

SEED FAIR AND CONVENTION.

Continued from first page.

two years, and the owner of the offspring would not take \$5,000 for him, because the horse could carry a 200 lbs man across country with ease and such horses were not easy to pick up. When he came to the Hackneys Ex Mayor Belyea had a thing to say. He did not care for Hackney and urged the qualities and appearance of the Standard bred horse. Mr. Spark, while most courteous, had no use for the Standard bred horse; he had seen many poor ones and never a good one. At this juncture he showed two Hackneys in action. One with a free launching out gait, covering a good deal of ground, and the other with a beautiful up and down action. The former was the ideal gait, the gait that covered the miles per hour; the latter, while possibly pretty, ruined the horses feet and covered no ground.

Mr. Spark also spoke of grooming a horse. Any horse kept in a stall and fed highly nutritious food needed grooming as an essential to health. The curry comb was never meant for a horse's skin, but merely to clean the brush with. Rub your horse down with a coarse brush, then with a fine brush, then finish him off by brushing him down with a whip of hay. About training a colt he said, when it is three or four days old put on a halter with a strap about a foot long and keep it on him. Lead him about for five minutes every day for a week by the halter. The next week lead him ten minutes every day. Then begin to pick up his feet, finally holding them up just a minute after he wants to put them down. Then when you come to get your horse shod he is half shod; and when you come to break him he is half broken. Finally Mr. Spark spoke of the desirability of interesting the young men in agriculture work. He suggested giving the boy a colt, but said he, "when the colt is 4 years don't sell it and give him another colt."

A. P. Ketchen, Deputy Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, spoke of the requirements of a cattle barn. In raising stock it was not enough to have good stock, and good feeding, but good buildings were also necessary. Buildings that would conserve the health and comfort of the stock. Such buildings were not necessarily expensive. A dry site was absolutely necessary. A stock barn must never be built into the side of a hill, for it must always be damp. It was practically impossible to keep such a barn dry and sweet and warm. Plenty of light was the next requisite. Large windows would admit more light per square foot of glass than small ones, and high windows than low ones. Mere daylight was not enough, the barn required sun light.

Ventilation was the next requisite of a good stock barn and Mr. Ketchen went into this at some length, illustrating by a chart a good and inexpensive method of ventilation. Cattle simply could not thrive if they had to breathe foul air over and over again. Ventilation could not be successfully obtained by a periodic admission of large quantities of cold air. What was required was a constant carrying away of the foul air and the equally constant admission of pure air. There should be no drafts, the openings should not be too large and the new air must reach the cattle to be breathed by them before it became foul.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING.

The practical talks on horses and cattle and the judging were held through the courtesy of Gallagher Bros. in their carriage room on Emerald street.

Mr. Stewart of Hartland furnished a 3 year old Clyde Stallion and C. F. Roger his 2 year old stallion described in our last issue. Messrs. Peabody Bros. brought in two of their milk cows and John F. Harper his 5 year old Shorthorn bull.

W. S. Spark taking Mr. Stewart's stallion in the ring described very fully the conformation that was desired in a good draft horse. To briefly summarize his remarks, he said, first take in the general appearance of the animal and if there is nothing in a general glance to discard him look at his feet and legs. A horse must have good feet and legs or no matter how good his top may be he is of no value.

In a draft stallion the feet should be of rather large size, with a good wall of close texture, sole concave and strong, the heels wide and sufficiently deep and a healthy expansive frog. At the coronet there should be lots of width. A foot which is small or contracted at the hoof head or coronet is almost sure to go wrong. The pastern should be moderately long and sloping, a perpendicular and short pastern prevented the horse having the action necessary to good work. One too long would of course be weak. A medium was wanted. The fetlock should be straight, smooth, broad and strong. The cannon bone short, hard and with the tendons behind standing well apart from it. The hair should be fine and silky. The knee should be broad squarely placed and deep from front to rear. In the hind leg the hock was to be considered a most important point. It must be large and strong free from all puffiness and not too straight. Above the knee and hock the arm and gaskin should be well muscled and of good length. The head should be free from coarseness with large nostrils a good sized mouth with close set lips. A straight face, broad between the eyes and high and broad from the eyes up. The face should not be dish, neither very bold; as nearly straight as possible was best. The eye should be large, full and clear. The ears should not be set

too far apart, they should be of medium size and mobile.

