to

all

the

our

our

our

ries

our

all

ng,

the

fly,

17.6

ing,

nu-

in.

. in

fes-

the

arly

the

ing,

The

unt

icts.

and

s of

our-

arm.

pers

ving

l his

and

s of

The

-the

Ire-

rifty

most tion-

be a

es in coal

and

rairie

, and

on on

The

ibute

nues, ımbia ored; aried.

nition

of the

utiful

yet,

ing a abun-

ecord

vs the

es are

hes in

is de-

ave a

entral

es, her

p and vorld's

ources

aim a

and in

e conerence ıltural

in the

hold a

In the

North

nce in

as the of the

, have Great

e cele-

[oberly

t gave rns; of

nin the

Farm,

exten-

er illus-

content paid to

recent

the We

"Ontario is a capital sheep country, and has the location, climate, soils, grasses, farm management and shepherds that make the industry alike engaging and successful. ontario, and, for that matter, all Canada, might be called the land of bright waters."

As for our dairy products, the North British Agriculturist made a slip lately, but afterwards apologized so fully and profusely that our cheese and butter stands even higher, as a consequence, in British estimation. The cheese of Ontario still stands supreme. The Gazette (of Montreal) gives the quotations in that market on November 4th as follows: Finest Ontario, fall makes, 9½c. to 9§c.; finest Quebec, fall makes 9gc. to 9gc. Townships dairy butter, however, keeps ahead of Western dairy. We make no oleomargarine or butter substitutes; we send out no filled cheese, and the Breeders' Gazette (of Chicago) lately stated: "The cheese bill which England paid last year was \$26,000,000—a tidy litte sum for casein and butter-fat. Of this amount, Canada received \$13,000,000, and the United States, \$7.800,000—somewhat more than half the amount paid Dominion cheesemakers. If official reports are to be trusted, the decline in our export trade is due to our marketing of spurious goods—filled-cheese and skims—as full creams Canadian cheese has preserved a better reputation than our own, and hence is taking our trade.

As for fruit, we are just beginning to find out what we can do. Many of our own people are in great ignorance of our possibilities. It is not generally known by Canadians that the finest peaches in America are grown in Ontario; as for apples, we shall make a quotation from a report made to the U. S. Government by the Consul at Belfast. It is taken from a late official publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:-

U. S. Department of Agriculture:—

"The supply of green apples comes principally from the United States and Canada, and because of their keeping qualities and prices they are in good demand. For several years Canadian apples have been growing in popularity, not because they are better, but because the buyer feels surer of getting the quality and quantity he contracted to buy. The merchants complain bitterly of the alleged deception of the American shippers. They assert that they never know what they are going to get. The apples look well on the top and bottom of the barrel, but often are absolutely worthless after getting down several layers. Another deception alleged is the smalled own several layers. Another deception alleged is the smalless of the barrels, such as straight staves, and a stave less to the barrel. The merchants report that the Canadian apples are sounder, are packed with more care and evenness throughout, and that the barrel is larger; and, as a result, the Canadian fruit is constantly increasing in demand."

On the subject of meats, the U.S. Consul at

"Owing to the fluctuations which have of late years characterized the movements and values of meats of various characterized the movements and values of meats of various countries, it is difficult to speak with exactness as to whether the prices paid for American bason and hams are relatively the prices paid for American bason and hams are relatively higher or lower than those paid for similar products from other countries, but it may be stated briefly that, owing to the superior whiteness and solidity of the Canadian wheat and peafed meats, they realize here on an average 97 cents to \$1.21 fed meats, they realize here on an average 97 cents to \$1.21 in and shipped from the United States."

The U.S. Consul at Glasgow reports :-"United States sheep, as a rule, sell relatively lower than Canadian. They do not "kill out" as good mutton or weigh as well to their appearance as those from Canada."

Respecting cheese, the U.S. Consul at Liverpool

reports:—

"The prices for best American are generally from 24 cents to 48 cents per cwt. below best Canadian, but from 48 cents to 48 cents above New Zealand. The Provision Trade Association, in criticising the cheese, says that the trade in American cheese is considerably prejudiced by the large shipments of cheese is considerably prejudiced by the large shipments of bogus or filled-cheese, manufactured chiefly in Illinois and Wisconsin, and are of opinion that it should be put a stop to. Wisconsin, and are of opinion that it should be put a stop to. They make the following recommendations: Absolute pro-They make the following recom

We may be thankful for the high stand taken by our farm products. That position has not been achieved by accident or good luck—back of it lies patience, perseverence, hard work, ambition, honesty, and the natural advantages of soil situation and climate. and climate; -all these are sufficient causes to arouse the thankfulness of the entire Canadian people.

