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### Stock-judging at Truro.

A two weeks' course in stock-judging at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, terminated on Thursday, February 4th. This course is similar to those held yearly in January at the Ontario Agricultural College, the object being to give to farmers and farmers' sons, who have not time to take a regular course at an agricultural college, an opportunity to become more familiar with the desirable characteristics of the different species of farm stock. This course was attended by over fifty, mostly young men, who attended all classes. In addition, many of the citizens of Truro and surrounding country, who could not be in constant attendance, were present on different occasions when stock in which they were particularly interested were being discussed.

Prof. Cumming, of the O. A. C., and Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., took charge of the cattle, sheep and swine departments, and Dr. J. H. Reed, of the O. A. C., that of the horses. The N. S. Government have erected for the purpose a pavilion similar in size and shape to that at Guelph, Ont., but it has an annex of six or eight box stalls, the advantage of which can readily be seen.

In cattle, specimens of Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires were supplied by the College farm. Mr. C. A. Archibald supplied Shorthorns and Ayrshires. Mr. Dickens supplied Holsteins. Mr. Lynch also contributed in this class. Especially in the beefing breeds, some excellent animals were provided, and the members of the class were deeply interested. Sheep were supplied by the Farm, and Messrs. Christie and Blanchard. In swine, there were some fair specimens owned by the Farm, and some good Improved Yorkshires, bred by Mr. J. E. Brethour, who conducted the discussions and judging very satisfactorily.

As might be expected in a section where there are so many lovers of horses, this section of the course excited much interest. In Clydesdales, the Farm provided a good stallion, "Adjutant," a two-year-old stallion by Adjutant, out of a mare owned by the Farm, and two brood mares. Hon. T. R. Black kindly loaned one of his brood mares. Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., also contributed a pair of drafters; while others were supplied by local men. In Standard-breds, the class was indebted to the owner of the Standard-bred stallion, "Abbot Messenger," and for a class of roadsters to the citizens of Truro. This last class was an exceptionally good one, seven high-class roadsters being in competition. The facilities for showing horses are not good, and there is no good opportunity for showing gait and action. At the same time, a very interesting discussion on the merits of the different horses, as regards conformation and general style, and probable speed and action as indicated by that which was possible to show under the circumstances, ensued. In carriage or heavy harness horses, Hon. T. R. Black favored the class with his very high-class Hackney mare, "Miss Lynn," and the citizens of Truro contributed several good animals. During the afternoon in which this class was present, many of the ladies of Truro were present, and, as on other occasions, the members of the N. S. Farmers' Association, which was holding its annual meeting in Truro, were present in large numbers. This was a very interesting class, and the discussions on the desirable characteristics of the modern heavy harness horse, and the placing of the animals present, were evidently highly enjoyed by all, both ladies and gentlemen. The Government Farm also furnished two high-class Hackney stallions, Rydale Fashion and Sensation, and an excellent Thoroughbred stallion, Imp. Honfleur.

The members of the class expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the results of this the first course given in the Province, and tendered a vote of thanks to the three gentlemen from Ontario who conducted the judging, and while, to a limited extent, the success of the course doubtless depended upon the ability of these gentlemen, the principal credit should be given to Mr. F. L. Fuller, manager of the Farm. He conceived the idea after having attended one of the courses at the O. A. C. He succeeded in convincing the N. S. Government of the advisability of such courses at home, got the judging pavilion erected, and secured the animals of the different classes, without a fair representation of which, of course, little good could result. The labor and time necessary to provide accommodation and material for such a course is probably not fully appreciated by those who have never undertaken such a task, and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Fuller, who is certainly the right man in the right place.

### New Brunswick Exhibition.

It is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will favorably consider the application of the Exhibition Association for a grant, without which it will be impossible to hold an exhibition next fall. The city has already agreed to give a grant of \$3,000, and a guarantee of \$2,000. The city will also be called upon to spend a very considerable sum of money in the repair of the buildings. As no exhibition was held last year, it is felt that the application for a grant this year is a fair and reasonable one. It is not necessary to discuss at length the question of the general value of these exhibitions. The benefits are not confined to the city, but are shared by the Province at large. Of course, it is important that an early answer should be given, in order that the association may at once proceed with the work of preparation.—[Telegraph, St. John.

### Canadian Professor for U. S.

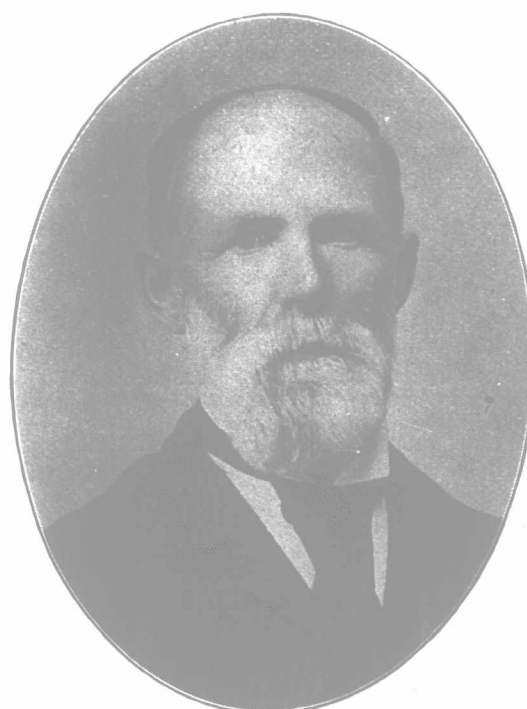
The Wisconsin Agricultural Department has appointed W. J. Carson, B.S.A., now instructor in the Kingston Dairy School, Assistant Professor of Dairying in the Wisconsin State College. Mr. Carson is one of Eastern Ontario's most successful and practical dairymen. For eleven seasons he operated the Orinond factory in Dundas Co., during which time he made cheese for the Canadian exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, which scored 99 points. In 1895 he took the dairy course at the Ontario Agricultural



C. H. Parmelee, M. P., Waterloo, Que.

President Quebec Dairymen's Association.