There should be a good width between the branches of the lower jaw and the throat should be clean cut. The neck should gradually enlarge from junction with the head, have a good crest, be moderately short and blend smoothly with the shoulder. A good height at the withers was wanted, the shoulder blade should be moderately oblique throwing the point of the shoulder well forward. The chest should be fairly broad and prominent. The legs should not be set on the outside of the body but underneath and neither front nor hind legs too far apart.

The back should be full and droop but slightly from withers to loin and be short, the ribs well sprung and long giving the horse plenty of room to carry his dinner. The loin well muscled, broad and short the last rib coming well back to the hip. The hip bones should not be set high, good width is wanted and the croup should be long with but a moderate droop, the quarter should be heavily muscled and the whole conformation should show good length and great strength from the loin to the hock.

Mr. Stewart's horse was then scored point by point and a number of questions answered. C. F. Roger's colt was given a general review and both animals recommended as desirable sires.

In referring to action, Mr. Spark said, the horse must carry his feet straight, neither interfering nor straddling, and neither paddle nor roll. He must pick up his feet quickly and should flex his fetlocks so as to show his shoe every time he lifts his foot.

THE DAIRY COW.

R. Robertson with Messrs Peabody's grade Jersey cows in the ring gave an interesting address upon the desirable form of a dairy cow. For profitable milk production he wanted a cow with a good constitution with large digestive capacity and with ample milk making organs. A profitable dairy cow would be a wedge shaped animal, fine in the head, somewhat long in the face having a full prominent eye, a loose mellow skin and fine hair. She would be loose and open in her make up, the ribs would slope away from a high back bone, be long and wide apart, the loin should be broad and arched the hips prominent and the quarters long. Such a body should be set upon short legs and with all the looseness of construction, the best producing cows would have a compactness of form that was generally associated with constitution and ability for large production.

THE BEEF ANIMAL.

Duncan Anderson, with Mr. Harper's bull before him outlined the desirable qualities of a beef animal. He wanted thickness and compactness throughout with depth of body and shortness of neck and leg, breadth of loin and length of quarter and a rib which would spring out round from the backbone. A fine clean cut head with short face large prominent eye and width of forehead was wanted. Over this a mellow skin with mossy hair should be loosely spread. The objective point in a good beef animal was to have him carry as much high priced meat as possible. This was found on the back, rib, loin and quarter. The form of such an animal's body should be an oblong square and the top line, the bottom line and side line should be straight. Mr. Anderson concluded his address on the beef animal in the Opera House in the afternoon when he described how he raised his beef steers from free milking short-horn and shorthorn grade cows. These cows calved in the fall and winter, the calves got whole milk two weeks, then whole milk and skimmed milk mixed for three weeks and after that skim milk warm from his hand separator into which a small quantity of boiled flax seed was put. He had made an average of \$43. worth of butter per year from his cows and the calves at two years old were worth from \$30. to \$40. to feed for beef.

At the Saturday afternoon meeting Judson Briggs who occupied the chair introduced Mr. Vroom, fruit inspector under the fruit marks act.

Mr. Vroom said it was very much too bad for New Brunswick to be importing apples when we had such a magnificent apple growing country in the St. John valley. He advised the farmers here to raise apples. There were about 2,500 named varieties but he advised the growing of only a few. With people in Nova Scotia for 40 years the Baldwin had been their great money maker. He would advise setting out the Baldwin here. It requires care, but so does any apple. The Mackintosh Red was a coming apple and would grow well here. He would not advise any man to set out trees unless he took care of them. Apple trees wouldn't grow in the garden of Eden without care.

The varieties he advised for the St. John Valley were the Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings, Blenheim, Pippin, Pewaukee, and Golden Russett. These were all winter varieties except the Pippin, which was a fall apple and they were all for export. The Spy and the King were good varieties, but should not be grown from the small tree but should be top grafted on the Talman Sweet or some other tree with a good trunk.

