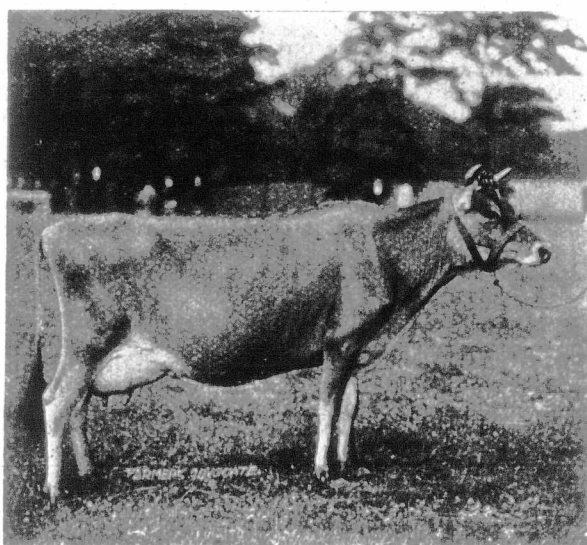


three-year old class with a grand heifer that could easily have stood more fitting. She has a well-balanced udder, with teats of the right length and neatly placed. Mr. Greenway had a very sweet two-year-old that made a close run for sweepstakes. All the herd prizes and sweepstakes went to the Prairie Home Farm Ayrshires.

The exhibit of grade dairy cattle was poor, except in the aged cow class. The Munro Creamery Co. won all the prizes in this class with three magnificent cows. The dairy breeds were judged by Mr. R. Reid, Berlin, Ont.

Points About Pork Production.

Growing pigs need plenty of exercise.
Feed to make muscle instead of fat.



JOLLY BROWN.

First-prize Jersey cow, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.
PROPERTY OF LADY DE ROTHSCHILD, TRING.

Preventing diseases is better than curing them. A breeding boar should not be kept fat. With growing pigs more grass or clover means better health and growth.

Individual merit is as essential as pedigree in a breeding boar.

It is the pig that is kept growing without being glutted or cloyed that pays best.

The pigs to be castrated should be attended to as soon as they are old enough to handle.

Sows that are expected to farrow an autumn litter of pigs should not be allowed to get poor.

Economy of pork production is to maintain good health with early maturity.

An important item in making cheap pork is to get the pigs to market as soon as possible.

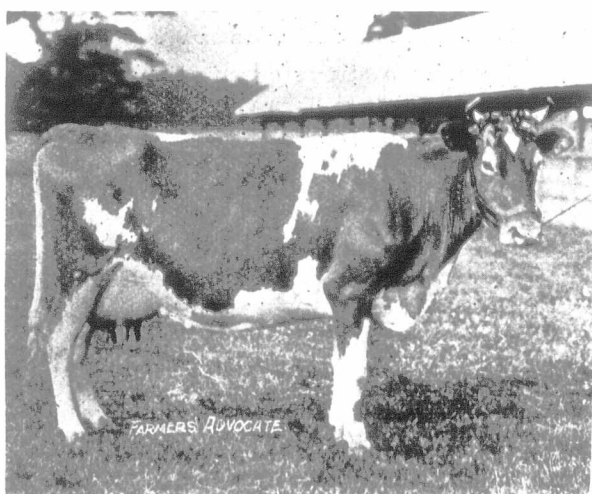
Feed the sows after farrowing upon foods calculated to produce a large flow of milk.

Growing pigs relish sweet and wholesome food much better than that which is sour.

There is no objection to making corn the staple food for hogs. The bad results come from making it the only food.

The success of a young sow with her first litter has much to do with her future value.

The first litter is always the hardest draft on the young sow; hence she should be given a rest.



CHARMONTE OF THE GRON.

First-prize Guernsey cow, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.
OWNED BY MR. E. A. HAMMRO, HAYES PLACE, KENT.

The time of weaning must depend a good deal on the conditions of the sow and the quantity of the milk she gives.

After the pigs are weaned so far as possible, the sow should be put in a good gaining condition before being bred again.

Supply the pig with clean, fresh water in hot weather, and plenty of green feed if the grass is dry in summer, and with roots in winter.

Keep a good supply of ashes—three parts, and salt one part—where the pigs can have access to it. Burn up wood into charcoal, and allow the pigs to eat it, as they will do with a relish. The pigs seem to demand by nature earth substance for some purposes, and are much healthier when supplied with it.

FARM.

