywood farm at Point Claire, Quebec, under the skilful management of Mr. Wm. H. Gibson, brother to Richard and John T. Gibson, the well-known stockmen of Western Ontario. Mr. Gibson had just returned from a successful tour of the New York and Ohio State fairs, where his sheep had won a large share of the best prizes. Prominent in his exhibit was the imported four-shear ram, St. Andrew, bred by the Duke of Richmond, a sheep of fine form and quality, beaten only by one of their own breeding, a 2-year-old sheep of faultless form and quality, with firm flesh, strong neck, and full leg of mutton. A typical Southdown is the 1st-prize shearing ram, Sandringham, imported this year from the flock of the Prince of Wales. He is wonderfully full in all the points of strength of constitution and the most valuable meat, standing well on strong, straight legs, and handling firm and full on loin, back, and neck, while his leg of mutton is all that could be desired, and his fleece is an ideal one. Their 2nd-prize shearing ram, Union Jack, bred by Adeane, was 2nd at the Royal Show in England last year, and is twin brother to the 1st-prize winner at the Paris Exhibition this year, and is a model of the breed. The 1st-prize ram lamb, bred at Huntleywood, is a capital specimen, standing grandly on his pins and having a nicely-covered head, a strong neck, and a beautiful fleece. The four aged ewes shown, one of which is imported and three home-bred, won 1st here and at the Ohio State fair at Columbus. They are of grand type, and are said to be but a fair sample of the one hundred breeding ewes on the farm. Of the four home-bred shearing ewes, the best is by the grand old imp. ram, St. Andrew. They are a charming quartette in style and quality, and easily won 1st prize here and at Columbus, while a beautiful

pair of ewe lambs won 1st and 2nd at the State fair and 1st and 3rd here. The first flock prize at Syracuse, Columbus and here fell to the Huntleywood contingent, as did also the sweepstakes for the best four lambs bred by the exhibitor, at the Ohio State fair. R. Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station, showed a few excellent Southdowns at Ottawa, as at London and Toronto, and won 1st here on their aged ram, one of the best seen out this year. Their 2-year-old ewes also are of very grand type, winning 2nd prize. They had also the 2nd-prize ram lamb and ewe lamb, and 3rd-prize yearling ram and ewe.

DORSETS.

made a strong show at Ottawa, as they have all through the circuit of the fairs this year. The exhibitors here were: J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; N. M. Empey, Napanee; James Bowman, Guelph, and J. R. Richardson, South March. Mr. McGillivray's exhibit, under the care of his able manager, Fred Silverside, has made a grand showing this year, all being of their own breeding and fitting but one ewe, and they are certainly in grand condition, their 1st-prize aged ram weighing 336 pounds. The Uxbridge flock also captured 1st and 2nd on yearling rams, and all three prizes for aged ewes and yearling ewes, and the 1st prize for flock. Empey had the 1st and 2nd prize ram lambs and ewe lambs; Bowman the 3rd-prize shearing ram and ram lamb, and Richardson the 3rd-prize aged ram.

SWINE.

The various breeds of swine were nearly all fairly well represented, though in some classes there was little or no competition. All the classes were judged by Sharpe Butterfield, London.

BERKSHIRES.

were probably the strongest class here, the exhibitors being Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Reid & Co., Hintonburg; and A. W. Ross, Douglas. The bulk of the prizes went to the two first named exhibitors, the Brantford herd having been reinforced by drafts from another in which they competed the previous week at London. These interim transfers may be, and we trust are, genuine sales on business principles that will stay, and may possibly be squeezed through the rules which in the case of the Ottawa show require that the animals must be the property of the exhibitor at least five days before the exhibition, but it is scarcely a fair deal to other exhibitors when teams are doubled to strengthen one. This is a feature we regret to see growing, as it is one the tendency of which is to discourage new beginners and those who depend upon their own fitting, and it is certainly more creditable to win with one's own fitting. When animals are shown in one month in one province as the property of one man, and in the next month, in another province, by a different exhibitor, or in one week at a show by one owner, and the next week at another show by a reputed new owner, it is impossible for one who depends upon his own to know what he has to meet, and it makes it no more satisfactory when, as sometimes happens, the order after the fairs is found to be "as you were." There were several reversals here of the order of the awards at Toronto, notably in the section for aged boars, the Snelgrove boar, Court Master, winning here over Major, placed 1st at Toronto, shown there and at London by Mr. Green, and at Ottawa by Mr. Cox. In yearling boars there was also an overturning, Snell & Lyons' Col. Brant, which they considered their best hog, but which was left out of the prize list at Toronto, being placed first here, second going to the same firm for their second Toronto winner. In boars under 12 months, Cox's entry had first place, and the same exhibitor had the leader in boars under six months, in a pig shown at Toronto and London by Mr. Green. In aged sows, Reid & Co. scored with a capital sow bought from Mr. Green last year, Cox winning 2nd and 3rd. In yearling sows, Cox had the three prizewinners, and in sows under a year Snell & Lyons made the same record, winning the whole three awards over the sows that were 2nd and 3rd at Toronto. In sows under six months, Cox won with one that was shown by Green at Toronto and London, 2nd going to Snell & Lyons, and 3rd to A. W. Ross. Reid & Co. had the 3rd-prize aged boar and boar under six months. The herd prize for boar and three sows went to Cox.

YORKSHIRES.

were shown by A. W. Ross, Douglas, Ont.; L. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.; Reid & Co., Hintonburg, and J. G. Clark, Ottawa. Sylvestre won in aged boars, with Clark 2nd. In yearling boars, Ross won with an exceedingly good one, not highly fitted, but right in form, type and quality. For boars under a year, Clark was 1st, with Ross 2nd and 3rd, while for boars under six months Ross swept the board, taking all three prizes. There were no aged sows, but in yearling sows Ross won; in sows under a year, it was Sylvestre 1st, Reid & Co. 2nd, Ross 3rd. Sows under six months Sylvestre 1st and Ross 2nd. The herd prize for boar and three sows was worthily won by Mr. Ross, who was also 1st for litter.

TAMWORTHS.

were shown by Reid & Co., Hintonburg; R. & W. Conroy, Deschenes; J. A. Richardson, South March; H. George & Sons, Clampton; and W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Reid & Co. had the lead in first prizes, winning 1st for aged boar, yearling

boar, and boar under a year, also for aged sow and for herd. Conroy had the 1st-prize sow under six months, 1st-prize yearling sow, and 1st-prize sow under a year, and 2nd-prize aged boar, aged sow, and sow and litter. Richardson secured 1st-prize for sow and litter, and 2nd for boar under a year, for boar under six months, and for sow under six months. Louis Simpson, Hull, won 5 prizes in this class, including 1st for boar under 6 months and 2nd for litter.

CHESTER WHITES

were shown by H. George & Sons, Crampton, to whom the bulk of the prizes were awarded.

DUROC-JERSEYS

were entered by W. N. Tape, Bentpath, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains. The prizes all went to Tape, except 3rd on aged boar, 2nd on aged sow, and 3rd on yearling sow to Smith.

The Fall Dairy Calf.

Apart from the advantage of having fresh cows in the winter, the *Jersey Hustler* contends that there are some good reasons why the calf should come in the fall. Under any circumstances it has to be grown mainly on skim milk, supplemented with flaxseed jelly and meal for two or three months. The spring calf makes comparatively little use of pasture the first year, none to speak of till August or September, and the skim milk and meal which it consumes are worth little more in the fall than in the spring. The fall calf, fed as above suggested, learns to eat hay in the latter months of the winter, and the difference between the value of the hay and the value of the grass is about the difference there is between the cost of the fall calf and the spring. When both are turned out to pasture the next year the fall calf can make as good use of that grass as its brother six months older, and sell for very little less when both are turned into the feed lot, the one at eighteen or thirty months old and the other at twelve or twenty-four. The question, therefore, as to whether the calf should come in the fall or in the spring, is to be determined by the comparative profits of the summer's or winter's market. The winter's milk costs more money, but it brings more. It costs more in feed, in shelter, and about the same in labor, and the relative price of milk fed must determine whether the calf shall come in the fall or in the spring. As farmers settle down to dairying as a business they will more and more aim to make it an all the year round business, and hence have calves coming all the year round, with a greater proportion of fall calves than heretofore. This will give creameries permanent work, which is essential to their profit, and will bring dairying down more and more to a legitimate and profitable business all the year round.

FARM.

The Future of the Western and Other Fairs.

Elsewhere in this issue Mr. T. B. Millar, one of the leading dairymen of Ontario Province, commends the attitude of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* regarding the Toronto Exhibition, and he demands that public attention be drawn to the need for reform in connection also with the Western Fair.

With reasonably sound management and favorable weather, the continued success of the Western Fair is certain. Held in a beautiful and thrifty city and completely surrounded by a populous and prosperous agricultural country, with numerous towns and villages, all of easy access to London, nothing but carelessness or mismanagement could kill this annual exhibition. On the other hand, wisely directed and improved in agricultural, industrial and artistic directions, it may be made a still greater boon to the community than ever before, proving an incentive to advancement, affording a wholesome outing to the people, with a reasonable amount of first-class, clean entertainment, and proving of inestimable advantage to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city, as well as to agriculture and stock-rearing.

But if the directors have their eyes and ears open, as we presume they have, they must know that the public are growing restive over the want of industrial features, the seeming dominance of grand-stand attractions in the efforts of the management, the lack of restraint upon fakers, and the increasing blatancy and prominence of side shows. If the directors are wise they will profit by the warnings and not run the risk of destroying public faith in the institution. Once that happens, one substantial exhibitor after another will drop out, public attendance will wane, and financial failure that the revenues derived from wheel-of-fortune gamblers and "palaces of mystery" will not avert will inevitably follow.

Through the activity of the city police authorities early in the week, and through the prompting of the Secretary of the Young Men's Association (Mr. Sayer) in his capacity as a private citizen, some of the gamblers who appeared on the grounds were stopped, one of them being brought before the Police Magistrate, whose ruling was sound and righteous. Certain ground privileges had, for a substantial cash consideration, been granted these gentry, with the injunction that there was to be "no

gambling," but at a meeting of the directors after the police interference, instead of the effort being endorsed and backed up, there was a kick on the part of some about outside meddling, loss of revenue, etc.; and on Thursday, the great day of the Fair, one of our editors saw half a dozen of these gaming wheels and other like devices, such as drawing envelopes containing numbers, running full blast, openly, in the center of the grounds, with what appeared to be confederates or decoys in the crowds working with the operators of the wheels, and by drawing large prizes pulling in an occasional sucker from among the unwary. So far as we could observe, no director nor police officer attempted to interfere with them in any way. And yet the Ontario Act of 1888 expressly prohibits, under heavy penalties, any games of chance or gambling at these exhibitions. If this open disregard of law continues, it may yet be necessary for the Provincial authorities to send out officers who will do their duty and bring recalcitrant agricultural societies to their senses by withholding their grants, as well as prosecuting the offenders. We are not referring to trifling trials of skill or strength, such as throwing a ring over a cane or striking a weight up with a mallet, but gaming boards or wheels. The Western Fair has no doubt greatly increased the cost of management by spreading its dates over eight or ten days, but it continues, as of old, to draw its big paying crowds on Wednesday and Thursday of the second week. Hence the effort to get more revenue.

The side shows continue to be thrust into a very prominent position, as if to intercept the people going to the exhibits of live stock or carriages, or the few exhibits scattered over the space once occupied by the magnificent display of agricultural implements, which has been withdrawn from our exhibitions for a five-year period unless the manufacturers annul their ironclad compact. One of these side shows was of the lowest character; in fact, the most degrading ever tolerated at any of our exhibitions. In vulgar parlance, it was styled a "leg show," and large numbers of indignant protests have reached us, so that it was very generally regarded as the disgrace of the Western Fair. The show within the tent was perhaps not so much worse than that suggestively given by the brazen hussies at the door, but the language and conduct of the gang running the show, and of the more grossly immoral habitues, was scandalously bad. Scores of young lads, and even girls, fresh from pure homes (and even mothers with babes in their arms), were drawn into it to see and hear what would brush away perhaps forever the early bloom of virtue and destroy their ideals of noble womanhood. Better a thousand times that the Western Fair should come short financially than to profit by the debasement of the youth. The attention of at least one director was called to this indecent show, and he had no better excuse to offer than ignorance of its nature, or helplessness to keep such things out. Hereafter filth and gaming fakers must be kept out or run out.

The article entitled "After the Exhibition," published in our last issue, appears to have attracted very general attention, and from all quarters have come words commending the position we have taken in regard to the conduct of the Toronto Industrial. That it voiced the best judgment of the country, we have not the slightest doubt. The newspaper press of Toronto, almost without exception, admits the force of the solid public impeachment of the tendencies of the exhibition. Outside newspapers take a similar stand. Officers and directors heard it at their afternoon luncheon on the grounds. Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M. P., the well-known Perth dairyman, emphatically declared there for a new order of things, with more careful attention to industrial features, and giving the dairy department a decent show.

T. H. Race, editor of the *Mitchell Recorder*, says: "The once great Industrial is fast degenerating into a modern Donnybrook. If the handsome city of Toronto does not want to jeopardize its fair name, and the fame of the Exhibition, it had better take a note of warning from the common voice."

Geo. Wilson, editor of the *Port Hope Guide*, says: "It lacks industrial and educational features."

A piano man endorsed the remark that all the roads at the Fair lead past the side shows to the grand stand.

Mr. Burk, of the Montreal Royal Electric Co., in reply to a representative of the *Toronto Star*, which interviewed a large number of prominent men on the subject, said: "The management should make special efforts to preserve the more substantial features."

McLaughlin Carriage Co. representative replied: "We do not see the crowds away off in this corner where the carriage display is pushed. The Exhibition as now run does not pay us."

Mr. S. Brown, another carriage exhibitor: "The people are all taken away from us. The fair is being turned into a huge bazaar. A change has got to come, and the sooner the better."

Mr. Stevenson, another carriage exhibitor: "This Exhibition will go the way the Buffalo Exhibition went years ago—gradually turned into a fake show and all went to pot."

Mr. A. F. Rutter, of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto: "In all fairness to Canadian manufacturers, the main building should be given up entirely to their exhibits, and not to two-penny half penny shows and candy stalls."

Mr. Richard Brown, of Brown Bros., Toronto:

"An alteration should be made in the main building, so that the many visitors who will run over to Toronto next year from Buffalo may have a good chance to see what Canada can do in the manufacture of really first-class goods."

Mr. W. W. Argyles, Toronto:—"People go to the Fair to see what progress manufacturers have made. More encouragement should be given exhibitors."

Mr. John Catto:—"An exhibition of industries and manufacturing processes is what we want to see built up."

Mr. Wm. Dineen, Toronto:—"Side shows are given altogether too much prominence. The industrial and educational part should be placed in the van, and not be made secondary to the circus feature."

A. S. Irving, Toronto *News Co.*:—"Too much circus about the Exhibition. It pays now, but how long will it last? Exhibitors will be given a square deal, or discontent will increase and the whole Fair be in danger of falling flat."

S. H. Janes:—"The entertainment feature is very essential, but the visitor wants to see something instructive also. I am interested in stock, but there is no place where I can get a respectable view of horses and cattle."

A. E. Huestis, Toronto:—"Every effort should be made to make the Fair of 1901 an industrial one, and not merely a place of amusement. The main building should be used for what it was originally intended—an exhibition of the industry and first-class work of Canada."

Rev. Dr. Briggs, manager Methodist Book Room:—"The Exhibition should be an educational factor first, and a place of amusement afterwards. The attention of the people is not sufficiently attracted to the great strides made every year by Canadian manufacturers."

Testimony like the foregoing in support of our contention is simply overwhelming!

Can people be interested in useful exhibits? They were at Toronto when such displays had half a chance, and at London and Ottawa ditto. In the London main building a young woman was running a machine, making common straw hats, and in the old machinery hall the McClary Mfg. Co. had a couple of hands running machines making little tin cups. Both these simple exhibits were surrounded continuously by thronging crowds eager to see and learn something. Why not take a cue from that? As the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* has already suggested, let our fair boards devote some of their constructive energies to providing exhibits of that character, and improving the facilities for the display of all agricultural, industrial, scientific and artistic products, and our exhibitions will be kept worthy the name which they have, but which they are in great danger of losing. For years they have been educating the people up to the circus and fake idea, and it will take some time and trouble to educate them back, but it has got to be done, if we read the signs of the times aright, and we generally do.

The "Midway" Must Go.

From end to end of this Dominion, wherever the faker and the "Midway" has been introduced at industrial or agricultural exhibitions, the better class of the community is awakening to the danger that lies in this modern "feature" that is allowed admission to fair grounds under the plea of "revenue." The managers are apt to use the argument that the fact that they pay is evidence that the public patronize these shows and therefore they must cater to the public; but we do not believe any directorate is relieved of its responsibility to its patrons when it permits "shows" that cannot be stopped simply because they don't come under the police court interpretations of the law against immorality and obscenity. Not only in Canada is this Midway business being condemned, but by the better classes across the line. The following is from the *Wallace Farmer*, an American agricultural journal of high standing:

"Ever since the World's Fair of 1893 there has flowed through the Western States a stream of pollution which no other word perhaps expresses so well as the 'Midway.' Why it should be called the Midway, we can form no possible conception. It is not midway between civilization and barbarism, but barbarism itself. If it showed us the good side of barbarism as well as the vice, thoughtful men might take a philosophic interest in it. The preferred vehicle, or rather sewer, for spreading these vices of barbarism among plain, honest, sober-minded people of the type of the Western granger has been the state and county agricultural fairs and what is known as street fairs. It is a shame that such exhibitions have been permitted in a single instance among such a people as the Western farmers."

We were very sorry to learn that the management of the Iowa Agricultural Society permitted the Midway this year, even on one corner of the grounds devoted to improvement in agriculture, live stock, and agricultural life and manners. While it was guaranteed, and no doubt in the best faith, that this show would be decent, we think that the management saw, this time at least, that neither decency nor honesty is possible in a Midway. The only way to reform it is to take Shakespeare's advice to players and "reform it altogether" that is, do away with it completely. The Midway as at present conducted is altogether evil, incapable of reform, and should not be tolerated by any association that has claims to decency or to the patronage of decent people.

Soil Conditions and Milling Quality of Wheat.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE of August 1st has very wisely taken up the question of improving the milling qualities of Ontario wheat. To anyone who has studied that problem, it might well be asked, Is the introduction of a new variety of wheat the chief condition necessary to improve the milling qualities? Notwithstanding the emphasis placed upon change to seed of improved milling quality, it is a very far-off step towards the complete solution of the difficulties facing the Canadian farmer. The same difficulties are being observed in live stock as in plants, so far as the lessening of quality goes.

Within the observation of the writer, based upon a large number of specific investigations over Canada (and particularly Ontario), it is being increasingly recognized that a closer study of the soil from a chemical and physical standpoint is the foundation-point of improving the quality and quantity in plant production. Certainly, in accordance with natural laws, no improved quality of plant in any respect can be maintained where the soil is in an unbalanced state. For the same reason, the best quality of food may prove of no great value to an animal body where the blood is out of balance. A temporary effect is produced, lasting possibly for two or three years; but the conscience of nature will ultimately level production down to the original unbalanced state.

Nature, on a virgin forest soil, even manures the ground once every year, providing through the falling leaves a top-dressing of mineral plant food in an organized form (humus, or vegetable matter). How near does the average farmer on 100 acres of land come to this ideal. He manures approximately about eight to ten acres a year, which means ten to twelve years in covering his farm. In addition to this, he may be generous enough to plow under a second crop of clover, or more often of clover stubble, every five years.

The total amount of mineral matter added to the soil in farmyard manure (20 tons per acre), according to average analysis, would not be over 200 lbs. In this there is not sufficient to supply the demands of two average grain crops, and even in that event, the potash and ammonia is largely in excess for the production of straw rather than grain.

An average crop of clover (two tons per acre) is shown by analysis to require three times more mineral matter than thirty-five bushels of wheat. Clover undoubtedly must be the primary crop to plow under, in addition to manure, to keep up the soil fertility. But if the above facts are accepted, it must be recognized that clover is getting harder to raise than wheat, because of its higher mineral requirements, particularly phosphate and potash.

It is interesting to note that the wheat quality question is being investigated by the chemical departments of Ontario and Washington, and so far as investigations have gone, the conditions in the soil account for a great deal. I must not encroach further on your valuable space, but hope to be able to expand further on this important question.

Yours truly,
WM. J. THOMPSON.

Simcoe Co., Ont., August 14th, 1900.

The Fate of a Yankee Fair.

The following letter, from a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, describes very vividly what becomes of exhibitions run for a few years on the circus plan:—

I took a trip to Guttenburg, New Jersey, to see the Tri-State Fair, and though it cost fifty cents, I would not have missed it for a dollar. To be sure, there was not a cow or a pig or a sheep on the ground, the only thing in that line being a two-headed calf, and it cost ten cents extra to see it. Of agricultural tools and implements, there was a partial outfit for a one-horse farm. There was a poultry show, such as it was—quite a number of birds, but many of them pretty ragged. However, about every coop got a 1st and 2nd premium; so the one exhibitor will probably be satisfied if he gets the cash to match. There were also a number of pigeons and some rabbits. In the big building was a very good show of fruit—apples, pears, peaches, grapes, etc. There was a small show of needlework; and the canned goods and bread, cake, etc., would make a small load for one man to carry. There was a very good exhibit of motor carriages, in use and raced as well, on the track. There were a few carriages; some pianos and furniture.

On a platform inside the track and directly in front of the grand stand was given a more or less continuous performance, by acrobats, clowns, etc. There was a big balloon on Thursday, when about 10,000 (some said 15,000) people were on the grounds. There was a boxing exhibition; and after two rounds of the "real thing," a fake performance in which the men knocked each other out several times. I had never been at a prize-fight before, so was much interested in seeing how it was done. I don't think I care much for it.

There was most ample provision for the serving of beer and other wet goods, and a big business was done.

There was considerable racing; in fact, it was the feature of the whole show—no, I won't say that, it would do injustice to the "Midway." There were two merry-go-rounds, photo galleries, moon shows, fortune-tellers, wheels of fortune,

and shows whose rottenness was plainly told by signs, to which the "barkers" added. There was a good band in front of the grand stand, and music was furnished in the club house free for dancing. The police had plenty to do, and gathered in a number of crooks. Since my visit, I have been trying to decide whether I went to a fair or a revival of the old Guttenburg races of years ago.
F. M. C.

Prepare for Storing Ice.

There is no doubt whatever but that during the continued heated period of the past summer many people resolved to put in a supply of ice the coming winter. Every farmhouse should have a supply of ice for preserving milk, cream, butter, meat, etc., in the summer time. That there is a demand for information on the question of ice-house construction, we have no doubt, because we have already received inquiries bearing upon that subject. Fortunately, an ice storage need not be a costly building; in fact, the real cost, compared with the convenience and profit derived, would justify any farmer in putting up a suitable building. Any farmer can construct one if he is at all handy with tools. In choosing a location for the building, drainage should be taken into consideration. The slope should carry off the water in every direction, and in no case toward it. A protected nook may be an advantage, but it is by no means a necessity. Wind and sun will not affect a properly-constructed house.

The size of the building should be limited to the supply of ice needed, allowance being made for a foot of packing between the ice stored and the sides of the building. The studding in the walls should be of eight-inch timber; the siding upon the outside should be of matched lumber, care being taken to make it as tight as possible.

The roof must be such that there will be no danger of leakage. Some provision for the free circulation of air should be made through the gables. The entrance to the house should be in the north side. There should be a door 6x3 feet in the ice chamber and one in the gable just above this 3x3 feet. The lower door should be made in two sections, each 3x3 feet. The doors are arranged in this way so that there will be only a section open at a time when packing and removing the ice. The bottom of the house will need no floor if on high ground. A layer of cinders, sawdust or some other porous matter that will readily take in and lead off the moisture, should be filled in the bottom to pack the ice upon. This should be from eight inches to a foot in thickness.

The ice house in connection with one of the cheese factories of the Thames Dairy Company, erected two years ago, under the direction of the manager, Mr. T. B. Millar, is built of inch lumber nailed to studding, and without battens or sheathing. Its dimensions are 12 by 14 feet, and it has 10 foot walls. It has a well-shingled roof, and provision for ventilation in the gables near the top. It has a high, narrow door, in sections, at the north end, and as the ice and packing are being put in, boards are placed across the studding, inside the door, as the house is filled. Mr. Millar puts one foot of sawdust on the ground and 14 inches of sawdust packing between the ice and the walls. This is well packed in as the filling progresses. It is also necessary to pack it down thoroughly several times after the warm weather commences in the spring, and during the summer. As a covering, sawdust is good, but straw is just as good and some like it better. Mr. Millar uses six inches of sawdust, which he has found answers better than more, as a greater thickness is liable to heat and melt the ice. There should be several feet of space between the top of the ice and the roof.

We recently visited one of the large ice houses at the City of London, and observed that straw is used exclusively for covering. About two feet is thrown evenly over the ice when the house is filled, and it is much in favor, since it leaves the ice much clearer when taken out than would sawdust. On Sept. 20th, the covering of straw, which was wet and had been handled ever since spring, was not more than six inches thick, but the ice was coming out as clear and solid as when it went in; in fact, some of the blocks were still firmly frozen together. The ice was taken out layer after layer, beginning at the top next the door. The walls of this ice house were of two thicknesses of inch lumber, with eight-inch studding, and sawdust between, and the ice was built right out against them, with no packing between.

In packing the ice, begin by a layer of cakes, filling in all the chinks and spaces with pounded ice, packing as close as possible. As the layers are added, one above the other, without packing between, continued care should be taken to fill all space with ice. The big ice companies do not recommend this for their work, as they claim it renders the ice more difficult to take out, as the whole mass is liable to remain frozen together. This, however, is no objection in a small ice house such as a farmer requires; in fact, the better frozen the ice keeps, the more satisfactory is it. The important considerations in keeping ice are perfect drainage and exclusion of all the air.

[We will be glad to hear the experience of farmers on the construction of ice houses, also in storing and using the ice.]

Mustard Spraying Trials.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR, In regard to the experiments in mustard spraying, I may say that the results have been quite satisfactory. Instructions were sent out to various experimenters in different parts of the Province. Although all reports have not as yet been received, it is quite evident that in all cases where the spraying was done thoroughly and at an early date, the results are good. I copy the following from my own notes:

June 16th.—Oat crop about 8 to 12 inches high, and mustard in abundance; mustard almost in full bloom; weather warm and dry. Sprayed 1 acre with solution of 6 lbs. of copper sulphate and 6 lbs. of iron sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water. To this solution was added 2 lbs. of flour. Sprayed with Spramotor pump in ordinary cart drawn by horse.

June 18th. Mustard plants dying; crop slightly browned in places; no tracks of cart and horse apparent.

June 21th.—All mustard plants dead except an odd one here and there, which apparently escaped the spray.

According to this formula, the chemicals would cost 66 cents per acre. I would advise, however, in preference, the use of 10 pounds of CuSo₄, costing 80 cents. This work is in charge of the Botanical Committee of the Ontario Experimental Union.
M. W. DOHERTY.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Not Necessary to Plow Corn Stubble— Feeding Beef Cattle Economically— Saving and Applying Manure.

Mr. John McMillan, M. P. for South Huron, Ont., during a recent visit to our office, in referring to his farming operations, mentioned that he has completely abandoned plowing his corn stubble, either in fall or the following spring. Some years ago he reasoned that it was all a mistake to turn under surface soil that had been subjected to a winter's frost and a summer's cultivation before planting another crop. The fall plowing of the corn land was not abandoned, however, until a test was made of sowing a portion of the field prepared simply by spring surface cultivation (with spring-tooth cultivator or disk harrow) as compared with an area plowed in the fall. Each lot was sown to oats and seeded down to clover and timothy. The result of the first test proved that a much better catch of clover and grass was secured on the land not plowed, and the oats yielded twelve bushels per acre more. This one test was taken rather as a pointer than as conclusive evidence, and the following year half the corn ground was plowed in fall and half left till spring, then cultivated both ways before sowing. Again a better catch of seeds was secured, as well as fifteen bushels more oats per acre on the land not plowed. This is a valuable consideration to Mr. McMillan and his sons, who grew and put into cement silos this year fifty acres of heavy corn. The corn is cut with hoes with 18-inch handles, very close to the ground, which has the double advantage of securing more feed and leaving less stubble to trouble the cultivator.

Mr. McMillan was one of the first to use ensilage in Canada, and was never more enthusiastic in his praises of it than at present. It is his conviction that before many years well-managed farms without silos will be the exception in Ontario. Messrs. McMillan feed off about 100 head of beef steers annually. The steers are largely wintered in loose boxes in lots of from 10 to 15 head. All would be fed loose except for the question of bedding, as tied cattle require less bedding than loose ones. The winter feed consists of about 30 to 40 pounds of ensilage, with 10 pounds of cut straw and chop, fed mornings and evenings, and some clover hay. The cattle are housed till well on in May, according to the supply of ensilage, and it is found that even fat, heavy steers going from this feed onto the richest grass do not scour and fail, but go forward from the very day they are turned out. Last spring they were turned out weighing about 1,300 pounds each, and when they were shipped in July they averaged about 1,450 pounds per head.

Messrs. McMillan have all their straw cut before being threshed, a plan found eminently satisfactory. A large ensilage cutter is used, run with an extra belt from the threshing engine. The sheaves are cut and elevated by the cutter carriers into the cylinder of the thresher. What would have taken about three days to thresh without cutting the straw, occupied four and one-half days. The straw was all taken care of by two men, so that some of the extra time was made up by the reduction of hands, and all the straw was cut ready to feed or to bed without further trouble. Mr. McMillan considers cut straw more economical for bedding than long straw, and when hauled out as manure is in fine form for application to the land.

Referring to saving and applying manure, Mr. McMillan pointed out that the manure made in the box stalls by the loose cattle is all hauled directly to the field from the pens, but all that is not taken out in that way is saved under cover, so that no loss occurs. All the stables have cement floors, which Mr. McMillan considers every farmer should have if he is to make the most out of his farm.

DAIRY.

Parchment Lined Butter Tubs.

A New York butter dealer speaks very strongly as to the advantage of the use of parchment paper linings in butter tubs. "Why," said he, "we have more calls for paper-lined butter tubs than anything else. In fact, nearly all our buyers want the paper, and the chances are we would have a difficult task to retain their custom if we didn't give them paper-lined packages." While it is a fact that too many buttermakers do become careless in preparing paper-lined tubs, there are those whose butter arrives in lined packages in just as perfect condition as possible. The paper prevents to some extent the moisture of the butter from reaching the wood, and unless the tub is pretty well soaked it is apt to become dry, and perhaps under unfavorable conditions molds before it reaches a market. So it is always essential that tubs be well soaked, linings or no linings.

Causes of Mottled Butter.

A number of experiments have been carried out at the Maryland Agricultural Station in order to ascertain the cause of mottled butter, by Mr. C. F. Doane, Dairy Bacteriologist, who gives his conclusions as follows:—

1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly-colored butter.
2. Washing the butter with water below 40 degrees does not cause mottles. It does, however, make a little more working necessary to thoroughly distribute the salt.
3. The light-colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an excess of casein; but mottles is evidently caused by some physical action of salt on the butter-fat, which causes it to admit more light.
4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distribute the salt.
5. Butter washed with water at 40 degrees and under, and worked immediately, shows a better grain when sufficiently worked to ensure its being evenly colored than with any other treatment.
6. Washing butter with water at 40 degrees and under does not injure its firmness when subjected to higher temperature.

Cost of Butter Manufacture.

Wallace's Farmer (U. S.) says that the cost of the manufacture of a pound of butter in the creamery is almost entirely governed by the quantity of milk handled by that creamery, and a decrease in the cost, on account of the magnitude of the business, is followed by an increase of the price paid to farmers for butter-fat. One creamery in one of the dairy counties in Iowa manufactured 400,000 lbs. of butter at a cost of 1c. per lb.; another 530,000 lbs. of butter at a cost of 1.2c. In the smaller creameries the cost is reported at from 5c. to 7c. per lb., the average being 3c. In creameries handling not more than 2,250,000 lbs. of milk the average cost is 2.42c., and when 1,000,000 are added the cost falls to 2.2c., while in creameries receiving more than 3,500,000 lbs. of milk the average cost is 1.79c.