Asked about starting and caring for a young orchard Mr. Vroom said the soil should be naturally dry or well drained. The roots of an apple tree should never run down into cold water. Cold wet land was no good for an orchard. The ground should be well prepared. It should be in as good condition as for any other crop. Nothing could be better than a piece of ground on which roots had

A SPRING NEED.

Indoor Confinement in Winter Hard on the Health.

Ninety-nine people out of every hundred actually need a tonic during the spring months, and the hundredth person would make no mistake if he too infused a little extra vigor and power into his blood. The reason for this condition is quite apparent. In the desire to make Canadian houses warm during the winter months, ventilation is sacrificed, and the health is impaired. There may be nothing seriously wrong—nothing more than a variable appetite; little pimples or eruptions of the skin; a feeling of weariness and a desire to avoid exertion; perhaps an occasional headache. These may not seem serious; perhaps you may think that the trouble will pass away—but it won't unless you drive it out by putting the blood right with a health giving tonic. And there is only one blood-renewing, health-giving, nerve-restoring tonic—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Over and over again it has been proved that these pills cure when other medicines fail, and thousands of grateful people testify that they are the best of all spring medicines. Miss D. Brown, Colina, N. B. says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a run down system, and have found them better than any other medicine I have tried. In the early spring my blood was out of condition and I had such dizzy spells that if I turned quickly I would almost fall. I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a few weeks and the trouble entirely disappeared. I think these pills an ideal spring medicine."

If you want to be healthy in spring don't dose your system with harsh, gripping purgatives, and don't experiment with other so-called tonics. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at one and see how quickly they will banish all spring ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

been grown. An orchard should never be seeded down, but should be cultivated. Mr. Vroom illustrated the value of cultivating an orchard by telling about being at Florenceville last year. Just behind Mr. McCain's hotel he had an orchard where he raised small garden stuff, and his trees bore well. Just on the other side of the fence was another orchard where grass was allowed to grow and the trees did not bear well.

He knew about this from his own experience. When he came into possession of a large orchard, as a young man, he knew nothing of raising fruit. The orchard had always been cultivated, but a friend next door advised him to seed it down and get a crop of hay. He did and he figured that the hay cost him \$200 a ton, for he got no apples for three years.

Trees should be planted 30 or 35 feet apart. In planting trees shipped from a distance the roots should be trimmed back to good live wood and the tops trimmed back about two thirds, before planting.

Ashes were rich in Potash, Phosphoric Acid and Lime and made a first class orchard fertilizer, and were worth from 50 cts to 75 cts per bbl. He would use from 6 to 7 bbls per acre. One should never put any sort of fertilizer close against the trunk of a tree. Manure banked against the tree in the fall will scald the bark and make a nest for worms.

Following is a list of the awards of the judges:

WHEAT—10 ENTRIES.
1st, Donald Innis, Tobique River; 2nd, Robt. Perry, Plymouth; 3rd, David Curry, Tobique River; 4th, F. B. Bull, Woodstock; 5th, J. J. Rogers, Northampton.

OATS, BLACK—2 ENTRIES.
1st, David Curry, Tobique River; 2nd, N. S. Dow, Woodstock.

OATS, RUSSIAN—3 ENTRIES.
1st, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 2nd, Thos Strong, Lindsay; 3rd, Robt Perry, Plymouth.

OATS ANY VARIETY, WHITE—23 ENTRIES.
1st, David Curry, Tobique River; 2nd, Albert Smith, Woodstock; 3rd, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 4th, Donald Innis, Tobique River; 5th, Geo Sharp, Pembroke; 6th, A. Simonson, Woodstock; 7th, A. Dickinson, Debec; 8th, A. Thomas, Lindsay. Several other very excellent varieties.

BUCKWHEAT—7 ENTRIES.
1st, J. J. Rogers, Northampton; 2nd, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 3rd, Thos Strong, Lindsay; 4th, J. McCready, Jacksonville; 5th, Henry Hay, Richmond Corner.

BEANS.
1st, David Curry, Tobique River; 2nd, Johnson Bros., Lower Woodstock; 3rd, Byron Bull, Lower Woodstock; 4th, C. P. Bull, Northampton.

PEASE.
1st, Donald Innis, Tobique River; 2nd, Robt Hemphill, Northampton; 3rd, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 4th, Henry Hay, Richmond Corner; 5th, Wm Kearney, Rosedale.

