SPECIAL FARMING & LIVE STOCK EDITION

DO PURE-BREEDS PAY?

At the sale of shorthorns in Pickering on Tuesday, Levi Fairbanks said that the farmers were standing in their own light when they refused to bid on shorthorn pure-breds when they could secure the good animals at prices almost the same as for grades. The opinion seems to be in the minds of some farmers that pure-breds do not pay. Why is it? One reason is, the erroneous way in which the farmers try to make pure-breds pay. They buy a pure-bred cow, let her raise her calf without god care, and expect her to bring a fancy price in the end. And if they fail to sell at a good figure they go to the other extreme of condemning all pure-breds. But the fact that pure-breds are better in any way than grades must stand. It stands to reason that a pure-bred, under the average management, will make better returns than the grades. Our farm stock is deteriorating. Our steers are poor feeders and ill-begotten shorts that we, as farmers, are asked to feed. Keeping to grades, when a farmer can raise good pure-breds, is almost criminal negligence to the community. Even for milk, a pure-bred can be secured and kept for that end to the advantage of the buyer. Now that shorthorns seem to be low in price is the time to lay in a good cow for breeding from on the average farm. Take the good shorthorn cow, seven years old, sold at the aforementioned sale. She was a model in beef type, with a good big frame, a good udder, quiet to milk, and raised a grand calf. Her calf sold for $40. What average cow in Pickering Township in milk brought the owner a return of $40? The cost was little, as the cow ran on pasture, and the calf got little meal. The labor item was nothing. In dairy work, while $60 ought to be made from a cow, the average cow only brings about $30, with all the labor to pay for. Auctioneer Fairbanks was right in his remarks that the shorthorn pays, and every farmer would do well to put in a bid. Notwithstanding the comments, we ask our average farmer friends to think it over carefully and see if these pure-breds do not pay better than the grades that bring the $60 to $75.

INSTITUTERS AT GUELPH.

This week there has been a most successful conference of institute lecturers at Guelph, a sort of normal class for the farm speakers who will visit the meetings this winter. The lectures, experiments, papers and judging classes were good, and the results to the men must be inestimable. The benefits are two-fold. It leads to a uniformity of judging in the stock rings, and of advice in the lecturing tours. Besides, it brings into farm work that esprit de corps that farmers so much need for the business. While there are big men among the farmers, who believe in their work, and who are doing a good thing for Ontario, yet these men feel the impelling influences of such helpful associations. Petty jealousies and captious criticisms do creep in at times, but there is nothing like a rubbing of elbows to infuse into people a genuine love of their work, and a healthy idea of honest business enterprise. We expect to see the Farmers' Institute meetings thru Ontario this winter conducted on better lines than ever. The personal bumptiousness of any member must give way to the general results arrived at in conference. The individual is everything in any business, but the individual gets his individuality and strength from his congregation among the learners.

THE O. A. C.

That there is a great agricultural university in our midst, one has only to visit Guelph to learn. The fine equipment and the pains taking, progressive staff are making for big things in Ontario. Go thru the poultry department with Graham, the dairy stables with Dean, or over the farm with G. E. Day, and the inspiration and enthusiasm of the men is contagious. It makes a man feel that education, science and labor go hand in hand. It points to agriculture as the ideal of occupations. There is a manliness engendered in the management of a farm that leads out a man into every activity of brain effort that he may wish. He can philosophize, moralize, experiment scientifically, study chemistry, botany, medicine; in fact, he can revel in the glory of any department provided he is a well-balanced man, who understands how to feed, clothe and shelter himself for two days for one day's manual labor. Such ought to be possible to every man.

Negro Uses Knife.

Windsor, Nov. 21.—A negro named Morris slashed James Lockman, another negro, with a razor in a row over money, to-day, and fled to Detroit. Sergt. Nash followed, and after an exciting chase captured his man.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

To The World,

You advertised my sale well in your farm pages. I am confident that much of the success of my sale is due to your work and I consider the money as being most efficiently placed.

Andrew Forsyth,
Pickering.

"I find that the advertising in The World's Farm Pages is bringing results. I am sending some ads. soon and I want them on the farm pages."

Levi Fairbanks,
Whitby

FARMERS WILL SOON HAVE QUICK MAILS AND EXPRESS

Automatic Transportation Company of Buffalo Have Invention That Will Soon Be Tried in Ontario.