Where a creamery is established, every farmer who patronizes it or intends to patronize it should exert himself to the utmost to increase the supply of milk to the creamery. In so doing he will cheapen the cost of manufacture and thus advance the price of his own cream. The attitude of a few leading farmers is frequently the life or death of a struggling creamery. If these men throw their active support to the creamery they can increase the supply of milk and thus enable the creameryman to give an increased price. This increased price renders it comparatively easy to secure still further patronage, and, in time an industry profitable alike to the farmer and the creameryman will be built up; but if they withdraw their support and discourage their neighbors they decrease the amount of milk and decrease the price and frequently compel the creamery to close or become a mere skim station.

Prizes for Cheese at the Western Dairy-men's Convention.

The Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario offer cash prizes for cheese and butter, to be competed for at their annual convention, to be held in London, Jan. 15th to 18th, 1901. The classification is as follows:

Cheese made from August 15th to 31st			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
One white cheese	\$50.00	\$15.00	\$10.00
One colored cheese	50.00	15.00	10.00
Cheese made from October 15th to 31st			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
One white cheese	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00
One colored cheese	25.00	15.00	10.00
Creamery butter—			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Fifty-six Pound Blocks	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00
Ten One-pound Prints	10.00	5.00	3.00

The August cheese to be shipped to the Superintendent of the Illustration and Experimental Station at Alverton not later than September 24th.

MR. W. H. HATFIELD, Secretary.

Bacteria.

My name is A. Bacterium.
This heat agrees with me;
Just let me work inside your milk
Some muggy day and see.
While other workers drop their tools,
And look around for shade,
I peel my coat and go to work.
For that's the way I'm made.
I sour the milk, I spoil the fruit,
I carry foul disease;
I dance for joy in filthiness,
I sleep right through a freeze.
But boiling water knocks me out.
And cleanliness I hate;
I travel when I see them come,
And use my swiftest gait.
—Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY.

Hens, Chickens, and Dogs.

Perhaps a few suggestions to the women folk who, like myself, are interested in poultry-raising may not be out of place. Now that the moulting period is over, and biddy is strutting around clad in a brand-new dress, we expect her to do her duty and get to work in earnest. The fowls are having quite a feast now, as there is so much grain in and around the barn. Plenty of wheat and buckwheat will make the hens lay well. There is ready sale for good chickens, but poor ones are not wanted at any price.

If your chickens do not thrive well—will not fatten, although they are well fed—there is something wrong. I'll tell you what to do. Just catch one at once and examine it closely. Now, don't get shocked when I tell you the plain, unvarnished truth: Your chickens are lousy, though you may never have suspected it. Now you have caught your chicken, turn up the feathers and you will probably see a little insect running for all it is worth (as the saying is). But, remember, this is not the only one; there are others, you may depend on that. Now take some insect powder or sulphur and dust well under the wings and around the neck of the chick. Give the whole flock the same treatment, and you will soon find that the hens will lay far better and the chickens will thrive and fatten. Now when you have gotten the poultry rid of these pests, keep them so. This can only be done by keeping the henhouse scrupulously clean. But, someone says, "It is a man's work to clean out the henhouse." Of course it is, but some men are such forgetful creatures, especially when one wants them to do a job they don't fancy. But this job must not be neglected. It will never do to endanger the health of our feathered families. If the men won't do it, then take a shovel and do it yourself. If the house is cleaned every day (as it should be if you have many hens), it will not be hard work. Spread clean sand or ashes on the floor, and kerosene the roosts sometimes. See that the house is well ventilated and that there is plenty of light and sunshine in it. Keep plenty of clean water before the poultry; it is surprising how much water they will drink. Again, if we want to succeed in poultry-raising we must get rid of all our mixed breeds and raise pure-bred Plymouth Rocks only. The buyers want Plymouth Rocks. Now is the time to winter them. Pullets will lay all winter if they have a warm house and are properly attended to. We shut up our chickens to fatten them in a movable coop. We only put in a few at a time, and when they are fat we take them out and kill them; then we put in some more. They do not take so long to fatten as if they were running around, and can be fed better.

If you notice a scarcity of eggs now when the hens are laying well, I would advise you to watch the dog. We have had a few months' experience in keeping dogs. Our boys bought two pups; they are about five months old now. I used to think it would be nice to have a dog, but I have changed my mind. We find the dogs a perfect nuisance. Dogs are very fond of eggs—at least ours are. I will tell you how we found it out. When our men were stowing the wheat in the barn loft, they found a hen sitting on twelve eggs. As she couldn't stay there, they brought in the eggs, and I broke one to see if they were good, for we didn't think she had been sitting long. I was much surprised to find a little white chick in it almost ready to be hatched. Then we took the eleven eggs and put them in a nest, caught the hen, put her on them, and put a board up temporarily to keep the hen in until she got used to the nest. We thought she would be all right there. Of course, we never imagined that the dogs were watching us, but it is likely they were. We went in the house, and after a little while we heard the dogs barking, and as the sound seemed to come from the vicinity of the hen's nest, we ran out to see what they were barking at. Imagine our surprise and disappointment when we found the nest empty—the hen and every egg were gone. The greedy dogs had broken into the nest, frightened the hen away, and gobbled up all the poor little chicks before they were out of the shell. Well, the dogs must go. We have to shut them up, for they eat every egg they can find. When they commence to eat eggs it is hard to make them give it up. Of course, pups are worse than grown-up dogs; two are twice as bad as one, but none at all is much preferable. The cattle and poultry will not thrive well if they are chased and frightened almost out of their lives by worthless barking dogs. Queen's Co., P. E. I. Mrs. Annie Rodd.

APIARY.

How Do Bees Use the Comb?

The Colorado Experiment Station issues a bulletin dealing with apiary experiments recently carried out there. The chief experiment was on the use of artificial comb foundation furnished for bees for starting their combs. The point at issue was whether the bees used the starter wax to extend the comb, and whether they used the foundation to build cells walls, or left the foundation as furnished them. Wax colored with lamp-black was used, so that the changes made by bees could be traced. The following is a summary of the conclusions arrived at:—

1. Bees use freely the wax in foundation to extend both the midrib and the cell walls of honey-comb.
2. The heavier the foundation used, the heavier, as a rule, will be the comb built upon it.
3. If the midrib of a foundation is much lighter than that of natural comb, the bees are likely to strengthen it by adding wax to the bottom of the cells. (Possibly this is only done where there are actual perforations of the comb.)
4. If the midrib of the foundation is thicker than the midrib of natural comb, it will result in a comb with a midrib thicker than the natural. Or, to state it differently, the bees will not thin the midrib of a foundation down to the thickness of worker comb built in the natural way.
5. Midribs of foundation that are not more than .17 of a millimeter (.007 in.) in thickness are thinned little or none by the bees.
6. Drone comb has a thicker midrib and heavier cells walls than worker comb.
7. A foundation with a heavy midrib and very slight cells walls will still produce a comb with heavy cell walls.
8. Very high cell walls in foundation are not cut down to the thinness of cell walls in natural comb.
9. The thin and extra thin and the "1800" deep-cell foundations produce a comb that approximates very closely the lightness of that which is naturally made by the bees.
10. When heavy foundations are used, the extra weight of the comb built upon them is due more to the extra weight of the cell walls than to the heavier midrib.
11. When very light foundations are used, the somewhat heavier comb is due almost entirely to the midrib being heavier than that of natural comb.
12. When foundations containing an abundance of wax to build the entire comb are used, the bees still add much more wax, sometimes nearly enough to build the comb without the help of the wax foundation.
13. Wax seems to be given with the best economy when the midrib of the foundation is of the thickness of the midrib of natural comb, and when there is a small, or at most, a moderate amount of wax in the cell walls.
14. Poorly attached combs in sections seem to be more the result of weak colonies and poor honey flow than the kind of starter that is used, though large starters and strips of foundation in the bottom of the sections do help to strengthen the union of comb to the section.
15. Separators between the sections are essential to the best results in producing comb honey.
16. The thicker the comb, whether natural or artificial, the greater the proportion of honey to wax in it.
17. In natural worker comb one inch thick, the proportion of wax to honey is between one to twenty and one to twenty-five by weight.

VETERINARY.

Canker Sore Mouth of Young Pigs.

Many requests for information from swine breeders regarding this disease have been received at this Station. The exact cause of the trouble cannot at present be stated; the manner in which it spreads and its persistence in the hog pen indicate that it may be of germ origin. This disease invariably appears in young pigs from the time of birth to a few weeks old, and if not attended to promptly either stunts their growth permanently or they waste away and die.

The symptoms shown are as follows: Sore mouth, swelling of the jaws, with white, sometimes light brown, scabs, which later show deeper cracks. The scabs and cracks are found on the snout, extending over the head, and even to the body and limbs; in some cases an ulcer will form at the end of the snout and eat away part of the nose; in other cases the ears may be affected and drop off. There is dullness, loss of power in hind limbs, a tendency to walk on the fetlocks, disinclination to move, the pigs usually standing with their backs humped up. They either refuse to suck entirely or else do so in a half-hearted manner. If made to walk and move, will squeal as if in pain.

To be effective, the treatment must be prompt and thorough. The young pigs must first be attended to by dipping the entire head in one of the following solutions, being careful not to drown the pigs:

(A) Permanganate of potash, 1 ounce, dissolved in half a gallon of water. This solution is practi-

cally harmless to the pigs and may be used without any fear as to the results; or

(B) Creolin or chloro-naphtholeum, one ounce to half a gallon of water.

These solutions should be applied three times, at intervals of two or three days. Before using the solutions, remove as far as possible all dirt from the pig's snout, or a larger amount of the solution will have to be used to get good results. The sow's udder should also be washed with one of these solutions two or three times.

Disinfection of the farrowing pens with hot lime water should also be performed, as it has been noticed that litters farrowed in the same pen at different times have been affected with this disease.

A. G. HOPKINS,

Instructor in Veterinary Science,
Agricultural Experiment Station, Wisconsin.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Morning-glory Insects.

For some weeks past, the lower leaves of the morning-glory (*Convolvulus*) have been disfigured with glassy blotches, in some cases so close together as to leave little green except the midrib and veins, in which case what remained of the leaf soon withered and fell. On examination with a magnifying glass, it was found that these blotches were caused by a tiny caterpillar, about quarter of an inch long when full-grown. It lives between the upper and under skins of the leaf and devours the green substance; as the transparent cuticle is left on both surfaces, the patch presents a glassy appearance. As many as fifteen worms were found in one leaf. The chrysalis is long and narrow, not much thicker than a coarse pin; from it emerged, in about a week or ten days, a tiny moth of a dull creamy color, much resembling in size and color the familiar clothes moth. I have not yet been enabled to determine its scientific name, but it belongs to the family *Tineina*, the members of which are very minute and oftentimes very destructive. A large number of species, like the one before us, are leaf-miners, and may be found at work in the foliage of all kinds of trees, shrubs and plants, including many troublesome weeds. Some make curving or serpentine tunnels in the leaves—these are common on the nasturtium, for instance—and others irregular blotches. As no external application will reach them, the only remedy seems to be to pick off all affected leaves and burn them. I have found some small spiders and a predatory bug helping to reduce their numbers.

Many leaves of the morning-glory are also observed to be more or less riddled with holes. These are largely the work of grasshoppers, but in some cases they are made by the larva of a very beautiful beetle. In the sunlight it looks like a drop of burnished gold or molten silver, but it loses this brilliance when dead. It belongs to the tortoise beetles (*Cassida*), so called from their shape. They are never numerous enough to be considered destructive.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruit Prospects in Nova Scotia.

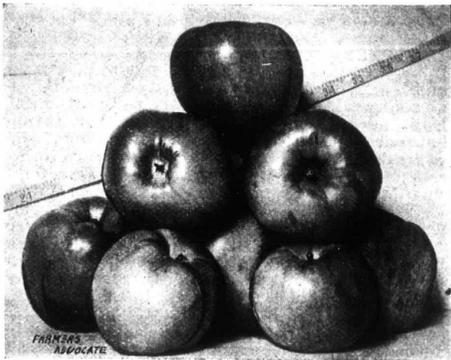
The flattering promises for fruit in this Province reported earlier in the season, have materialized so far as quantity is concerned. There will be more apples gathered this year than in any previous year since the banner crop of 1896. But the quality is not all that could be desired. Black spot has not been so prevalent for years, and even with the most careful selection, the quality of apples exported can scarcely be kept up to the usual high standard. On Sept. 12th and 17th occurred two of the most disastrous gales ever known in the Province, and fruit of all kinds suffered greatly. As high as one hundred barrels of apples were blown off in a single orchard. It is greatly to be hoped that none of these will find their way across the water to England, as the result must necessarily be a serious loss, in the depression of prices on better grades of apples. Plums have been a good average crop, with prices ranging, so far, from \$1 per basket for fancy Burbanks to 25c. for Morris' Arctic. There is an unusually fine crop of pears, both as to quality and quantity, but as yet this fruit is not grown in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand, and large quantities are imported from California and elsewhere.

Bud Variation.

There are two great laws operating in both the plant and animal worlds, and governing the characters of the members of each generation. These laws are, 1st, the law of variation, that each individual varies somewhat from all others, both from its parents and from the other members of its own generation, and, 2nd, that "like begets like," or that there is always a certain resemblance between related plants and animals. The second of these laws is perhaps the best recognized in the ordinary operations of the farm, yet the other is no less far-reaching.

Among plants this law of variation is shown most strikingly in the character of seedlings, but it has long been recognized that plants produced by any of the methods of bud propagation (grafting,

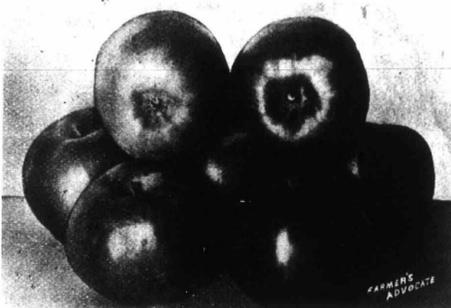
budding, cuttings, etc.) do not always "come true," or, in other words, that the growth is not alike from all the buds of a tree. Yet it is only within very recent years that the frequency of this variation has been observed, and even now its importance is by no means realized by the great majority of those who are, or rather ought to be, interested in the matter. Take the single instance of the Red Gravenstein, of Nova Scotia, as an example. About the year 1876, Mr. Banks, of Waterville, Nova Scotia, observed that the fruit on one small branch on his Gravenstein tree was of a distinctly different color from that on the rest of the tree, being much more highly colored. He realized that this was a desirable variation, since the English market, if not, indeed, all others, paid better prices for highly-



TYPICAL OR NORMAL GRAVENSTEIN GROWN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

colored fruit. He therefore began propagating from scions taken from this branch, and the result has been that he has now propagated this variation through four generations, the characteristic color still persisting, and it has become a well-established variety and one of the most popular in the Province. Mr. Banks saw a desirable quality in his Gravenstein, and has by careful selection made this a comparatively fixed characteristic of the variety. This is but a single instance, of a single character, color, yet it seems certain that what is true of this one characteristic is true of all others, that there is always a greater or less variation from the parent plant, and that desirable variations in quality, season of ripening, productiveness, etc., may just as easily be perpetuated. It is difficult to say how important this fact may prove in the future when our knowledge of everything pertaining to plant life has become more complete, but at least, it is safe to say that the indiscriminate use of all sorts of scions from all sorts of trees in the propagation of fruit trees is a distinct mistake, and one which ought to be remedied, and it is the farmer and fruit-grower who must bring about the reform.

Meanwhile the occasional instances of striking variation like the Red Gravenstein are worthy of careful study as affording the best opportunities to



THE RED GRAVENSTEIN OF NOVA SCOTIA.

arrive at the laws governing such matters, and to draw general conclusions.

F. C. SEARS,

School of Horticulture, Nova Scotia.

Fruit at the Halifax Exhibition.

Last year, when the date of opening the Provincial Exhibition was changed from September 20th, as in 1899, to September 12th for 1900, it was confidently predicted, even by those who favored the change, that the fruit exhibit would amount to very little, since a week at this season of the year makes a wonderful difference in the appearance of both pears and apples, and Nova Scotia prides herself especially on her late commercial varieties of apples. It was therefore an agreeable surprise to everyone to find, when the exhibits were all in place, that the show, to the casual observer, at least, was the best ever made in Halifax. It is true that when one studied the exhibits carefully, he found Baldwins, Fallawaters, Golden Russets and Northern Spies almost entirely absent, and

their places taken by such varieties as Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg and Early Bough, so that as an advertisement of what this Province can really do in apple-growing it was not a fair showing, but from the artistic standpoint, or that of mere beauty, the exhibit was all that could be desired.

A thing which impressed one most strongly in comparing this year's exhibit with that of previous years was the favorable showing made by counties outside the Annapolis Valley. The entries from Pictou county were especially noticeable as being better in quality and much more extensive than in former years, and Halifax, Colchester and Yarmouth counties were almost as good. In point of color, the fruit from these outlying counties will in many cases rank ahead of the same varieties grown in the Valley, a fact which ought to encourage the growers in these new districts to increased efforts, since color is so important a factor in the English markets. Along with this difference in color, one noticed that in these newer counties (newer so far as fruit-growing is concerned) there is a predominance of new and often almost unheard-of varieties, while many of the old standard sorts are lacking. This is doubtless due, in part, to the activity of the fruit-tree agent, and may not be altogether objectionable, since some of the new varieties may be better suited to these new districts, yet this practice of taking up with untried sorts is one in which it is best to make haste slowly.

There was a very creditable exhibit of plums, and the Japanese varieties, Burbank and Abundance, were again very much in evidence. There is no longer any question that they are in future to be among the leading sorts of this Province, and it is doubtful if any other variety now grown can rank with Burbank as an all-round market sort. Its large size, attractive appearance, excellent quality and thick skin make it almost an ideal shipping plum. In this connection one must not neglect to mention what was perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole fruit exhibit, judged from the importance of its bearing on the future of the industry. This was a crate of Burbank plums competing in the section for "best box or crate, packed for market, to contain one-half bushel; cost and suitability of the package to be considered as well as the fruit." The plums in this crate were packed first in small splint boxes, two layers deep, with paper between, and about three dozen plums in a box. Then six of these splint boxes were packed in a crate, three boxes to a layer. The whole thing was exceedingly neat and attractive, and Burbanks of the quality shown, packed in this way, should command fancy prices wherever customers are willing to pay for dessert fruit of high quality. It would seem that these plums ought to give good returns shipped to the English market, where late plums are said to command good prices. At all events, they will certainly drive out of our local markets the old inferior sorts which have so long held undisputed sway there.

The exhibit of pears was also exceptionally large, and the fruit was of good quality, and in examining it we could but feel that here was a department of fruit-growing which ought to be expanded. As yet the growing of pears commercially has been given but little attention, yet this exhibit shows what can be grown, and certainly the quality would warrant the belief that the same energy and push applied to pear-growing that is now given to apples would give most satisfactory returns. There was a splendid display of Clapp's Favorite, Clairgeau, Beurre Hardy, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Souvenir du Congress, with Bartlett, Bosc, and Flemish Beauty but little behind.

No account of the fruit at Halifax would be complete without some mention of the exhibits from Jamaica and Trinidad, which formed a most interesting feature of the horticultural building, and one which from its novelty attracted perhaps more attention than any other. It was especially interesting just now, when the subject of closer trade relations between Canada and the West Indies is receiving so much attention. In fruits, the exhibit contained oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruits, coconuts, and bananas, besides a good deal in the way of bottled materials, for which the fruit-growers of the Islands were originally responsible. There were also sugars of various kinds, and cocoa in all stages, from the raw material in the pod to the finished product in cans. And added to all these was an endless variety of woods and wooden products, and minerals in solid and liquid form (the latter consisting of a collection of a half dozen sorts of mineral waters). Just what the attitude of the fruit-growers of Nova Scotia is or ought to be on this matter of introducing tropical fruits into Canada free of duty cannot be definitely stated, but there is no room for doubt that they were very much interested in this exhibit of West Indian products.

F. C. SEARS.

British Apple Market Report.

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, cable that as no Canadian apples landed in time for to-day's sale, they are unable to give quotations. The market continues strong, however, and prices have advanced slightly. The demand is active for good, sound, well-packed apples. Shipments last week, without Nova Scotia, will aggregate: 6,500 bbls. to Liverpool, 6,000 bbls. to Glasgow, 250 bbls. to London, 600 bbls. to Hamburg; a total of 13,350 bbls., against 12,500 bbls. for the same week last year.

J. M. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Bow Park, Braintree, Sept. 24th.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

ECZEMA IN DOG.

A. G. G.:—"Kindly answer through the columns of your paper if the treatment for eczema in dogs is the same as that given for a horse in this week's issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, except the difference in food. Will the cure be permanent or the disease return next season again. My dog has had it three seasons, and we wish very much to keep him, but unless he improves shall be unable to do so."

[No. The conditions of a dog's life are quite different. The food of this animal is flesh, whilst that of the horse is solely vegetable. Skin diseases of the dog are particularly troublesome to treat, and in some breeds of dogs, nearly incurable; for instance, the white bull terrier, who suffers severely from this form of skin trouble, and takes on a periodic chronic form. In fine-coated dogs it is difficult of cure. The sudden cooling of the skin causes a very serious amount of irritation; the dog, to relieve this, scratches himself into sores; the redness first appears along the belly, inside arms and thighs. This discharge causes a peculiar putrid smell, characteristic of the disease. Treatment will greatly depend on the size, breed, and condition of dog's coat, the extent of disease, etc. Three or four doses of purgative medicine, followed up with tonics of a vegetable character. A cooling lotion in some cases, a parasitic in other cases. A good general wash may be made from one ounce of Little's soluble phenyle, to a quart of water; the animal sponged over twice a day.]

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

INDIGESTION IN PIGS—SKIN TROUBLE IN HORSE.

D. V. E., Elgin Co., Ont.:—"I read the ADVOCATE with much pleasure and profit, and as I see many questions answered in its columns, I thought I would like to ask some too:

"1. I have some young pigs, twelve weeks old, which did well till after they were weaned at about eight weeks old, then one or two of them got very thin, when I noticed that they were very badly scoured; then I turned them out, when three more got very thin, apparently the same way, so I shut them up again, but they seem very little better, only they do not seem to purge as badly as before they were out. They have also a slight cough. They are in a comfortable pen, and are fed on ground corn and barley, mixed with shorts and bran, which I soak from meal to meal; also, they get a few whole peas and a little corn on the ear at night. Please tell the cause, and cure, if any?"

"2. Have a two-year-old mare, which, just after she was turned out to grass, broke out in small pimples on neck and shoulder; they are very hard and seem to form a sort of head or core in each pimple, and have kept getting larger."

[It is evident that the digestive systems of the pigs have gone wrong, possibly from too concentrated food and lack of outdoor exercise and earthy matter. If it is not convenient to allow the pigs a run on clover or other green pasture, they should be allowed liberal room, and be given sods and charcoal every day. They should also receive green food, such as rape, mangels, clover, apples, etc., besides shorts, soaked in milk if possible. A few cobs of soft green corn occasionally will do them good. Stop feeding barley and peas until the pigs are considerably older.]

"2. For all such skin diseases as are here described, the best treatment is half-ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda dissolved in hot water and given in feed twice daily.]

COW POX.

J. S., Huron Co., Ont.:—"I am having a great deal of trouble just now with milking. Cows' teats are covered with scabs, which come off and bleed as soon as we commence to milk. They are very painful, making it almost impossible to milk them. Teats are quite hot. Have been sore for about two weeks. Is it cow pox? How shall I treat them?"

[It is evident from your description that the cows have cow pox, an infectious disease that is carried from one cow to another by milkers. If all the cows in the herd are affected, there will be no advantage in isolating them, but if only a few have sore teats, they should be kept apart from the others until cured, and the same person should not milk the healthy and affected cows. The symptoms of the disease are as follows: The cow becomes feverish, giving less milk. In a few days pimple-like spots appear on the teats. These later give rise to blisters, which turn to scabs. If it were not for the irritation from milking, the scabs would soon dry up and fall off, leaving the teats in a natural condition. The action of milking, unfortunately, often breaks the blisters and scabs and keeps the sores irritated for considerable time.]

A good treatment is to feed green or laxative food, such as grass, green corn, roots, bran, etc. Give for ten days in sloppy food, twice a day, a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Saltpetre, sulphur and ground gentian root in equal quantity by weight. Each time before milking bathe the teats with lukewarm water and castile soap; then milk carefully and apply a mixture of sweet oil, 1 ounce, and carbolic acid, 20 drops.]

ECZEMA.

SUBSCRIBER, Neepawa, Man.:—"I have a mare, 6 years old, that has been troubled with itchininess in her skin for over a year. It appears to be worse on her head, shoulders and rump, but to a certain extent is all over her body. She rubs and scratches until the hair is off and sometimes the skin, but the hair grows on very thickly again. There are no pimples to speak of. I showed her to a V. S. when I first noticed it, and he gave me a bottle of stuff to rub on, but it did her no good. Last fall I gave her a spoonful of sulphur in her grain every night for a month, which seemed to do her a lot of good, but did not remove the itchininess entirely. After seeding this year, I let her run on the grass for about a month, in the hopes that this would fix her up all right, but on taking her in to work again, found her as bad as ever. Some people have told me it was mange, but she has stood in stall with the other horses and none of them are affected by it. Besides, I have washed her well with tobacco, but it has done her no good. She looks well, eats well, and works well, and at present is very fat, but is continually scratching, especially at nights. Have never seen any pinworm in her manure, but once or twice have seen those long, round worms. She is a good feeder, and always in good heart. Will weigh 1,400 or over. Could you tell me what is the matter with her and how to cure it?"

[Your mare is evidently affected with a form of eczema, called *eczema simplex*. It differs from mange in not being contagious, nor being caused by a parasite. This form of eczema is sometimes very troublesome and difficult to treat. Prepare the animal for physic by feeding exclusively on a bran-mash diet for at least sixteen hours, and then give: Barbadoes aloes, 1 ounce; calomel, 1 dram; powdered ginger, 2 drams; treacle or soft soap, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the bran-mash rations until the purgative has ceased to operate. After this, give, morning and evening for two weeks, in food or water, two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Wash the itchy parts, or, if necessary, the whole surface of the mare's body and limbs with the following: To each pailful of warm soft water, add 4 ounces of English soft soap and 3 ounces of strong ammonia. After washing well, dry off thoroughly with coarse sacking, and then apply by smart friction with the hands, creolin, 1 ounce; formalin, 1/2 ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, 4 ounces; water, 2 quarts; mix. Repeat the application of the lotion every alternate day for three times. The treatment should be applied before the weather gets cold.]

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS WANTED.

C. E. C., Stanstead Co., Que.:—"Where can I purchase pure-bred Newfoundland pups?"

[Will some reader tell us where the pups can be secured. An advertisement should bring some business in this connection.]

HOW TO DESTROY HORSE-RADISH.

J. H. W., Norfolk, Ont.:—"Will you be kind enough, through your paper, to tell how to destroy horse-radish? I have a patch of it that is a nuisance."

[The only treatment we can recommend is to repeatedly dig the ground over, and throw out all roots. What have our readers to say on this question?]

SPRAYING COWS TO KEEP OFF FLIES.

WM. W., Oxford Co., Ont.:—"What is the best application for cows to keep off flies?"

[We have from time to time published recipes of mixtures to be applied to cattle to keep off flies, and still the demand for information on this subject continues. We believe many remedies have been faithfully tested, with more or less success. Will readers who have found any sort of application effective kindly write us what it is, how to apply it, and how often applications are necessary.]

BLACK MEDICK

(*Medicago lupulina*).

ANGUS MCINTOSH, Lambton Co., Ont.:—"By this mail I send you specimens of what appears to be a species of clover. It is growing in our clover fields and along the roadsides. Is it a troublesome weed, and what is it called?"

[The plants received are of Black Medick (*Medicago lupulina*), resembling white clover in foliage and form, but its blossoms are smaller and yellow. Its flower stems are longer than those of the leaves, and bear, when mature, bunches of seed pods about the size of pin heads and black in color. This plant need not be feared, as it is not difficult to get rid of when a field is broken up, and stock pasture on it as readily as on white clover.]

PRESERVING CIDER.

J. E. S., Wellington Co., Ont.:—"Will you please send me a recipe for keeping cider. I have a customer who wants to know what to put in it."

[The cider from clean sound fruit should be strained through a fine strainer (haircloth is good) into clean barrels (preferably fresh liquor casks). If it is desired to retain the cider in sweet condition, add at once 1/2 ounces of salicylic acid to forty gallons of cider. Cork up tightly and no fermentation will take place. If the cider is desired a little sharp, the adding of the acid may be delayed a few days, or until the desired flavor is reached. The salicylic acid may then be added, which will stop the fermentation in less than half an hour. The bung should then be tightly inserted. This is the recipe used by a member of our staff, who is thoroughly satisfied with the results.]

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

M. E., Missisquoi Co., Que.:—"Are there no breeders of Hampshire Down sheep in Canada? I do not find any advertised, and would like to learn the address of breeders or importers."

[Hampshire Down sheep are advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Compton, Que., who imported a number last year and this, and made a very fine show of them at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.]

REGISTRATION OF BERKSHIRES.

E. E. R., Houlton, Maine:—"Can Berkshire pigs from Canadian registered stock be registered in the States, or will they have to be registered in Canada, then transferred? Please advise, as I am about to buy some in Canada."

[They can be registered in the American Berkshire Record on application to the Secretary, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill. It is not necessary that they be first registered in Canada. Write to Mr. Springer for blank forms of application for registry and transfer.]

HOMEMADE VINEGAR.

READER:—"Kindly publish in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a recipe for making cider vinegar."

[To every 10 gallons of cider add one gallon of fresh-fallen soft water boiling hot. Also toast a large thick slice of bread; soak thoroughly in good fresh yeast and put into the barrel. Then add a liberal amount of "mother of vinegar"; the more the better. Set at the back of the kitchen stove or any place where the temperature is warm. Keep the bung open, with a piece of cheese cloth tacked over to keep out flies, dust, etc. Don't expect good vinegar in less than five or six months, and if not satisfactory in that time, I would advise putting in a few pounds of good brown sugar, or coarse molasses will do, to give more body. A cheap and good vinegar can be made without cider, as follows: To 8 gallons of clean, fresh soft water add 6 quarts of molasses. Turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask; stir well, then add toasted bread soaked in yeast. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add "mother of vinegar." If this is not procurable, insert into the barrel a sheet of common writing paper smeared with molasses and torn in narrow strips, and you will have good vinegar.]

ROSCOMMON SHEEP.

THOMAS E. BARTLETT, Hastings Co., Ont.:—"Could you or any of your subscribers tell me, through your much-valued paper: 1. Are the Roscommon sheep adapted to wet and rough ground? 2. As to their weight, and also the weight of their fleece? 3. Where is the nearest place they could be obtained?"

[1. Wet land is not suitable for any class of sheep, but the heavier breeds, such as Roscommon, Lincoln, Cotswold, etc., do better on rich, low, productive pastures than on high, rough land, where smaller and more active breeds would gain a good livelihood. Roscommon sheep, as they appear in their native Irish homes, are very much like our Leicesters, having been greatly improved by infusions of that blood within the last half century. They will do well on moderately rough ground, but hilly, scant pastures are better suited to lighter sheep.]

2. The Roscommon sheep is an exceedingly well-made animal, with the characteristic white face, fleece, form and weight of the Leicester.

3. We are not aware that Roscommon sheep have been imported to this side the Atlantic. Our English representative, W. W. Chapman, Fitzalan House, Strand, London, W.C., England, will, if communicated with, furnish information regarding this breed of sheep.]

SELECTING SEED CORN—SORE EYES IN CATTLE.

J. P. B., Ontario Co., Ont.:—"I send the enclosed clipping from a local paper: 'Gather your seed for the next planting when your corn is in the dough. Before getting hard, strip the shuck back, hang it up, and let it dry until cold weather, then house for winter and you will have the strongest and best seed you ever planted.' Do you endorse it? I prefer well-ripened wheat or oats or peas. Corn may be different, but I doubt it."

"2. Can you tell me what is wrong with one of the cows? Some two weeks ago water was observed running from one eye, enough to keep a wet streak on her face. The eye began to whiten, which whiteness got from a filmy to dense state, and now there is some white matter occasionally coming from it. I should have thought she had hurt it in the pasture, but two others have the early symptoms, and I hear there are many cases like it at a kind of a ranch a few miles east of this."

[1. Until the soft, milky substance in kernels of unripened corn is displaced by solid material, the grain is receiving nutritive matter from the stalks until each seed is packed full of hard material, so that corn plucked from the stalk before that has taken place is immature and therefore not in best condition for seed.]

