

a good deal of stock and keep a dairy of 20 odd cows. No. 225. b

Married man wanted to work on a farm by the year to do general farm work. Must also be used to pruning fruit trees. Farm, loamy soil in the township of Wainfleet, county of Welland. No. 227. b

Situations Wanted.

By single, young man of first-class education; uses neither liquor nor tobacco. Has handled all kinds of stock for years and is familiar with the best methods of caring for the same, especially poultry. Past season spent on prominent poultry farm in New England. Would prefer to act as working assistant to foreman of up-to-date poultry concern. No. 240. a

Married man, 21 years of age, who has worked for the last two seasons as a general farm hand, is honest and sober, wants position on farm. Was raised and brought up on a large stock farm, and has a good business education. No. 241. a

Position as farm foreman required on farm where a convenient house and firewood are supplied and a cow kept. Would also like pen for two pigs. No. 242. a

Unmarried man, accustomed to farm implements and threshing, wants a place on a farm. Wages \$14 00 a month, board and washing. 24 years of age. No. 243. a

Man used to live stock and farm work, 40 years of age, married and with six children, wants place on a farm. State wages. No. 244. a

Farm foreman wants situation. Understands farming perfectly and is well recommended. State terms. No. 245. a

Position wanted as gardener and to assist in caring for stock by married man with small family. Good references. No. 208. b

Young man, 25 years of age, weight 160 pounds, wishes a position on a farm for the winter. Always lived on a farm and understands taking care of stock. No bad habits. Good references. Wages expected, \$10 a month and travelling expenses. No. 221. b

An experienced poultry man wishes a position as manager of a poultry farm. Has had a large business experience. State terms and length of engagement in writing. No. 188. b

Domestic Help.

Situation wanted as working housekeeper for bachelor or widower, by middle-aged woman. Good references supplied. No. 228. b

Situation wanted by married woman, 28 years of age with one child, 6

years of age. Good cook, well acquainted with housekeeping and dairy work. No. 226. b

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement apply to F. W. Hodson, giving number of advertisement.

Words of Encouragement.

The following letter was recently received at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto:

Ontario Agricultural College,
Chemical Department,
Guelph, Dec. 9th, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have just been reading over the programme of the Provincial Fat Stock Show and of the numerous other meetings of stock men held in London during the same week, and have been very much impressed with the immense amount of information that may be gathered; gathered, too, from such practical sources that it will not be easily forgotten. Allow me to congratulate you upon the splendid programme you have prepared for the week.

I regret very much that I cannot attend these various meetings.

Yours truly,
R. HARCOURT, B.S.A.,
Assistant Chemist.

The programme advertised was carefully carried out in detail, and it is safe to say that the last Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy, and Poultry Show was the most successful agricultural educational gathering ever held in America. This view of the case has been freely stated by Professor Craig, of Iowa Agricultural College, and many other prominent, foreign visitors.

Some Lessons From the Fat Stock Show.

The Provincial Fat Stock Show for 1899 has come and gone, but the lessons learned there by those who attended it will continue to bear good fruit. As an educational medium it has never been surpassed, and its lessons were of the practical kind which could be learned by all present.

The Block Tests.

The block tests had an interest for every one in the show, exhibitors and visitors alike. All wanted to see how the sheep and pigs, which had been judged alive and placed in the order which seemed to them best by the judges on live stock, would rank at the hands of the experts who judged the carcasses. In several cases the order was changed. It was surprising, especially in the sheep classes, to see on some of the carcasses a mass of useless fat, which, though it did not lower the quality of the meat, yet reduced the price to such an amount as to make the returns unprofitable to the

feeder. Without doubt, the feeder of such an animal had not looked at it in that light when he so lavishly fed it up to show off well alive at the Fat Stock Show. Now, however, he can see that the market does not call for the overfat sheep or hog, and so he will regulate his feeding accordingly.

Among the swine, the block tests were equally instructive. Pigs of nearly all breeds were entered here. Some of the carcasses were clearly overdone; some were too much over the proper weight for bacon hogs, and, consequently, could not be scored as of best quality. Others were plainly under-fed, in the hope that this method of treatment would cause them to be lean, and so rank as bacon hogs. As regards this, such feeding must result in a carcass which turns out soft bacon. It is somewhat in line with the Irishman's method of producing fat and lean, who fed his pig well for a week and then starved it for a week, so that the fat and lean would (as he thought) be laid on alternately in the carcass. It cannot be too strongly impressed on those who feed for the export trade, that feed of a suitable nature must be fed generously from birth to slaughter. We must get pigs of a proper type, feed them suitable rations, and market them when they are ready for the block (from the packer's point of view), and then we shall not only secure good prices for our hogs, but also enable our packers to get a more satisfactory share of the British markets for bacon.

Breed not Everything.

Speaking of breeds at the show, one fact was quite evident, that it was possible to feed pigs of such breeds as Yorkshires and Tamworths (which the bacon curers have so often told us, are pretty near the ideal as bacon breeds) so as to have the carcasses rank quite low on account of the thickness of fat on the back, shoulder and flank, and also as regards width of back and quality of flesh. Breed is thus not everything; feed is just as important, and it is evident that some have yet to learn how to feed bacon hogs. We shall see continuous improvement in this respect from now on, because this year's block test has set feeders thinking to some purpose.

Dressed Poultry.

The majority of the dressed poultry would have looked, and shown, to much better advantage had they been properly dressed. Many of the birds had not been subjected to pressure in order to squeeze down the breastbones, and consequently, their breastbones stood up, in some cases like monuments, whereas, a little pressure would have brought these down, and made the carcasses plump and tempting.

The addresses as to feeding, killing, dressing and packing poultry, both for home and export markets, which were given daily by Prof. and Mrs. Gilbert, W. R. Graham, J. E. Meyers