Honor for Agriculturists.

There is in France a National Order of Merit which is known as the "Merite Agricole," and year by year many farmers who have won distinction are decorated with it. They are, in a word, recognized by the State as men who have done good service in their day and generation. It is no answer that the Brothers Colling in improving the Short-horns, or Fisher Hobbs in improving the pig, made money by their sale; these men performed a service to their country, and through their country to the world, which could not be recognized in hard cash. In our own time hundreds of men have been engaged in the improvement of all our breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and even poultry. Others have devoted their attention to methods of draining, forestry, and horticulture, to the production of improved varieties and larger yield of seed or plant, to investigation and research in relation to manures, to influence of climate, to physics of soil, to invention of implements and machines, to improvement of cottages, or to elevation of the laborer. It cannot be said that these men have been repaid by the profits which they have acquired, for it is notorious that in agriculture proper fortune-making is out of the question. If 99 farmers in every 100 can pay their way and live in some little comfort, it is as much as is expected, for even the adequate education of their families is next to impossible, in spite of the number of colleges which have now been established.

We call to mind the names of many men who devote time and thought and labor to agricultural affairs, and we ask what reward these men receive. They are, we hope and believe, impelled by a knowledge of the necessities of agriculture, and they step into the ranks of workers, or it may be into the breach, to act on behalf of other less thoughtful brethren. If a man is wealthy and expends his money wisely, even on agricultural lines, he may be honored with a title, and it is well that it should be so, but in this country honor is not for those who have not the advantage which money confers. In the North of England a society, now several years old, has enabled hundreds of poor men to acquire houses or land without the help of a single man of wealth or distinction. The brain which planned and carried out this work deserves honor, and its owner distinction. The producer of the homely potato—let us say, for example, the old Magnum Bonum or Up-to-Date—would in France receive the Order of Merit. In this country it is customary to suggest that virtue is its own reward, and that the honors of Government are quite unnecessary among a practical people like our own. Nevertheless, honors in the shape of titles and orders are nowhere so freely bestowed nor so commonly sought as in England, but they are reserved in chief part for a class, and of all sections of our people, agriculturists are those who are honored least, because, as a matter of fact, they are least covetous and exacting.

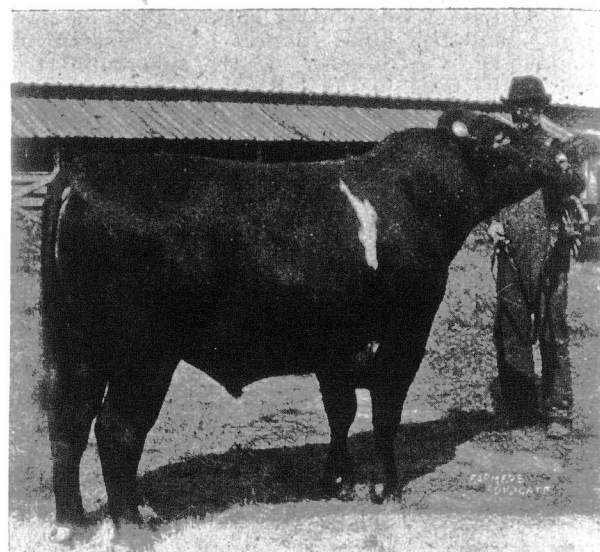
Public honor, so far as it is associated with the great middle or lower classes, depends in chief upon some relationship and officialdom. The titled and the wealthy have always friends in high places, and thus it is that claims, however small, are never forgotten, and that honors accumulate like idle money. In a few instances farmers have actually become temporary Justices of the Peace, but without any regard to their merit as cultivators of the soil or breeders of stock, and this fact proves the truth of our remarks, for it is only in connection with authority and Government, and not with material or individual merit, that honors are bestowed. The jolly good farmer who presides at the market ordinary and in due course becomes Chairman of the District Council and gets his J. P., like the popular merchant who becomes mayor or sheriff and receives a knighthood through the accident of a Royal visit, is, perhaps, to be congratulated—we say perhaps, for at bottom this form of honor is as hollow as it is ephemeral. Where, however, is the comparison between the recipients and those who in the quiet of life are working for the welfare of others? Many among us have lived to find that those who represent us in Parliament simultaneously misrepresent us, that their promises during every contest are broken with as little compunction as they were made, and that as far as they are concerned agriculture may die unhonored and unsung.—J. L., in the Farmer's Gazette.