2. The cattle with sore eyes are doubtless suffering from infectious ophthalmia, a disease prevalent in many sections of Ontario for the last two or more years. The best treatment we know of was given in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for August 15th issue, page 476, by J. H. Reed, V. S. The affected animals should be housed in darkened quarters and given pound doses of Epsom salts for a mature beast. Drop a few drops in each eye twice a day, of the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 12 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 15 drops; distilled water to make 2 ounces. Bathe the eyes with warm water before applying the lotion.]

SHEEP.

— "Are there no sheep in Canada? and would like to importers."

advertised in the M. H. Cochran, imported a number a very fine show of Exhibitions.]

BERKSHIRES.

— "Can Berkshire stock be registered a to be registered in ease advise, as I am

the American Berk- the Secretary, John It is not necessary Canada. Write to of application for

EGAR.

in the FARMER'S g cider vinegar." r add one gallon of g hot. Also toast a thoroughly in good barrel. Then add a vinegar"; the more the kitchen stove or ure is warm. Keep eece of cheese cloth s, dust, etc. Don't n five or six months, time, I would advise od brown sugar, or ore body. A cheap without cider, as fol- sh soft water add 6 mixture into a clean, oasted bread soaked warm place, and in her of vinegar." If to the barrel a sheet ared with molasses you will have good

SHEEP.

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SOW THISTLE

(*Sonchus arvensis*).

W. J. McA., Northumberland Co., Ont.:—"I enclose you a weed for identification and method of eradication. Can you recommend the growing of buckwheat as an aid in destroying this pest?"

[The weed enclosed is a species of sow thistle, known as corn sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). It is a creeping perennial, a bad one to get rid of when once established in good soil. It grows from one to three feet high, and when in flower bears a yellow blossom much like that of a dandelion. The plant sometimes branches towards the top, and its stems are rather hairy or bristly. When the green leaves or stems are cut or broken they exude a milky fluid. Its roots much resemble those of common Canadian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), which form a sort of network running through the soil a few inches below the surface, and throwing up fresh plants at frequent intervals. It propagates itself in this way as well as by its numerous seeds. The writer cleaned a badly-infested field in the following manner: Immediately after harvest the land was shallowly plowed and harrowed, and repeatedly cultivated before winter set in. In the following spring the field was again plowed lightly and harrowed, and cultivated once in two weeks until about July 1st. It was then sown to buckwheat, five pecks per acre, and when in blossom the crop was turned under, harrowed and rolled. When the buckwheat had rotted, the field was plowed a fair depth and left till spring. It was then manured, worked up and sown to turnips. Very few sow thistles appeared in the turnip crop, and these were destroyed by cultivation. The next year wheat was grown and the field seeded down, and heavy, clean crops were produced for years afterwards. When dealing with this weed the ground should not be plowed or cultivated deeply enough to disturb the main creeping roots, usually five or six inches below the surface. If only the plants are cut off above this, and no opportunity is given them to produce green leaves, the roots will soon die and decay in the soil.]

BINDWEED

(*Convolvulus arvensis*).

D. McD., Perth Co., Ont.:—"Some of us in this section are troubled with what threatens to be the worst weed we ever had to deal with. It is generally known here by the name of Morning-glory, from the fact of it having a blossom similar to that plant. It seems impossible to kill it, at least by the ordinary method of killing weeds, for the more the land is cultivated the better it thrives. If you have any knowledge of it, or can make known through your valuable paper any method of dealing with it in order to exterminate it, you will confer a boon upon the farmers of this section."

[Bindweed is without doubt one of the worst weeds to get out of the land that has yet found place in Ontario. It is a creeping perennial that usually grows to the length of two or more feet long. It bears a close resemblance to the Morning-glory in form of leaves and flowers. Its roots are larger than its vines, and form a network in the soil, going down deeply into it. It commences to grow early in the spring, and continues till fall. It infests various crops, but gives most trouble in grain, which it climbs and binds together. It is propagated both by seeds and its numerous root-stalks. An infested field should not be sown to grain until it has been subjected to a cleaning process. Plow infested fields immediately after harvest, and cultivate or plow sufficiently often thereafter to keep the plants from showing above ground until the period of growth ceases. The plowing or cultivating should be shallow, but thorough. In the spring proceed in the same way as in the autumn cultivation—that is, keep the surface frequently stirred until time to plant a hoed crop, such as corn, roots, or rape. Then give this crop thorough culture throughout the season. If the fall and spring have been moist, so as to make it difficult to kill the weed, it would be wise, instead of growing a hoed crop, to sow buckwheat about July 1st, which will tend to smother the bindweed remaining. The buckwheat may be harvested or plowed down as desired. If any of our readers can tell us an easier, cheaper, or surer method of cleaning land of bindweed, we will gladly publish what they have to say.]

PASTURING STEERS.

D. T. C., Glengarry Co., Ont.:—"I understand one of your editors has had some experience in pasturing steers. What is the nature of his land? How much land does he require for each head of cattle, and what does he realize per head? Are those cattle in good order going out? What do they gain in weight?"

[This year 46 steers two and three years old had the run of 30 acres of old grass and 30 acres of clover and timothy of last year's seeding. Besides this, they have eaten 14 acres of millet, and 10 acres of rape is coming on for September and October feed. The cattle were divided into two equal groups and changed occasionally into fresh fields. We believe they would have done better had they not been changed, as the fresh new clover proved too laxative. The land is clay loam of good quality, water by running springs. We think it well to secure nearly half the number of a class heavy enough to ship towards the end of July. This gets them away during the flush of the grass, before the fly season, and provides against a possible shortage

of feed. The remainder of the herd will then have abundance of feed and will finish well on the rape.

By allowing the land to meet the winter well covered with old grass, it enables one to get very early pasture which is likely to keep up well throughout the season. The most serious drawback to this class of farming this year is the horn-fly pest. We are convinced many of the cattle actually failed in weight during the last few weeks while on good pasture and some of them getting grain. We find many of them are sore inside the flanks and down each side of the dewlap. We believe it would pay to apply a spray of kerosene emulsion once a day as the cattle are driven through a narrow gap. In addition to this the raw spots should be touched with pine tar and grease. These cattle, bought in Toronto, cost, laid down thirty miles away, about \$4.15 per cwt. They will probably realize \$4.50, and will gain perhaps 200 pounds each. The cattle should be well bred and in good order when turned out. Those to ship in July should be half fat and weigh 1,100 to 1,200 pounds each, and those held till October, about 1,000 pounds each when purchased in the spring.]

CATTLE POISONING.

O. A., Clanwilliam, Man.:—"I shall be glad if you will inform me, through the medium of your widely circulating ADVOCATE, if grass grown where poisoned animals have putrefied 2 or 3 years previous will kill cattle or horses eating it? Some of my neighbors have lost several head of cattle from poisoning, and that is the only way they can account for it. If such is the case, it should be a warning to all farmers, not only to cease putting out poison, but to try and enforce the law prohibiting it by informing against any party detected in doing so."



American water hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*).

[In reply to Mr. A., I beg to say that the poisoning of cattle in the way he suggests is impossible. This is clear from the way in which plant life is sustained. Grasses, and most other forms of plants, draw their sustenance partly from the air, through their leaves, partly through their roots, drawing up in a state of solution such elements as the earth can furnish for their maintenance and growth. From the air are derived carbonic acid and water, out of which come, by a wonderful process, the organic compounds—chiefly starch, sugar, albumen. These together form what are known as albuminoids. From the soil come nitrogen and various mineral or inorganic elements, such as calcium, iron, phosphorus, potash, lime, etc. These are drawn up by root action either in a state of solution or decomposition. They form from one-tenth to three per cent. of the weight of fresh plant tissue. Except in this way, no solids can be drawn up or absorbed by such plants as grass or others consumed by cattle. It is therefore impossible that plants growing where poisoned animals may have putrefied should poison animals eating them. From what I have seen of the aversion cattle have to such spots, where air and soil are tainted, I do not think they would be very likely to feed there. If they did they could take no hurt from the grass, rank as it might be, any more than we are injured by feeding upon raw fruits and vegetables grown where foul—even poisonous—substances have been thrown as manure or otherwise. It is stated that the dead animals in question were poisoned two or three years ago. I presume the usual drug—strychnine—was used. Now, this drug, which is an alkaloid of nux vomica, is soluble in water (1 in 5760 parts of water), and it kills by its action on the heart through the blood. In two or three years, then, the small quantity held in the blood of a dead animal would not only thus be distributed over a greater or less surface, but under the action of rain and melting snow it would surely have been dissolved most effectually and dissipated in the soil. There, as I have shown, it could not injure or taint any plants that might grow. Nor do I think there could be any possible

danger of harm from the licking of the soil by cattle: for not only is the chance of any right-minded cattle touching soil so badly tainted with decaying animal matter extremely unlikely, but even if it were done, the quantity of poison, supposing any to remain undissolved, would be so extremely small that it could never do any harm. Strychnine is given to people as a medicine in doses of one-thirtieth to one-twelfth of a grain: a much larger quantity could be taken safely by cattle. Thus the "licking" theory can hardly be upheld.

It is most probable that the cause of the poisoning of cattle referred to is to be found in the "cowbane," or water hemlock, which is an exceedingly common plant. The following is a description of the plant, which should be known to every person keeping cattle: "A smooth, erect perennial, 3 to 8 feet high, with a rigid hollow stem, numerous branches, finely dissected leaves, white flowers in a flattish cluster; the roots fleshy and tapering, and in a cluster from 1½ to 3 in. long. It abounds in swamps and wet meadows. Cattle eat this in the spring; occasionally, no doubt, pull up and eat the roots, and also are possibly poisoned at times by drinking water from little pools in which the root has been tramped. The symptoms of poisoning are colicky pains, staggering, unconsciousness, and convulsions, soon proving fatal." It will be interesting to learn if the symptoms in the cases of the cattle referred to corresponded to the above.

W. A. BURMAN,
St. John's College, Winnipeg.

So plentiful has this water hemlock become in North Dakota that the Agricultural College of the State has issued a special bulletin relating to this poisonous plant, and in referring to it say:

"The season has been so unusually dry that stock are grazing the 'sloughs' much closer than usual, and already we have reports of many cases of poisoning, probably in many instances due to eating water hemlock, one of the most poisonous plants found in this country. Water hemlock is found growing in the 'sloughs' and wet lands of this State.

"Meadows will be cut for hay closer than ever this summer, and many animals will, judging from past experiences, be poisoned from eating, in the fall, the hay containing this plant. See that no water hemlock gets into the hay if you would save your animals. Horses, cattle and sheep alike may be poisoned by eating the hay, the green plant, or from drinking the water where the roots are being tramped upon. It resembles, in general appearance, wild parsnip, but grows in wet land, and not in high, dry lands, as does the wild parsnip."

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE—FALL TREE PLANTING.

SUBSCRIBER, Grey Co.:—"1. What is the difference between a buggy horse and a carriage horse? Explain their breed and stamp.

"2. Of what use are Thoroughbred horses to a farmer if he breed to the Thoroughbred from two, three or four generations? They are not adapted to harness. Could they be broken to the harness so as to drive?"

"3. Will maple trees grow if planted in the fall, also the apple and cherry tree?"

"4. Will you please give me a list of men's names who keep first-class Thoroughbred horses."

[1. The name "buggy horse" is not an established term. We suppose, however, "roadster" is meant. It is to be regretted that men who are really anxious to learn the distinctions between the various classes of stock do not take the trouble to visit one or more of the many good fairs that occur every fall. More can be learned by watching these classes judged than we have time or space to teach here. We would advise subscriber to read carefully the reports of several large shows, published in this and last issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. See the judging of stock at the fairs in preference to the circus performances. A roadster horse is one weighing anywhere from 950 to 1200 pounds, 15 to 15½ hands high, with clean legs, smooth, robust conformation, and able to go along easily at an eight to ten mile an hour gait with an ordinary buggy on a good road. As a rule such horses possess Standard-bred blood, although a dash of Thoroughbred or Hackney may not be out of place. The Thoroughbred gives spirit and endurance, and the Hackney, style and attractive action. As a rule, the Standard-bred of desirable form, weight and action, is the superior roadster, or buggy horse, if that name is preferred. Carriage horses of merit require to stand well up to 16 hands, have abundance of style, high, forceful action, and sound, clean limbs. Among the winners at the fairs we find the gets of Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach, German Coach, Thoroughbred, Standard-bred, and Hackney. As a rule, the blood of the Hackney is preferred, and when warmed up with a little Thoroughbred, the results are generally satisfactory, so far as breeding is concerned.

2. The special place for the Thoroughbred is under the saddle, but grades of this breed are finding favor at the shows in the roadster and carriage classes. As a rule, a three or four cross Thoroughbred is not a desirable harness horse. Many of them are too high-spirited and nervous to become comfortable road horses. Another common trouble is that most of them lack substance to do heavy roading satisfactorily. Horses of this breed are broken to harness, but it has to be wisely done, as they are easily spoiled on account of their characteristic high mettle.

3. Although fall planting of trees, when carefully done in suitable soil, generally succeeds in a favor-

able season, it is pretty generally conceded that spring planting is attended with more favorable results. So much is this the case that fall planting is the exception and spring planting the rule.

4. The following gentlemen have extensive studs of Thoroughbred horses: Wm Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.; Jos. Seagram, Waterloo, Ont.; Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Farm, Todmorden, Ont. Chestnuts and bays predominate in these studs.

DAIRY COW FOODS.

"MILKMAN," Cumberland Co., N. S.:—"1. Please give feed value of the following, compared with wheat bran at \$15 per ton, to keep up milk supply in winter: Timothy hay, broad-leaf hay (or salt marsh hay), oat hay, corn fodder, mangels, turnips, potatoes, carrots, corn meal, barley meal.

"2. Would it not pay better to raise potatoes and sell at 40 cents per bushel and buy grain feed than to raise mangels or turnips?

"3. How much of what kinds of feed would you recommend for soiling ten cows?

"4. Is there any better soiling crop than fall rye for cows in June? I have been told there is no milk in it.

"5. Will rape give milk a bad flavor?

"6. Will lime injure potatoes if a crop of clover is taken off between?

"7. What is salt worth as a fertilizer, and what crops would you use it with?

"At the Nappan Experimental Farm, I was surprised to see how well grain looked where salt was applied and how poor it looked where fertilizers were applied."

[It is impossible to state the feeding value of any food stuff in dollars and cents, for reasons which it would take too long to go into. I presume "Milkman" knows that there are three nutritive substances which are of special value in feeding animals. These are known as protein, carbohydrates, and fat. It is necessary that all animals should receive a certain amount of each of these substances. Leaving the fat out of consideration, a satisfactory ration for a dairy cow should contain about one pound of protein to five pounds, or perhaps a little over five pounds, of carbohydrates. Most of our stock foods are rich in carbohydrates and comparatively low in protein, and, consequently, a good deal of care must be exercised in selecting foods in order to get sufficient protein for the best results. This fact results in foods rich in protein usually commanding a higher price per ton than those poor in protein and rich in carbohydrates. Further, if a farmer has foods at his disposal which are very rich in protein, he could afford to pay a higher price for a food rich in carbohydrates than he would be justified in paying if the foods at his disposal were poor in protein. Thus the actual money value of any of these constituents depends almost entirely upon how badly they are needed. Below will be found a table showing the digestible nutrients in one hundred pounds of the different fodders named. I think that a study of this table may be helpful. It will be noticed that bran contains the largest percentage of digestible protein, and, as the other foods mentioned are all comparatively low in protein, we may safely say that bran would be worth more per ton to "Milkman" than any of the other foods. Just how much more, however, it is impossible to state.

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
Bran	12.2	39.2	2.7
Corn meal	7.9	66.7	4.3
Barley	8.7	65.6	1.6
Clover hay	6.8	35.8	1.7
Timothy hay	2.8	43.1	1.1
Oat hay	4.3	46.4	1.5
Potatoes	2.4	34.6	1.2
Corn fodder	2.5	29.9	0.9
Marsh hay	0.9	16.3	0.1
Mangels	1.1	5.4	0.1
Turnips	1.0	8.1	0.2
Carrots	0.8	7.8	0.2

I am well aware that there are many difficulties to explain in this answer, but it would take a long article to explain the matter fully. As the material can be found elsewhere, it seems scarcely advisable to go into the matter fully at this time.

2. If a farmer has a good potato soil, 40 cents per bushel is certainly a good paying price for potatoes. Unless, however, he has a silo, it would be a great advantage to him to have mangels or turnips to give succulence to the ration for his cows. Succulent foods are of great value in stimulating the milk flow, and, therefore, I would not advise excluding them from the cow's bill of fare.

3. If alfalfa will grow satisfactorily, it will be found one of the most satisfactory of the early soiling crops, and I would advise growing at least eight or ten acres of it, because what is not needed for soiling purposes will do nicely for hay. The alfalfa grows up quickly again after being cut, and, under favorable conditions, will furnish three crops in one season. Red clover is a little later than the first cutting of alfalfa, and could be fed for a short time, if necessary. Then would come an acre of oats and peas, say two bushels of oats to one bushel of peas, sown as early as possible in the spring. Then about two weeks later another acre may be sown, and ten days later, if there is sufficient moisture in the soil to germinate the seed, another acre. It does not matter whether the cows eat all of this in the green state or not, because whatever is left will make excellent winter feeding. The second crop of alfalfa will come in about the time the oats and peas are done, and then a summer silo would be found very valuable; in fact, where soiling cows is practiced to any great extent, a summer silo is almost indispen-

sable. It could be filled with corn, of course, the preceding fall. Later on comes green corn, and, of course, a considerable quantity of corn would have to be sown in order to fill the silos for both winter and summer feeding, if desired. It would be better to have plenty of acreage of these summer crops, for what is not needed for summer feeding may be used for winter feeding, and so nothing need be wasted.

4. Green rye makes a very early soiling crop, but is not equal to alfalfa either for feeding value or in yield per acre in locations where alfalfa will grow. Both rye and alfalfa are ready to cut about the same time.

5. Yes. Rape is entirely unfit for milking cows, as it gives a very disagreeable flavor to both the milk and butter.

6. I do not think that any injury to potatoes need be apprehended from the use of lime as described.

7. The exact action of salt in the soil is not clearly understood. It can scarcely be called a fertilizer, as it contains in itself very little that is of use to plants. It seems, however, to have an effect upon substances already in the soil, and possibly makes the potash already in the soil more available. Some soils will show marked benefit from an application of salt, while upon others very little effect can be noticed. In matters of this kind, experiment by the farmer himself is about the only way to obtain reliable information.

G. E. DAY, Agriculturist.

Ontario Agricultural College.]

WATER SUPPLY FOR COWS.

THE MISSES M., Wellington Co., Ont.:—"What quantity of water would the roof of a barn, 90x40 feet, in ordinary weather conditions, supply? Would it be judicious to rely on such supply for say thirty head of cattle, mostly cows? If the cisterns be in the basement, would the water keep good enough for dairy cows?"

[A water supply gathered from the roof of a shingle-roofed barn is not to be recommended for a dairy herd. The accumulations that must get into the cistern after the fall threshing will contaminate the water so that it is not fit for dairy cows; in fact, not fit for any class of stock. The supply, too, would be very uncertain, so that in our estimation the most satisfactory way, in case the supply cannot be secured from a running spring at a reasonable distance, would be to sink a well and erect a windmill. See our issue of September 15 re farm water supply.]

HOW MUCH SHORTS WOULD A PIG EAT IN SIX MONTHS?

SUBSCRIBER, Manitoba:—"If pigs born in spring and fed exclusively on shorts from the time that they were weaned, how much shorts on an average would a pig consume in six months?"

"2. Is shorts as good or better than barley chop, or otherwise?"

[To give an answer to the above question in the terms it appears to demand is impossible. No feeder would try feeding pigs on nothing but shorts till six months old. Did he try once, he would not soon try again. An estimate as to the amount of shorts likely to be consumed under such conditions would be of no value. No single feed should be fed continuously to any animal, and more especially is this true in the case of pigs. Where one kind of grain is fed for a long time, the pig appears to lose the desire for food in some measure, and will not eat nearly so much as under better conditions. So, probably 250 pounds of food might be consumed from weaning time till six months old, while the normal consumption of food for that time would be about 450 pounds. Shorts with ground sifted oats form an excellent ration for young pigs. As the pigs gain in size, barley and oat chop may be substituted or added, and a very excellent ration for finishing pork is one composed of equal parts oats, peas, barley, and shorts or bran. Too high a percentage of shorts in the finishing ration appears to have an injurious effect upon the quality of the meat.

J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist.

Experimental Farm, Ottawa.]

Fairs of 1900.

CANADA.

Cobourg	Oct. 2nd to 5th.
New Westminster, B. C.	Oct. 2nd to 5th.
Brampton	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Carp	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Cookstown	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Galt	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Stratford	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
St. Mary's	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Markham	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Alliston	Oct. 3rd to 5th.
Beaumont	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Brussels	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Warkworth	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Chatham	Oct. 9th to 11th.
Rockton	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Stayner	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Fergus	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Sutton	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Caledonia	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Highgate	Oct. 12th and 13th.
Kansas City Short-horn and Hereford Show	Oct. 16 to 26.
Owen Sound	Oct. 16th to 18th.
Simcoe, Norfolk	Oct. 16th to 18th.
Woodbridge	Oct. 17th and 18th.
Bradford	Oct. 18th and 19th.
Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11th to 15th.

UNITED STATES.

St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 1st to 6th.
Chicago International	Dec. 1st to 8th.

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

P. E. Island.

Harvest is about all in. The crop is a fair average one; not so heavy in the straw as last year, but well filled. Wheat is especially of good quality. Potatoes are the best for years, and are still growing; no frost to kill them yet. The root crop is doing extra well, and will be over the average. There is a good crop of apples and plums, but the great gale of the 12th of September played havoc with these, and will prove a considerable loss to fruit-growers. Pastures are not nearly so good as last year, and the milk supply is falling off considerably at the dairy stations. The cheese make has been large, especially in the earlier part of the season, and the price is considerably ahead of last year. Cheese is selling now as high as 11 cents. August make sold for 10 cents to 11 cents. This year's prices will be the best in the history of our cheese business. Butter is selling for about 20 cents. The dairy business will be a profitable one this year. There is an excellent catch of clover in all lands that have been seeded out with grain. Stock are in good condition, and the price of beef is good. The lamb trade has hardly begun yet. Most of the lambs will go to market in October. Dealers are now offering 3 cents live weight for 90-pound lambs. There is no threshing or shipping of produce yet, and consequently no prices to quote. At the Charlotte-town factory five cents is being paid for the best quality of hogs, but there are few ready to market.

Our exhibition is open to the Maritime Provinces this year and will be a big affair. Considerable of stock is coming from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. P. E. Island exhibitors have carried off their share of prizes at both St. John and Halifax. September 21st, 1900. W. S.

Kent County, Ont.

The weather, which has been excessively hot during this month, turned cold about a week ago; in fact, we almost had frost, but it is gradually getting warmer again. It had the good effect, however, of causing farmers to harvest their corn crop in good time, thus saving it from the frost and adding much to the feeding value of the fodder. Corn harvesters have been widely introduced this year, and have evidently come to stay, judging by the satisfaction they are giving. Owing to the scarcity of farm help, a great many are going to have the corn shredded instead of husked, thus saving time and money as well. Bean harvesting is over, and a great many have threshed and sold, realizing from 90c. to \$1.10 per bushel. The market has a downward tendency, and lower prices are expected for some time. The yield is much smaller than expected, about 15 bushels being the average. Scarcely any wheat was sown in this vicinity previous to the 18th inst. The early seeding last year was so badly affected with the fly as to cause farmers to make this move. Wheat is just about the same old price, 63c. per bushel. Pork is somewhat stronger, prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$5.70 per cwt.; demand strong. Orchardists have quite an elephant on their hands in the shape of the apple crop. Buyers are only paying 40c. per barrel, barrels furnished, while the evaporators only pay 10c. per cwt. The latter price does not pay for picking them up, and the evaporators will have to pay more or close up. Our scheme for forwarding fruit to the Northwest through our Association is proving a paying one, and is quite satisfactory to all concerned. Peaches are also a heavy crop and bring from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel, according to quality. Grapes are poor in quality and quantity, and are rather scarce at \$3.00 per cwt. The tail end of the Galveston storm struck us in due time, but beyond blowing down large quantities of apples and peaches, did us no harm.

Kent Co., Ont. W. A. McG.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

	Extreme prices now.	Top Prices		
		ago.	1899	1898
Beef cattle.				
1500 lbs. up.	\$5.35 to 5.75	\$6.00	\$6.90	\$5.80
1350 to 1500 lbs.	5.10 to 5.85	6.15	6.75	5.70
1200 to 1350 lbs.	4.90 to 5.80	6.00	6.60	5.70
1050 to 1200 lbs.	4.50 to 5.75	5.75	6.25	5.75
900 to 1050 lbs.	4.35 to 5.55	5.65	6.00	5.45
Fed Westerns	4.75 to 5.70	5.85	6.40	5.60
Stillers	5.10 to 5.30	5.80	5.90	5.00
Stocks and feeders.	2.75 to 4.75	4.90	4.95	4.75
Hogs.				
Mixed	5.10 to 5.70	5.60	4.80	4.07
Heavy	4.95 to 5.62 1/2	5.55	4.75	4.75
Light	5.20 to 5.70	5.65	4.85	4.77
Pigs	3.50 to 5.25	5.25	1.85	4.60
Sheep.				
Natives	2.50 to 4.25	4.00	4.10	4.75
Western	3.25 to 4.25	4.00	4.30	5.00
Yearlings	3.90 to 4.25	4.10	4.50	4.60
Native lambs	3.25 to 5.75	6.00	5.90	6.25
Western lambs	4.00 to 5.25	5.85	5.90	5.10
Feeding sheep	2.60 to 4.00	3.85	3.80	4.10
Feeding lambs	1.00 to 4.70	4.75		

The heavy corn-feeders in Iowa, and some other parts of the country, are confronted for the first time in four years with only a new crop of corn, the surplus from former crops having been quite exhausted. A man who feeds a thousand cattle a year bought 40,000 bushels of corn in 1896 at 9 cents per bushel. His cribs have never been empty since until this fall, and now he will be glad to buy corn at 25 to 28 cents, and is afraid he will have to pay more or curtail feeding operations. The prospect is that cattle, hogs, and corn will continue at high prices for some time to come. The demand for all three and their products was never greater.

Some 1,319 to 1,392 lb. western range cattle sold to feeders here at \$4.70. The weights seem heavy, and the prices indicate that the cattle are already in very decent killing fix. That is just the point. The men who bought those cattle, that are already far better than the average of the range cattle and equal in killing quality to a good share of the native beef cattle, expect to fit them for market in about ninety days. The cattle can be started on green corn and will very soon get so they will take full rations and make proper use of them. In this year of empty corn cribs until the new crop is put in, such feeding will be popular with those who are fixed for it. It enables feeders to turn out ripe, fat cattle at comparatively small cost in finishing.

Prices for hogs keep up considerably higher than a year ago. The demand is very strong, and the supply of available hogs is light for this season of the year. It is claimed that the September and October hogs were marketed in July and August. However, there seems no early prospect for low hog prices.

The supply of thin western feeding sheep now being marketed is very light. It is not for lack of demand nor for lack of supply in the West. The number of sheep that must be disposed of by Western ranchmen is really very large. In former years, corn-feeders have gone out to the ranges to be made purchases; but now they are waiting for the ranges to be brought to market centers. The owners are waiting to see whether buyers won't give in and go to them, and in the meantime they are holding the sheep and getting some gain in weight, and hoping they may make some gain in prices. It is predicted that the October run of Western sheep will be very large, though many of the Western owners say they will, if necessary, ship their sheep into Nebraska and other corn-growing regions and feed them, rather than accept the prices now being offered.

The number of lambs going on feed in the West is very large, and this fact is interfering somewhat with the demand for feeding lambs in the middle West. The lamb feeders made great money last year, and that is why so many are being fed in Colorado, Nebraska, and elsewhere.

There are some roundabout moves in the live-stock trade. Some Canadian cattle were recently sent to Missouri, and the number proved to be more than equal to the requirements of the locality, so they were sent back to Chicago and sold to an Ohio man at a profit.

Toronto Markets.

Trading at the Western Cattle Market is practically at a standstill in the export trade. Prices have declined 20c. per cwt. Only extra choice, well-finished cattle fetch top price, \$4.80 per cwt. Our exporters are quite finished with this season's trade, and complain as to it being the worst on record. The excessive rates charged by the steamship companies, the unavoidable loss and heavy charges, have made the business unprofitable.

Export Cattle.—The trade in export cattle very dull. Only extra choice, well-finished cattle fetch \$4.80, the top price for today. Choice cattle have been on the market for a week without an offer, at \$4.90 per cwt. Mr. A. Allen sold 19 exporters at \$4.80 per cwt., average 1,280 lbs. each. Mr. Joseph Gould bought one load of exporters at \$4.80, average 1,285 lbs. each. One load of cattle, 21 in number, weighing 25,410 lbs., average 1,210 lbs. each, were sold at \$4.80 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Very few choice butchers' cattle on sale. Prices had a somewhat downward tendency. Medium quality of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. The best choice of butchers' cattle, 1,100 lbs. average, sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. Common butchers' cows sold down to \$3, whilst very common grassers sold down to \$2.50 per cwt. This is the lowest price for any class of stock suitable for butchers.

Bulls.—Heavy export bulls were steady and unchanged in price, and sold at \$4.12 to \$4.25 per cwt. Light export sold at \$3.12 to \$3.35 per cwt.; scrub light bulls sold down to \$2.50 to clear. Mr. H. Hunnisset bought three export bulls, 1,550 lbs. average, at \$3.75; two, 1,700 lbs. each, at \$4.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Sold well to a good demand. Those weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each are worth from \$3.60 to \$4.10 per cwt. Steers weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs. sold at \$3.25 to \$3.35. Feeders for the distillery byres are in demand, and will be put in about Oct. 15th at Messrs. Gooderham & Worts'. Messrs. Dunn Bros. bought two loads of heavy steers at \$3.75 per cwt., and one load of bulls at \$3, for the byres. Messrs. Halligan & Lunness bought 50 feeders at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for steers, and \$2.75 to \$3.25 for bulls. These cattle are for the Walkerville byres, at Windsor, Ont.

Stockers.—The supply sufficient for the demand, which was not brisk. Yearling steers, 900 lbs., sold at \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt. Heifers, black and white steers of the same weight, sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt. Mr. H. Mayhew sold one load of stockers, 700 lbs. average, at \$3 per cwt.

Sheep.—Deliveries heavy, nearly 2,000. Prices steady, at from \$3.50 to \$3.75 for ewes, and at \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt. for bucks. Mr. Wesley Dunn bought 180 sheep at \$3.75 per cwt.

Lambs.—Spring lambs were easier, except for best quality; these held their own at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per head; poor sold down to nominal figures. Mr. Wesley Dunn bought 400 lambs at \$3.15 each. Mr. James Harris bought 200 lambs at from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per head.

Calves.—Good enquiry for prime veal calves, at from \$7 to \$10 per head; common thin calves hard to sell, at from \$3 to \$5 per head. Mr. W. Dunn bought 15 calves at \$17 per head.

Milk Cows.—The quality of milk cow has improved; about 15 on offer, sold at from \$30 to \$50 per head.

Hogs.—The supply fairly good, quality much better than of late. Prime quality hogs, off cars, unfed or watered, 150 to 200 lbs., right sort singers, are wanted at \$6.25 per cwt. Thick, fat hogs are culled at \$5.50 per cwt. Thin, light hogs, those weighing below 150 lbs., are culled at thin hogs at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt. Unculled car lots off cars sold at \$6 per cwt., sows at \$3.50; stags, \$2 per cwt. Collingwood Packing House Company has led the market in price all summer, and have only just let up in taking all on offer.

Dressed Hogs.—The opening of the season for dressed hogs. The price is firm, at \$5 per cwt. Mr. Wm. Harris, St. Lawrence Market, bought 150 dressed hogs at from \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt.

Wheat.—One thousand seven hundred bushels of wheat sold as follows: Eight hundred bushels of white at 71c. per bushel; 200 bushels of red at 71c. per bushel; 700 bushels of goosie at 69c. per bushel; 200 bushels of spring at 71c. per bushel. Over 10,000 bushels of grain were delivered on Tuesday, market day.

Barley.—Four thousand bushels of barley sold at 46c. to 49c. per bushel. The color is not very good this season.

Oats in good supply. Five hundred bushels sold at 29c. to 30c. per bushel.

Rye.—One hundred and fifty bushels of rye sold at 51c. per bushel.