But one of the strongest reasons for encouragement is the great intellectual activity aroused among the farming community, and it is still increasing. The farmer, the farmer's wife, his sons and his daughters are awake to the importance of true education. Farmers' meetings are increasing; the euucation. Farmers' meetings are increasing; the circulation of farmers' papers is increasing. The many associations, the institutes, the travelling dairies, the great leavening press, all these have been at work, and never before in the history of the country has there been such a thirsting for more knowledge;—it is a most hopeful condition.

Let us sum up. Canada is largely agricultural.

Let us sum up. Canada is largely agricultural; her greatest interest is that of agriculture, her prosperity is essentially dependent upon her agriculture; there is no country on the globe better fitted by notice for agriculture of fitted by nature for growing the varied products of the temperate zone; her people acknowledge no superiors for hard and honest work; her varied products half their superiors hard and honest work in the friendly acknowledge no horse work in the frien products hold their own both in the friendly competition of nations and the more important struggles for all gles for place and recognition in the great markets of the world. Then, there is cause for thankfulness and for confidence; although drouths may be severe or markets be overstocked, or prices may lower, there is no other calling that can stand adversity as that of agriculture. The industrious farmers are the salvation of this country, and their work is worthy the most intelligent consideration and the worthy the most intelligent consideration and the most generous encouragement on the part of those to whom especially the great national interests have been entrusted.

Do Not Delay -- Act To-day. A FEW PLAIN FACTS FOR READERS OF THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Thanksgiving Day Proposition.—Thanking our friends for past favors, and for the hearty words of commendation that have come from all quarters, we count on their continued co-operation. To secure, say, one new reader will cost but a small effort, yet in the aggregate it will mean thousands, enabling us to broaden and improve the service we are now rendering. Reader, have you a neighbor or friend who would be interested and helped by reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE? They will now be considering what their next year's reading will be, and a word from you will help to place them on our list. You could not do them a better turn. We propose to fulfil our part of the

contract. The Best.-Cheaper agricultural papers may be found, but cheapness does not-can not-give quality. In the market-everywhere, to-day-quality pays. Men have found some of these "cheap," and even some very pretentious, sheets dear in the end. We do not spare cost or toil in giving the most, the freshest and the best practical matter, well printed on superior paper and handsomely illustrated. In fact, we are often asked how it is possible to give so large and costly a paper at the modest rate of \$1 per year!

Seasonable and Up-to-Date.—We aim to present in these pages promptly, concisely, and in plain language, the facts of successful experience in all branches of farming, and whatever will tend to promote the best interests of farmers and breeders. By contributions and suggestions our readers can

help in this important work. "Its Own Reward."—It is true we give valuable premiums and cash commissions to those obtaining new subscribers, but never find it necessary to give people prizes to take the ADVOCATE, which is a sufficient premium in itself. The longer known the better it is liked. Many subscriptions have extended twenty-five and thirty years. We give matter of practical, everyday value to our readers. This pays us because it pays them. Do you desire a free sample copy for a friend? Drop us a post card, with the name and address, by return mail, and the sample will be sent.

Renewing Time is at hand, bringing an extra rush of work in our office. Our friends will confer a favor and simplify matters by renewing promptly, at the same time sending in, if possible, the name of at least one new subscriber; but you can do better than that. A glance at the special inducements on our premium page will show that we make it worth your while to act promptly on our

Thanksgiving Day Gift.—If you have a son or behalf. friend who is just starting farming, present him with a Thanksgiving Day paid-up subscription to the ADVOCATE, and you will have done him a lifelong favor.

Premiums for Old and Young.—Many farmers are not yet reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, simply because its merits have not been adequately presented to them. We want agents in every farming section of Canada and the adjoining States. To encourage their efforts we offer specially attractive premiums on another page. Read them care-Send for sample copies and terms to-Begin the work at once. Push the canfully. Push it hard. Push it enthusiastically. day. A united effort on the part of friends, old and new, and all our agents, will add thousands to our lists in the next few weeks.

The Foal this Winter.

Every good foal born in 1895 will be in demand as soon as matured; and as his future qualities depend largely upon early care, every chance to depend largely upon early care, every chance to develop a strong, vigorous constitution should be given him this coming winter. Not only should a comfortable, roomy box be provided for his home, comfortable, roomy box be provided for his home, the provision for a daily run in the open air should but provision for a daily run in the open air should be made. It is, indeed, bad policy to stint young horses in their food, and a liberal allowance of that which is nutritious and suitable for vigorous which is nutritious and suitable for vigorous growth is always profitable. We have all seen the rough-looking, pot-bellied, starey-coated foals the rough-looking, pot-bellied, starey-coated foals a month or two after weaning. Such an appearance indicates a stunt in the animal's growth which will take a lot of good food and considerable time to overcome. Frequently is this unthrifty condition due to worms, which can be seen in the times. For such parasitic troubles a constant am faces. For such parasitic troubles, a constant supfieces. For such parasitic troubles, a constant supply of rock salt and small doses of powdered sulphate of iron, given morning and evening, in soft food, repeated after an interval of ten or twelve hours, is considered good treatment. About six hours after the last dose, from four to six ounces of hour lingered oil should be given. raw linseed oil should be given.