Good times are ahead for the out-of-town resident. He will soon have as many conveniences as his city friend. A Buffalo firm is seeking to introduce into Ontario an electric elevated carrier system for mails and express parcels. The business man can live at his country farm, 25 miles out, and have a service at his call for all his wants. Mail will arrive and be despatched twice daily. A phone call will start his dry goods or groceries speeding over the rails. Even, it is said, a ton of coal can be despatched and dumped into his property in a few minutes. The slow and cumbersome methods of transportation must give way before the march of progress, on electric rails.

Briefly, the proposition is a system of elevated tracks, on which an automatic car, controlled from the central office, carries mail matter, express parcels or goods to stations along the line. The steel tracks are supported by posts 12 or 15 feet high, running along the fence lines of the farmers, so that the farmers could use these posts for their own fences. The car carries mail boxes, which it delivers at the farm station, at the same time automatically picking up a box. Mail is thus delivered twice daily. At the same time parcels are picked up and delivered at their proper places. The car is a heavy one, so made that it cannot leave the rails, and is not affected by the weather. The ravines will be bridged.

The company have set up a model in their offices on Colborne-street, Toronto, where the workings of the system are fully illustrated. One operator can control several radial lines, which work in a loop, tunnels being used in the cities.

They claim that they can keep up a speed of 25 miles per hour, and that cars can be run to carry passengers, also. Mr. Bickerstaff, who is in charge, claims that if a farmer wished to come into town for the evening, a phone message would bring a car, by which he could come in and return after the evening's program.

From the advantages that would accrue to the farmers and rural inhabitants by such a system of quick delivery, every person outside the cities will rejoice in the possibility of such an enterprise.

The Hon. Adam Beck, who is first always in these power schemes, was in to view the company's proposal, and seemed very much pleased with anything that will make the rural dweller enjoy the fruits of modern invention.

The company are seeking a Dominion charter for their capitalization of $500,000, and stock will soon be on the market. They propose beginning operations out of Toronto next year.

U.S. GRANGERS PLAN FOR LIFE INSURANCE

There is a Proposal to Establish a National System for Its Membership—Why Not?

The United States National Grange is considering the advisability of going into the insurance business.

The body aims to provide grange-controlled life insurance for its large membership. It has given hearings to two insurance experts brought to Denver from New York City to explain the general principles, and to assist in formulating a plan that is both simple and economical and adapted to application on a national scale.

Most states in which the grange is at all strong have grange fire insurance companies that are highly satisfactory, saving farmers thousands of dollars annually.

There are, however, few local grange life insurance companies, and strong pressure is being exerted from all parts of the United States for such a company.

THE IOWA STATE REGISTER AND FARMER.

On Nov. 17 last The Iowa State Register and Farmer of Iowa was purchased by Charles H. Clarke and Mrs. F. L. McGuire, both formerly of The Iowa Homestead, one of the brightest publications in the corn state. The paper intends to make its columns one of the most readable farm journals published in the state.

Every farmer in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who reads farm journals at all knows the unique farm philosophy of "Farm Furrows," one of the most notable departments of The Homestead for many years, says The Register and Leader. The writer of "Farm Furrows," Geo. W. Franklin, is the man who will preside over the editorial work of The Iowa State Register and Farmer under its new ownership. Mr. Franklin writes with a touch of human interest that appeals to every man who ever lived on a farm or in a rural community, and he knows whereof he writes when he deals with farm topics, because he has had wide experience as a farmer himself.

The Toronto World wishes this publication in this great state across the lines, all the success that can come their way. Inasmuch as they stand by the farmer in his lone fight for his rights, and as they succeed in building up a genuine love for the farm in the people, The World will ever applaud their efforts. Here's to the new publication.

Market Notes.

Dealers are complaining bitterly of the railways. One dealer stated that he had cattle in the cars 48 hours, coming from Dutton, Ont. There were many more instances mentioned that were equally as bad.

102 LOADS AT CITY YARDS TRADE FOR CATTLE DULL

Prices Lower Yesterday—Sheep, Lambs and Calves Steady—Hogs $6 Cwt.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since last Tuesday as reported by the railways were 102 car loads, composed of 1212 cattle, 62 hogs, 2733 sheep and lambs, with 60 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was about the same as has been coming for some time.

Trade was very dull, especially for light butchers, as well as feeders and stockers of all kinds, but especially the ill-bred light cattle, for which there is no demand and dealers report them unsaleable. Some light stockers and feeders were shipped home again by the drovers bringing them in, as they could not get as much as they cost in the country.

Exporters.

There was nothing doing in export cattle to-day. Dealers report shipping space as being scarce.

Butchers.

Trade was dull for all classes of butchers' cattle with the exception of a few of the picked lots. Picked lots sold at $4.15 to $4.40; loads of good at $3.85 to $4.10; medium, $3.35 to $3.65; cows, $2.50 to $3.60; canners, $1 to $2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.