Hay.—About 20 to 25 loads of hay each market day. Prices firm, at from \$11.50 to \$13.00 per ton.

Straw.—Wheat straw in sheaf, \$11.00 per ton. One load of rye straw sold for \$11.00 per ton.

Cattle.—There is not much change in the market. Dairy tubs, choice, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; dairy prints, 19c. to 20c. per lb.; creamery pounds at from 22c. to 23c. per lb.

Cheese.—July and August make sells at 11c. to 12c. per lb. Notwithstanding the fact that the British markets have eased off from 1 to 2 shillings per cwt. from last reports, cheese on Canadian boards have in most cases advanced from 1.8 to 3.16c. per lb., 10c. being the prevailing rate at which cheese changed hands, but trade is very slow, and promised to be less.

Table with 3 columns: Comparative prices to-day, 2 weeks ago, Same date last year. Rows include Export cattle, Butchers' cattle, Bulls, Stockers, Feeders, Sheep, Hogs, Lambs, Milk cows, each.

The Horse Market.—The trading at Grand's Repository last Tuesday was very brisk at this period of the season, when a certain amount of dullness is expected. Mr. W. Harland Smith sold upwards of eighty horses at good prices. Heavy delivery horses were in steady demand at firm prices. The remainder of the horses purchased for the British Government and rejected for various faults, either being over-size, too blocky, too coarse-bred, small-boned, upright shouldered, were disposed of at good prices, more especially the heavy, blocky type, suitable for heavy delivery, coal merchants' transfer, etc. A very handsome, bright chestnut gelding, quiet in single and double harness, the property of a gentleman wintering abroad, was sold for \$180.00. A dark brown gelding-saddle horse, quiet to ride (has carried a lady), fetched \$80. A 15½-hand handsome carriage horse, quiet to ride and drive, a good family horse, sold for \$100. Animals of various types, one a good trotter, with a mark of 2.25, sold for \$75. He was in very poor condition. A heavy lorry horse, 6 years old, sold for \$120 after very brisk competition.

Toronto, September 27th, 1900.

Decline in British Live Stock Receipts.

British Board of Agriculture reports considerable decline during 1899 in importation of live animals for immediate slaughter. Canada sent 14,900 fewer cattle than in 1898 and 32,500 less than in 1897; United States sent 18,000 fewer than in 1898 and 35,000 in 1897; Argentine 4,000 fewer than in 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Does Rye Turn to Chess?

The ancient conundrum about wheat turning to chess, or cheat, was revived for discussion in the last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and in the last issue of the English Agricultural Gazette, just to hand, a correspondent writes as follows:

"'Cheat' is said to be the result of feeding rye on the land by sheep, and afterwards allowing it to seed. Such rye will be infested with 'cheat,' or a degenerate, good-for-nothing rye. During last week a seedsmen informed me that he could not recommend a sample of rye because it was full of 'cheat,' and posted a sample. Almost by the same post a letter arrived from a correspondent as follows: 'Could you kindly tell me the name of enclosed grass? It grows among winter oats, and increases very fast here. The people call it 'cheats.'" The grass was examined and found to be a specimen of Bromus secalinus, a well-defined Brome grass, allied to B. mollis (lop or bobs), B. asper, and B. erectus. On comparing the seeds with those in the sample of rye before mentioned, they were found to be identical, thereby proving that in both cases what were called 'cheats' were the seeds of Bromus secalinus, which is absolutely distinct from rye. I have frequently found Bromus secalinus growing in winter barley and other fodder crops. The so-called cheat is the adulteration of rye with B. secalinus, and as the grass produces much more seed than the rye, it multiplies more rapidly and appears in stronger force after the rye has been fed off with sheep. The transmutation of species is an exploded notion, which is repugnant to the experience of every good botanist. Even the lower forms of life are propagated truly, much more the higher forms of vegetable life, such as the grasses and cereals. Bromus secalinus flowers upon a panicle, and bears awned seeds, having a strong superficial resemblance to a small rye seed.

"On mentioning these facts to an agriculturist, he said that 'cheat' was a degenerate rye, and that it grew on the straw of rye which had been fed off by sheep, and then was grown for seed. Of this he had no doubt. There are, therefore, two theories. First, that the rye chadges into B. secalinus. The other, that cheat is a bastard or degenerate form of rye. I have grown excellent rye seed after feeding with sheep, although told that I should get nothing but cheat. There seems, indeed, no reason why feeding with sheep should alter the nature of rye, and in the absence of conclusive evidence it seems improbable that rye should be so altered."

Western Flock Matters.

BY J. M'CAIG.

The cattle interest of the West is a big thing: the sheep interest is not to be despised. The cattlemen haven't anything good to say for the sheepmen; the sheepmen thrive just the same. The sheep business in the Northwest Territories is away past the experimental stage, and sheep properties run into the tens of thousands. The buffalo grasses are good cattle grasses; it is found, likewise, that they are as good for sheep as they once were for the countless antelope that ranged the western plains. The creeping stems are green, sweet and nutritious all the year round. The "bunch grass" cures in the stalk, and is good to the top when the shorter grasses are covered with snow temporarily. Winter drops an occasional visiting card, but his sojourn is never protracted. Less moisture than is left in this way would be too little. "Good pasture makes fat sheep," and fat sheep fat lambs, and there they may be seen - fat lambs, fat yearling wethers and ewes, and fat mothers; the wethers kept until two and sometimes three years old. Probably with the elimination of the slow-maturing Merino blood, which in most cases formed the original basis of the ewe stock, and with the more careful selection of the best Eastern mutton rams, the stuff will be turned over faster. The wether will be sold at a year old, at least, instead of at two and three. As range is taken up, quality will be more considered and numbers less.

About those rams. There is no place where the best will pay as well as on the range. The long distances and competition for food in the large bands make plenty of legs. You don't need to buy leggy cull rams to get all of this you want. Buy the best of the Eastern ram bunches, or at least get the best with the worst, instead of being satisfied with taking "the others" after the sales of choice single ones have been made to the sharper fellows, nearer home. A good many fellows have gone into the sheep business green because it seemed to be a good thing. Doing first rate, too, because it is hard to fail under the conditions, not because of skill or good management, and we have to start all over again with these fellows about the rams. The superior power of the male to determine the character of the offspring, the economy of improving the flock through the sire, and above all, the necessity of using rams of the best and most fixed mutton form on the mixed nondescript ewes of the range so as to give the offspring a uniform character. Top rams are available any place only in limited numbers, and it is the freight rake-off that goes to the Canadian Pacific Railway that spoils the chances for good sales to Eastern breeders and likewise the chances of Western customers to get good stuff. We had a small trial bunch of select ram lambs as good as sold to a Western customer. To send them

out under the auspices of the Ontario Stock Association even was going to cost about twelve dollars a head. The sale was called off. The Canadian Pacific Railway have been giving away thoroughbred cattle and hogs along the line. Without saying anything about the wisdom of it or the fairness to breeders of good stock in the West, why discriminate against sheep? The Northwest Government has been giving a bonus to purchasers of thoroughbred bulls. Buyers have been getting them in at five dollars a head. Why should it cost twice as much instead of half as much for a pedigreed ram? The sheepmen should look after their interests in this respect. The cattlemen take more clean cash out of the country than the sheepmen do, as their herding costs less for the capital invested. The supplies required by the sheepmen do more to build up local interests. Why shouldn't the local Government assist them as well as the cattlemen?

Sheep are doing all right for the owners this year. It was thought that the crest of the wave had been reached last year. Sheep multiply and increase quickly, and the market for them gluts easily, but this year is better than last. Three dollars and forty cents a hundred is a good price and the market close. Sheep are not shipped east, but go just over the ridge to the British Columbia mining camps. Last year there were even car lots brought from the densely-populated East to the same market. Altogether, things are looking well for the shepherds, and they are all out looking for what is called "she stuff" to expand and increase their sheep properties. The rolling hills of Assiniboia, as well as the benches of South Alberta, are feeling more and more of the tread of the gentle quadruped. The golden hoof marches on, the pockets of the shepherd bulge and his heart is made glad.

Wheat and Corn for Producing Pork.

Some experiments made at the Ohio State University show that a bushel of wheat produced 13.7 pounds of pork, while a bushel of corn made 12.3 pounds. When the difference of weight between a bushel of wheat and a bushel of corn is considered, the actual gain, it is seen, is almost the same for both. Calculated on the market price of wheat and Indian corn, it cost \$4.01 to produce one hundred pounds increase with wheat, and \$2.85 to produce the same increase with Indian corn. Carefully weighing all the reliable evidence at hand, the conclusion is reached that from the point of view of chemical composition, of digestibility and of nutritive value, Indian corn, with its products, pound for pound, is fully equivalent to wheat.

Round Cement Silos.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As our land is too expensive to let the cattle roam over large areas of poor pasture, we have to turn our attention to some cheaper feed. The best is corn for the silo. There has been quite a talk among the farmers of this Province as to what kind of silo to build. The old silo of scantling and double boards, and paper between and boarding on the outside, has seen its day, as they will not last long enough for the money expended. Next came the stave, or tub silo, and they are here for a short time. The only thing in their favor is that they can be built cheaply. I followed the Farmers' Institute meetings last winter, and I could learn from those who had them that they would not build another wooden silo, but a cement silo instead. In the counties of Huron and Perth very many cement silos have been built this season. Some have taken down wooden silos and put cement ones in their place, others are going to build cement ones next year. The old Scotch saying is, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." One thing is certain; the cement will last for all time to come. We are building this fall round silos and eight-sided ones we can build them much cheaper than a square one; they have not to be so heavy. One of those silos, 12 x 30, would cost about \$125. A silo of this kind will hold about 80 tons. A. E. HODGERT, Huron Co., Ont.

[ED. NOTE.—If subscribers express a desire for instruction in building round cement silos, Mr. Hodgert will furnish information through the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]

GOSSIP.

We regret to notice the death, on September 19th, of Mr. John G. Springer, of Springfield, Illinois, who was the efficient Secretary of the American Berkshire Association and of the American Southdown Association.

The death of Col. Lewis G. Morris, of Mt. Fordham, New York, is announced as having occurred Sept. 19th, at the advanced age of 92 years. His name will be remembered by the older Shorthorn breeders, and some will yet remember his personality. He was at one time a prominent breeder of Bates Shorthorns. He bought of Thomas Bates, of Kirkclevington, in 1850, three choice animals of the Oxford tribe. He was a purchaser of very high priced cattle at the great New York Mills sale of Shorthorns in 1873. He was a man of excellent personal character, and was highly esteemed and honored by all who knew him.

The Kelo-ram sales were held on Sept. 14th, when 1,708 Border Leicester, half-bred, and Down rams were offered. Lord Polwarth's famous flock of Border Leicesters improved their last year's average by over 48. The pick of the lot sold at \$120 to Mr. Balfour, of Whittinghame. Mr. Ridley, Peelwell, got another at \$90, Lord Roscherry, one at \$100, and Mr. Elliot, Meigle, one at \$71. Mr. Nisbet, of Lambder, got a nice sheep from the Peelwell consignment at \$80. From the Leaston flock Mr. Murray, Spittal, secured a good ram at \$95. A fine ram out of the Whittinghame consignment sold at \$105 to Mr. Hume, Barrowel, and another to Mr. De-kinson, Loug-croft, at \$45. The Border Leicesters in the other rings sold relatively well.

air average one; not all filled. Wheat is best for years, and the root crop is good. There is a good sale of the 12th of mill prove a considerable nearly so good as considerably at the large, especially in price is considerably as high as 11 cents. This year's prices business. Butter is not a profit-able of clover in all Stock are in good The lamb trade has will go to market in a live weight for 90-shipping of produce At the Charlotte, the best quality of

Provinces this year took is coming from land exhibitors have John and Halifax. W. S.

ely hot during this fact, we almost had again. It had the o harvest their corn ne frost and adding ore harvesters have e evidently come to iving. Owing to the ing to have the corn time and money as many have threshed ushed. The market e are expected for n expected, about 15 wheat was sown in the early seeding last to cause farmers to same old price, 65c. prices ranging from e are expected for e of the apple crop, rels furnished, while e latter price does orators will have to warding fruit to the oving a paying one, e are expected for e per bushel, according d quantity, and are and of the Galveston blowing down large harm. W. A. McG.

Chicago.

IDENT.

Comparative live stock

Top Prices

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ALONE IN PARIS.

BY ANNIE S. SWAN. CHAPTER I.

Two girls sat, on a sunny May morning, in a quaint corner window of a small house in Mayfair. It was a very quiet and dull little street, but they could just catch a glimpse of the way-

The room in which the two girls sat was shabby to the last degree; yet it was a pleasant, homely place, with many little touches of individual taste, which proclaimed the refinement of those who dwelt in it.

"Aunt Eleanor will never consent, Cicely," said the elder of the two; "it's not a bit of good to ask her."

"Well, then, perhaps I shan't ask her," answered Cicely, knitting her fair brows significantly. "I think it is just about time we were allowed to have some little say in the ordering of our lives. The only voice we ought to have, in the estimation of Aunt Eleanor, is when we say yes to an eligible match; and I'm quite sure she thinks that we have failed miserably in not having said yes long ago - to Tom Willis, for instance," said Cicely with an incomparable grimace.

"That is not the question at all, Cicely," answered Eleanor rather curtly. "It is you, and you alone, that Tom wants, and what we are all waiting for is to see how long you are going to keep him dangling after you."

"He needn't dangle," said Cicely serenely. "I shall never marry a man like Tom Willis. He's very good and all that, but, my dear, he hasn't got any mind - not an aspiration beyond the management of his estate and the perfection of his stables. I haven't cherished so many ideals for years to end up in any such prosaic fashion."

"But I think you might do worse, Cicely. Why, here he is just coming round the corner. I'm sure he is very good looking."

"Passable," said Cicely carelessly; "but I don't admire his type. Now, why is he coming here to-day again? He was here yesterday and the day before, and the day before that, and Aunt Eleanor out too. I think I shall leave you to entertain him."

"No you won't, Cicely," said Eleanor determinedly; "if I have to look the door to keep you in. It is you that Tom comes to see, and you alone, and see him you shall, until you tell him yourself that he needn't come back."

"Oh, I shouldn't like to hurt the poor boy's feelings so badly as that, Eleanor," said Cicely saucily; and before she could make any further remark Mr. Tom Willis was announced.

Cicely Chester was a very dainty and winsome personality, all the more because she could so successfully keep her admirers at a respectful distance.

Eleanor was cast in a different mold. She was a very sweet, unselfish woman, devoted to her aunt and uncle. But at five-and-twenty she still remained unmarried, and Mrs. Chester felt rather hurt because both her nieces, who had been so much talked of, in their first season should have disappointed all her expectations.

That very morning Cicely had had a little tiff with her aunt on Mr. Willis's account, and the memory of it did not make her greeting to him particularly cordial.

"Don't you get sick of dressing up and walking down Bond Street, and coming here to see me, Tom?" she asked innocently. Tom reddened slightly.

"There's nothing else to do here," he answered. "Well, since you ask me the question, I may as well tell you I am thoroughly sick of it, and I am going away as soon as I can get to-morrow, perhaps."

"Oh, but you can't, Tom," said Cicely quickly, "because, you see, there's Aunt Eleanor's dance."

"Yes, I know; but I am not obliged to stay for that, am I?" he asked with slightly uplifted brows.

"Oh, certainly not, though I believe Aunt Eleanor would say yes," said Cicely. "Where are you going, Eleanor?" she said sharply as she saw her sister going towards the door. If there was one thing she dreaded, it was a *tele-tete* with Tom Willis. Matters were at that stage when the young man was eager to seize the slightest opportunity, and Cicely was by no means anxious that matters should be brought to any sudden crisis.

"I shall be back in a moment, Cicely," said Eleanor, and quite disregarding her sister's pleading look, she disappeared.

"I was just saying to Eleanor before you came in, Tom," she said, with great volubility, "that I am awfully sick of my life, and I have quite made up my mind to go away to Paris to study, if they will let me. Of course I can go without money, and it is just possible that Uncle Edward may see fit to withhold the needful."

Tom Willis, leaning on the stick standing between his knees, looked at her blankly.

"Go away to Paris!" he repeated. "What on earth do you want to do that for?"

"Why, to go in for study - my painting, you know. I have wanted to all my life, but Aunt Eleanor would never listen to me. I am so sick of this empty, silly life, and I do want to be doing some useful work. In your more sensible moments you are sick of it too. Just think what a life it is for sensible men and women, to be forever dressing up and driving out, and going to balls and dinners, and things of that sort."

"It does seem rather stupid, I admit," said Tom with a good deal of readiness.

"So you want to go and study art in Paris, and you think you'll like that better," said Tom, looking at her so fixedly that she began to long furiously for Eleanor to come back.

and you ought to marry somebody who will appreciate you as you deserve."

"Oh, stop that, Cicely. It's not a question of appreciation at all. I am awfully fond of you, and I shall never care about anybody else. You've teased me a lot, but I never thought that you would throw me over at the last, and you're not going to, are you?"

"Really, you express yourself very uncomfortably, Tom," said Cicely, then a trifle petulantly. "Surely I have the right of choice! I am only twenty-two, and I'm not going to tie myself up for life yet."

"Some day perhaps, then, you will listen to me," said Tom eagerly. "I am quite willing to wait as long as you like, if only you will give me a little hope."

"I am not going to pretend I don't care, because I do; and I promise you I shall never give up until you are married to some other fellow."

"I don't suppose that will ever happen," she said sharply; and at that moment the door was suddenly opened, and Mrs. Chester entered the room.

"I am just going, Mrs. Chester," said Tom quickly. "No, thank you, I won't stay to tea to-day. I really came to say good-bye. I am going back to Errington to-morrow; and I am afraid I have been rather a nuisance to you the last few weeks."

"You have sent Tom about his business, Cicely, I see," said Mrs. Chester the moment the door closed.

"Yes, Aunt Eleanor," answered Cicely cheerfully. "I am much disappointed, Cicely; and I don't know what I am to do with you," said Mrs. Chester severely.

"I'll tell you, auntie; let me go to study my painting in Paris," cried Cicely eagerly; "and I should be as happy as a queen."

"To go and study in Paris!" echoed Mrs. Chester blankly. "And pray, who is to chaperon you there?"

"Oh, nobody's chaperons art-students; they are supposed to take care."

CHAPTER III. After a talk with her husband, Mrs. Chester, contrary to Cicely's expectations, agreed to send her to Paris.

Although she did not at all approve of her niece's project, she took great pains to make arrangements for her comfort and well-being. In the first week of September Cicely found herself the occupant of a pleasant little house on the Boulevard Port Royal.

In this house lived Madame Cazelet, who had been the French governess in the English school where the Chesters had been boarded. After years of waiting she had married a lawyer, and come back joyfully to her beloved Paris to spend the remaining half of her life.

This worthy couple had no children, and they were easily persuaded to take charge of the young English lady who wished to study art in Paris.

Mrs. Chester, who did nothing by halves, had also made arrangements for her niece to attend at the studio of a well-known painter, who was not above taking such pupils. Cicely having thus obtained in the most unexpected manner her heart's desire, was correspondingly delighted, and entered upon her artistic career in Paris with the full determination to make it a success.

She was somewhat disappointed at the appearance of the other students in M. Deshayes's studio. Brought up as she had been in a somewhat aristocratic home, she was naturally fastidious in her tastes. The men at the studio she could not stand, their free and easy manner disgusted her. Not only did they seem commonplace and uninteresting, but at the first glance the fastidious young Englishwoman felt inclined to set them down as vulgar. But Cicely was only at the beginning of her career, and had yet to learn how misleading are appearances, and how very frequently first impressions are afterwards proved to be false.

After she had surreptitiously studied the other occupants of the room over her easel, Cicely came to the conclusion that the most interesting - or, to put it more correctly from her point of view, the least objectionable - of her fellow-students was a little dark-skinned girl with short black hair curling all over her head. She was not at all pretty, but she had a keen, especially winning smile, and she was very shabbily dressed in an ill-made frock of poor material, and the huge painting pinafore which almost covered it did not by any means enhance her appearance.

Yet Cicely felt oddly interested in her, she could not tell why, and she determined that when the lunch hour came she would try and let her talk with her.

The moment the teacher left the room the young men followed him, and the girls were left alone. So far none of them had spoken to Cicely, except to bid her the briefest good-morning. Although she was not aware of it herself, there was a certain *hauteur* in her manner which rather repelled people, and which was particularly objectionable in the eyes of these Bohemian young women. Two of them immediately put on their hats, and taking their gloves in their hands, marched out of the room.

"We don't go out for lunch, Maud and I," said the little dark-haired girl, turning to Cicely. "We bring ours with us. What are you going to do?"

"I suppose I shall have to go out, since I have not brought any; but I don't in the least know where to go. To-morrow I shall bring some, of course."

"If you can afford it," said the tall girl who had been spoken of as Maud, "I should advise you by all means to go out to lunch. I can tell you it gets stuffy enough up here by four o'clock."

"Oh, I can afford it quite well," said Cicely, "only I must stop in to-day, as I don't know where to go."

"If you wait till Maud and I have finished our modest repast," said the little girl, "we'll go out and show you, if you like; we shouldn't mind a walk."

"Suppose you come with me now, and let us have lunch together," said Cicely.

"At your expense, do you mean?" the other one asked with a quaint smile.

"Why, certainly. I should not have asked you otherwise. But perhaps we'd better know each other's names. Mine is Cicely Chester."

"I am Molly Endicott, and this is Maud Harris. I am American and she is English. I hope we shall be good friends."

"I am sure I hope so," said Cicely sincerely. "Well, shall we go now?"

CHAPTER IV. So the three girls went out together in the pleasant sunshine, and ate their modest lunch at a cafe near by, chatting all the time in an unconventional and pleasant way which filled Cicely with secret delight. Before they had risen from the table they knew a good deal about one another's antecedents and prospects. Cicely learned that both girls were poor - that Maud, like herself, was an orphan, and having a very small income of her own, had elected to spend it in this way, and gratify her taste for art. Mary Endicott was the daughter of a widowed American lady who had two children, an invalid boy and Cicely's new friend.

When they went back to the studio, she could not help observing with what feverish eagerness she devoted herself to her work, and how closely she listened to everything the teacher said. Cicely herself, of course, did not make much progress that first morning. She was disheartened, as most beginners are, by having all her methods condemned.

Luxembourg Gardens. It is a little out of the way, but I don't suppose you are in a hurry."

"No, indeed I am not, and I should be delighted," said Cicely quite gratefully. "I want to ask ever so many questions about everything."

"How long have you been with M. Deshayes?" asked Cicely as they walked along the sunny street together.

"Oh, I have been off and on with him a good deal, but it is only this autumn that I have been able to take some consecutive lessons, and now I can only afford that because I have been so very fortunate as to get an evening engagement as a secretary with a gentleman who is engaged at our legation here - we are Americans, you know. This gentleman is engaged with his Government duties all day, but he has a hobby at night. He is a great student of philology, and I help him in his researches and take down notes for him in shorthand, for which he is good enough to pay me twenty-five francs a week. I assure you that makes me feel quite rich, and so I have been able to take out the life class at the studio, which I have been dying to do for two years past."

"And do you mean to say that you go and work of an evening after working hard at your easel all day?"

"Yes, up till ten o'clock. Sometimes I am dreadfully tired, too tired to sleep. But there, I have got my heart's desire at the studio, and if I succeed as I hope and mean to do, I'll soon forget all that."

"You make me feel ashamed," said Cicely, and she meant every word she said.

CHAPTER V. "Now if there's anything you want to know," said Molly. "I will try and tell you. I have been in Paris a long time, more than three years, and I know it as well as you know London, I suppose. Do you come from London?"

"I live in London part of the year," said Cicely, "in the season."

"Oh, in the season," said Molly reflectively. "Then you are what is known in vulgar parlance, a swell. I thought you were by your clothes and your general appearance."

Cicely laughed.

"What made you wish to leave? I have always heard from Americans who go over for the London season that it is delightful. Was there any unpleasantness at home?"

"Well, there was just a little, because my aunt and uncle wanted me to marry a man I don't like."

"Oh, that was bad," said Molly significantly. "Well, I know nothing about these sorts of things, seeing no man has ever wanted to marry me, and it is a contingency which is not likely to happen. So you thought you'd launch out on your own account. Are they providing you with an unlimited amount?"

"Oh, no," said Cicely. "My aunt and uncle have been very kind about it, I must say. They are not rich, and they are allowing me a hundred a year. I shall just manage to make it do."

"A hundred a year!" repeated Molly, drawing an impossible figure on the gravel with her shabby little sunshade. "Why, mother and I have not as much as that to live on, and then there is Dick."

"How do you manage?" inquired Cicely blankly.

"Oh, we manage somehow," said Molly with a swift, bright smile which made her face for the moment almost beautiful. "And, you know, God helps those who help themselves. We have proved it again and again."

Cicely was somewhat startled by these words. Although she had been taught to pay respect to the outward forms of religion, she knew nothing of its great principles, nor had she ever met any who took these principles much into account in their daily life.

"What are you going to do with yourself on Sunday? Sunday is always the worst day in the week for those who are alone in a big city; I always think one gets so homesick then."

"I am living with friends, you know," said Cicely gently. "At least, with a lady who was French governess in the school where my sister and I were educated. They are very kind, Madame Cazelet especially."

"Well, suppose you come over to us in time for early dinner; then we can go in the afternoon, if we feel disposed, for a long walk in the Bois du Boulogne. It is lovely down there, and we are quite near, you know. It is no use trying to explain how near, as you are quite a stranger in Paris."

"I'd like to come very much," said Cicely earnestly. "And I think it so good of you to ask me, when you never saw me at all before to-day."

"That's quite true, but I like you, and I am sure mother will too," answered Molly, in her quaint, frank fashion. "Dick will be very pleased to see you, too. He is not able to walk far, poor boy, and so he never has been to the Bois yet. It is one of the dreams of my life to be able to buy him a real comfortable invalid chair, and to pay someone to wheel him out every day."

Cicely said nothing. She was thinking of the money she had so carelessly spent every day of her life, on a thousand unconsidered trifles which she had supposed to be necessities, while a poor invalid boy was compelled to remain indoors because he was not able to walk, and those who loved him had not the wherewithal to buy him an invalid chair.

"You look as if you were homesick now," said Molly presently; "but you must cheer up and not give way so soon. You will soon get accustomed to the life, and will like Paris so much that you will never wish to leave it."

"I was not thinking of that at all," answered Cicely; but she did not say what her thought had been.

"Well, I am sorry my time is up, and I must go," said Molly, jumping up. "Do you think you will be able to find your way back? You know a little French, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes, thank you enough to get along with. Good-bye, and thank you so much. We shall meet again in the morning, I hope."

Molly nodded brightly, and with a warm hand-shake they parted.

The next few days served to deepen the intimacy between them, and when Sunday morning came, Cicely prepared to go and spend the day with her new friends with the most pleasant anticipation.

It was about one o'clock when she arrived at the door, which was opened to her by Molly herself.

"Good morning; we are so glad to see you. Dick has been in the most tremendous state of excitement all the morning. He's up already, and has his best bib and tucker on in honor of you. This is mother."

She drew Cicely across the little hall and into the bright sitting-room, where a slight, graceful-looking woman with soft hair rippling under a dainty widow's cap, and a sweet, saintly face which reminded Cicely of some Madonna she had seen in one of the famous galleries, came forward quickly with outstretched hands.

"My dear child, we are so very glad to see you," she said; and there was no mistaking the heartiness of her voice and manner. "Molly has talked so much of you that we have been quite longing to see you. This is my boy."

Cicely's eyes were filled with foolish tears as she tried to respond to this sweet welcome. Then she took a step towards the sofa where the invalid boy reclined among his pillows, smiling eagerly, and anxious to join in the welcome to the stranger. He had his mother's beautiful classic features and also her sweet, rare smile, but his face was very white and worn, and he looked as if he suffered much.

"I am sorry to see you lying there," Cicely said, as she shook hands with him; then, moved by something in his face, she stooped forward and lightly kissed his forehead. "It is too bad of me to intrude upon you like this, but I wanted to come so badly."

"We wanted you to come, too," said Dick shyly. "Molly is always talking about you."

"I thought of something as I came along, Mrs. Endicott," said Cicely, glancing from one to the other and flushing just a little, uncertain how her suggestion would be received, because she could see quite well that though the Endicotts were poor, they were gentle people, and it was just possible they might not care to accept favors from a stranger. "I thought that if you would allow me to take a little carriage for you and Dick this afternoon, Molly and I could walk on and join you. Please do let me, it would be such a pleasure, and it would be so nice if we could all go."

The boy's eyes sparkled, and he looked anxiously into his mother's face.

"It is most kind of you, my dear, but I don't know that we ought to accept so much from you."

"Oh, do; it is nothing, only a few francs, and indeed I can afford it quite well. It is nothing in comparison with your kindness to me. Please let me have this little pleasure."

"Very well, my dear, we shall accept it as it is offered; you can see from Dick's face how grateful he is."

CHAPTER VI.

That pleasant Sunday afternoon under the spreading trees of the great Parisian pleasure ground was the beginning of many. From that day Cicely found herself taken into the very innermost circle of the quiet little home whose inmates she grew to love with no common affection. They appealed to the very best that was in the girls' warm-hearted, kindly nature.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester had done their duty by the two girls left in their care, but they had never been able to win their full confidence and affection. For the first time in her life Cicely Chester found herself in an atmosphere where the affections were fully cultivated, and where love was the law of life. Anything more touching than the relations existing between the members of that little family who had so few of the world's good things at their command, it was impossible to imagine.

Cicely learned by accident that Mrs. Endicott occupied her scanty leisure in making fine lace, which had been the industry of the far-off New England village where she had spent her girlhood. This lace she had little difficulty in disposing of to her richer countrywomen in Paris, who were only too pleased to have the opportunity of purchasing it.

Cicely learned a great deal since I came to Paris, Mrs. Endicott, she said one afternoon when she had not felt well enough to go to the studio, but had taken a walk over to the Rue Riche instead. "I often wonder what my life here would have been like if I had not known you."

"Oh, I daresay you would have found other friends, my dear," said Mrs. Endicott brightly; "but we are very grateful to God for the gift of your friendship. It has made life brighter for us all, incomparably so for my poor boy."

"I have been wondering whether I am doing my duty staying here. It is a very pleasant life, and M. Deshayes is good enough to say I am getting on with my painting; but my aunt and uncle are getting old, and perhaps my place is at home with them. What do you think?"

"But your sister is there, is she not?"

"In the meantime, but she is going to be married by-and-by. You remember I told you she is to be married in June, and is going out to India in the autumn. Then aunt and uncle will be left quite alone."

"Oh, then it will be time for you to consider where your duty lies. Meanwhile you must persevere with your work and make the very best of your opportunities."

"I am trying to do so, but, you see, I have not Molly's genius," said Cicely rather dolefully. "Everything she touches seems to succeed. You should see M. Deshayes' delight over her; it makes us all just a tiny bit envious at times."

"She has worked hard, poor child, and denied herself much," said Mrs. Endicott with a half sigh. "She has never had any girlhood, but has always been pressed down with a weight of care far beyond her years. If the picture she is engaged upon now is admitted to the Salon, as M. Deshayes seems to think likely, it will be some reward for her self-denial and hard work."

"Oh, I am sure it will be. It is a beautiful thing, and if it is approved by M. Deshayes, we need not trouble about the verdict of the Salon. Well, I must not take up any more of your time. I feel so odd and out of sorts to-day, just as if something were going to happen. I think I must go and have a sharp walk before going home. Just think, to-morrow everybody will be keeping Christmas in London!"

Cicely's thoughts were very much of home as she walked through the cool, crisp air between the leafless trees of the Champs Elysees. For the first time since she had come to Paris, four months ago, she was homesick.

As Cicely walked sharply down the gravel path she saw a tall figure approaching, a figure which she decided to be English before it came near enough to bear recognition. But when she had taken a few steps nearer, her heart began to beat in a most unaccountable manner, and she could hardly believe the evidence of her own eyes, which told her that the tall and manly figure rapidly approaching was none other than the squire of Errington.

CHAPTER VII.

"Why, Tom," she exclaimed, when she had sufficiently recovered herself to speak, "what are you doing here?"

"I thought I'd have a run over to Paris for Christmas; it's rather slow for a fellow spending Christmas alone in a big house, and nobody wants to leave their own firesides at this particular season of the year, so I thought I'd come over here. I've just been to Madame Cazelet's."

"Oh, have you? and I suppose she directed you how to come?"