CORN—3 ENTRIES.
1st, Frank Bull, Lower Woodstock; 2nd, J. J. Rogers, Northampton.

CLOVER.
1st, G. A. Thomas, Lindsay. An excellent sample.

POTATOES, EARLY VARIETIES—5 ENTRIES.
1st, Harry Clowes, Northampton; 2nd, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 3rd, J. J. Rogers, Northampton.

LATE WHITE—6 ENTRIES.
1st, J. McCready, Jacksonville; 2nd, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 3rd, J. J. Rogers, Northampton; 4th, Robt Perry, Plymouth.

RED VARIETIES—1 ENTRY.
1st, Byron Bull, Northampton.

TIMOTHY SEED—5 ENTRIES.
1st, F. B. Bull, Lower Woodstock; 2nd, G. A.

EASTER GLOVES

PERRIN'S.

Just opened, an immense assortment of Easter Novelties, consisting of THE RENOWNED PERRIN KID GLOVES IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES.

Neckties, Collarettes, Silk, Satin and Crushed Leather Belts, Ribbons, Laces, etc.

GENTS'

NECKTIES in all shades, SOFT and STIFF HATS in the Very Latest Up-to-Date Styles, SHIRTS and COLLARS, CUFFS, SUSPENDERS and READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING, in all prices, sizes and colourings.

Oak Hall.

B. B. Manzer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Free Baptist Service.

The following is the order of service of the Free Baptist Church for Sunday evening April 3rd:—Organ Voluntary—Choir Anthem, Baritone Solo and Chorus, "The Morning Kinsles all the Sky," Adams. Hymn 339, Calvary Hymns, Scripture.

Male Quartette, "Lift Up Your Heads O Ye Gates," L. O. Emerson. Prayer. Hymn 333 Calvary Hymns. Offertory.

Chorus Anthem, Female Quartette and Chorus, "The Awakening Lord," Lorenz. Easter Sermon, "Male quartette with Obligato Solo Anthem, Hallelujah Christ is Risen," Perkins. Hymn 329, Calvary Hymns. Benediction.

TINTYPES.

Do you know that a Tintype will last longer than any other picture that is made today? At the Queen Street Gallery they are made and finished in ten minutes.

We have Photographs of the prisoner, George Gee, and of Millie Gee for sale—10 cents each.

We can give you First-Class Photographs at very reasonable rates, from a card to 10x12 inches.

E. M. CAMPBELL,
Operator and Manager.

FLAT TO LET.

A flat of six rooms, nicely situated on Connell street. Apply on the premises to S. C. TRUE, Connell street. Feb'y 1, 11.

HOUSE TO LET.

A two story house to let on Charles Street, Woodstock. Apply to R. McELROY, Grafton. Jan. 7, 31, 11. Telephone 45-2.

FOR SALE.

A grist mill, carpenter's work shop a oining house, two barns, hog house and three acres of land, at Northampton, seven miles below Woodstock, on the east side of the river, situated about two rods from the highway road and about six rods from the river. Apply on premises to HUGH GIBSON, Northampton. Aug. 19-11.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money on good real estate mortgage security, on reasonable rates of interest, may be obtained at application to the undersigned at his office opposite the Carlisle Hotel. LOUIS E. YOUNG, Woodstock.

STRAW MATTING.

Nice New Patterns, from 15c. to 35c. per yard. Straw Matting is becoming more popular every year. It is better made and made of better and stronger material.

NEW BLINDS.

Large Stock and Latest Shades, at very reasonable prices. Also a fine new assortment of

CURTAIN POLES and TRIMMINGS.

It is time to be thinking about your purchases of above, as Spring is coming on apace.

UNDERTAKING

given careful personal attention.

THE A. HENDERSON FURNITURE CO. Limited,

Queen Street, Woodstock.

GROCERY SALE

I desire to close out all my stock of Groceries before the 1st of April. Goods must be sold regardless of cost. A few chests English Breakfast Tea at 15cts. per lb., half price. All goods Warranted.

W. B. BELYEA.

VIM TEA IS THE ONLY TEA that offers consumers their money back if not satisfied.