Trade in stockers and feeders was dull, especially those of poor breeding qualities. Few farmers were on the market and those that were there wanted good quality cattle. Several loads of cattle were left unsold on the market and some were shipped back to the country. The best feeders, that is, short-keeps weighing 1200 lbs., sold at $3.90 and $4, and few at that price; feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs., sold all the way from $3.25 to $3.65; stockers sold at $2.25 to $3 for those weighing from 700 to 900 lbs.

Milch Cows.

Trade was not as good as for several weeks past, few outside buyers being on the market. Prices ranged from $30 to $50 each.

Veal Calves.

Not many good calves are being offered; and trade is not as brisk since poultry became plentiful and cheaper. Prices for calves ranged from $2.50 to $6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

Trade was not as brisk as usual. Prices ranged as follows: Export ewes, $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt.; lambs, $5.25 to $5.90, with an odd lot of ewes and wethers at $6 per cwt.

Hogs.

Another 10 cents per cwt. was added on to the price of hogs, making $6 for selects; lights and fats, $5.75; sows, $4 to $5 per cwt.; stags, $2.50 to $3.50 per cwt. These prices are for hogs fed and watered before being weighed.

Representative Sales.

Maybee, Wilson & Hall sold: 8 butchers, 1110 lbs. each, at $4 per cwt.; 26 butchers, 1040 lbs., at $3.95; 5 butchers, 920 lbs., at $3.75; 7 butchers, 840 lbs., at $3.75; 6 butchers, 1140 lbs., at $3.50; 5 butchers, 1110 lbs., at $3.50; 8 butchers, 890 lbs., at $3.25; 21 butchers, 900 lbs., at $3.25; 4 butchers, 940 lbs., at $3; 3 butchers, 900 lbs., at $3.15; 5 common butchers, 1020 lbs., at $2.35; 9 common butchers, 770 lbs., at $2.80; 6 common butchers, 890 lbs., at $2.50; 6 common butchers, 820 lbs., at $2.45; 4 feeders, 1200 lbs., at $3.50; 4 feeders, 1120 lbs., at $2.50; 13 stockers, 740 lbs., at $2.65; 5 stockers, 860 lbs., at $2.85; 24 stockers, 850 lbs., at $2.60; 28 stockers, 720 lbs., at $2.38; 1 feeding bull, 1400 lbs., at $3; 1 export bull, 1510 lbs., at $3.50; 1 milch cow, $44; 2 milch cows, $41 each. Shipped out four loads to clients.

McDonald & Maybee sold: 26 butchers, 1260 lbs. each, at $4.15 per cwt.; 18 butchers, 1060 lbs., at $4.50; 21 butchers, 1130 lbs., at $3.90; 27 butchers, 980 lbs., at $3.80; 20 butchers, 885 lbs., at $3.50; 14 butchers, 1010 lbs., at $3.50; 8 butchers, 920 lbs., at $3.80; 24 butchers, 920 lbs., at $3.60; 12 butchers, 1230 lbs., at $3.95; 14 butchers, 940 lbs., at $3.75; 12 butchers, 1135 lbs., at $3.75; 12 butchers, 1125 lbs., at $3.50; 10 feeders, 1155 lbs., at $3.20; 14 feeders, 905 lbs., at $2.75; 13 feeders, 940 lbs., at $2.75; 13 feeders, 830 lbs., at $3; 20 feeders, 720 lbs., at $2.85; 14 canners, 1060 lbs., at $2.80; 15 canners, 840 lbs., at $1; 13 butcher cows, 1100 lbs., at $2.75; 1 milch cow, $39; 1 milch cow, $52; 2 milch cows, $39 each; 1 bull, 1300 lbs., at $2.75; 16 calves, 125 lbs., at $4.75; 12 calves, 400 lbs., at $3.50.

Crawford & Hunnisett sold: 1 load shortkeep feeders, 1200 lbs., at $4; 1 load shortkeep feeders, 1200 lbs., at $3.90; 1 load steers, 1050 lbs., at $3.25; 1 load mixed cattle, 900 to 1200 lbs. each, at $1.50 to $3.60 per cwt.

George Rountree bought for the Harris Abattoir Co.: 250 cattle; best picked cattle, $4.25 to $4.40; loads of good butchers, $3.85 to $4.12½; medium, $3.35 to $3.65; good cows at $3.25 to $3.60; common cows, $2.40 to $2.80; canners, $1 to $2.