"She tried to, but my French is a bit rusty," said Tom. "Well, I must say you are looking pretty well. They told me you were working fearfully hard, and I quite expected to see you bearing the traces of it."

"Paris suits me very well," said Cicely, and she wondered why she had never realized before how very good-looking Tom Willis was. He seemed the very embodiment of health and strength and manliness.

"When did you see any of them?" asked Cicely eagerly. "I was feeling just a little homesick before we met—the same sort of feeling, I suppose, which makes you dread spending Christmas at Errington alone."

"I went over to Chesterly the day before yesterday to tell them I was coming here, and they sent all sorts of kind messages. Eleanor is looking very well, and delighted, I assure you, at the prospect of going out to India."

"Wasn't it arranged very suddenly at the end?" asked Cicely. "Nobody thought when I was at home that Captain Gerard was paying her particular attention."

"Sometimes a thing comes off like that more successfully when nobody knows anything about it until the last moment," said Tom; and at these suggestive words Cicely's color slightly rose, but Tom did not mean anything particular by them.

"Madame Cazelet was telling me you had met with some very good friends in Paris. What kind of people are they?"

"An American lady and her daughter, who is a pupil with me at the studio," answered Cicely.

"Very clever, isn't she? Eleanor had a lot to say about her, and I had the strictest injunctions to try and see the new friends, so that I could carry back a faithful report about them."

"I daresay they would be pleased to see you, Tom," answered Cicely, "though Mrs. Endicott is rather exclusive. I am dining there to-morrow; you could come and fetch me. I daresay, if you cared to take the trouble."

"Oh, I should be delighted to do that, and I hope you'll let me take you to the theatre, or something of that sort, while I am here, Cicely. I am only going to stop till Monday; then I am going on to Cannes to meet some fellows I know. Where are you going just now, may I ask?"

"Only back to Madame Cazelet's. I didn't feel like going to the studio this morning, and I rather thought I should lie down all the afternoon."

"Oh, don't do that," pleaded Tom. "Let's go and have lunch somewhere, and then spend an hour or two in the Louvre. I haven't been in the Louvre since I came to Paris with my mother ten years ago. And now that you are a full-fledged artist, you ought to be willing to chaperone a poor, ignorant creature like me."

"Now you are laughing at me, Tom," said Cicely severely; "and though I should dearly love to go with you, I don't think you deserve it."

"Oh, I was only teasing, Cicely; don't take me seriously. I don't think I answered the question you asked about them all at Chesterly. Your aunt is not looking well, and that's a fact. She does too much, and she is exciting herself tremendously over this marriage of Eleanor's."

"Perhaps I ought to go home, Tom," said Cicely doubtfully. "I have been feeling that I ought for some weeks, and I was only speaking about it to Mrs. Endicott this morning, but she

thought that as long as Eleanor was at home I could not be so much needed. What do you think?"

Tom looked something of the surprise he felt. It was new to him to hear Cicely express the slightest solicitation for others.

"Oh, I don't think there is any need of you to go home," he said quickly. "The old lady is not ill, you know, only rather fagged out."

CHAPTER VIII.

About four o'clock on Christmas Day Tom Willis knocked at the door of Mrs. Endicott's modest apartment in the Rue Riche. Cicely had informed Mrs. Endicott that she had accidentally met a very old friend of her family, and had taken the liberty of asking him to call for her on Christmas Day. Something in the girl's voice and manner as she made this matter-of-fact announcement caused Mrs. Endicott to open her eyes a little wider and to draw certain conclusions which she expected that Mr. Tom Willis' appearance would confirm. She had no doubt whatever in her own mind that he was either the accepted lover of Cicely, or that he would soon become so, and she had learnt to love the bright English girl so dearly that she was prepared to accord to Tom for her sake the warmest welcome.

The dainty little dinner which Cicely had been allowed to provide had just been cleared away by the two girls, and they had gathered around the Christmas fire to wait till the kettle should boil for a cup of tea, when Tom's bold double knock came to the door.

Cicely and Mrs. Endicott went out into the hall simultaneously, and Tom found himself so warmly welcomed that he felt quite a glow at his heart.

"If only you had come to dinner with us, Mr. Willis," said Mrs. Endicott with her rare sweet smile. "Our little circle would have been complete. Still, we shall have a happy tea together. This is my daughter and my son."

Molly had just vigorously shaken up poor Dick's cushions, and the exertion had tinged her usually somewhat pale face with a bright flush of color. The gown she wore, which her own clever fingers had fashioned, was peculiarly becoming to her, and Tom Willis was greatly struck by her appearance as she gave him her hand and frankly bade him a merry Christmas. A very tender and soft expression came on the stalwart young Englishman's face as he stooped over the couch of the invalid boy, an expression which did not escape the mother's eye, and which caused her heart to warm to him as it seldom warmed to any stranger.

"Hullo, old chap," Tom said in true English fashion. "It's rather rough on you lying here on Christmas Day. How long have you been like this?"

"Always," answered the boy, and his expressive face lit up as he felt his hands grasped in Tom's warm, strong clasp. His frail health had shut him out from the companionship of his own sex, and he looked upon the young Englishman's stalwart figure and fresh-colored ruddy face with admiration which had in it a touch of envy.

As for Tom, he had seldom seen anything which had moved him so deeply. He had never had a day's illness in his life, and could conceive of nothing more appalling than to be tied to a sofa like poor Dick Endicott.

These somewhat trying emotions, however, soon passed when the greetings were fully made, and while Tom seated himself on the couch, the two girls busied themselves in getting tea prepared.

While Tom talked to Mrs. Endicott and Dick, he could not help watching the girls as they flitted to and fro between the little salon and the kitchen where the muffins were being toasted. Remembering how Cicely had been reared, how she had never known what it was to help herself even to a glass of water, he was amazed to see how she had fitted herself into this unpretentious little home, where evidently she was not treated as a guest, but as an inmate, familiar and beloved.

"Oh, I must not forget I brought a bag with some Christmas things in it," he said, jumping up at last. "I ventured forth rashly last night to the Palais Royal, which I have always heard is a good place to shop in, but I am afraid I have been shamefully taken in."

He brought in the bag he had left in the hall, and opened it at the foot of Dick's sofa, producing from it all sorts of extraordinary purchases which were productive of the greatest amusement.

"Why, Tom, you ought to have asked me to go shopping with you," said Cicely. "Oh, there is something Dick will like, the whole of Hawthorne's works. How ever did you know that he wanted these so badly, Tom?"

"Oh, I didn't know, only I'd heard you say that Mrs. Endicott came from America; and as I know she is fond of reading, I am sure if this is what she wants I am jolly glad."

There could be no doubt of Dick's delight over this unexpected gift. He hugged the handsome volumes tightly in his arms, and tried to utter the gratitude of his heart; but Tom would not listen to a word, and always managed to stop their good wishes by saying that he had nothing to do but thank you some remark of his own which had nothing to do with the case. They had a very happy, merry evening together, and when Tom took Cicely away he said what was the honest truth, that he had not enjoyed himself so much for a long time.

"Isn't he a great, splendid fellow, mother?" asked Dick the moment the door closed upon them, and there was the most rapturous adoration in his eyes as he asked the question.

"He is certainly good and true, and kind, my dear," Mrs. Endicott answered. "What do you think of him, Molly?"

"He is very English," answered Molly rather enigmatically, "but English of the best type."

"Do you think that he and Cicely are engaged?" Mrs. Endicott asked then.

But Molly shook her head.

"No, I don't think so. I think he is only what Cicely told us, an old friend of the family. Still, I believe if he were to ask Cicely she would not say no."

"I quite agree with you, my dear," was Mrs. Endicott's emphatic reply.

CHAPTER IX.

The friends who were waiting for Tom Willis at Cannes had their own somewhat tried, for the middle of January saw him still in Paris, nor had he apparently the slightest desire or intention of leaving it. Cicely saw a good deal of him, of course, but she could not flatter herself that his prolonged visit was on her account, since the most of his time was spent in the little apartment on the Rue Riche. He went there ostensibly on Dick's account, and certainly they were the greatest of friends. The advent of the young Englishman, with his cheery good nature and constant flow of high spirits, had marked a new era in the life of the invalid boy, and opened up undreamed-of vistas of enjoyment to him.

One evening soon after this Tom asked, "Do you know what project I have in my head now?"

"Well, the fellows I was to meet at Cannes have got tired waiting for me, I suppose, and they've gone on; but all the same I don't want to be cheated out of my visit to the Riviera, and I don't propose to go alone. Will you let me take Dick with me?"

"Oh, Mr. Willis, you don't know what you are asking. To take the entire charge of one so weak and frail as Dick, it would be a poor holiday for you."

"That may be, but I think I could manage it, and I am certain I should enjoy it. He is not so very bad as you all make out. He doesn't want any sitting up with or nursing in the daytime. What he does want is to be out in the sunshine all day long, and that he shall have in plenty, I promise you."

Mrs. Endicott did not for the moment speak. She was indeed too much surprised and touched to give expression to her thoughts. To buy beautiful and dainty things when the purse is full is easy enough; but how few men in Tom Willis' position would have volunteered to saddle themselves with the sole care of a delicate boy!

"I have spoken to Dick about it, Mrs. Endicott, which I know I'd no business to do without first consulting you; but I thought that would be the surest way to gain my end, because, you see, you would not wish to inflict such a disappointment on him. He is quite set upon it, and I am sure he will get on all right, and I shall take the utmost care of him."

"Does Cicely know that you have this in contemplation?" asked Mrs. Endicott from above his shoulder.

"No; I haven't mentioned it to anybody except Dick, but that won't make any difference. Cicely will quite approve of it; and, anyhow, she is my guardian."

"I was only saying to Molly this morning that we had not seen so much of her lately, and Molly says she is working very hard at the studio."

"Yes, I know she is, she will mostly come out with me when I want her to. Don't you think it's nothing but a tad of Cicely Chester to come here to study art, Mrs. Endicott? She would be much better at home, and she had a very good home, although she did not think it."

"I think she fully appreciates her home now," said Mrs. Endicott gently; but she thinks it her duty to make the most of this opportunity, as indeed it is. She is a dear girl, and you can well imagine that we are in no haste for her period of study to come to an end."

"I think I shall go round to the studio and meet them. Can I tell them that it is all settled about Dick?"

"I really don't know what to say about it. If you have spoken to Dick, I suppose I can do nothing but hold my tongue now."

"All right; I'll just tell Dick it's all settled, and then I'll go and meet the young ladies."

As it happened, Cicely had a particularly trying and disheartening day at her studio. A new study to which M. Deshayes had appointed her was more difficult than she had imagined, and her first attempt at realizing it had been discouraging in the extreme. She put on her things rather hurriedly, and left the studio without waiting for any of the others. When she saw Tom Willis standing on the pavement outside the door her face brightened a little, and she bade him a pleasant good-afternoon. There was always something bright and breezy about Tom. It was impossible to be long dull in his company; but when his first inquiry was for Molly, the momentary brightness receded from her face.

"She left at three, the light was not good enough for the things she was engaged on," she answered rather curtly.

"At three? Well, I've just come from the Rue Riche, and I didn't meet her."

"No, she had some shopping to do for her mother."

"Oh, well, it doesn't matter; it was you I wanted to see. What has become of you lately, Cicely? Mrs. Endicott was remarking that you had not been there so often lately."

"They don't need me so much now they have such a devoted visitor in you," she answered with a most unusual touch of bitterness.

"Perhaps I have been going rather often," said Tom somewhat blankly. "I hope I have not given you offence thereby?"

"Why should you give me offence?" asked Cicely loftily. "It's nothing to me."

"Well, when one comes to think of it, they are your friends, of course; but they are such awfully nice people, and I am so sorry for that poor chap, upon my word I feel as if I could never do enough for him."

"Yes, you have been very good to him," said Cicely, and her face softened.

"I am going away to Cannes on Monday, Cicely, and I am taking Dick. Mrs. Endicott has just given me leave."

"To Cannes," repeated Cicely, "and taking Dick with you? Do you mean that you and he are going alone?"

"Yes, I mean that."

"It's awfully good of you, Tom," said Cicely warmly. "There are few young men would take such trouble about a poor ailing boy."

"Oh, quite, and I don't see that there's any special goodness in it. Look at my health and strength, and I have everything else almost that the world can give. If I can't lend a helping hand, where it is so much needed, I don't deserve all my blessings."

"You didn't always feel like that, Tom," said Cicely quietly.

"No; I am somewhat in the same position as you, Cicely—I have learned these things from the Endicotts. They are the best people I have ever met."

"Yes," Cicely answered, "they are very good."

CHAPTER X.

"Don't hurry away, Cicely," said Molly Endicott; "I want you to go for a little stroll with me before five o'clock."

Cicely looked somewhat surprised, but waited until her friend was ready. Of late there had been rather less intimacy between them than of yore.

It was now the end of February, and Dick Endicott was still on the Riviera with Tom, nor was there any talk of their return to Paris.

"Isn't it very mild?" said Molly as they stepped out into the still, soundless air. "Let's go into the Luxembourg Gardens as we did the first day we met; I want to talk to you."

"All right. What a long time it seems since then!"

"It is only nine months. I think you are tired, Cicely, and that you will be glad when Easter comes and you can go home."

"I shall not be sorry," answered Cicely briefly.

"You have quite decided to go home permanently, then?" said Molly inquiringly.

"Quite," answered Cicely, and they said no more until they passed within the Luxembourg gates, and turned to the seat under the spreading chestnut where they had sat together on the first day of their acquaintance.

"We had a letter from San Remo this morning, Cicely," said Molly, after they had sat a moment in silence. "They are coming back next week; and I asked you to come here this afternoon, Cicely, because I want to tell you something. Mother had a letter, I had one also, but mine was from Mr. Willis."

"It is a letter which has surprised me very much; perhaps it will surprise you too, but I feel that I should like to tell you. He wishes me to marry him."

"He is very rich," said Cicely, hating herself for her vulgar remark, and yet unable to withhold its utterance.

"Suppose he must be," answered Molly simply, not taking the offence which was distinctly intended. "I have not thought about that, for after all it is the man one has to live with. He is the first man who has ever done me that honor."

"Then you will marry him?"

"Yes," answered Molly.

"For your mother's sake, perhaps, and Dick's?" pursued Cicely mercilessly.

Molly rose to her feet, and her face flushed rose pink like the apple bloom.

"No," she answered steadily. "I would not make him so poor a return for all his goodness. I love my mother and Dick very dearly, but I would not injure another for their sakes. I will marry him for his own sake, and mine."

"I hope you will be happy, Molly," said Cicely, rising; "and as we shall be near neighbors in England, perhaps we may see something of each other."

"Is that all you will say to me, Cicely?" asked Molly, with a strange wistfulness in her usually self-reliant voice.

"The woman who marries Tom Willis will be blessed among women, Molly. Now I must run home."

Never had the way to the Boulevard Port Royal seemed so long and dreary. Too late her heart had awakened; too late she realized that she had allowed a great gift to pass by her; nay, she had spurned it when offered for her acceptance.

When Cicely reached Madame Cazelet's she found a telegram from home bidding her return at once. Her uncle had died suddenly, having been found sitting lifeless at his desk in his own library at Chesterly. By seven o'clock, Cicely was in the Calais train. As she made that rapid journey she reviewed the past, and looked ahead into the future, and saw herself cut off in a measure from the brighter things of life, and filling the place of a daughter to the lonely and widowed woman who had acted a mother's part to her. The prospect did not appal her, as it would once have done; nay, she could welcome it in a new spirit—the spirit of service. Perhaps another day we may hear how Cicely Chester learned the greatest of all lessons, to do the duty that lies nearest that duty which so many of us wilfully pass by.



The Lookout Regiment.

I am glad to welcome several new recruits: Jack Raeburn, Effie Letson, Nancy Letson, Charley Atkins (any relation of "Tommy Atkins," Charley?), Annie Jackson. The winners of prizes in the last competition are: 1, Hilda Bowman, West Montrose, Ont.; 2, J. Matchet, Saltoun, Assa., N.-W. T.; 3, Edith Bowman, West Montrose. Congratulations to you, all three! Try again next time. In our next contest, announced last month, competitors will be divided into three classes: Class I., between 11 and 16 years. Class II., between 11 and 14 years. Class III., under 11 years. This will give the younger children a chance, as a prize will be given in each class. Manuscripts for the prize competition should be accompanied by a certificate of age, signed by parent or teacher.

Two Small Boys.

Of course a boy likes the country better than the town, especially in the holidays. A little fellow, who had plenty of original ideas, was taken to a farm for a few weeks.

One day the farmer smilingly said to his mother: "Just ask your boy what he hid two eggs in the stable for."

So at the first opportunity, the mother said to the six-year-old:

"My dear, what did you do with those eggs you took from the henhouse?"

"I hid them in the stable," said the little fellow.

"And what for?"

"'Cause it's my scheme."

"Your scheme? And what is your scheme?"

"Why, you see, mamma," said the little philosopher, "when eggs is borned in a chicken-house they is always little chickens, an' I fink if they was borned in a stable they might be little horses."

It is needless to say that up to the time of his leaving the farm the miracle was still unaccomplished. The other small boy did not aim quite so high. That was his scheme:

"I'm going down to grandpapa's,
I won't come back no more
To hear the remarks about my feet
A muddy in' up the floor,
There's too much said about my clothes,
The scoldin's never done
I'm going down to grandpapa's,
Where a boy can have some fun,
I dug up half his garden,
A gettin' worms for bait,
He used to say he liked it
When I laid abed so late,
He said that pie was good for boys,
And candy made 'em grow,
If I can't go down to grandpapa's
I'll pirate turn, you know,
He let me take his shotgun,
An' loaded it for me,
The cats they hid out in the barn,
The hens flew up a tree,
I had a circus in the yard,
With twenty other boys,
Oh, I'm going down to grandpapa's,
He understands small boys."

However, the time for fishing, and hunting cats—the first amusements of young sportsmen—is over. Work is now the order of the day. Put as much energy and heartiness into it as you did into your play, boys, and you will enjoy it almost as much. All play and no work will make Jack a sad dunce, I fear, and none of you want to earn that title. So get to work with a will, and good luck be with you.

Cousin DOROTHY.

"Triplets."

What dear little kittens! Don't they look as if they were getting ready for a song: the one at the far end leading, the others joining in the chorus? You need not laugh so hard, as though cats couldn't be taught to sing. Why, a man once trained five kittens to sing together, and he travelled with them to many cities, making them sing in the theatres. He taught them to sing by pinching their tails. When they howled, they were rewarded with a piece of fish or meat. They soon understood why their tails were pinched. It was then only necessary to place them in a row, when each cat would raise its voice lustily. The largest kitten was then taught to lead, and to beat time with its paw. At their first appearance in public each cat was decorated with a bright ribbon, and introduced with a high-sounding name. The leader was called "Signor Tommasso, the greatest feline basso profundo in the world."

They sang "Hail to the Queen of the Starry Night" and "The Maiden's Blessing"—at least the united caterwaulings were so called. The feline choral society was a wonderful success. You might start one of your own.

C. D.

THE QUIET HOUR.

How the Other Half Lives.

"With gates of silver and bars of gold
Ye have fenced My sheep from their Father's fold:
I have heard the dropping of their tears
In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt:
We build but as our fathers built.
Behold Thine images, how they stand—
Sovereign and sole—through all our land."

Then Christ sought out an artisan—
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.
These set He in the midst of them,
And, as they drew back their garment-hem
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said He,
"The images ye have made of Me!"

—J. R. Lowell.

I have lately been reading a book on this subject—a book that is most intensely interesting, for it deals with the great tragedy of life in the slums of New York of ten years ago. The sequel to the story is called "A Ten Years' War," and it describes a fight against the misery and vice of tenement life, which seems almost magical in its success. Shall we take a peep at some of our brothers and sisters who are struggling through life with hardly a ray of sunshine, real or metaphorical, to brighten their darkened lives? Surely it will make us more thankful for the good food, pure air, and healthful sunshine, of which we have an abundant supply; and it ought to fill us with an earnest desire to let our abundance overflow into the lives of others.

Remember, the book from which I shall quote describes these slums as they were ten years ago. Things have greatly improved since then, but there is still much to be done. Many of the worst houses were rear tenements, six or seven stories high, built up behind other houses, with a slit about a yard wide, between brick walls, to supply light and air. Of such a house the writer says: "The rays of the sun never touch it. It never shone into the

are fighting against fearfully hopeless odds, but mother-love is strong.

The Children's Aid Society has done a great deal to rescue the little ones from the atmosphere of dirt and vice, which was almost certain to contaminate them. In thirty-seven years it sheltered three hundred thousand homeless children, finding homes in the West for seventy thousand.

A few days ago I saw a little girl kneeling on the floor, with her hands clasped and face uplifted, singing her evening hymn to the Lord Jesus. I had just been reading about the thousands of children who never heard His name, except in a curse, and the contrast brought the tears to my eyes. Many of these children are as sweet and lovable as our own. Surely they are very dear to Him, who has warned us against putting a stumbling-block in the way of His little ones, and their way is full of pitfalls and stumbling-blocks.

A little chap was stranded at police headquarters one day. He was dressed in one very ragged garment, and neither knew nor cared where he belonged. When he had slept all night in a real bed, and found that he could have a whole egg and three slices of bread for breakfast, he decided that headquarters was a "bully place." His home, if such it could be called, was found at last, and it was seen that his bed was a heap of dirty straw, his diet a crust in the morning—nothing else!

Compare with his case the children rescued by loving hands, fed, clothed, taught, and tenderly cared for. They come from miserable dens, where they have received nothing but brutal kicks and drunken curses. See them kneeling to say their simple prayer at bedtime. "Often the white night-gowns hide tortured little bodies and limbs cruelly bruised by inhuman hands."

A selfish love of money is at the root of all or nearly all this misery. What is it to the landlords if human beings are huddled together in swarms that set both decency and comfort at defiance? They charge eight or ten dollars a month for a room, and it is nothing to them how many people choose to live in it to save expense. The love of money is capable of hardening a man's nature until he is willing to trample on other men—yes, and even on women and helpless children—if he can make a few more dollars out of their misery. But our space is limited, and I must pull up in a hurry. It has only been possible to take a very short peep into the lives of the "Other Half." Perhaps we may continue the subject in our next issue.

We have no business to lead comfortable lives without a thought for the others, without one effort to help them.

"Where we disavow
Being keeper to our Brother, we're his Cain."
HOPE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR COUSINS,—

Our old friend Uncle Tom, now feeling the touch of time, and desirous of resting from his labors, has for the present delivered his much-loved Corner into my hands, and I hope to have the warm co-operation of all the old friends, as well as the assistance of many new ones in "upholding the honor of the old flag," and making our column as interesting as possible to our various readers. To do this successfully it is necessary to know the likes and dislikes of those readers, and I cordially invite correspondence and suggestions on this subject, that I may be enabled to further our mutual benefit and enjoyment.

It has been decided to give a series of competitions of various kinds, which will give scope to many who were not interested in puzzles. We hope to make them varied enough to please all tastes.

The essay contest recently announced by Uncle Tom will serve as the first of the series, and I shall announce another in this issue. For the benefit of new readers, I give an outline of the first contest. Three cloth-bound books are offered for the best essays on the following subject:—"Canada—Why do we love her?" One prize will be given to the best essay sent by any contributor over sixteen years old (class I.), one to those under sixteen and over twelve (class II.), and one to those under twelve (class III.). No essay to contain more than one thousand words, and each competitor must sign name as well as pen-name (if he use one) and state in which class he competes. All work for this contest to be in by November 1st. Neatness will determine the prizewinner in any class where a tie exists. The winning essays will appear in the *Advocate* as space permits. For our second contest I shall offer three prizes (to be given to three classes as above) for the best poem relating to Christmas. These poems should not exceed one column in length (preferably shorter), and need not be original; simply select what you consider the sweetest and prettiest poem having reference to Christmas times. This contest will close November 20th, and some of the winning poems will appear in the December numbers of the *Advocate*. Write



"TRIPLETS."

alley from the day the devil planned and man built it." A gap between dingy brick walls is the yard, a strip of smoke-colored sky is all the heaven these people ever see, and it is hardly attractive enough to draw them to the churches. On a July day, when the thermometer outside was high in the nineties, a health inspector visited a dying baby in one of these houses. It was lying beside a stove, where the doctor's thermometer ran up far above a hundred. There were six or seven people in the small room, washing, cooking, and sorting rags. The baby died, of course—died for the want of a little fresh air—and many thousands of other babies die from the same cause. Air! Surely there is enough pure air supplied freely by God. It belongs to us all, and no one has a right to sell it. Yet that is what many a landlord did a few years ago, charging six or seven dollars a year more for a room with a window in it than for one without. Let us enter another tenement. Be a little careful, please, you might stumble over a baby or two. Poor little things, they are quite used to kicks and blows. Listen to the squeaking pump! It is the lullaby of these babies, and often in the hot summer days it is worked *in rain*. The saloon doors are always open; is it any wonder that thousands of thirsty men and women crowd into them? What does that hacking cough mean, and that tiny, helpless wail? It is a little child dying. Only the *mamas*, not a very dangerous complaint; with half a chance it might have lived, but it had none. That dark, close bedroom killed it. Ten years ago there were thousands of dark bedrooms with a window to let in air and light from outside. Their windows opened on a dark, close hall, which could not supply fresh air, for it had none. In the summer, when the heat is mowing down the children on every side, mothers often walk the streets all night, trying to stir a cooling breeze to fan the brow of a sick baby. They

hopeless odds, but as done a great deal the atmosphere of certain to contami- s it sheltered three dren, finding homes and.

girl kneeling on the and face uplifted, e Lord Jesus. I had thousands of children ept in a curse, and to my eyes. Many and lovable as our r to Him, who has mbling-block in the way is full of pit-

police headquarters e very ragged gar- e cared where he all night in a real ve a whole egg and st, he decided that ce." His home, if d at last, and it was lirty straw, his diet r else!

children rescued by ight, and tenderly erable dens, where it brutal kicks and eeling to say their en the white night- s and limbs cruelly

the root of all or it to the landlords ogether in swarms mfort at defiance? ars a month for a how many people t to save expense. is capable of hard- re until he is willing her men—yes, and nd helpless children a few more dollars y. But our space is t pull up in a hurry. ssible to take a very lives of the "Other e may continue the issue.

business to lead com- out a thought for t one effort to help

"Where we disavow brother, we're his Cain." HOPE.

AND GIRLS' TMENT.

Uncle Tom, now feel- me, and desirous of labors, has for the his much-loved hands, and I hope co-operation of all as well as the in "upholding the making our column or various readers. ssary to know the ers, and I cordially ggestions on this led to further our

eries of competitions scope to many who We hope to make tastes. nounced by Uncle series, and I shall For the benefit of f the first contest. ffered for the best :- "Canada—Why ll be given to the utor over sixteen nder sixteen and e to those under contain more than competitor must (if he use one) and tes. All work for ber 1st. Neatness n any class where will appear in the For our second es (to be given to st poem relating to d not exceed one rter), and need not you consider the iving reference to ill close November ems will appear in ADVOCATE. Write

neatly, on one side only of the paper, and send work in early; leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner and it will come for one cent, unless over weight.

Now, old friends, take a look through your books and papers that have lain so long untouched, and give less-favored cousins the benefit of your search. The larger the number entering these contests, the greater the honor for the winner, so let us hear from small and great, as each has an equal chance of winning.

Your cousin, ADA ARMAND. [Address work for both contests to Miss Aramand, Pakenham, Ont.]

Mount Sir Donald, Rocky Mountains.

What man-made monument to human fame could compare with the stupendous mountain peak which for all time rears its mighty head above even the many surrounding gigantic peaks which sentinel the grand old Rockies, and which, as our picture tells us, bears the name of "Sir Donald," in recognition of what Canada owes to one of its most public-spirited sons—once Sir Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona. As one of the chief promoters of that wonderful feat of engineering skill, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which links our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, opening up avenues to commerce, peopling the far-away stretches of our land, developing its resources and making "the wilderness to blossom as the rose," it is only right

Our Library Table.

"THE WOMEN OF CANADA: THEIR LIFE AND WORK," being a handbook compiled by the National Council of Women, at the request of the Canadian Government, for distribution at the Paris International Exhibition of 1900.

"This handbook is," to use the words of its editor-in-chief, the Countess of Aberdeen, "the outcome of a deputation appointed by the National Council of Women of Canada to wait upon the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Minister in charge of the Canadian section at the Paris Exhibition, to petition that the women of Canada should have an adequate place allotted to them at the Exhibition. After due consideration, Mr. Fisher, in the name of the Canadian Government, intimated that he was ready to provide us with something better than we had asked for, and evolved the brilliant idea of securing for the women of Canada a more permanent representation than could be obtained by a Women's Section. He invited our Council to prepare a handbook which should give an aperçu of the history, the achievements and the position of Canadian women as a whole."

It is this handbook which lies upon our editorial desk, and which we desire to introduce to the readers of the Home Magazine section of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

It is a volume of 142 large, clear-typed pages, and is in itself an evidence of what can be accomplished by the organized effort of intelligent

several headings: Charities and Reform, Education, Trades and Industries, Professions and Careers, Social Life, Art, Handicrafts, Drama, Music, Literature, Church Work, Indian Movement, and Immigration. These are each introduced by essays written by specialists, or by those most competent to do justice to them. The subjects telling of the "Past and Present of Canadian Women," of their Home and Social Life, of their Legal and Political Status, of the Professions open to Women, of the Industrial Possibilities of Canada, etc., etc., are treated of by such writers as Miss Lily Dougall and Madame Dandurand, of Montreal; by Miss Clara Brett Martin, Canada's only lady barrister; by Madame H. Gerin-Lajoie; by Mrs. O. C. Edwards; by Miss Carrie M. Derick, B. A., of Montreal; by Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, the last essay and the last picture being that of Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the Tekahioncoaka of the Six Nations Indians.

This book not only tells us what some of us may know already, but it has much to tell us of which we knew nothing. For instance, as an appendix to its statistical tables, we find on page 89 a list of exceptional pursuits engaged in by some of our Canadian women, who have not been content to follow in the beaten track of their sisters. The list, giving names and addresses, is as below:

Blacksmith; boat livery; egg dealer and cold storage; flour mill; two grist mills; gunsmith; the only ice dealer in St. John, N. B., "particular attention being paid to supplying steamers"; en-



FIGURE SIR DONALD FROM THE EAST. Edwards, Pros., Pictou, Vancouver B.C.

MOUNT SIR DONALD, ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

and fitting that this wonderful mountain should bear his honored name. By the time the traveller has reached Glacier House at the foot (if, amongst such altitudes, any part of those "everlasting hills" may lay claim to anything so diminutive as a foot to start from) of the big glacier itself, he has probably exhausted all his adjectives and can find nothing left by which he can, without grammatical upheaval, express his further wonderment. He will be sure to note the fact that Sir Donald is a mountain which cannot be hid, a mountain which persistently follows him, gets in front of him, peers at him sideways, and stands calmly and immovably there when he turns around to take what he believes to be his parting look. He would like, probably, to explore the wonders of Sir Donald, but we would not advise him to try, even were he sure-footed as a mountain goat, brave and strong enough to encounter the uncertain-tempered grizzly amidst its own fastness, or endowed with a power of endurance beyond that of mortal man. Rather let our traveller, who on his westward way has already fastened his eyes upon the broad fruitful prairie lands of his country, and has realized what their possession means to its present and future prosperity, stop over at Glacier long enough to study some more of its many surprises, and we venture to assert that he will leave it prouder than ever of his country, and of the fact that he can, as his birthright, call himself a Canadian. H. A. B.

women in a comparatively short space of time. To obtain accurate details of every phase of woman's work in such a land as ours, represents infinite research and labor, endless correspondence, hosts of collaborators, many committees and sub-committees, upon whom has often been entailed the going over and over of the same ground to correct inaccuracies and to rectify omissions, but the work has been done, and done well, and we rejoice to know that this complete record is not only a book which ought to be in every library in Canada, public and private, but also that it has already found its way into thousands of homes all over the world, and (to again quote from the editor-in-chief) "to be the means of giving the people of other countries some idea of the happiness, freedom and richness of opportunity enjoyed by the women living under the beneficent sway of "Our Lady of the Sunshine and of the Snows."

The book is submitted to the public with the authority and approval of the Honorary President of the National Council of Women, Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, a lovely picture of whom graces its opening page, followed on the second page by an excellent copy of a well-known photograph of Lady Aberdeen, its honored founder and first President, other familiar faces appearing as we turn over the leaves. Of its contents one can give but the merest outline. It treats, under divisions and subdivisions, of woman's work under

engineers' supplies; lime burner; pawn broker; taxidermist; wood dealer; and manicurist; whilst Mrs. Eliza M. Jones is well known to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, having in 1892 published a pamphlet entitled "Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," which had an enormous sale.

