

to the regular courses of two to four years, there are special short courses being given by practical instructors in dairying, domestic science, poultry-raising, and grain and stock judging. In the regular courses close to 200 students are registered, while in the dairy classes are over 80, in the poultry classes 30, and in the short courses of two weeks each in stock and grain judging are over 100 in the first contingent, to be followed by another of about the same number at the close of the first course, the applications having been more numerous than could be accommodated at one time, rendering a division into two classes necessary.

These short courses in stock-judging have met with a ready response from farmers and farmers' sons from all parts of the Province, while there are also one or more registered from the Maritime Provinces and from Manitoba and Alberta. Into the large and comfortably heated and seated class-room used for the regular lectures on stock-judging, representative animals of the different classes and breeds are brought, where, standing on a mound of sawdust, they are inspected by the class, their relative merits canvassed first by the class and afterwards by Professor Day, the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, who corrects the mistakes and misapprehensions of the class, pointing out the good and the faulty points, placing the animals in the order of merit and giving the reasons why. In some cases experienced and practical breeders from outside the institution are invited to judge and place the animals and to address the class on the breeding, feeding and management of the various classes of pure-bred stock and of beef and dairy cattle, and also of horses, sheep, and swine; while questions are freely asked by the students and answered by the lecturers, making a very useful and helpful course and one calculated to inspire young men to a love of good stock and to instruct in their successful management. Prominent among the breeders taking part in the instruction of the judging class in the opening week was the Hon. John Dryden, who, in a thoughtful and vigorous address, gave the results of his experience and much inspiration. In the poultry department Mr. Graham has a very interesting class studying the breeding, care and management of farm poultry; while in the dairy school Mr. Stonehouse, as instructor in factory work, and Miss Laura Rose, in home dairying, have each large and interesting classes, especially the latter, with a bevy of bright, intelligent, wholesome-looking country girls, who are receiving a thoroughly practical training in cheese and butter making on up-to-date methods that are readily applicable to home dairying on the farm. A visit to the College at this season, when all these courses are in session, is a rich treat to one in sympathy with this important work, giving a wider outlook and more exalted views of the importance and value of the institution to the country.

A Word for the Farmer's Boy.

Wm. Thompson, President of the National Live Stock Exchange, in an address at St. Joseph, Mo., recently, paid the following tribute to the farmer's son:

"It is an acknowledged fact that the welfare of our nation, our government, our churches, banks, schools, railroad interests, commercial relations, interstate and international, depend largely upon the success of our unlimited agricultural resources. I say the agricultural resources are unlimited if only husbanded upon economical principles. This being true, and as this is the greatest industry of our country, why should it not receive the greatest attention and most thorough study? Why should farming not be a profession handed down from one generation to the next, and thus constantly improved? Should not the farmers' sons, as well as other young men, follow agriculture as a profession? They, by right of birth and rearing, should be the agriculturists of the next generation. At present you will find farmers' sons in all branches of industry. Many of them will say: 'Sorry is the day I left the old farm.' In former days the boy of the farm had a hard life; toiled early and late, with but few hours free from labor, wherein he could cultivate a taste for knowledge. And when once interested, his chances were so meager he could scarcely satisfy the desire to learn more about his chosen profession."

"The surroundings of the farmer's boy have now changed. His work has been lightened, by labor-saving machinery. The marvelous system of newspapers, those great educators of the people, bring him wisdom and information from all parts of the world and place them at his disposal wherever he is."

"The people of the whole country show their interest in him by liberal appropriations of money through the legislatures for more and larger agricultural schools, where it will be possible for him to become more familiar with his chosen profession. Besides this, our nation highly honors his calling. The agriculturist is to be found connected with all our leading industries. They are in the majority in our legislative bodies, and, of

a truth, upon them we depend for laws to protect our institutions, and such laws are felt through the entire system of our government. The farmer is an important factor in our national life. All encouragement should be given to the son to follow in his father's footsteps. Then shall poverty be wiped out, and all cities prosperous and flourishing. The farmer's son can largely make or mar the future of our country."

Our Popular Premiums.

The following letters just received, among hundreds of others of a like nature, from persons who have been sending us in new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" show what perfect satisfaction our premiums are giving. Just at present the knife and teachers' Bible are the popular leaders. Owing to the excellence of the paper, it is easy to secure new subscribers, and there is yet ample time and opportunity to obtain good lists of new names. A copy of the Christmas number also goes to each new subscriber.

"A DANDY KNIFE."

I received the pocketknife a few days ago. It is good, strong and serviceable. Every person that has seen the knife thinks it is a dandy. Your Christmas number itself was worth \$1.00.
Bruce Co., Jan. 2nd, 1902. N. Garland.

"BIBLE AND KNIFE EQUALLY GOOD."

The premiums which you sent me have reached here safely. The knife is the best I ever saw for the purpose, and is fully up to my expectations.
Oxford Co., Ont., Jan. 3rd, 1902. Geo. Nichols.
P. S.—The Bible is equally well liked.



THE LATE SIR JOSEPH H. GILBERT.

TEACHERS' BIBLE, AND BRACELET.

The handsome premiums were duly received, for which accept hearty thanks. I don't see how you can give such fine premiums for so few names. Will try to send more.