W. H. Dean bought 50 feeders at $3.25 to $3.60 for steers and $2.25 to $2.75 for bulls.

Wesley Dunn bought 1300 lambs at $5.60 per cwt.; 350 sheep at $4.75 per cwt.; 50 calves at $7.50 each.

William McClelland bought 1 load butchers, 1000 lbs. each, at $3.80 per cwt.

H. W. Norton sold 34 choice ewe and wether lambs, weighing 117 lbs. each, at $6 per cwt. These were the best lot on the market.

Fred Rountree bought 12 milkers and springers at $34 to $50, with only one at the latter price.

James Ryan bought 15 milkers and springers at $32 to $45 each.

James Armstrong & Son bought 20 cows at $40 to $50 each.

Henry Hunnisett bought 20 calves at $3.50 to $5 per cwt.

PRIZE LIST.

Fourth Annual Fat Stock Show to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, Toronto, Monday, Dec. 10, 1906.

Class—	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
1. Best 16 export steers	$40 00	$15 00	$10 00
2. Best 16 export heifers	40 00	15 00	10 00
3. Best 18 butcher cattle, steers	25 00	15 00	10 00
4. Best 18 butcher cattle, heifers	25 00	15 00	10 00
5. Best fat steer, under 3 years	10 00	6 00	4 00
6. Best fat heifer, under 3 years	10 00	6 00	4 00
7. Best fat steer, 3 years or over	10 00	6 00	4 00
8. Best fat heifer, 3 years or over	10 00	6 00	4 00
9. Best fat beef animal, any breed	15 00	7 00	5 00
10. Best veal calf	7 00	5 00	2 00
—Sheep—			
Class—	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
11. Best deck of sheep, not less than 50 sheep	$15 00	$8 00	$5 00
12. Best deck of lambs, not less than 50 lambs	15 00	8 00	5 00
13. Best pair of ewes	5 00	3 00	2 00
14. Best pair of wethers	5 00	3 00	2 00
15. Best pair of ewe lambs	5 00	3 00	2 00
16. Best pair of wether lambs	5 00	3 00	2 00
—Hogs—			
17. Best English bacon hogs, not less than 5	5 00	3 00	2 00

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE SPEAKERS IN CONFERENCE

Normal Idea for the Speakers Works Out Well—Good Lectures and Judging Classes.

The institute conference as advertised opened at Guelph on Tuesday last and most interesting meetings have been held thruout. They will be continued to-day when live stock feeding, the handling of milk and the utilization of samples of grain roots and seeds at the institute meetings will be discussed.

The conference was formally opened by the minister of agriculture on Tuesday, and Supt. G. O. Putnam has been keeping the sessions running smoothly. As the raison d'etre of the gathering was to enable institute lecturers to be better able to do yeoman service to the farmers this winter, the discussions and papers were to this end. It was a class for leaders, emulating the model training of teachers. And it marks another forward step in Ontario agricultural methods. "What we want is education," remarked one well-known speaker, "to dispel the prejudice and ignorance of too many of us, and so put Canadian agriculture to the premier place in which it ought to be."

On Wednesday useful discussions on the beef animal and the dairy animal were led by Prof. G. E. Day, John Gardhouse, Prof. Dean and C. F. Whitley of Ottawa.

Following this John Campbell of Woodville conducted a model judging class of beef animals. Three shorthorn and two Angus steers rising two years old were before the class. These were all choice animals nearly ready for the block. The crowd were asked to place them and first went to a big roan shorthorn. Much discussion took place over the relative merits of this one, and a fine Angus steer weighing about 150 lbs. less. The Angus had a firm body, even back, meat placed well, but poor legs and feet. The roan was a trifle high up, a slightly large development in the brisket and pins. But the evenness of flesh, the good chin and hair, and the extra weight decided the matter. Where Angus steers can be brought together on the Chicago market it seems they command the top price.

Horses.

In the heavy and light horses, the class proved very entertaining as well as useful. Differences of opinion on the placing of a brown blockey mare in the draft class and the relative places of a bay mare and a bay gelding, elicited much fun and information. Dr. J. D. Reed, Dr. Standish, John Gardhouse and others joined in the discussions. The main points gained were:

1. Type counts for a great deal in a draught horse.
2. Weight must be bred for.
3. The legs and feet are all-important in bone, pasterns and feathering.
4. The "beefy" leg is to be condemned.
5. One could not rule out a perfect type because it lacked in size.

General Purpose Horse.

Dr. Reed and Dr. Standish wanted a definition for a general purpose horse. The diversity of opinions regarding this class was apparent among these judges as well as among the farmers. Perhaps the definition favored by Dr. Standish is as good as can be secured. The general purpose should be a carriage horse overgrown or outclassed by some reason of its size or weight from that class; a horse that one could ride, drive single or double, and one that would do general farm work, if necessary.