This wonderful handbook is by no means a record of mere dry statistics only. If there is now and then a touch of pathos in the telling of the story of the Life Work of the Women of Canada, so, also, is there many a sparkling bit of humor, and many a nugget of wisdom. Whilst giving Canada high encomiums for its onward march from small early beginnings, one writer says, "Canadians admit that the world moves, but are not committed to the belief that it should whirl!" And our essayists are nothing if they are not patriotic. Every page breathes pride in the land of their birth, or of their adoption.

One more quotation, and that from the closing words of Mrs. Drummond's admirable introductory remarks: "And this book goes forth from the women of Canada that it may tell something of the building up of this youngest of nations; how, not alone by material prosperity, but also by the power of intellect and knowledge, the power of beauty, the power of social life and manners, and above all, by the power of conduct, it is growing to its full stature. And, lest some should think from the title and contents of this book that it is our

desire to separate or to place in rivalry the 'life and works' of women and of men, let it be understood that our classification is only for convenience, but that our hope is rather in that growing sense of mutual need which is drawing men and women into closer companionship, and is sending them out, not singly, but together, for the help and salvation of the world.

We do not know if this valuable handbook can be purchased, but we believe that wherever there is a public library, several copies should be found upon its shelves, so as to be at the disposal of every loyal son, as well as of every daughter of Canada.

Recipes.

TO PRESERVE HERBS.

Mint, parsley and other herbs may be thus preserved for winter use. Take a good-sized bunch of herbs, wash in cold water, then shake until nearly dry. When the oven is cool, cover the shelves with thick paper, and let the herbs dry on it till crisp. This is best done at night, when the fire is low. It may be necessary to bake several times before they are crisp. When cold, place in wide-mouthed bottles, cork tightly, and store in a dry place.

HOW TO SALT ALMONDS.

Shell and blanch the almonds, spread them out on a bright tin pie-plate, add a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, and set them in a hot oven until they are of a golden brown hue. Remove them from the oven, stir well, dredge thickly with salt and turn them out to cool.

CARAMEL PUDDING.

One quart milk, 1 cup brown sugar, 4 tablespoons cornstarch. Brown the sugar in a frying pan until it looks like taffy, keep stirring and do not let it burn, put into the milk, and add the cornstarch wet with milk. Put in a mould; when cold turn out, and eat with whipped cream.

GOSSIP.

W. G. PETTIT & SON'S SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

One of the largest and best herds of Scotch Shorthorns in Canada is that of W. G. Pettit & Son, of Freeman, Ont., close to Burlington Junction, and 8 miles from the city of Hamilton. The private catalogue of the herd, recently issued—a model catalogue, by the way—contains the pedigrees of 34 animals, alphabetically arranged, while recent births run the number in the herd up to over 100 head. Of this number, 54 were imported this year, having been carefully selected personally by the senior member of the firm from reliable Scotch herds of the most approved character. The majority of these are young cows in calf to high-class bulls in Scotland, and their calves, which are coming together with a number of the importation of 1899 still remaining in the herd, make the number of imported animals on the farm in the neighborhood of 75 head, the balance being made up of members of some of the most popular families of Scotch-bred cattle and of deep-milking tribes, topped by high-class Scotch-bred bulls. Mr. Pettit's extended experience, having been a breeder of Shorthorns for over 30 years and acknowledged to be one of the very best judges in the Dominion, enabled him in selecting the importation of this year to secure typical Scotch Shorthorns of the most useful and desirable class, and, realizing the pressing need in this country of a good class of young bulls to supply the demand for that sort, he brought out and now shows in good condition over 20 imported bulls, ranging in age from 10 to 15 months, most of which are nice, soft-handling reds and mossy-coated roans of approved breeding and type, being low-set and compact, with strong, well-fleshed backs, deep ribs and flanks, level quarters, and big buttocks and thighs, and standing well on strong legs of the best quality of bone. With the largest number of high-class imported bulls in any one herd in America, the Messrs. Pettit are well prepared for the increasing demand for the right class of sires, though they are in no hurry to dispose of them, as they are daily growing better and worth more money, but they are certainly worth looking after by breeders in need of fresh blood in the best class of individuals. To be properly appreciated they must be seen in the flesh, and we feel safe in saying they will bear inspection and meet any reasonable expectations. The limited space allotted to our stock notes forbids the attempt to give anything like a detailed description of any considerable number of the individual animals, but to give some idea of the class of families represented in the herd and of the sires that have contributed to the personal excellence of the animals, we mention a few of the young bulls, with a brief summary of their breeding.

The oldest bull in the herd is the roan 2-year-old Prince Cruickshank, who has been the chief stock bull since last spring, and is a lusty, good-handling bull with grand head and hind quarters, and the character one likes to see in a stock bull. He was bred by Mr. Marr, Cairn brogie, and sired by Emperor, by the Sittytown Cicely bull, Coldstream; his dam, of the Minty tribe, by Mr. Duthie's Master of the Mint, with five straight Cruickshank crosses in her pedigree. Scottish Chansonn, calved in October, 1899, is a thick red bull on short legs, well filled in all his parts, and a safe one to tie to for show and stock. He was bred by Mr. Watson, Auchronie, is of his excellent Matilda tribe, and sired by Clan Alpine, head of Sittytown, and got by the Brawith Bull, head of Sittytown, out of a grand daughter of the great old cow, Princess Royal, by Champion of England. The Prince, a rich roan, of the favorite Kinellar tribe, and sired by the Duthie-bred Prince of Athers, by Scottish Archer, and half brother to the Royal champion, Major, is of the same good pedigree, lengthy, smooth, and all-around. Prince Gump, red and a little white, and born in April, 1899, was bred by Mr. Campbell of Deystone, and though in moderate condition, is lengthy, straight and smooth, and of the Kinellar Claret tribe, sired by Director, a well-bred Princess Royal bull by the late Horace, by

William of Orange, and his dam by Sittytown Sort, of the Brawith Bud family. Pure Gold, a red Brawith Bud, born in January, 1899, got by Cyprus, of Mr. Duthie's breeding, a Cruickshank Cicely by William of Orange and out of Golden Thought, by the Sittytown-bred Spicy bull, Steadfast, a son of the Cruickshank Bippers Standard Bearer, is a lengthy, straight bull with a good head, horn and crops, very deep fore ribs and flanks, and long quarters. Scotland's Pride, a rich roan 17-months-old son of the great sire, Star of Morning, and of the Cruickshank Clippet tribe on his dam's side, is one of the last calves of the old bull, and is of the same family as his sire, the famous Pride of Morning. This is a lean bull, having been in service in the pasture, but he has quality and character, and looks like coming out right, both for a sire and a show bull. Scottish Hero, another rich roan, calved in January of this year, and bred by Campbell, of Deystone, is of the Kinellar Claret family, and sired by Count Amaranth, a Duthie-bred bull by Count Arthur, and out of Sittytown Amaranth, by Master of the Realm. He has grand quality, a mossy coat of hair, and will make one to depend on for show or stock. Another Scottish Hero is a red 8-months-old son of the Duthie-bred Scottish Prince, of the popular Princess Royal sort, by Captain Ripley, by William of Orange, and his dam of the Duke of Richmond's Jilt tribe. He is blocky, compact, and of approved type. Scottish Pride, a red and white, calved last February, another son of Scottish Prince and of Mr. Marr's Uppermill Roan Lady tribe, is of the same pattern, and promises well. Spicy Count, a red Feb. calf, by the Marr-bred Spicy King, of the Uppermill Goldie tribe, and a son of the great William of Orange, is a smooth, even young bull, with nicely laid shoulders, soft handling skin, and good quarters and thighs. Caranth, a red 10-months-old son of Spicy King and of Carnation, of Mr. Shepherd's Claret, is one of the most taking young bulls in the importation, being compact and well proportioned, with a strong back and good crops, ribs and thighs. Clan Fleming, a red 7-months son of the Sittytown-bred bull, Clan Alpine, and of the Matilda tribe, is among the very best ones, being very thick-fleshed, with deep chest, forefank and underline, and has all the elements of a show bull in him, besides being from a capital breeding family. Ed: Robert, a red calf of March last, with three good Duthie-bred bulls on the top of his pedigree, and the Cruickshank Gravesend next below these, is out of a Queen Bess cow, and is a lengthy, straight, smooth young bull, with a good head and long level quarters. His sire, Fire King, is out of a daughter of Star of Morning, and his dam by Cash Box, a son of Scottish Archer.

These are but sample copies of the score of imported bulls, which will be found to be one of the very best lots ever brought to this country. Our space will not admit of even a partial review of the two score and more imported females in the herd, which comprise young cows of similar breeding and a dozen or more capital yearling and 2-year-old heifers in calf, among which are members of such favorite families as the Cruickshank Bippers, Secret's, Orange Blossoms, Lovelies, and Brawith Buds, the Uppermill Roan Ladies, the Kinellar Claret's, Ury's, Miss Ramsdens, and Jealousies, Mr. Manson's Beauties, and many others bred on the same or similar lines, and having for their sires such noted bulls as Star of Morning, Sittytown Prince, Clan Alpine, Craibstone, and Prince Horace, by William of Orange; Cornerstone, Sittytown's Farewell; Spicy King, the Duke of Richmond's New Year's Gift, Musstrooper, Hallmark, the Marr Missie Lord Hampton, the Duthie-bred Brave Archer, Emancipation, etc. We need add no more than that the Messrs. Pettit are a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy firm, standing firmly on the solid ground of an unblemished record, and holding a high place in the esteem and regard of the stock breeders of Canada.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Hints on Health.

A cold bath every morning or a sponging with cold or tepid water, followed by a vigorous rubbing with a crisp bath towel, gives tone to the system and proves a great safeguard against colds. Those who cannot stand a cold bath will benefit greatly by regularly dashing cold water over the chest.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

There is no field in which what is called "domestic medicine" runs rampant more typically than in attempts to doctor eye troubles, and many are the cases which surgeons see of eye ailments that have been rendered much worse by delay in seeking competent advice and by the use of unsuitable remedies.

People who would not attempt to drive an engine, or to meddle with astronomical apparatus (for the plain reason that they know nothing about either), will, unhesitatingly, doctor themselves and others, and meddle with organs and parts of the structure and ailments of which they are certainly as woefully ignorant as of steam or star-gazing instruments. This is not rational, and it is as irrational to trust oneself to the mercies of a quack who may be as ignorant of medical knowledge as the patient. If anything seems seriously wrong with the eyes, seek the advice of an educated surgeon, instead of doing foolish things prejudicial in the highest degree to the chances of recovering the health of the organs of sight.

To Cure a Stye.—A stye should be bathed very often with warm water; if very painful, use warm poppy-water. On no account rub or irritate the eye. When the stye has broken, smear along the edge of the eyelid an ointment composed of one part of citron and four parts of spermaceti. If the stye is frequently and carefully bathed as soon as it makes its appearance, it will probably disappear without coming to a head.

Dalgely Bros., London, Ont., change their advertisement in this issue, and now refer to a new importation of weighty Clydesdale stallions that have just arrived from Scotland in good form.

D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, writes: "My Tamworths are in grand shape at present. My offerings in this issue are very choice. Intending purchasers will do well to place their orders at once."

Mr. F. S. Peer, Mt. Morris, N. Y., who makes frequent trips to England, Scotland, and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, for the selection and importation of high-class cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, announces in our advertising columns that he will sail on Nov. 10th, and will be pleased to execute commissions from Canadian breeders. Mr. Peer is a fine judge, especially of light horses, dairy cattle, and sheep; has had much experience and success in bringing out prize-winning stock, and is thoroughly reliable.

A desirable farm in the pleasant and picturesque neighborhood of Compton in the Province of Quebec, is advertised in this issue of the ADVOCATE. It is only 11 miles from the prosperous town of Sherbrooke, and is said to be good farming and grazing land, well watered, while the buildings are ample and nearly new, and provided with such modern conveniences as a water supply and electric light. Look up the advertisement, and apply to the Toronto General Trusts Company for particulars.

NOTICES.

"Greatest Medicine Ever Made."

Maple Creek, Ont., Sept. 14th, 1900.

Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Enclosed find express order for \$3.00, for which please send me two bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Have been a constant user of this for a number of years, and think it is the greatest medicine ever made. Yours truly,

W. A. DOUGLAS.

Brantford Roller-Bearing Windmills.—The Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited, of Brantford, tell us that there is a constantly increasing demand for their popular roller and ball bearing Steel Windmills. The "Steel King" pumping mill and the "Ideal" power mill are the great favorites, and every month this year has shown a healthy increase in sales over last year. In addition to their Canadian trade, covering every province, the Company are making regular shipments to Australia, South Africa, Russia and elsewhere. Practically their whole output is fitted with their roller and ball bearings, which are absolutely and fully guaranteed, and which are thoroughly successful and satisfactory. The Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited, recently obtained authority to increase their capital stock from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and are again enlarging their plant and increasing their output. Like many other Brantford manufacturers, they are enterprising and thoroughly reliable, and well deserve the success they have won.

FOR SALE:

FOUR FIRST-CLASS Stock and Grain Farms,

Close to the City of Guelph and O.A. College, containing, respectively, 70, 100, 121, and 143 acres—all first-class land, and good buildings. Will sell all together or separately.

For particulars, apply to James McNaughten, Gourock, Ont., Wellington Co.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Answers to Sept. 1st Puzzles.

- 1—Stab-ling. 2—Moose Jaw, Alberton,, Chatham, Dunmore, Kincaid, Norway House. 3—Show-bread. 4—Seven-even-ve. 5—Heart. 6—A bald head. 7— m o n t h n o r a h t a b o r p i l o t t e e t h

SOLVERS TO SEPT. 1ST PUZZLES.

"Diana," "Sartor," Mrs. Annie Rodd, "Grace," J. G. McLean, "Ike Icicle."

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO AUG. 15TH PUZZLES.

J. G. McLean, "Eneri."

COUSINLY CHAT.

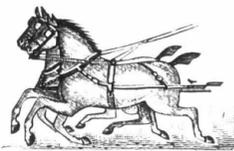
"Eneri." We have from time to time some cousins from Nova Scotia. The very cleverest we had when I contributed, several years ago, was from your Province. I often wonder where Harry Albro Woodworth has gone—do you know him? "Sartor."—There has been some mistake; you will certainly receive the book. I expect you will try the new competitions.

Cousins all.—I hope to be able to continue our little chat, and shall be pleased to deliver short messages from one to another of the chatters. I know of very pleasant and lasting friendships which have sprung from a paper acquaintance. Hurrah for the new contests! Be sure to make it interesting for those who are going to win.

L. B. F.—My letter, in this issue, explains the non-appearance of your puzzles, but perhaps you will try your luck under the new departure.

I am sorry to hear that Nonie Cowan, Pilot Mount, Man., did not receive the badge sent to her month ago. I am sending another, also returning the second lot of stamps she sent. I hope this one will reach you, Nonie. This is the second badge that has gone astray in Manitoba. C. D.

Important to Breeders and Horsemen. Eureka Veterinary CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A reliable and speedy remedy for Cuts, Splints, Spavins, Sweeney, etc., etc., in Horses, and Lump Jaw in Cattle. See pamphlet which accompanies every bottle, giving scientific treatment in the various diseases. It can be used in every case of veterinary practice where stimulating applications and blisters are prescribed. It has no superior. Every bottle sold is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed remedy for sterility in cows, with full instructions. Price, \$2. Prepared by THE EUREKA VETERINARY MEDICINE COMPANY, London, Ont.

SALE OF

Valuable Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle.

THERE WILL BE SOLD by public auction, on Friday, the 5th day of October, 1900, at 1 p. m., on Lot One in the Third Concession of the Township of Yonge, in the County of Leeds, at the late residence of C. M. Keeler, insolvent, his complete herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, all of which are registered, or eligible to be registered, in the American or Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herdbooks, and number over twenty-five, young and old. Full particulars as to the individual animals will be given on application to the assignee. Place of sale about 3 miles from Lyn Station, which is 5 miles west of Brockville.

Terms: Cash. Good approved notes at 3 and 6 months, with interest at 6 percent, will be accepted. Dated at Brockville, Ont., Sept. 25th, 1900. GEO. A. DANA, ASSIGNEE.

For Sale. The Samuel Hanna Estate, at Griswold.

As this estate must be closed out, it has been decided to offer for sale all those splendid farms owned by the late Samuel Hanna, and comprising about seventeen hundred acres within a few miles of Griswold. The land will be sold in parcels. It is highly improved with buildings, fences, and cultivation.

A great opportunity is here offered to any one desiring a first-class farm.

For particulars apply to Edmund W. Hanna, Caldwell & Coleman, Box 243, Brantford, GRISWOLD.

In quarantine at Quebec at the present time are 19 head of Short-horn cattle for H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.; 8 Short-horns for Stephen Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.; and 2 Short-horns for Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., being a later shipment and in addition to the 27 head previously reported as brought out by Mr. Johnston in his first shipment.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Want a Good Watch?

WE have succeeded in procuring from one of the most reliable jewelers in Canada a complete list of Gents' and Ladies' Watches of sufficient variety to suit every one, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our readers as premiums worthy of an effort to secure. These are not by any means the same class of goods as are hawked around fair grounds, but first-class in every particular, and we assure you that you will be pleased with whatever of the above premiums you may obtain. Let us hear from you at an early date with a good list of new subscribers accompanied by the cash, and take your choice.

Gents' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers
No. 1.	Yankee Nickel Watch	2
No. 2.	Trump Nickel Watch	4
No. 3.	Trump Gun Metal Watch	5
No. 4.	No. 14 Silver Watch	8
No. 5.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	10
No. 6.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	11
No. 7.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case	14
No. 8.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case	18
No. 9.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case	21
No. 10.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	15
No. 11.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	15
No. 12.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case	18
No. 13.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case	21
No. 14.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case	25

Ladies' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers
No. 15.	Gun Metal Swiss Chatelaine	4
No. 16.	Sterling Silver Swiss Chatelaine	5
No. 17.	Nickel American O. F., large size	5
No. 18.	Gun Metal American O. F., large size	5
No. 19.	Nickel, small size	9
No. 20.	Gun Metal, small size	10
No. 21.	Sterling Silver, small size	10
No. 22.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	20
No. 23.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	22
No. 24.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	23
No. 25.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	25

Description of Watches.

The accompanying cuts fairly well represent all the Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and a description of each as numbered is as follows:

No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.

No. 2. Gent's Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.

No. 3. Same as No. 2, excepting that it has Gun Metal case instead of Nickel case.

No. 4. Is a smaller-sized Gent's Watch, has sterling silver case, O. F. Screw Back and Bezel; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is the lowest-priced and most reliable Boy's or small Gent's Silver Watch that is on the market.

No. 5. Is fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement. The case is a 3-oz. O. F. Nickel case; stem wind and set; screw back and bezel case.

No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.

No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.

No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chatelaine Watch.

No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.

Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

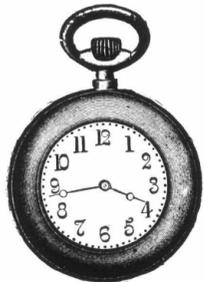
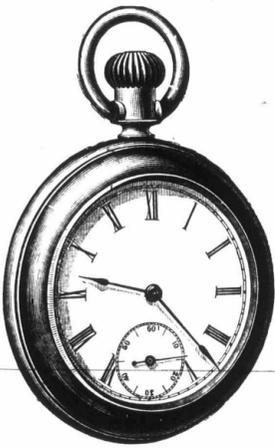
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14k Gold Filled; 22 and 23 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Ladies' or Gents'.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.



GOSSIP.

Mr. Tom Old Cumming, Lancaster, Ont., writes that he sold, some time ago, all the young Ayrshire bulls mentioned in his advertisement. He reports his Ayrshire herd as doing well, as are also his Leicester flock. Of the latter, he wishes to sell a vigorous yearling ram and five choice ram lambs, all sired by a prizewinner in many competitions in 1898. Mr. Cumming's flock is well up in quality and size, which enables him to win many victories at the fall exhibitions.

The Short-horns advertised elsewhere in this issue by Messrs. Wm. Hogg & Son, Thamesford, Ont., to be sold by unreserved auction, on Oct. 24th, consist of a useful lot of well-bred, good-colored animals. The herd was established in 1870, since when only good bulls have been used. The young bulls, ranging from a few weeks to twelve months old, are a strong, thrifty lot, sired by Tommy of Zorra 2213. The animals are not fat, but in nice breeding condition. The two heifers illustrated in this issue, page 361, well represent the character of the herd. The Tamworths are of high class bacon type, and all pure bred. The Leicesters are of useful, good type, but not registered. They are headed by a pure-bred ram, Thamesford is on the Canadian Pacific Railway, fourteen miles east of London, Ont. The catalogue, now ready for distribution, give full particulars as to breeding of animals offered.

Ottawa Fair Prize List.

BLOOD HORSES.—Thoroughbred stallion, four years old and upwards, and best adapted for improving the stock of the country—1 and 2 Russell Dist St Imp Co, Rockland, Ont; 3 John Marquett, Smith's Falls, Ont. Thoroughbred stallion, any age—Diploma, Russell Dist St Imp Co. Brood mare, any age—Diploma, Hugh Alexander, Ottawa. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 Hugh Alexander. Foal—1 Hugh Alexander. Stallion, with three of his get, any age or sex (special)—Gold medal or \$20, Russell Dist Stock Imp Co. Best Thoroughbred stallion, two years and over—Gold medal, Russell Dist Stock Imp Co.

CARRIAGE HORSES (OPEN TO ALL COMERS).—Carriage stallion, four years old and upwards, not under 15 hands—1 A A Blyth, Ottawa, Ont; 2 F Brunett, Moose Creek, Ont; 3 Urie Lachapelle, St Paul de l'Hermitte, P. Q. Carriage stallion, three years old—1 W C Percival, Nepean, Ont; 2 T L Boyd, Eastman's Springs, Ont; 3 W R Wilson, Manotick, Ont. Carriage stallion, two years—1 D P Cameron, Chrysler, Ont; 2 G C Boyd, Eastman's Springs, Ont. Yearling stallion 1 G W Bennett, Richmond, Ont; 2 Noah Sigwan, Marvel, Ont. Stallion of any age (special)—Gold medal or \$20, A A Blyth. Brood mare with foal by side—1 Thos Fairbairn, Billings' Bridge, Ont; 2 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont. Foal—1 W C Edwards & Co; 3 Thos Fairbairn. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 Crow & Murray, Toronto, Ont; 2 Alex Kennedy, Ottawa, Ont; 3 Baptiste Aubin, Hull, P. Q. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 W C Edwards & Co. Yearling gelding or filly—1 Thos Kettle, Ramsay's Corners, Ont; 2 J A Gamble, Cumberland, Ont. Pair matched carriage horses (geldings or mares), in harness, 15 hands and over—1 Crow & Murray; 2 W Cunningham, Ottawa; 3 H Bristow, Ottawa. Single carriage horse (gelding or mare), in harness, 15 hands and over—1 and 3 Crow & Murray; 2 Riverview Stables, Ottawa. Pair matched carriage horses (geldings or mares), in harness, 15 hands and over—1 and 3 Crow & Murray; 2 Riverview Stables. Single carriage horse (gelding or mare), in harness, under 15 hands—1 and 2 Crow & Murray; 3 C A Parker, Ottawa. Mare, any age (special)—Gold medal or \$20, Riverview Stables. Stallion, with three of his get, any age or sex—Diploma, A A Blyth. Best pair of matched carriage horses (geldings or mares), in harness—Gold medal, Crow & Murray.

COACH HORSES.—Stallion, three years old and upwards—1 John J McVeigh, Portage du Fort, P. Q; 2 J J Forth, Glen Buell, Ont.

SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS.—Saddle horse, gelding or mare—1 Riverview Stables, Ottawa, Ont; 2 and 3 Geo Pepper, Toronto, Ont. Hunter (heavy weight), up to 210 pounds—1 and 2 Geo Pepper; 3 Riverview Stables. Hunter (light weight), up to 154 pounds—1, 2 and 3 Geo Pepper. Two-year-old gelding or filly, not Thoroughbred, but sired by Thoroughbred horse, likely to make a good hunter or saddle horse—1 W N Tape, Bentpath, Ont; 2 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland; 3 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg. Yearling gelding or filly, not Thoroughbred, but sired by Thoroughbred stallion—1 W N Tape; 2 Norman F Wilson, Cumberland.

PONIES.—Pair ponies, in harness, from 12 to 14 hands—1 Anglo-Saxon Tea Co, Ottawa, Ont; 2 W T Clelland, Hallville, Ont; 3 Jas A Campbell, Vernon, Ont. Single pony, in harness, from 12 to 14 hands—1 Robt Beith, Bowmanville, Ont; 2 Anglo-Saxon Tea Co; 3 Harry Sifton, Ottawa, Ont. Single pony, in harness, under 12 hands—1 S P Hempill, Ottawa, Ont.

HIGH-STEPPERS.—Pair matched horses, high-steppers (mares or geldings)—1 and 3 Crow & Murray; 2 Riverview Stables, Ottawa, Ont. Best pair matched horses, high-steppers—Gold medal, Crow & Murray. Single horse, high-stepper—1 and 2 Crow & Murray; 3 Riverview Stables. Best four-in-hand team—1 Crow & Murray; 2 Anglo-Saxon Tea Co, Ottawa. Best tandem of horses and turnout—1 and 2 Crow & Murray.

STANDARD-BRED HORSES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto; 2 Crow & Murray, Toronto, Ont. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 Dr C E Church, Carp, Ont. Brood mare with foal by her side—1 John Tweedie, Papineauville, P. Q. Foal—1 John Tweedie. Mare of any age—Diploma, John Tweedie. Best Standard-bred stallion—Gold medal, J B Hogate & Son.

ROADSTER HORSES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 John McCandlish, Ottawa, Ont; 2 D O Grady, Grovelly, Ont. Stallion, three years old—1 J H Skuce, Carleton Place, Ont; 2 W Bothevic, Ottawa, Ont. Stallion, any age—Diploma, John McCandlish. Gelding or filly, three years old—1 Hugh McGuire, Ottawa, Ont. Gelding or filly, two years old—1 R Peacock, Ottawa; 2 Carl Reynolds, Ottawa; 3 Aid T Butler,

KENDALL'S... SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., North Postage, Ont., Feb. 10, '98.

Dear Sirs—Will you please give me a remedy for lameness I have a mare that is afflicted. I take pleasure in stating that I have cured a curb of four years' standing with your Kendall's Blisters, by using it only once and then applying your Spavin Cure. As long as I have horses, I will not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blisters in my stable.

Very truly yours,
ADOLPHUS GAUTHER.

Price \$1. Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Ottawa, Gelding or filly, one year old—Norman F Wilson, Cumberland. Brood mare, not less than 15 hands high, with foal of the same breed by her side—1 and 2 W C Edwards, Rockland, Ont; 3 A H Shoultis, Ottawa. Foal—1 and 3 W C Edwards; 2 A H Shoultis. Mare, any age—Diploma, H S Dowd, Onyon, P. Q. Roadsters, pair mares or geldings, three years or over, 15 hands and upwards—3 Jas Kennedy, Ottawa. Roadster, mare or gelding, not less than 15 hands—1 Crow & Murray, Toronto, Ont; 2 W A Robertson, Kingston, Ont; 3 Ed Chemier, Ottawa. Best single roadster, not less than 15 hands—Gold medal, Crow & Murray.

HACKNEY HORSES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 Robt Beith, Bowmanville, Ont; 2 Dr John Watson, Howick, P. Q. Stallion, three years old—Graham Bros, Clarendon. Gelding or filly, three years old—1 Robt Beith. Gelding or filly, two years old—1 and 2 Robt Beith. Gelding or filly, one year old—Robt Beith. Mare, any age—Diploma, Robt Beith. Hackney stallion, any age—Gold medal, Robt Beith. For the best Hackney stallion, mare or gelding, any age, by a registered Hackney stallion and out of a registered or unregistered mare, shown in harness to a suitable two-wheeled vehicle—Silver medal, Crow & Murray, Toronto, Ont. For the best Hackney stallion, mare or gelding, any age, by a registered Hackney stallion and out of a registered or unregistered mare, to be shown under saddle—Silver medal, Crow & Murray.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.—Stallion, three years old and upwards—1 W R Wilson, Manotick, Ont; 2 Jas Callander, North Gower, Ont; 3 Thos Bowes, Manotick, Ont. Brood mare with foal by her side—1 Andrew Rowatt, Manotick; 2 Jas Callander; 3 Duncan Sennil, Johnston's Corners, Ont. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 C W Barber, Gattineau Point, Que; 2 Adam Scarf, Cummings' Bridge, Ont. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 Moody Sharpley, Gattineau Point; 2 Isaac Kelly, Gattineau Point; 3 Joseph Hardy, Bowesville, Ont. Yearling gelding or filly—1 T A Cox, Brantford, Ont; 2 E Frith & Sons, Winchester, Ont; 3 Andrew Spratt, Johnston's Corners. Foal—1 John Robt, Billings' Bridge, Ont; 2 Jas Callander; 3 Andrew Rowatt. Best team (geldings or mares), in harness—1 Jas McGee, North Gower, Ont; 2 Duncan Sennil; 3 Andrew Armstrong, Hull, Que. Best mare of any age—Diploma, Moody Sharpley. Best team of general-purpose horses (geldings or mares) exhibited—Gold medal, Jas McGee.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.—Heavy draft stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1 Thos Good, Richmond West. Heavy draft stallion, four years old and upward—1 Graham Bros, Clarendon, Ont; 2 T H Hassard, Millbrook, Ont; 3 and 4 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto. Stallion, three years old—1 Thos Good, Richmond, Ont; 2 Robt Ness, Howick, Que. Stallion, two years old—1 and 4 Graham Bros, Filly, two years old—1 and 2 Graham Bros; 3 Jas Bowman, Guelph, Ont; 4 Robt Ness. Yearling filly—1 Robt Ness. Foal—1 Graham Bros; 2 Robt Ness; 3 Thos Good. Mare, any age—Gold medal, Graham Bros. Stallion, with three of his get, any age or sex—Gold medal, Graham Bros.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.—Stallion, three years and upwards \$40 and diploma, Phineas Lane, Lachute, P. Q; 2 J R Robinson, Manion, Ont.

HEAVY DRAFT (CANADIAN-BRED ONLY).—Heavy draft stallion, four years old and upwards—1 J G Clark, Ottawa, Ont; 2 Russell Dist St Imp Co, Rockland, Ont; 3 Thos Good, Richmond West; 4 Andrew Spratt, Johnston's Corners. Stallion, three years old—1 Wm Harten, Twin Elm, Ont; 2 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto; 3 Russell Dist Stock Imp Co. Stallion, two years old—1 Robt Harris, Gattineau Point; 2, 3 and 4 Graham Bros, Clarendon, Ont. Yearling stallion—Adam Scarf, Cummings' Bridge. Brood mare, with foal by her side—1 Graham Bros; 2 Jos Baik, Athelstan, P. Q; 3 Andrew Spratt; 1 Robt Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1 Jos Tierney, Twin Elm; 2 A M Stewart, Dalmeny, Ont; 3 C W Barber, Gattineau Point, P. Q. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1 Thos Good; 2 Jos Tierney; 3 Thos H Armstrong, Kinburn, Ont. Yearling filly or

(Continued on next page.)

FOUNDED 1861

Puzzles.

more, Kinburn, Ont.

Puzzles.

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and Horsemen.

BALSAM.

A reliable

and speedy

remedy for

Curbs, Splints,

Spavins, Swe-

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Horses, and

Lump Jaw in

Cattle. See

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To give satisfaction,

all druggists. Guar-

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5c. to THE FARMER'S

ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

ASSIGNER.

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first-class farm.

nd W. Hanna,

Box 243.

GRISWOLD.

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2 Short-horns for

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R'S ADVOCATE.

(Ottawa Fair Prize List—Continued.)
gelling—1 Thos H Armstrong; 2 Andrew Spratt. Foal—1 Andrew Spratt; 2 Robt Clark; 3 Thos H Armstrong. Heavy draft team—Adam Scharf. Stallion, with three of his get, any age or sex—Gold medal or \$20, Thos Good. Mare, any age—Gold medal or \$20, Thos Good. Best Dominion-bred heavy draft stallion, any age—Gold medal, Robt Harris.

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.—Stallion, any age—1 Stanislas Le Cavalier, St. Eustache, P. Q.; 2 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, P. Q.

