

than the face, are short and stout, the head is longer and the ears larger than the Southdown, which it resembles somewhat in character, though the wool is finer and coarser set and is claimed to comb out to longer dimensions. The body is very proportionate, thick, round and deep, well covered with hair, the neck and belly is well covered with fleece, the crop is full. They are well fitted for wet or damp climates.

The Hampshire has been produced from breeding up the old Wiltshire with the Southdown. It is also claimed that there is a strong infusion of Cotswold or Leicester blood in their veins, though the balance of the argument seems to be against this. They are a large breed of Down sheep, not quite so handsome in outline as the Southdown or the Shropshire, but their ability to become acclimated to varying conditions has made them popular in many new countries. The color of the face is a dark brown, the head is large, the face Roman in contour, the ears large and pointed, back straight and broad. The entire body is well covered with wool, the quarters wide and long, legs strong, somewhat longer than the Southdown. A feature of value in the Hampshire is the early growth of the lambs, many of them weighing 150 lbs. at eight months of age, and this has made the Hampshire rams popular in siring early lambs for the market.

Oxfords

These seem to be a middle sheep, between the Down proper and the Longwools. They were originated by crossing the improved Cotswold on the Hampshire, with perhaps some Southdown in the mixture. The wool is more marked by the combined quality of the Cotswold. They are well made, of good size, reaching 300 lbs., round bodied, short of leg, and are a good combined breed for winter sheep. Their special claim is to thrive better than any other breed on wet or even spongy ground, which the character of the country where they originated would seem to prove for them.

The First Cattle Exported

In the Toronto Daily Star recently there appeared some interesting history regarding the first shipment of cattle sent to Great Britain. This shipment was made by Franklin & Reeves, Toronto, in 1876. One of the boys who helped to handle that first shipment was Thomas H. Mason, now of Stratfordville, Ont., and a prominent Institute lecturer. The reason gives the end of the story as follows:

"I think that the cattle then contributed by the Ontario Agricultural College numbered about sixteen. They were fine, heavy, well-finished animals many of them weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. I remember Mr. Frankland and Prof. Brown haggling for a long time over the price, Mr. Frankland insisting that the cattle were too heavy and fat for the Toronto market in summer. But after he had bought them he told Prof. Brown that they were just what he wanted, as he intended to make a trial shipment to England.

"This first shipment was picked up in the counties of Wellington and Waterloo mainly. Even at that early date these counties were famous for superior beef cattle, many herds of Shortorns, Herefords and Galloways having been distributed all through that part of the country. Monthly fairs for the sale of stock were held at Guelph, Galt, Elora, Ferguson, Elmira, Baden, and other points, and

buyers attended from nearly every city in Canada. I have often seen buyers from Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa at Guelph, looking for fancy beef for Christmas and Easter.

"I do not think that, on the whole, the average quality of Canadian export stuff is up to what it was in the eighties. While it is true that the British market is demanding a tidier, smoother, smaller beast now than it was, it is also true that many good beefing sections injured the quality of their stuff by introducing dairy blood; and of late years the scarcity and high price of coarse grains have also militated against the proper finishing off of beef cattle. We are not to-day occupying as good a position comparatively with American cattle as we were twenty years ago."

Thumps in Pigs

This disease always arises in indigestion, and a pig known to be affected at all should never be used for breeding, as its offspring are almost sure to

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be affected in the same way. Pigs that are inclined to be very fleshy when young and decline to take exercise are more liable to it. Its symptoms are first seen in short, rapid breathing and violent palpitation of the heart. An excessive accumulation of fat about the heart and lungs retards the circulation of the blood. This is generally caused by too rich nursing and breathing and is invariably attacks the fattest and sleekest pigs in the litter; it is almost impossible to cure a pig when once affected, especially if it is a nursing pig. If you are raising winter pigs, feed your exhaustive foods and turn her out every day for exercise. If you see the little ones getting fat about the neck and shoulders there is danger approaching. If you do not get to work and compel them to take lots of exercise; chase them around the pig or weaver will not permit them to go out. The first symptoms you will notice of thumps will be one or more of the little ones refusing to leave the bed with the others; when they get up the movement will be slow, they will go about with a peculiar jerky motion, and if permitted to get back and lie down, and quite probably will die within twenty-four hours; when you see this, you must act promptly or you will lose the whole litter. Shut the feed off the sow, compelling both sow and litter to take plenty of exercise; it may be necessary to dose the sow with castor oil, giving one or two tablespoonsful, according to size, for two or three days. Thumps frequently attack half-grown pigs; same treatment is required. Shut off feed, compel them to exercise and rustle for themselves.—F. W. Storey.

Care of Horses' Teeth

That the teeth of the horse need frequent care is indicated by the various troubles reported in eating.

Recently a farmer came to me with a horse that was in a wretched condition. He was being fed hay and corn, and he said a horse that he had full of life and energy and I knew the horses had the same food and care. The main complaint of the owner was that the poor creature would not eat hay and seemed to be in pain when he attempted to masticate grain. One look in his mouth was sufficient to locate the trouble. There were three teeth so sharp that every time the jaws were closed tight, as in the process of mastication, the jaws were injured by the teeth. Two hours work by a skilled veterinarian put the matter right. If horses are not in condition they should be and no well defined trouble can be located, look to the animal's teeth, but don't attempt to practice on yourself, get a skilled veterinarian to do it.—D.V.S.

John McCorkindale Dead

On March 24th last, Guelph lost one of its most esteemed citizens in the person of Mr. John McCorkindale, secretary of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and clerk of Guelph township. On March 22nd he was in attendance at the provincial sale which was conducted by the Fat Stock Club and in his usual good health, but on the following Friday passed away quite suddenly while seated in his carriage.

Visitors to the Winter Fair, Mr. McCorkindale has been a familiar figure for many years. The success of the Fat Stock Show and its early days was largely due to his efforts and he has been more or less closely identified with it ever since. In his demise, the club loses a painstaking and careful official.