STOCK.

The Classification of Grade Cattle at Agricultural Shows, Again!

BY D. F. WILSON.

In your issue of July 15, Mr. Ayearst, in referring to my article on the above subject, states that considerable dissatisfaction seems to exist over the present classification of grade cattle. Now, I am glad to hear it, for it is certainly very unfair to those farmers who are going in for dairy herds that there is no class in which their cows can compete, no matter how carefully bred for the purpose for which they are wanted, and I was not aware that this dissatisfaction existed, for, I believe, I alone am responsible for the change in the Brandon prize list, but the change made at Ottawa shows that there are others of the same way of thinking; and if the dissatisfaction is becoming general among those who want special dairy cows, but are not breeders of pure-bred cattle, the necessary change will soon be accomplished. Mr. Ayearst goes on to say that grade cattle should be judged from a general-purpose standpoint. Now, I would like to know how he would manage this? A judge goes know how he would manage this? A judge goes into a ring of so-called general purpose cows; he has a leaning towards beef points, and places his nas a leaning towards beef points, and places—his-awards accordingly. The next year, a judge who leans towards the dairy type, when judging the same animals, places them entirely different; nor can this be obviated, for there is no type to judge by, the nondescript general purpose animal being a mixture of two types. Now, how does this agree with the object of agricultural societies as educational institutions? There is nothing taught if the teaching is not definite and who can define if the teaching is not definite, and who can define where the beef type shall end and the dairy begin, so that judges can work in a systematic way. It is often hard enough to decide between animals when judging to type, so how must it be when when judging to type, so now must it be when trying to judge to a conglomeration of two types. Again, Mr. Ayearst speaks of "those persons who have grades of some of the small, special breeds feeling aggrieved when the judge does not give their cows the prize in preference to large and much finer-looking animals." I will give an instance of where they had a right to feel aggrieved: Some years ago, at Brandon, there were some six or where they had a right to leel aggreeout. Some years ago, at Brandon, there were some six or seven milch cows in the ring. Among them were two large Shorthorn grades which got let and 2nd places. The 2nd prize cow was large, but a poor milker, nor was she a good specimen of a beef beast, being large boned and course. There was in the being large-boned and coarse. There was in the ring a grade Ayrshire which was an exceedingly fine specimen of a dairy cow, a cow far above the average, and one that was a better specimen of a dairy cow than the 1st prize one was of a beef cow or beef and milk put together. There were two or beer and milk put together. There were two other cows that were much finer specimens of their class than was the 2nd prize cow of hers, so here was a case of a cow getting 2nd prize that should not have been higher than 5th, her only recommendation being here inc. tion being her size, and still nine men out of every ten would have placed them the same way, so much is size valued and so little is high dairy quality appreciated and understood. Your correspondent in his supposed case describes a very fine cow, but why there should be a kick if she were entered in why there should be a kick if she were entered in a grade dairy class, I fail to see At the Winnipeg show of '94, in this class there was a kick, but it was the other way. There were five cows in the ring, three of them being of the kind described, and their owner grumbled that he had no show with the cows of the purely dairy type. That a cross or two of Shorthorn does not prevent cows being exhibited as dairy cows, that same cow which also exhibited as dairy cows, that same cow which also showed for a grade Shorthorn was placed 1st, a Holstein grade being 2nd; but the Shorthorn was a different looking cow from the more beefy speciments owned by him from whom the kick came. It certainly does not follow that because a cow is small and thin and scrubby looking that she is small and thin and scrubby-looking that she had necessarily a good dairy cow any more than because a cow is big and fat she must be a good beef beast. It may have taken too much feed to make her so, and a competent judge of beef cattle will soon find it out when he comes to examine her, just as a competent judge of dairy cattle will see at once

and a small and thin scrub cow.

If fair play is to be given to all exhibitors and would-be exhibitors, there must be two classes for grade cattle, for what chance would a Hereford grade have with a judge who looked for a large milk yield, or what prospect for a prize would a grade Jersey have where the judge had a leaning for a big carcass of beef. If the different breeds are prepotent, and we know they are, we might just as well make one ring of it and let all the purebred cows compete together as let their grades do so.

A farmer may see the dairy type in pure-bred cattle at the shows, but he will learn far more if he or his neighbors are exhibiting their grades. Numbers of farmers have some choice dairy cattle, but they do not half appreciate them. If there were class in which they could compete they would

think more of their cattle. Really competent judges of dairy cattle are scarce, and this complete separation of the two types would tend to increase their number. good judges, the popularity of agricultural shows is increased, so that a benefit would be derived in this way: and with good judges, justice could be done to all cows, no matter of what grade.