CATTLE.
FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.—Fat steer, three years old—1 Jos Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Fat steer, two years old—1 Jos Leask. Fat steer, one year old—1 Jos Leask. Fatted cow or heifer, not in calf—1, 2 and 3 Jos Leask.

CANADIAN CATTLE (RACE CANADIENNE).
—Bull, three years and upwards—1 Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, P. Q.; 2 Louis Thoin, Repentigny, P. Q.; 3 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, P. Q. Bull, two years old—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Jos Dugas, St. Jacques de l'achigan; 3 Louis Thoin. Bull, one year old—1 and 3 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Thoin. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 Jos Dugas; 2 Arsene Denis; 3 Louis Sylvestre. Bull calf, under six months—1 Jos Dugas; 2 Louis Thoin; 3 Louis Sylvestre. Bull, any age—Diploma, Arsene Denis. Cow, four years and upwards—1 Louis Sylvestre; 2 Louis Thoin; 3 Arsene Denis. Cow, three years old—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Thoin; 3 Louis Sylvestre. Heifer, two years old—1 Jos Dugas; 2 Arsene Denis; 3 Louis Thoin. Heifer, one year old—1 Arsene Denis; 2 and 3 Louis Thoin. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 Louis Thoin; 2 Arsene Denis; 3 Jos Dugas. Heifer calf, under six months—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Sylvestre. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females over one year—Gold medal, Arsene Denis; diploma, Louis Thoin.

SHORTHORNS. Bull, three years old and upwards—1 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont. Bull, one year old—1 Hon M H Cochrane, Hillhurst, Ont; 2 Goodfellow Bros, Macville, Ont. Bull calf, under one year—1 Jas Leask, Greenbank, Ont; 2 Goodfellow Bros, Macville, Ont. Bull, any age—Diploma, W C Edwards & Co. Cow, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 Goodfellow Bros. Heifer, two years old—1 Goodfellow Bros. Heifer, one year old—1, 2 and 3 Hon M H Cochrane. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Goodfellow Bros; 2 and 3 W C Edwards & Co. Best female, any age—Diploma, Hon M H Cochrane. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year—Diploma and \$12, Hon M H Cochrane; 2 Goodfellow Bros. Special prizes contributed by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association: For the best herd, consisting of one bull and four females, under two years of age—1 Hon M H Cochrane; 2 W C Edwards & Co. For the best bull, any age—1 W C Edwards & Co. For the best female, any age—1 Hon M H Cochrane. For the best herd of four calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 W C Edwards & Co; 2 Goodfellow Bros.

GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 D McCrae, Guelph. Bull, two years old—1 D McCrae. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 D McCrae. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2 D McCrae. Bull, of any age—Diploma, D McCrae. Cow, three years and upwards—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 D McCrae. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 D McCrae. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2 D McCrae. Female, any age—Diploma, D McCrae. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over 1 year—Gold medal and diploma, D McCrae.

HERFORDS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 H D Smith, Compton, Que. Bull, two years old—1 H D Smith. Bull, one year old—1 H D Smith. Bull calf, under one year—1 H D Smith. Bull, of any age—Diploma, H D Smith. Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 H D Smith. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 H D Smith. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 H D Smith. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2 H D Smith. Female, any age—Diploma, H D Smith. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year old—Gold medal and diploma, H D Smith; 2 H D Smith.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Bull, one year old—1 Jas Bowman. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2 Jas Bowman. Bull, of any age—Diploma, Jas Bowman. Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 Jas Bowman. Heifer, one year old—1 Jas Bowman. Female, any age—Diploma, Jas Bowman. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year old—Diploma, Jas Bowman.

GRADE CATTLE FOR BEEF PURPOSES.—Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 Jas Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Heifer, two years old—1 Jas Leask; 2 Goodfellow Bros, Macville, Ont. Heifer, one year old—1 Goodfellow Bros; 2 Jas Leask. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Jas Leask; 2 Goodfellow Bros. Female, any age—Diploma, Jas Leask. Herd, consisting of five females, over one year—1 Jas Leask.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 George Rice, Currie's Crossing; 2 A J Gilroy & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont; 3 John A Richardson, South March, Ont. Bull, two years old—1 A J Gilroy & Sons; 2 Gabriel Dowler, Billings, Bridge, Ont. Bull, one year old—1 W W Brown, Lynn, Ont; 2 A J Gilroy & Sons; 3 George Rice. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 Gabriel Dowler; 2 John A Richardson; 3 George Rice. Bull calf, under six months—1 and 3 A J Gilroy & Sons; 2 Geo Rice; 1 John A Richardson. Bull, any age—Diploma, George Rice. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 1 A J Gilroy & Sons; 2 W W Brown; 3 George Rice. Cow, three years old—1 A J Gilroy & Sons; 2 and 3 W W Brown. Heifer, two years old—1 Geo Rice; 2 and 3 A J Gilroy & Sons. Heifer, one year old—1 W W Brown; 2 A J Gilroy & Sons; 3 Geo Rice. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 A J Gilroy & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont; 4 George Rice. Heifer calf, under six months—1 W W Brown; 2 John Richardson; 3 Geo Rice. Female, any age—Gold medal and diploma, A J Gilroy & Sons. Herd, one bull and four females, over one year—1 A J Gilroy & Sons; 2 Geo Rice; 3 W W Brown. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over two years, bred and owned by exhibitor—\$8 and diploma, A J Gilroy & Sons; 2 W W Brown.

VISSHIRE.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 W W Ogilvie & Co, Lachine, Que; 2 Wm Henry, City View, Ont; 3 Wm Stewart & Son, Montic, Ont; 4 J J Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Bull, two years old—1 R Ness, Howick, Que; 2 R Reid & Co, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que; 3 W W Ogilvie & Co; 4 R R Ness. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 J J Clark & Sons, Carleton Place; 3 R R Reid & Co, Hintonburg; 4 J J Clark. Bull calf, under six months—1 Robt Hunter, Maxville, Ont; 2 J J Clark & Sons; 3 Wm Stewart & Son; 4 W W Ogilvie & Co. Bull, any age—Diploma, R R Ness. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 W Stewart & Son; 3 R R Ness. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie & Co; 3 R R Ness; 4 W Stewart & Son. Heifer, two years old—1 W Stewart & Son; 2 J J Clark & Sons; 3 J J Clark; 4 W W Ogilvie & Co. Heifer, one year old—1 R R Ness; 2 Robt Hunter; 3 Wm Stewart & Son; 4 W W Ogilvie & Co. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie & Co; 3 R R Ness. Heifer calf, under six months—1 R R Ness; 2 Wm Stewart & Son; 3 Thos G Holmes, Russell, Ont; 4 Robt Hunter. Dry cow, three years and upwards—1 R Burrows; 2 and 3 J J Clark. Female, any age—Diploma, W W Ogilvie & Co. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females over one year—Gold medal and diploma, W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 Wm Stewart & Son; 3 W W Ogilvie & Co. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor—Silver medal and diploma, W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 R R Ness; 3 Robt Hunter.

GRADE CATTLE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.—Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2 R R Ness, Howick, Que; 2 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Cow, three years old—1 H G Whitteker, North Williamsburg; 2 R R Ness; 3 R Reid & Co. Heifer, two years old—1 R Reid & Co; 2 R R Ness; 3 H G Whitteker. Heifer, one year old—1 R R Ness; 2 and 3 H G Whitteker. Heifer calf, under one year—1 R R Ness; 2 John Eastman, Ormond, Ont. Female, any age—Diploma, H G Whitteker. Herd of dairy cattle, consisting of five females, over one year old—1 R R Ness; 2 R Reid & Co; 3 H G Whitteker.

JEISEYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; 2 Louis Simpson, Hull, Que. Bull, two years old—1 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson. Bull, one year old—1 Bull & Son; 3 E P Ball, Rock Island, Que. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 3 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson; 4 E P Ball. Bull calf, under six months—1 Louis Simpson; 2 E P Ball. Bull, any age—Diploma, Louis Simpson. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson; 3 E P Ball. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 Bull & Son; 3 E P Ball. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Bull & Son; 3 Louis Simpson. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 1 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson; 3 E P Ball. Heifer calf, under six months—1 Bull & Son; 2 and 3 Louis Simpson. Female, any age—Diploma, Louis Simpson. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year—Gold medal, Louis Simpson; 2 Bull & Son; 3 E P Ball.

MILK TEST.—1 and 3 J J Gilroy & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont; 2 Geo Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

SHEEP.
COTSWOLDS (LONG WOOLED).—Ram, two shears and over—1 A J Watson, Castleberg, Ont; 2 and 3 Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que. Shearling ram—1 A J Watson; 2 Arsene Denis. Ram lamb—1 A J Watson; 2 and 3 Arsene Denis. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 A J Watson. One shearing ewe—1 A J Watson; 2 Arsene Denis. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 A J Watson; 3 Arsene Denis. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, A J Watson.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont; 2 J M Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. Shearling ram—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 and 3 John Kelly. Ram lamb—1 and 3 J M Gardhouse; 2 John Kelly. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 J M Gardhouse; 3 John Kelly. One shearing ewe—1 and 3 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse. One ewe lamb—1 and 3 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—Diploma, J M Gardhouse.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 J T Gibson, Denfield, Ont; 3 Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que. Shearling ram—1 and 2 J T Gibson; 3 Arsene Denis. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 J T Gibson. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 J T Gibson; 3 Arsene Denis. One shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3 J T Gibson. One ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3 J T Gibson. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—Diploma, J T Gibson.

SOUTH DOWNS (MEDIUM WOOLED).—Ram, two shears and over—1 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, Ont; 2 and 3 Hon G A Drummond, Point Claire, Que. Shearling ram—1 and 2 Hon G A Drummond; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. Ram lamb—1 and 3 Hon G A Drummond; 2 Robt Shaw & Son. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 Hon G A Drummond; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One shearing ewe—1 and 2 Hon G A Drummond; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One ewe lamb—1 and 3 Hon G A Drummond; 2 Robt Shaw & Son. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Hon G A Drummond.

SHROPSHIRE (CANADIAN-BRED).—For the best pen of Canadian-bred Shropshire sheep, consisting of one ram lamb, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs, open only to the counties of Carleton, Prescott and Russell, N and S Lanark, Pontiac, Ottawa, N and S Renfrew, Leeds, Grenville, Stormont, Glengarry and Dundas—1 A M Stewart, Dalmeny, Ont.

OXFORD, SUFFOLK AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Smith Evans, Gourock, Ont; 2 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont; 3 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, P. Q. Shearling ram—1 Smith Evans; 2 John Kelly; 3 Louis Sylvestre. Ram lamb—1 Hon M H Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. One ewe, two shears and over—1 John Kelly; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. One shearing ewe—1 Hon M H Cochrane; 2 John Kelly; 3 Smith Evans. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 Hon M H Cochrane; 3 John Kelly. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Hon M H Cochrane.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John A McGilivray, Tuxbridge, Ont; 3 John A Richardson, South March, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 John A McGilivray; 3 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Ram lamb—1 and 2 M N Ensey, Nepean, Ont; 3 Jas Bowman. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 John A McGilivray. One shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3 John A McGilivray. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 M N Ensey; 3 John A McGilivray. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, John A McGilivray.

MERINOS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, Ont; 2 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One shearing ewe—1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son; 2 W M & J C Smith. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 John Mc Dunning, Russell, Ont. Pen of Merinos—one ram, any age; two ewes, two shears and over; two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Robt Shaw & Son.

FAT SHEEP.—One fat wether, two shears and over, long-wooled—1 J T Gibson, Denfield, Ont. One fat wether, under two years, long-wooled—1 and 2 J T Gibson. One fat wether, under two years, short-wooled—1 and 2 John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont; 2 T A Cox, Brantford, Ont; 3 A W Ross, Douglas, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2 Snell & Lyons; 3 T A Cox. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 3 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons. Boar, over six months—1 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons; 3 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Sow, two years and over—1 R Reid & Co; 2 and 3 T A Cox. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 T A Cox. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 Snell & Lyons. Sow, under six months—1 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons. Herd, Diploma, T A Cox.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, Que; 2 J G Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 A W Ross, Douglas, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 J G Clark; 2 and 3 A W Ross. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 Louis Sylvestre; 2 and 3 A W Ross. Litter of pigs (not less than five), under three months and sucking—1 A W Ross. Herd, Diploma, T A Cox.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 H George & Son, Crampton, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 3 H George & Son; 2 Robt Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 H George & Son; 3 R Reid & Co. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Two years and over—1, 2 and 3 H George & Son. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 H George & Son. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 H George & Son. Sow, under six months—1 H George & Son; 2 Robt Clark. Litter of pigs (not less than five), under six months and sucking—1 Robt Clark; 2 H George & Son. Herd, Diploma, H George & Son.

POLAND-CHINA.—Boar, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 2 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith. Breeding sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith. Sow, under six months—1 W M & J C Smith; 2 R Reid & Co. Herd, Diploma, W M & J C Smith.

FARMERS Can Become Surveyors, Business Men, Architects, Civil, Steam, Mechanical or Electrical Engineers. Write for our Farmers' Circular, telling of farmers who have successfully changed their occupation without loss of time or money. INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 1417 Scranton, Pa.

Bellevue; 3 W W Ogilvie & Co; 4 J J Clark. Bull, one year old—1 Wm Stewart & Son; 2 Robt Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue; 3 W W Ogilvie & Co; 4 R R Ness. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 J J Clark & Sons, Carleton Place; 3 R R Reid & Co, Hintonburg; 4 J J Clark. Bull calf, under six months—1 Robt Hunter, Maxville, Ont; 2 J J Clark & Sons; 3 Wm Stewart & Son; 4 W W Ogilvie & Co. Bull, any age—Diploma, R R Ness. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 W Stewart & Son; 3 R R Ness. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie & Co; 3 R R Ness; 4 W Stewart & Son. Heifer, two years old—1 W Stewart & Son; 2 J J Clark & Sons; 3 J J Clark; 4 W W Ogilvie & Co. Heifer, one year old—1 R R Ness; 2 Robt Hunter; 3 Wm Stewart & Son; 4 W W Ogilvie & Co. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie & Co; 3 R R Ness. Heifer calf, under six months—1 R R Ness; 2 Wm Stewart & Son; 3 Thos G Holmes, Russell, Ont; 4 Robt Hunter. Dry cow, three years and upwards—1 R Burrows; 2 and 3 J J Clark. Female, any age—Diploma, W W Ogilvie & Co. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females over one year—Gold medal and diploma, W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 Wm Stewart & Son; 3 W W Ogilvie & Co. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor—Silver medal and diploma, W W Ogilvie & Co; 2 R R Ness; 3 Robt Hunter.

GRADE CATTLE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.—Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2 R R Ness, Howick, Que; 2 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Cow, three years old—1 H G Whitteker, North Williamsburg; 2 R R Ness; 3 R Reid & Co. Heifer, two years old—1 R Reid & Co; 2 R R Ness; 3 H G Whitteker. Heifer, one year old—1 R R Ness; 2 and 3 H G Whitteker. Heifer calf, under one year—1 R R Ness; 2 John Eastman, Ormond, Ont. Female, any age—Diploma, H G Whitteker. Herd of dairy cattle, consisting of five females, over one year old—1 R R Ness; 2 R Reid & Co; 3 H G Whitteker.

JEISEYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; 2 Louis Simpson, Hull, Que. Bull, two years old—1 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson. Bull, one year old—1 Bull & Son; 3 E P Ball, Rock Island, Que. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 3 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson; 4 E P Ball. Bull calf, under six months—1 Louis Simpson; 2 E P Ball. Bull, any age—Diploma, Louis Simpson. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson; 3 E P Ball. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 Bull & Son; 3 E P Ball. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Bull & Son; 3 Louis Simpson. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 1 Bull & Son; 2 Louis Simpson; 3 E P Ball. Heifer calf, under six months—1 Bull & Son; 2 and 3 Louis Simpson. Female, any age—Diploma, Louis Simpson. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year—Gold medal, Louis Simpson; 2 Bull & Son; 3 E P Ball.

MILK TEST.—1 and 3 J J Gilroy & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont; 2 Geo Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

SHEEP.
COTSWOLDS (LONG WOOLED).—Ram, two shears and over—1 A J Watson, Castleberg, Ont; 2 and 3 Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que. Shearling ram—1 A J Watson; 2 Arsene Denis. Ram lamb—1 A J Watson; 2 and 3 Arsene Denis. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 A J Watson. One shearing ewe—1 A J Watson; 2 Arsene Denis. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 A J Watson; 3 Arsene Denis. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, A J Watson.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont; 2 J M Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. Shearling ram—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 and 3 John Kelly. Ram lamb—1 and 3 J M Gardhouse; 2 John Kelly. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 J M Gardhouse; 3 John Kelly. One shearing ewe—1 and 3 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse. One ewe lamb—1 and 3 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—Diploma, J M Gardhouse.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 J T Gibson, Denfield, Ont; 3 Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que. Shearling ram—1 and 2 J T Gibson; 3 Arsene Denis. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 J T Gibson. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 J T Gibson; 3 Arsene Denis. One shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3 J T Gibson. One ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3 J T Gibson. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—Diploma, J T Gibson.

SOUTH DOWNS (MEDIUM WOOLED).—Ram, two shears and over—1 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, Ont; 2 and 3 Hon G A Drummond, Point Claire, Que. Shearling ram—1 and 2 Hon G A Drummond; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. Ram lamb—1 and 3 Hon G A Drummond; 2 Robt Shaw & Son. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 Hon G A Drummond; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One shearing ewe—1 and 2 Hon G A Drummond; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One ewe lamb—1 and 3 Hon G A Drummond; 2 Robt Shaw & Son. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Hon G A Drummond.

SHROPSHIRE (CANADIAN-BRED).—For the best pen of Canadian-bred Shropshire sheep, consisting of one ram lamb, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs, open only to the counties of Carleton, Prescott and Russell, N and S Lanark, Pontiac, Ottawa, N and S Renfrew, Leeds, Grenville, Stormont, Glengarry and Dundas—1 A M Stewart, Dalmeny, Ont.

OXFORD, SUFFOLK AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Smith Evans, Gourock, Ont; 2 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont; 3 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, P. Q. Shearling ram—1 Smith Evans; 2 John Kelly; 3 Louis Sylvestre. Ram lamb—1 Hon M H Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. One ewe, two shears and over—1 John Kelly; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. One shearing ewe—1 Hon M H Cochrane; 2 John Kelly; 3 Smith Evans. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 Hon M H Cochrane; 3 John Kelly. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Hon M H Cochrane.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John A McGilivray, Tuxbridge, Ont; 3 John A Richardson, South March, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 John A McGilivray; 3 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Ram lamb—1 and 2 M N Ensey, Nepean, Ont; 3 Jas Bowman. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 John A McGilivray. One shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3 John A McGilivray. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 M N Ensey; 3 John A McGilivray. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, John A McGilivray.

MERINOS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, Ont; 2 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One shearing ewe—1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son; 2 W M & J C Smith. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 John Mc Dunning, Russell, Ont. Pen of Merinos—one ram, any age; two ewes, two shears and over; two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Robt Shaw & Son.

FAT SHEEP.—One fat wether, two shears and over, long-wooled—1 J T Gibson, Denfield, Ont. One fat wether, under two years, long-wooled—1 and 2 J T Gibson. One fat wether, under two years, short-wooled—1 and 2 John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont; 2 T A Cox, Brantford, Ont; 3 A W Ross, Douglas, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2 Snell & Lyons; 3 T A Cox. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 3 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons. Boar, over six months—1 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons; 3 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Sow, two years and over—1 R Reid & Co; 2 and 3 T A Cox. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 T A Cox. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 Snell & Lyons. Sow, under six months—1 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons. Herd, Diploma, T A Cox.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, Que; 2 J G Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 A W Ross, Douglas, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 J G Clark; 2 and 3 A W Ross. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 Louis Sylvestre; 2 and 3 A W Ross. Litter of pigs (not less than five), under three months and sucking—1 A W Ross. Herd, Diploma, T A Cox.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 H George & Son, Crampton, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 3 H George & Son; 2 Robt Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 H George & Son; 3 R Reid & Co. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Two years and over—1, 2 and 3 H George & Son. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 H George & Son. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 H George & Son. Sow, under six months—1 H George & Son; 2 Robt Clark. Litter of pigs (not less than five), under six months and sucking—1 Robt Clark; 2 H George & Son. Herd, Diploma, H George & Son.

POLAND-CHINA.—Boar, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 2 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith. Breeding sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith. Sow, under six months—1 W M & J C Smith; 2 R Reid & Co. Herd, Diploma, W M & J C Smith.

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OXFORD, SUFFOLK AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Smith Evans, Gourock, Ont; 2 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont; 3 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, P. Q. Shearling ram—1 Smith Evans; 2 John Kelly; 3 Louis Sylvestre. Ram lamb—1 Hon M H Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. One ewe, two shears and over—1 John Kelly; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. One shearing ewe—1 Hon M H Cochrane; 2 John Kelly; 3 Smith Evans. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 Hon M H Cochrane; 3 John Kelly. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Hon M H Cochrane.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John A McGilivray, Tuxbridge, Ont; 3 John A Richardson, South March, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 John A McGilivray; 3 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Ram lamb—1 and 2 M N Ensey, Nepean, Ont; 3 Jas Bowman. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 John A McGilivray. One shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3 John A McGilivray. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 M N Ensey; 3 John A McGilivray. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, John A McGilivray.

MERINOS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, Ont; 2 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One shearing ewe—1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son; 2 W M & J C Smith. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 John Mc Dunning, Russell, Ont. Pen of Merinos—one ram, any age; two ewes, two shears and over; two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma, Robt Shaw & Son.

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BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont; 2 T A Cox, Brantford, Ont; 3 A W Ross, Douglas, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2 Snell & Lyons; 3 T A Cox. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 3 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons. Boar, over six months—1 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons; 3 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Sow, two years and over—1 R Reid & Co; 2 and 3 T A Cox. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 T A Cox. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 Snell & Lyons. Sow, under six months—1 T A Cox; 2 Snell & Lyons. Herd, Diploma, T A Cox.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Louis Sylvestre, Actonvale, Que; 2 J G Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 A W Ross, Douglas, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 J G Clark; 2 and 3 A W Ross. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 Louis Sylvestre; 2 and 3 A W Ross. Litter of pigs (not less than five), under three months and sucking—1 A W Ross. Herd, Diploma, T A Cox.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 H George & Son, Crampton, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 3 H George & Son; 2 Robt Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 H George & Son; 3 R Reid & Co. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Two years and over—1, 2 and 3 H George & Son. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 H George & Son. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 H George & Son. Sow, under six months—1 H

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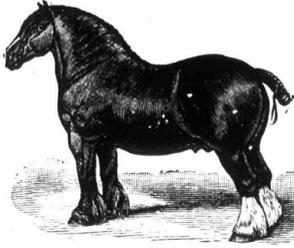
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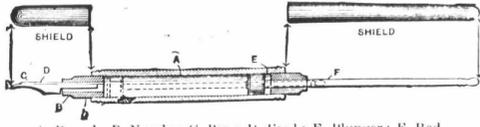
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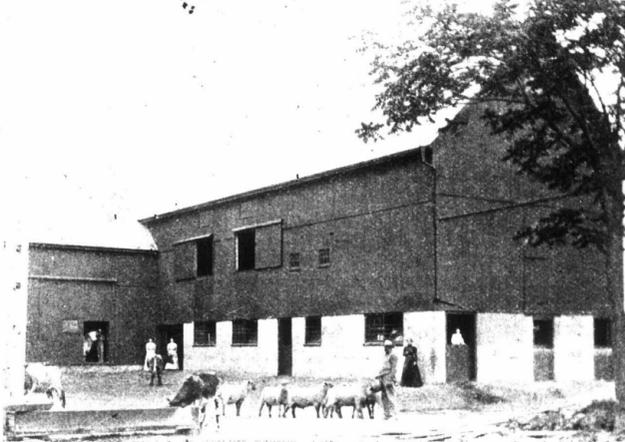
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Herd headed by Topman
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High-class Shorthorns of
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Forty rods north of Stouffville station, Ont., of-
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The offering includes the stock bull, Sir Roland, 15 cows and heifers and 9 young bulls, mostly rich red, and all registered. Representatives of the herd are distributed over Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The Leicesters, 16 in number, are high-grade, good individuals. The 20 Tamworths are all pure bred. Catalogues sent on application. TERMS OF SALE: 11 months' credit. 1 discount for cash. All trains met at Thamesford on day of sale.

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OFFER FOR SALE:

- 20 Imp. bulls.
- 40 Imp. cows and heifers.
- 6 Home-bred bulls.
- 30 Home-bred cows and heifers.
- 7 Shearling rams.
- 20 Ram lambs.
- 25 Ewe lambs.

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Choice Ayrshires, and Barred Rocks.

A number of cows and heifers in calf to Glenora Sultan. Several choice young bulls. Plymouth Rocks of both sexes from prize-winning birds. JAS. McCORMACK & SONS, ROCKTON, ONTARIO.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, PROPS. North Williamsburg, Ontario. Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Black Java fowls. For SALE: 1 bull, 18 months old; females, any age; a few choice lambs and young fowls. Winchester, C. P. R., Morrisburg, G. E. R.

SHOW AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. As we are not going to show any cattle at the fairs this year, we will sell the imported prize-winning bull, Napoleon of Auchenbrath, champion and head of first prize herd at Toronto, 1898. Also first class 2-year-old bull and three choice bull calves of last fall. These are all fit for the showing, as we kept them for that purpose. For prices and particulars come and see, or write. James Boden, MGR., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. E. R., 2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.

Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. The bull Tom Brown, and the heifer White Floss, winners' sweepstake at World's Fair, were bred from this herd. Young stock for sale. Also Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs. D. BENNING & SON, Gleanhurst Farm, Williamsburg, Ont. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



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Ayrshire Bulls: Write to J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, for special prices on Ayrshire bulls from 1 1/2 years to 6 months. Four over 15 months, fit for service, from special milking stock. Sired by prize bull, Jack of Paradise. 1891—also females of all ages. Shropshire sheep of all ages; a number of fine ram lambs, Berkshire pigs of either sex, of the best-bred type. P. B. Books.

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GOSSIP. Messrs. Rawden & McDonald, Exeter, Ont., have recently imported twelve Clydesdale and Shire stallions of much merit. They are stabled at Exeter, Ont., where they can be seen and purchased if desired.

Geo. C. Cary, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has shipped 16 Shorthorn cattle, recently purchased by him from W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., to Fort Fairfield, Maine. They will be sold to the Fort Fairfield farmers, Sept. 22nd.

E. S. Hopkins, of the firm of Hopkins Brothers, bought three Shorthorn bulls and five Shorthorn cows and heifers at the International Exhibition, St. John. They arrived at Fort Fairfield the 21st inst. Five of the lot took first prizes in their classes at the International Exhibition.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "We are offering a grand lot of ram lambs for sale, and a few choice shearing rams. Among them are some splendidly-bred imported rams. And we have another importation coming in November. Our last year's shearing ram, Stanley, to which we will breed the largest portion of our ewes this season, is one of the very best Leicesters I have seen, and his breeding certainly warrants it. A full sister won the Prince of Wales' gold medal, 1899, at the Highland Society Show, Scotland, as best Leicester, either sex; and a full sister, a year younger, won the same prize in 1900 at the Highland Society Show, Scotland. Stanley was himself first-prize lamb at Royal Northern, Aberdeen, 1899. "Our young bulls this year are a splendid lot."

Mr. Thomas Dickson, Seaford, Ont., sails this week with three big, weighty horses for Canada. These include a two-year-old named Lord Huron, and purchased from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Hantsport. He was got by Young Gallant (1899), and bred by the Messrs. Clark, Sunderland, Islay, out of Queen of Sunderland, a good mare by Garnet (3622), grandam by Young Ivanhoe. Mr. Alexander M. Simpson, Whitecross, East Kilbride, contributes one to the lot in the three-year-old Joe Anderson. This is a very strong, powerful horse, full of substance, and with grand fore feet and legs. He is by the noted Robert Darnley (1015), out of a mare by Glasgow Pearl, and is like proving a very suitable sire of commercial geldings. The other member of his lot is Flashwood's Last, which was bred and purchased from Mr. Macmillan, Bent, Strathaven. His sire was the well-known Flashwood, and he is a big, well-colored horse out of a Prince of Wales mare. Another horse has been purchased for exportation to Canada by Mr. Charles Mason, Brucefield, Ont., who in years gone by used to ship more extensively, and who hopes to secure some more horses before leaving the Old Country, but has considerable difficulty in finding them big. His selection is The Leading Article (10189), which was bred by Mr. Wm. Hunter, Garthland Mains, Stranraer. He was bought from Mr. Robt Gardiner, Henhill, Forteviot, and is a half-brother to the champion horse Hiawatha, being got by Prince Robert. His dam, Earnock Queen, was a high-priced mare by Darnley, and he is a thick, blocky horse, with good feet and legs, and has been a first-class breeding horse in Strathearn. He should prove a good breeder in Canada. Scottish Farmer.

PURE-BRED STOCK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND. Mr. J. B. Slater, secretary of the St. John's, Newfoundland, Board of Agriculture, attended the leading exhibitions in Ontario last month and made judicious selections for the Association of typical young bulls of the principal dairy breeds on exhibition. From the old and reliable Jersey herd of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., he secured the grand yearling bull, Golden Lad of Brampton, winner of first prize at the Western Fair at London, and first at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, Brampton, Ont. He is a typical bull of the breed of the championship as best Jersey bull, any age, at Toronto Exhibition in 1898, his dam being at the same time the championship female. From the many strong herds of Ayrshires represented at the fairs, Mr. Slater selected an excellent yearling bull, named Jack of Springhill, from the herd of Mr. Robert Hunter, manager of the farm and herd of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie at Lachine Rapids, Quebec. He is a son of Shining Star, bred by that reliable breeder and excellent judge, Mr. Dan Drummond, and is from the superior dairy cow, Eva of Glenhurst. He is a typical bull of the breed in form, style and character. From the Glen Bull herd of C. J. Gilroy & Son was selected Gillflower's Paul De Kol, the first-prize yearling Holstein bull at Toronto, and second at the Ottawa Exhibition this year, and in 1899 as well. He is a son of Gem Pieterje Bengerveld De Kol and Gillflower, a dairy cow of exceptional quality and capacity, and is himself a model of the breed. Mr. Slater showed good judgment in making his selections, and has secured high-class representative animals of the different breeds, which cannot fail to make their mark in the improvement of the stock where they are used.

Northwest Horse Breeders. During the Agricultural Exhibition at Calgary, N.W.T., the horse breeders of the Territories organized an association for the purpose of promoting their interests, with the following officers: President, W. R. Stewart, Fort McLeod; 1st Vice-President, S. H. Eckford, High River; 2nd Vice-President, H. C. Lawson, Regina; Directors—Representing Hackneys, A. N. Rawlinson, Calgary; Thoroughbreds, O. S. Critchley, Calgary; Coach, E. G. Robinson, Calgary; Standard-bred, J. R. Sutherland, Calgary; Clydesdales, J. A. Turner, Millerville; Shires, J. W. McLaughlin, High River; Percheron, Geo. Lane, Nanton; and five additional directors: D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; S. J. MacFarlane, Battleford; J. Leeds, New Oxyley; Thomas Brown, Leithbridge; John Heron, Pincher Creek. At a subsequent meeting an Executive was chosen, consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. J. A. Turner, O. S. Critchley, and D. H. Andrews. Mr. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, was elected secretary.

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1898; "Rosario"

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of which 18 are of 1887,

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Western Fair Prize List.