College, and in 1898 began the full four years' course, specializing in dairying. After graduating, Mr. Carson spent one season in the Cornwall district and last season in the Brockville district, as instructor of a syndicate of factories for the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. In the winter seasons he has given instruction to students at the Kingston Dairy School. On going to Wisconsin he will receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Mr. Carson's duties will begin about March 15th, and will be experimental work for Professors Babcock and Russell, and lecturing to the students during the college course. The appointment means that Wisconsin has added another strong man to her staff of experts, which, consisting of such men as Henry, Farrington, Babcock and Russell, makes one of the most thorough and capable on the continent.



Mr. Thomas Teasdale.

President of the Dominion Swine-breeders Association.

### Development of the Britannia Colony.

Communications from Lloydminster during the winter have mostly been of a hopeful nature and cheerful tone. Some of our correspondents describe the weather as "simply beautiful." The work of erecting the new immigration buildings is well on towards completion, and will be in good order to receive the large number of immigrants expected in the spring. Telegraphic communication is already in operation as far as Onion Lake (about forty miles from the colony), and

the poles are all up, and more than half the wire between the two places. The colonists are quite sanguine of success, and many have arranged with friends and relatives in the Old Country to come and join them in the spring.

### Stock-breeders' Convention Programme.

The circular programme for the first annual meeting of the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders, to be held in Ottawa, March 7th to 12th, gives notice of the following subjects to be introduced:

- 1.—(a) Should Canadian records of pure-bred stock be national in character and scope?  
(b) By whom and how should they be conducted?  
(c) Should there be more than one record for one breed in Canada?  
(d) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate Canadian and American records, so that there may be but one recognized record for each breed in North America?  
(e) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate British and Canadian records, so that there may be but one recognized record for one breed in Great Britain and Canada?  
(f) Can farmers be protected against loss caused by the purchase and use of breeding animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records?  
(g) Can railroad officials be protected from carrying at half-rate animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records?  
(h) Should records conducted by joint stock companies be accepted as desirable?  
(i) Should foreign records be recognized as a basis for the free admission of breeding animals into Canada?
- 2.—Should the Canadian Government be asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine into Canada: (a) grades and stockers; (b) pure-breds?
- 3.—The possibilities and development of a live-stock trade with the West Indies, Mexico, South American Republic and Newfoundland.
- 4.—What relations should exist between racing associations and the National Association?
- 5.—Should stallions be registered and receive certificates of fitness from the National Association?
- 6.—Should steps be taken to regulate the manufacture and sale of woollen goods in Canada?
- 7.—Is it desirable to develop a dead-meat trade with Great Britain?

### Not Ready for Free Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I saw a letter from "A Middlesex Correspondent" in the "Advocate" of January 28th, on free rural mail delivery, and must say it is a very interesting subject to the farmers; but I think the majority of farmers in this County of Haldimand will agree with the Postmaster-General, that the country as a whole is not ready for such a step yet. Before we can have an efficient rural mail delivery, we must have good roads, so the postman can travel eight to ten miles an hour any time of the year. In this county some seasons of the year he would not be able to do so. Your correspondent remarks that the more the Postmaster-General reduces the rates on letter postage the more money he makes, and intimates that all he would need to do to make more money would be to reduce the postage still more. This reminds me of a joke I heard forty years ago. A farmer had nothing but a fireplace in his house to heat and cook his meals by. He remarked that he would buy a stove, as a stove would save half of the wood. His son shouted out, "Oh, pop, buy two stoves and then save all of the wood."

I do not think it would be safe to discuss here the question whether the Post-office Department is making more money now than it did formerly. It would be skating too near politics. Nor can I agree with your correspondent that the farmers should make rural mail delivery a political question at the next Dominion election—that would be sure to kill it. There may be some municipalities which could adopt a rural mail delivery quite successfully, therefore I would suggest to make it a municipal question. The municipal council could make cheaper and more successful routes than the Postmaster-General could. In the municipality in which I reside, under my computation, every trip of the postman would cost two cents on an average to every farmer, and a daily service would cost six dollars and twenty-six cents for the year. That would be too much to expect from the Post-office Department, and few farmers would want to pay that much. As for the logic that farmers are as well entitled to a free mail delivery as the citizens of cities, we should remember it will not cost the one-twentieth as much in the city as it will in the rural districts. Again, it is much more convenient to deliver the mail than have a host of citizens crowding round the post-office every time the mail comes in. I agree with your correspondent, that farmers should bring this matter up before their Institute meetings, and give it a fair discussion. If they can come to any feasible plan by which