Sincerely, Lewis Peterson.
Brant Co., Ont., Jan. 8th, 1902.

BEST KNIFE HE EVER SAW.

I received premium knife all safe. It gives good satisfaction: am well pleased. It certainly is what the farmers want: it is good and strong and has such a fine handle, and is nicely engraved. It is by all odds the strongest and handsomest knife I ever had or saw, and I have had and seen a good many.

D. K. S. Secord.
Norfolk Co., Ont., Jan. 6th, 1902.

"THE WATCH A BEAUTY."

I must apologize for not having acknowledged the receipt of the premium watch you sent me some time ago. I think it a little beauty. It's a perfect timepiece, and was much appreciated by my daughter, who thinks everything of it. I cannot understand why farmers hesitate to subscribe for a paper that contains so much valuable information that is both instructive and entertaining. It should be in the hands of all, both young and old. I must congratulate you on the handsome Christmas copy you issued this year. It alone is worth the price of the paper. I wish you a prosperous New Year.
H. I. Elliott.
Richmond Co., P. Q., Jan. 7th, 1902.

"MORE THAN PAYS FOR ITSELF."

The "Farmer's Advocate" is unsurpassed for a farmer's paper. Several times has the one issue more than paid the cost of the paper. I wish you success in the future, and I enclose \$1.00 for subscription up to 1902.
Hastings Co. George Sharp.

"ALL PRONOUNCE THE KNIFE FIRST-CLASS."

Received your nice knife all right, and think it is a very complete and good knife for a farmer or anyone else. I have shown it to everybody, and they all pronounce it first-class. I have two boys of my own, and they are trying to get one also by getting you subscribers. We were very much pleased with your Christmas number. Have shown it to a neighbor, and think he will subscribe. Wishing the "Advocate" every success,
J. M. Davis.

York Co., Ont., Jan. 6th, 1902.

The Devil's Lane.

What has been styled "the devil's lane" was the partition fence, or, rather, fences, between two farms whose owners had so little to occupy their minds that in order to give themselves something to think about, they devoted their attention to hating each other. Their hatred was so great that they would not join line fences, each building half, but instead, each "cut off his nose to spite his face" and built his own fence independently, leaving a very narrow little strip of ground between the two fences, that advertised to every passer-by the existence of grudges, rancor and malice. The little narrow strip between the two fences was called the devil's lane. It meant hatred between the old people, which often passed on to the children in the form of a feud, ending in all kinds of litigation, mutual annoyance and injury, and even bloodshed.

Death of Sir Joseph H. Gilbert.

We note the recent death of Sir J. H. Gilbert, for so many years associated with the late Sir John B. Lawes in agricultural experimental work at Rothamsted, England. He was a native of Hull, and was educated at Glasgow and other universities. Since 1843, he conducted the Rothamsted laboratory work. The work of these two great investigators has never been surpassed.

DAIRY.

Wintering Strippers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I herewith send you results of an experiment in wintering strippers.

I always have my cows calve early and run with their calves all summer, taking the calves into the stable in the fall and wintering the cows in the bush dry. Last fall I wished to try if it was worth while stabling them and giving them extra feed for butter in the winter. I took two good average cows and kept an account of the extra cost over wintering out and what weight of milk and butter they yielded. They did not have the chill taken off their drinking water and the milk was simply set in shallow pans. The prices are for feed delivered here. In the first week of February my supply of shorts was getting low, so I gave them extra bran, with bad results. I then got corn and oil meal in place of shorts, increasing the butter and cost, but not the milk, as per list:

WEEKLY TOTALS FOR TWO STRIPPERS CALVED APRIL 20TH AND 27TH, 1900.									
	Bran, at \$15.	Shorts, at \$17.	Corn, at \$23.	Oil meal, at \$27.	Total cost per week.	Milk, at 10c. per 100 lbs.	Butter, at 25c. per 100 lbs.	Total weekly value produced.	Profit for extra work per week for two cows.
1900.									
Dec. 24th to 31st	28 22				\$0 40	125 4	\$1 12	\$0 72	
1901.									
Jan. 24th to 31st	28 47				50	189 53	1 60	1 00	
Feb. 1st to 7th	42 22				60	100 4	1 10	60	
Feb. 21st to 28th	63	42 21	1 23	190 8	2 19	96			

At the end of February they were putting on flesh rapidly, but I had to let them go dry in March, as they both calved early in May, 1901. I fancy there might be a combination of the second and fourth rations, which, while cheapening the latter, might give as good results.

FRANK LONGBOTTOM.

Eastern Manitoba.

Ed. Note.—From cows that had suckled calves all summer one would not expect very good results as winter milkers under any circumstances, but this record shows that such cows can be made to pay for the extra feed. Our correspondent does not state when he began to feed these two cows. If it was not until December 24th, they doubtless had by that time shrunk in flesh and in milk flow, and would not respond to feed as readily as if they were liberally fed and carefully housed from early fall as soon as the pastures got dry and the nights cool. Perhaps Mr. Longbottom will give us some further particulars regarding this test, and also tell us how the grain ration was fed and what fodder was used, as doubtless the effects of the grains fed would be modified by the fodder ration. The bad results following the increased bran ration would also be worthy of further investigation. We hope our correspondent is making further tests along similar lines this winter.