HORSES. THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years and over—1 C J Fitzgerald, London; 2 Joseph Mossip, Thornedale. Brood mare and foal—1 Henry Zinn, Listowel; 2 H Porter, London. Filly, three years old and upwards—1 John Nolan, London; 2 Jesse Jonathan, Oshkosh; 3 John Herden, Strathroy. Foal of 1900—1 Henry Zinn; 2 H Porter. Mare, any age—1 Jesse Jonathan; 2 John Berden.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 John Watson, Howick, Que.; 2 Alvey St. Clair, Aylmer. Stallion, three years old—1 E C Attrill, Goderich. Stallion, two years old—1 Thos Skinner, Mitchell. Stallion, any age—1 John Watson; 2 E C Attrill. Filly, three years old—1 Alvey St. Clair. Filly, two years old—1 E C Attrill; 2 McIntyre Bros, Woodgreen; 3 William Travers, Talbotville. Filly, one year old—1 William Travers; 2 John Coulter, Talbotville. Foal of 1900—1 John Gillson, London; 2 William Travers; 3 W H Clark, Mt Brydges. Mare, any age—1 E C Attrill; 2 A St Clair; 3 W Travers.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto; 2 D & O Sorby, Guelph; 3 Jas Henderson, Belton. Stallion, three years old—1 D & O Sorby; 2 C J Fitzgerald, London; 3 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto. Stallion, two years old—1 and 2 Robt R Ness, Howick; 3 John Stewart, Springbank. Stallion, one year old—1 and 2 D & O Sorby. Stallion, any age—1 Robt R Ness; 2 D & O Sorby; 3 J B Hogate & Son. Brood mare and foal—1 D & O Sorby; 2 C J Prouse, Ingersoll. Filly, three years old—1 Amos Agar, Nashville; 2 W H Clark, Mt Brydges. Filly, two years old—1 E Dingman, Maplewood; 2 C J Prouse; 3 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Filly, one year old—1 and 2 D & O Sorby. Foal of 1900—1 D & O Sorby; 2 C J Prouse. Mare, any age—1 D & O Sorby; 2 E Dingman; 3 Amos Agar.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 Bawden & McDonell, Exeter; 2 Chas Bean, Brimsley. Stallion, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 Bawden & McDonell. Stallion, any age—1 Bawden & McDonell. HEAVY DRAFT (CANADIAN BREED).—Stallion, two years old—1 William Faulds, Muncy. Stallion, one year old—1 George Guest, Ballymote. Stallion, any age—1 W Faulds; 2 Geo Guest. Brood mare and foal—1 and 3 Dan Yake, Kintore; 2 F Foster & Son, Ingersoll. Filly, two years old—1 D A Murray, Bennington; 2 John Kallbfeish, Tavistock; 3 W McKenzie, Youngsville. Foal of 1900—1 F Foster & Son; 2 and 3 Dan Yake. Mare, any age—1 and 3 Dan Yake; 2 F Foster & Son.

CARRIAGE HORSES (ON THE LINE).—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 W H Guest, Ballymote; 2 John McRoberts, Longwood. Stallion, three years old—1 Amos Agar, Nashville. Stallion, two years old—1 John Chambers, Kippit; 2 Robt Bacon, Porter's Hill; 3 Frank Elliott, Pond Mills. Stallion, one year old—1 John Evelyn, Yarmouth Centre; 2 Amos Agar; 3 W H Guest; 3 John Chambers. Brood mare and foal—1 T Hardy Shore & Son, Glanworth; 2 W J Travers; 3 John Gillson, London. Filly, three years old—1 Henry Nichol, Ilderton; 2 and 3 R A Matheson, Bennington. Filly, two years old—1 Henry Zinn; 2 Listowel; 2 H Pherson, Glanworth; 3 Henry Nichol. Filly, one year old—1 P J Hickey, Strathroy; 2 Henry Zinn; 3 Henry Nichol. Foal of 1900—1 and 3 T Hardy Shore; 2 P J Hickey.

ROADSTERS (ON THE LINE).—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto; 2 W K Newton, Salford; 3 Fred Biddick, Mitchell. Stallion, three years old—1 B B McCarthy, Thamesford. Stallion, two years old—1 Marwood Ashton, Port Burwell; 2 B F Gates, Hemlock; 3 E Butt, Clinton. Stallion, any age—1 J B Hogate & Son; 2 M Ashwood; 3 B F Gates. Brood mare and foal—1 C W Kennedy, Ilderton; 2 M Ashwood; 3 Henry Zinn, Listowel. Filly, three years old—1 G W Kennedy; 2 Henry Zinn; 3 J Cochrane. Filly, two years old—1 Henry Zinn; 2 J W Siddal, Falkirk; 3 Adam Harkness, Belmont. Filly, one year old—1 G W Kennedy; 2 H Siddal, Denfield; 3 D Tennant, London. Foal of 1900—1 G W Kennedy; 2 H J McEwen, Falkirk; 3 Robt Barnes, London. Mare, any age—1 Henry Zinn; 2 R H Siddal; 3 J W Siddal.

ROADSTERS (ON HARNESS).—Team, 154 hands and over—1 Peter Odell, Belmont; 2 P Miller, Teeterville. Team, under 154 hands—1 Jos Mossip; 2 A G Louch, Maplewood; 3 John Watson, Listowel. Single roadster, 154 hands and over—1 C A Routledge, Lambeth; 2 P Farrel, Woodstock; 3 H J McEwen, Falkirk. Single roadster, under 154 hands—1 W Collins, London; 2 R H Siddal, Denfield; 3 D McMillan, Petrolia.

CARRIAGE HORSES (ON HARNESS).—Team, 16 hands and over—1 P Farrel; 2 Adam Beck, London; 3 Wm Collins. Team, 154 hands and under—1 Alvey St. Clair; 2 B B McCarthy; 3 John McRoberts. Single horse, 16 hands and over—1 William Collins; 2 H McEwen; 3 E D Fletcher, Petrolia. Single horse, 154 hands and under—1 J McRoberts; 2 P Kirkley, Norwich; 3 Alvey St. Clair, Aylmer.

HIGH STEPPERS.—Single, 15 hands and over—1 E C Attrill, Goderich; 2 H E O'Neill, London; 3 Alvey St. Clair, Aylmer.

CLYDESDALE TEAMS.—K D & O Sorby, Guelph; 2 W B Poole, Salford.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE.—1 John McIntosh, Maplewood; 2 M McKenzie, Youngsville; 3 W Ewing, Petrolia.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE CLASS.—Mare and foal—1 P J Hickey, Strathroy. Gelding or filly, three years old—1 J Pelton, Bennington. Gelding or filly, two years old—1 D McPherson, Glanworth; 2 M McKenzie; 3 J Henderson, Belton.

HEAVY DRAFT TEAM.—1 D A Murray, Bennington; 2 H G Mitchell, Rayside.

PONIES.—Single, 134 hands and under—1 M Baker, Woodstock; 2 C E Anderson, London; 3 Bert Thompson, London.

SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS.—Single horse, gelding or mare—1, 2 and 3 Adam Beck. Filly or gelding, three years old—1 A St Clair, Aylmer. Filly or gelding, two years old—1 P Farrel; 2 W N Tape, Bentpath.

HUNTERS.—Heavy weight—1, 2 and 3 Adam Beck. Light weight—1, 2 and 3 Adam Beck.

CATTLE.—BORTHORNS.—One bull, three years and upwards—1 J & W Watt, 2 and 3 T E Robson; 4 Goodfellow Bros, Macville. Cow, four years and upwards—1 T E Robson; 2 Jas Crerar; 3 Goodfellow Bros. Cow, three years old—1 Jas Crerar; 2 Goodfellow Bros; 3 Jas Snell. Heifer, two years old—1 T E Robson; 2 Goodfellow Bros; 3 Jas Crerar. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 T E Robson. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Goodfellow Bros; 2 T E Robson; 3 Jas Crerar; 4 Jas Leask, Greenbank. Bull, any age—1 T E Robson; 2 and 3 J & W Watt. Female, any age—1 and 2 J & W Watt; 3 T E Robson. One bull and four females, one year and over—1 T E Robson; 2 J & W Watt. One bull and four females under two years—1 J & W Watt; 2 T E Robson. Four calves, under one year, bred by exhibitor—1 J & W Watt; 2 Goodfellow Bros.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 Wm G Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 2 B H Bull & Son, Brampton; 3 John O'Brien, London West. Bull, two years old—1 Chas E Rogers, Dorchester Station; 2 W G Laidlaw. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 W G Laidlaw. Bull calf, under one year—1 B H Bull & Son; 2 John O'Brien; 3 Richard Edmund, London West. Cow, four years and upwards—1, 2 and 3 John O'Brien. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Geo Gafeny, London West. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Wm G Laidlaw. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 John O'Brien. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 3 B H Bull & Son; 2 Wm G Laidlaw. Bull, any age—1 Wm G Laidlaw; 2 and 3 B H Bull & Son. Female, any age—1 John O'Brien; 2 and 3 B H Bull & Son. One bull and four females, over one year—1 John O'Brien; 2 B H Bull & Son. Four calves, under one year—1 B H Bull & Son; 2 Wm G Laidlaw. ARSHIRES.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Wm Watson, Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids; 2 N Dymont, Clappison; 3 Alex Hume, Menie. Bull, two years old—1 Robt R Ness, Howick, Que; 2 Wm W Ogilvie. Bull, one year old—1 Alex Hume & Co; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Robt R Ness. Bull calf, under one year—1 E Mar-h & Son, Gladstone; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Robt R Ness. Cow, four years old and up—1 and 2 Wm W Ogilvie. Cow, three years old—1 Wm W Ogilvie; 2 and 3 Robt R Ness. Heifer, two years old—1 Alex Hume; 2 Robt R Ness; 3 N Dymont. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Robt R Ness; 3 Alex Hume. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Alex Hume; 3 Wm W Ogilvie. Bull, any age—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 A Hume. Female, any age—1 and 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Alex Hume. One bull and four females, over one year—1 Wm W Ogilvie; 2 Robt R Ness; 3 Alex Hume. Four calves, under one year—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Wm W Ogilvie.

3 Hugh Thomson, St Mary's. Bull calf, under one year—1 J & W Watt; 2 and 3 T E Robson; 4 Goodfellow Bros, Macville. Cow, four years and upwards—1 T E Robson; 2 Jas Crerar; 3 Goodfellow Bros. Cow, three years old—1 Jas Crerar; 2 Goodfellow Bros; 3 Jas Snell. Heifer, two years old—1 T E Robson; 2 Goodfellow Bros; 3 Jas Crerar. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 T E Robson. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Goodfellow Bros; 2 T E Robson; 3 Jas Crerar; 4 Jas Leask, Greenbank. Bull, any age—1 T E Robson; 2 and 3 J & W Watt. Female, any age—1 and 2 J & W Watt; 3 T E Robson. One bull and four females, one year and over—1 T E Robson; 2 J & W Watt. One bull and four females under two years—1 J & W Watt; 2 T E Robson. Four calves, under one year, bred by exhibitor—1 J & W Watt; 2 Goodfellow Bros.

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ARSHIRES.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Wm Watson, Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids; 2 N Dymont, Clappison; 3 Alex Hume, Menie. Bull, two years old—1 Robt R Ness, Howick, Que; 2 Wm W Ogilvie. Bull, one year old—1 Alex Hume & Co; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Robt R Ness. Bull calf, under one year—1 E Mar-h & Son, Gladstone; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Robt R Ness. Cow, four years old and up—1 and 2 Wm W Ogilvie. Cow, three years old—1 Wm W Ogilvie; 2 and 3 Robt R Ness. Heifer, two years old—1 Alex Hume; 2 Robt R Ness; 3 N Dymont. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Robt R Ness; 3 Alex Hume. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Alex Hume; 3 Wm W Ogilvie. Bull, any age—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 A Hume. Female, any age—1 and 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Alex Hume. One bull and four females, over one year—1 Wm W Ogilvie; 2 Robt R Ness; 3 Alex Hume. Four calves, under one year—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Wm W Ogilvie.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 G W Clemens, St. George. Bull, two years old—1 and 2 Rettie Bros, Norwich. Bull, one year old—1 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemens. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemens. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2 Rettie Bros; 3 G W Clemens. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 Rettie Bros; 3 G W Clemens. Heifer, two years old—1 Rettie Bros; 2 and 3 G W Clemens. Heifer, one year old—1 and 3 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemens. Heifer calf, under one year—1 G W Clemens; 2 and 3 Rettie Bros. Female, any age—1, 2 and 3 Rettie Bros. One bull and four females, under one year—1 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemens. Four calves, under one year—1 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemens.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 H D Smith, Compton. Bull, two years old—1 and 3 F W Stone Co, Guelph; 2 H D Smith. Bull, one year old—1 H D Smith; 2 and 3 O'Neil Bros, Southgate. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3 F W Stone Co; 2 H D Smith. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2 H D Smith; 3 F W Stone Co. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 H D Smith; 3 F W Stone Co. Heifer, two years old—1 F W Stone Co; 2 and 3 H D Smith; Heifer, one year old—1 F W Stone Co; 2 H D Smith; 3 O'Neil Bros. Heifer calf, under one year—1 F W Stone Co; 2 and 3 O'Neil Bros. Bull, any age—1 and 3 H D Smith; 2 F W Stone Co. Female, any age—1 and 3 H D Smith; 2 F W Stone Co. One bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 H D Smith; 2 F W Stone Co. Four calves, under one year—1 F W Stone Co; 2 O'Neil Bros.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Bull, two years old—1 and 2 Walter Hall, Washington. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 Hiram Jones, White Oak; 3 James Bowman. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3 James Bowman; 2 Hiram Jones. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3 W Hall; 2 Washington; 2 James Bowman. Cow, three years old—1 W Hall; 2 James Bowman; 3 Hiram Jones. Heifer, two years old—1 W Hall; 2 James Bowman. Heifer, one year old—1 James Bowman; 2 and 3 W Hall. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 3 W Hall. Bull, any age—1 and 3 James Bowman; 2 W Hall. Female, any age—1 James Bowman; 2 W Hall; 3 James Bowman. One bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 W Hall; 2 James Bowman. Four calves, under one year—1 W Hall.

GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years and up—1 D McCrae, Guelph; 2 A M & R Shaw, Brantford. Bull, two years old—1 D McCrae. Bull, one year old—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Bull calf, under one year—1 D McCrae; 2 and 3 A M & R Shaw. Cow, four years and upwards—1 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Bull, two years old—1 and 2 Walter Hall, Washington. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 Hiram Jones, White Oak; 3 James Bowman. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3 James Bowman; 2 Hiram Jones. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3 W Hall; 2 Washington; 2 James Bowman. Cow, three years old—1 W Hall; 2 James Bowman; 3 Hiram Jones. Heifer, two years old—1 W Hall; 2 James Bowman. Heifer, one year old—1 James Bowman; 2 and 3 W Hall. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 3 W Hall. Bull, any age—1 and 3 James Bowman; 2 W Hall. Female, any age—1 James Bowman; 2 W Hall; 3 James Bowman. One bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 W Hall; 2 James Bowman. Four calves, under one year—1 W Hall.

(Continued on next page.)

Dorset Rams.

PARTIES interested in raising early lambs for Easter market will make no mistake in using this breed. We have two good shearlings and a number of good ram lambs for sale at from twelve to twenty-five dollars—two winners at large shows.

James Bowman, Elm Park, GUELPH.

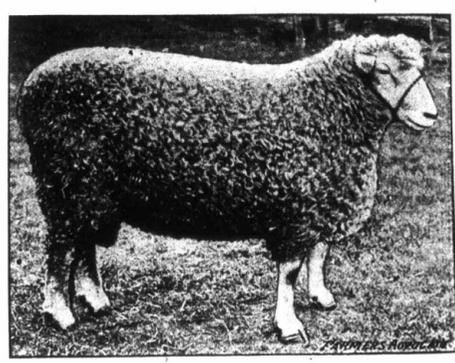
Dorset Horn Sheep.

This season's crop of 20 ram and ewe lambs, out of imported ewes and their descendants, by the Royal imported Lord Roberts 1333, I will exhibit at Toronto and Western Fair.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.

The Fence That's Guaranteed. AMERICAN Field & Hog Fence. Made on right principles, of Best steel, best galvanizing, serves every purpose of fencing and is practically everlasting. Now is the Time to Put It Up. Sold by agents in 15,000 towns. If no agent in your town write to the makers. AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.

Fairfield Flock of Lincoln Sheep.



THE largest flock of imported Lincolns and the largest number of Royal first-prize winners of the breed in America. Representatives of this flock won the first flock prize at Toronto last year and this, and the championship at London both years. Over 60 imported sheep now in flock, and over 100 field rams and ewes, purchased in England, to follow soon. A large number of yearling rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs for sale.

See our Sheep at the leading fairs. Write us for prices, or come and see. J. H. & E. PATRICK, ILDERTON, ONT.

BROAD LEA FARM.

Ram and Ewe Lambs } Oxford Down Sheep } Yearling Rams } FOR SALE.

HENRY ARKELL, Teeswater, Ontario.

LYNDEN FARM.

OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS.

IMPORTED and home-bred rams. Also, one 10-months bull. Post and telegraph offices.

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep.

IMPORTATION ANNUALLY. 50 yearling rams, 100 ram lambs.

For sale reasonable. HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.

Plainview Oxfords.

WE are offering shearing rams and ram lambs, and a limited number of choice ewe lambs. Will be at Toronto Fair.

J. H. JULL & SON, MOUNT VERNON, ONT.

Summerhill Oxfords

Flock Established Over 20 Years. Offering SHEARLING EWES AND RAMS, and an excellent lot of 1900 lambs of both sexes.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.

Cotswolds for Sale.

8 VERY CHOICE SHEARLING EWES, and this season's crop of lambs, of both sexes. All of good size, with quality, and well covered.

JOHN I. BALSDEN, - Balsam, Ont.</

(Western Fair Prize List—Continued.)

upwards—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw, Cow, three years old—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw; Heifer, two years old—1 D McCrae; 2 and 3 A M & R Shaw; Heifer, one year old—1 A M & R Shaw; 2 and 3 D McCrae. Heifer calf, under one year—1 A M & R Shaw; 2 and 3 D McCrae. Bull, any age—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Female, any age—1 and 2 D McCrae; 3 A M & R Shaw. One bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Four calves, under one year—D McCrae.

FAT CATTLE.—Ox or steer, two years and under three—1 James Leask, Greenbank; 2 and 3 J J Fried & Sons, Roseville. Ox or steer, one year and under two—1 James Leask; 2 J H Dingle, Hamilton. Cow or heifer, four years or under—1 and 2 James Leask; 3 J J Fried & Sons. Steer calf, under one year—1 James Leask; 2 and 3 J J Fried & Sons.

GRADE CATTLE.—Cow, three years and upwards—1 and 2 James Leask; 3 J J Fried & Sons. Heifer, two years—1 James Leask; 2 Goodfellow Bros, Macville; 3 Mrs E Lawrence, London West. Heifer, one year old—1 and 3 James Leask; 2 Goodfellow Bros. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2 J J Fried & Sons; 3 Goodfellow Bros. Female, any age—James Leask.

JUDGING OF DAIRY CATTLE.—1 Chas E Rogers, Dorchester; 2 H Noel Gibson, Delaware; 3 B C Gilpin, Saltford; 4 Jas Ferguson, Guelph.

JUDGING OF FAT CATTLE.—1 and 2 James A Watt, Salem; 3 I I Devitt, Freeman; 4 B C Gilpin.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears and over—1 D G & J G Hamner, Mt Vernon; 2 Jno Campbell, Woodville; 3 W E Wright, Glanworth. Shearing ram—1, 2 and 3 Jno Campbell. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Jno Campbell; 3 D G & J G Hamner. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Jno Campbell. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 Jno Campbell; 3 D G & J G Hamner. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Jno Campbell. Pen of five shearlings—1 Jno Campbell. Pen of five lambs—1 Jno Campbell. Ram, any age—1 Jno Campbell. Ewe, any age—1 D G & J G Hamner. Pen, one ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 D G & J G Hamner.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Smith Evans, Gourack; 2 J H Jull, Mt Vernon. Shearing ram—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Ram lambs—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 J H Jull; 3 Smith Evans. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Pen of five shearlings—1 J H Jull. Pen of five lambs—1 Smith Evans. Ram, any age—1 J H Jull. Ewe, any age—1 J H Jull. Pen, one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 J H Jull.

FAT SHEEP.—Two whethers, any age—1 J H & E Patrick, Ilderton; 2 Jno Campbell, Woodville; 3 W H Beattie, Wilton Grove. Two ewes, any age—1 W H Beattie; 2 J H & E Patrick; 3 J T Gibson, Denfield. Six sheep for shipping—1 W H Beattie; 2 W E Wright, Glanworth.

SHEEP JUDGING.—1 H Noel Gibson, Delaware; 2 B C Gilpin, Saltford; 3 T B Dunkin, Thorndale; 4 F H Silcox, Iona.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Jackson & Son, Abingdon; 3 Robt McEwen, Byron. Shearing ram—1, 2 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son. Ram lamb—1 Robt McEwen; 2 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Son. Two shearing ewes—1 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son; 2 Robt McEwen. Two ewe lambs—1 Robt McEwen; 2 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son. Pen of five shearlings—1 Jno Jackson & Son. Pen of five lambs—1 Jno Jackson & Son; 2 Robt McEwen. Ram, any age—1 Jno Jackson & Son. Ewe, any age—1 Jno Jackson & Son. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 Jno Jackson & Son.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—One ram and four ewes—1 Jno Kelly, Shakespeare.

DORSET HORNED.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray, Uxbridge; 2 R H Harding, Thorndale. Shearing ram—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray; 2 James Bowman, Guelph. Ram lamb—1 M N Empey, Napanee; 2 and 3 R H Harding. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding. Two shearing ewes—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding. Two ewe lambs—1 M N Empey; 2 R H Harding; 3 Jno A McGillivray. Pen of five shearlings—1 Jno A McGillivray. Pen of five lambs—1 R H Harding. Ram, any age—1 Jno A McGillivray. Ewe, any age—1 Jno A McGillivray. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 Jno A McGillivray.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 A J Watson, Castlederg. Shearing ram—1 and 2 T Hardy Shore & Son, Glanworth. Ram lamb—1 A J Watson; 2 and 3 T Hardy Shore & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 A J Watson; 2 T Hardy Shore & Son. Two shearing ewes—1 T Hardy Shore & Son. Two ewe lambs—1 A J Watson; 2 and 3 T Hardy Shore & Son. Pen of five shearlings—1 T Hardy Shore & Son. Pen of five lambs—1 T Hardy Shore & Son. Ram, any age—1 A J Watson. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—Messrs T Hardy Shore & Son. One ram one year or over, one ewe two years or over, one ewe one year and under two, one ewe lamb—1 A J Watson. Pen of lambs—two rams, two ewes—1 T Hardy Shore & Son.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Kelly, Shakespeare; 3 A W Smith, Maple Lodge. Shearing ram—1 A W Smith; 2 John Kelly; 3 J M Gardhouse, Highfield. Ram lamb—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 and 3 John Kelly. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 J M Gardhouse; 2 A W Smith. Two shearing ewes—1 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse; 3 A W Smith. Two ewe lambs—1 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse; 3 A W Smith. Pen of five shearlings—1 John Kelly. Pen of five lambs—1 John Kelly. Ram, any age—1 John Kelly. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 John Kelly.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 J H & E Patrick, Ilderton. Shearing ram—1 and 3 J H & E Patrick; 2 J T Gibson, Denfield. Ram lamb—1 and 2 J H & E Patrick; 3 J T Gibson. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 J H & E Patrick; 2 J T Gibson. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 J H & E Patrick; 3 J T Gibson. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 J H & E Patrick; 3 J T Gibson. Pen of five shearlings—1 J H & E Patrick.

In every town and village may be had, the Mica Axle Grease that makes your horses glad. Made by Imperial Oil Co.

Pen of five lambs—1 Wm Oliver. Ram, any age—1 J H & E Patrick. Ewe, any age—1 J H & E Patrick. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 J H & E Patrick.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES.—Boars, two years and over—1 D C Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2 and 3 Brethour & Saunders. Boars, one year and under two—1 J Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2 and 3 Brethour & Saunders. Boars, six months and under one year—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 J Featherston & Son; 3 J H Davis, Woodstock. Boars, under six months—1 Brethour & Saunders; 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 J Featherston & Son. Sow, two years and over—1 Brethour & Saunders; 2 and 3 D C Flatt & Son. Sow, one year and under two—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 and 3 Brethour & Saunders. Sow, six months and under one year—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 and 3 Brethour & Saunders. Sow, under six months—1 Brethour & Saunders; 2 and 3 D C Flatt & Son. Boar and four of his get—1 Brethour & Saunders, Burford.

CHESTER WHITE.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 H George & Sons, Crampton; 3 H E George, Crampton. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. Boar, six months and under one year—1 and 2 H George & Sons; 3 H E George. Sow, two years and over—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. One year and under two—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. Six months and under one year—1 H E George; 2 and 3 H George & Sons. Sow, under six months—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. Boar and four of his get—1 H George & Sons. Sow and four of her produce—1 H George & Sons.

POLAND-CHINA.—Boar, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar, six months and under one year—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 J H Jull, Mount Vernon. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 J H Jull. Sow, six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar and four of his get—1 W M & J C Smith. Sow and four of her produce—1 W M & J C Smith.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Geo Green, Fairview; 2 Thos A Cox, Brantford; 3 James McEwen, Kertch. Boar, one year and under two—1 Geo Green; 2 Thos A Cox; 3 Jas McEwen. Six months and under one year—1 and 2 Geo Green; 3 Thos A Cox. Boar, under six months—1 and 3 Geo Green; 2 Thos A Cox. Sow, two years and over—1 Thos A Cox; 2 Geo Green; 3 Jas McEwen. One year and under two—1 and 2 Thos A Cox; 3 Geo Green. Six months and under one year—1 and 3 Thos A Cox; 2 Geo Green. Sow, under six months—1 Geo Green; 2 and 3 Thos A Cox. Boar and four of his get—1 Thos A Cox. Sow and four of her produce—1 Thos A Cox.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 John C Nichol, Hubrey; 3 J Hord & Sons, Parkhill. One year and under two—1 John C Nichol; 2 J Hord & Sons; 3 J R Newell & Sons, Crampton. Boar, six months and under one year—1 John C Nichol; 2 J R Newell & Sons; 3 W M Smith, Fairfield. Boar, under six months—1 John C Nichol; 2 J Hord & Sons; 3 W M Smith. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2 John C Nichol; 3 J R Newell & Sons. Two years and over one year—1 John C Nichol; 2 W M Smith; 3 J R Newell & Sons. Six months and under one year—1 J Hord & Sons; 2 A Cox, Brantford; 3 John C Nichol. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 John C Nichol; 3 W M Smith. Boar and four of his get—1 John C Nichol. Sow and four of her produce—1 John C Nichol.

DURHAM JERSEYS.—Boar, two years and over—1 W N Tape, Bentpath; 2 Tape Bros, Ridgeway. Boar, one year and under two—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Boars, six months and under one year—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Sow, two years and over—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Sow, one year and under two—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros; 3 W M Smith. Sow, six months and under one year—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros; 3 W M Smith. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W N Tape. Boar and four of his get—1 W N Tape. Sow and four of her produce—1 W N Tape.

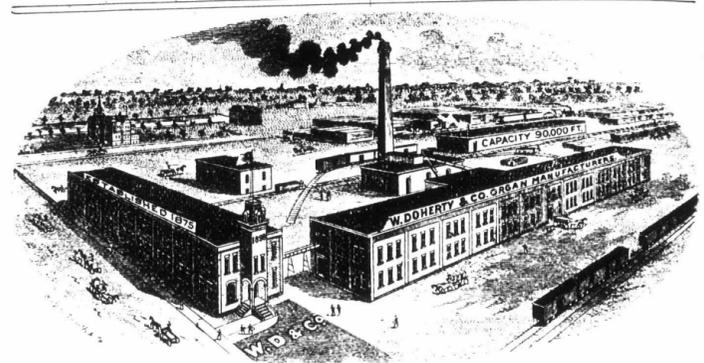
ANY OTHER PURE BREEDS.—Boar, two years and over—1 J Featherston & Son, Streetsville. One year and under two—1 J Featherston & Son. Boar, under six months—1 J Hord & Sons, Parkhill; 2 and 3 J Featherston & Son. Sow, two years and over—1 and 3 J Featherston & Son; 2 J Hord & Sons. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 J Featherston & Son. Sow, six months and under one year—1 and 2 J Featherston & Son; 3 John Hord & Sons. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 J Featherston & Son; 3 J Hord & Sons. Boar and four of his get—1 J Featherston & Son. Sow and four of her produce—1 J Featherston & Son.

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From Tanner, Minton and Bradburn foundation. Uniform and first-class in quality, size and covering. ESTATE JAS. COOPER, Kippen, Ont.

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Ram and ewe lambs, sired by an Imp. Williams ram, for sale. GEORGE HINDMARSH, AILSA CRAIG, ONT.

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Catspaw—a shearing ram and two ram lambs. Low, broad bellows, exceptionally well fleeced, and sired by son of Imp. Montford beauty. H. GEE & SONS, Haldimand Co. Fisherville, Ont.

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Large English Berkshires. HERD headed by two imported first prize boars. Young boars and sows from Imp. prize-winning sires and dams. Write for prices. H. BENNETT & SON, St. Williams, Ont.

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When others fail to please you with a good pig, come to us. Our herd is bred from the best strains of the Large English Berkshires. We now have a very promising lot of young pigs, April farrow, sired by Colonel Brant 5050 (first prize under 12 months, Toronto, 1900) and Dictator 5044. Write for prices.

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Berkshires—Large, lengthy, English type. Spring pigs ready for shipment. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. GEORGE GREEN, Fairview, Ont.

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We are offering a fine lot of Young Pigs of the High-cle and Sallie families. Can supply pairs not akin. Two good stock boars for sale, one of them imp. in dam.
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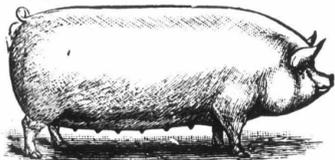
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YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES, of both breeds and sexes, from 2 to 4 months; large, lengthy, smooth type. Express prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Type of Yorkshires



We have now on hand a large herd of pigs of different ages, and they are as good as we have ever offered. The winnings of this herd have been greater than all other herds combined at the largest Canadian exhibitions.

All stock shipped to order, fully guaranteed.
Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont., Can.

Large White Yorkshires.

An offering during this month a grand lot of boars and sows ready for breeding; pairs applied, not akin from show stock; also several sows in pig to imported boar. Young pigs from 2 to 3 months old, all of the most improved bacon type. Registers furnished. Express prepaid. Address:

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Sobrite
sets housework
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Scours and brightens.
Will not scratch.
10 cents everywhere.

YORKSHIRE AND ESSEX PIGS for sale, of the most approved type. We are offering young breeding stock of both sexes and breeds, and will be at Toronto Fair with a few choice things. Also have a limited number of imported Yorkshire boars and sows, having exceptional quality and valuable blood in their pedigrees. Correspondence invited.

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We now offer Toronto prizewinning Ayrshires of either sex for sale; also choice young Yorkshires of either sex. All at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. **ALEX. HUME & CO.,**
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Boars fit for service, boars and sows of April and May farrow. Also orders taken for August pigs, singly or in pairs not akin.

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Choice sows and boars fit for service, from prizewinning stock, at \$10 each (registered). Correspondence solicited.
D. J. GIBSON,
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TAPE BROS., importers and breeders of Ridgetown, Ont., Jersey, Swine. Ridgetown, Ont.

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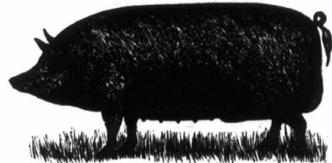
The home winners of the winners. Having again won the sweepstakes at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and Provincial Fat Stock Show, we are offering again young boars and sows of superior quality; bred along the same lines as our winners. **W. & H. JONES,**
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THE LARGEST and leading herd of Tamworths in America. Stock of best quality from imported prizewinning sires. Stock of all ages for sale. Holsteins of the noted De Kol blood. Write at once for prices and catalogue.

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One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

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Maple Grove Yorkshires

Of the large bacon type. Stock of all ages for sale. Also a Berkshire boar, of Baron Lee strain; he has immense length and depth. A grand show hog.
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BOX 188, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

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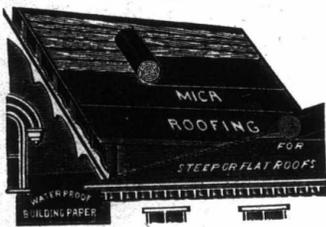
Aged boar, Spruce Grove Model 707; one March boar; one March sow, bred to Starlight (imp.); 12 boars and sows 2 to 4 months, sired by Starlight (imp.), at reduced prices. **JOHN HORD & SON,**
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R. J. & A. Laurie,
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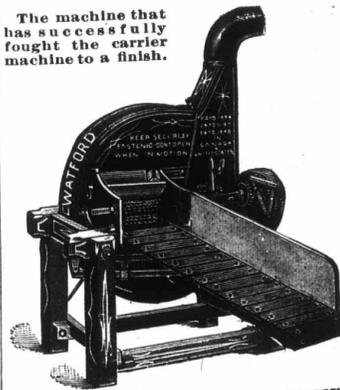
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