Fat Cattle and Sheep in Algoma.

A valued subscriber of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, near Iron Bridge, Algoma, Ont., writes us to know if something cannot be done for the farmers of that locality, who have lots of fat cattle and sheep to sell, but no buyers to take them? The latter, he says, come as far as Thessalon, where they get the impression that there is nothing worth going further for. He states that several carloads of good fat cattle could be got there now. Algoma is a particularly fine district for stock-raising. Some of the Toronto or other dealers who have local buyers there, or who send buyers to that part of the country, should get into communication with the Iron Bridge feeders. We trust they will find buyers at remunerative prices for their stock at an early date.

Corn and the Silo.

Corn is fast becoming a favorite crop in Canada, and an increasing number of our farmers and feeders are becoming convinced of its great value in the feeding of cattle and other stock. By experiment and the introduction of varieties suitable to the several districts, it has been found that very considerable areas in most of the provinces are well adapted to the maturing of the crop, and in many of these sections it is ripened and the grain used for feeding purposes in place of peas, which have long been the favorite fattening food for cattle and hogs in this country, but are now practically abandoned for a time in many parts owing to the depredations of the bug. In many portions of the country in which, owing to the

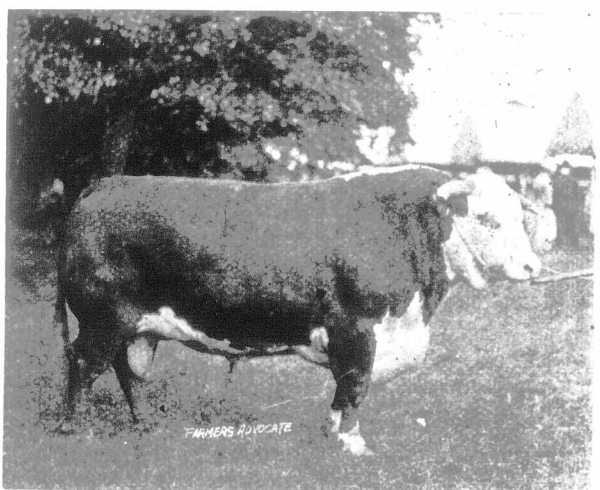


SIR COLIN CAMPBELL (IMP.).

At the head of the Shorthorn herd of Roderick McLennan, Moropano, Man.

nature of the seasons, corn fails to ripen satisfactorily, certain varieties have been found well adapted for silage purposes or for feeding green when pastures fail, or to be cured in field for winter feeding, coming so nearly to maturity as to make excellent and profitable feed for stock. Those who have not enough corn this year to make it an object to build a silo can make good use of what they have by curing it in the field and storing it (standing on end in barns) for winter feeding, while those who have five acres or more will find it a satisfactory and paying investment to build a silo for its preservation. The building of the silo need not be expensive. The round stave silo with iron bands will probably be found the cheapest, as far as present outlay is concerned, and it answers a good purpose, but cement concrete makes the most enduring and in all respects the most satisfactory silo. A silo of this description, 24 feet high and 13 feet in diameter, will hold about 70 tons of silage, or about five acres of an average crop of corn, which will be sufficient for 20 cows, or a larger number of young cattle, for six months, fed in conjunction with hay or other coarse fodder.

The labor involved in the harvesting of the corn crop may at first sight seem a serious problem, but where sufficient help is not present on the farm, or



BRITISHER.

First-prize and champion Hereford bull, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.

PROPERTY OF MR. E. FARR, PEMBRIDGE.

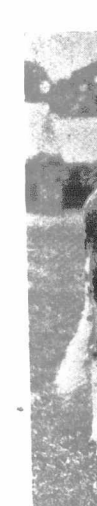
cannot be conveniently secured, the principle of co-operation between neighbors in the exchange of work has been found to work out satisfactorily. In many neighborhoods co-operation has extended to the purchase by two or more farmers of one or more of the improved corn harvesters, which cut and bind the crop in bundles, and which have proved a decided success, and these, together with the blower attachment to the ensilage cutter, make short work of each man's corn harvest, putting in, where two harvesters are at work in a field, from 80 to 100 tons in a day. Where these improved facilities are not available, patient persistence, with such help as can be had, will dispose of the harvest usually within a week, and the quality of silage will be just

as good as hired to get help. An improved silage on the o. It is v. matured has taught glazed, ing stage before f. that hav. It has b. of the better t. corn, us.



First-priz

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