Another speaker favored the approach to the pony Clyde and favored a weight limitation. But the latter idea was shown to be poor policy in any class. No horse should be debarred by reason of an extra few pounds of flesh.

Seed Selection.

J Buchanan gave a most interesting and instructive address on the method of producing a new variety of grain by cross breeding. New varieties were thus being produced in the endeavor to corner the good points of two parent grains. Results come slowly, but the work is highly important. The operation of crossing two varieties of wheat was illustrated by drawings and was most interesting.

In dealing with weeds and plants a knowledge of botany and names was all important. He showed how the potato, petunia, tomato and tobacco were all members of one family, each cultivated for a different part of the plant. When a new weed appears, and it can be identified as belonging to a certain family, a man knows fairly well whether it is likely to prove troublesome.

A Man From Virginia.

Prof. A. M. Soule of Virginia, a big fair-skinned, fine looking mustached man, entertained the delegates to a limelight treat on Wednesday evening. About 200 views of all sorts of farm topics were displayed. He demonstrated how plants feed and the effects of varied soils upon plant life.

Co-Operation a Panacea.

Thursday's discussions were introduced by an enthusiastic bombardment from the long toms of the co-operative associations and their admirers. Robt. Thompson of the St. Catharines Cold Storage Co. fired the first shot, which was so effective as to waken into garrulity all the members of the well-filled room. It was shown what co-operation had done for the fruit trade, and those who know have seen the money that has been made to the producers. Those who do not know should leave no stone unturned until they test it. The spirit of salvation for the producer lies in their co-operation in sales and the handling of produce.

A. E. Sherrington of Walkerton proclaimed his firm belief that the speakers thruout the country the coming seasons "should preach the gospel of co-operation more than ever, for all kinds of farm products."

Examples were quoted by many men to show how money had been made. Mr. Caston of Simcoe told how $700 extra cash had been landed in Simcoe by a few potato producers. W. L. Smith of The Sun gave a very interesting address on the value of co-operation. He instanced how Denmark had increased her production ninefold in 30 years. France in milk and the United States in both buying and selling had greatly profited.

The English co-operative societies were marvels of success, operating their own steamship lines and returning 20 millions in profits per year. Where failures had resulted in Canada, it was due to too much being attempted in the start. He advocated co-operation in farm labor, farm machinery, milk delivery and city supply. In this connection he advocated a city delivery system for Toronto. The producer would thus get nearer the consumer and better satisfaction be given to both.

"None is so independent as the farmer who stands upon his own broad acres," spiritedly remarked the captain, "and the farmer so far has not had enough to say in the government of this country."

Prof. Soule of Virginia wound up by a few pointed remarks on the success of co-operation in that state.

"When I go to meetings such as this, and see the intelligence of the speakers and farmers, and then see how the farmers are cheated of their just returns, by sharpers and manipulators, I cannot understand it." Continuing he said that education made all men equal. The cotton growers had netted two or three hundred millions because of working together. Virginia had thus made tobacco profitable. The truck farmers of that state sent out 12 million dollars annually from Norfolk seaport.

John Campbell objected to syndicating stallions and threshing machines, which introduced more discussion, but the faults were generally due to attempting too much.

Home Sweet Home.

The beautifying of the home and farm grounds occupied a deal of attention in the afternoon. Tree planting and hedge growing were thoroly discussed. Henry Clendenning of Manila opened up a very good discussion on the subject, and if these views trickle down thru the strata of society in this province this winter, much good ought to result.

FORSYTH'S SALE.

A Large Crowd and Good Prices for Stock and Implements.

The farm stock and implements of Andrew Forsyth of Pickering, which had been advertised in The World for some issues, came off on Tuesday last. The weather was unfortunately bad, as a cold November rain drizzled all the day. Nevertheless, the crowd was the largest that has been seen at a Pickering sale for many a day. Bidding in all but the shorthorns was spirited and prices ruled high. The class of implements was hardly to be surpassed at a farm sale, as he had kept them indoors and well painted. Consequently prices were good. A wagon and box that had been used for many years brought $70; a hay tedder $30; seed drill $52, and wagon trucks $55. In the shorthorns there were some choice animals. One cow, with calf, sold for $110 to Robert Miller. Another roan and calf brought $105. Yearling heifers were secured for $40 and $50. The bidding was slow, as the cows were only recently bred, altho there were good breeders. Moreover, top crosses were from homebred bulls, and some people put a great stress on the imported crosses. It is needless to say that anyone who purchased an animal from this sale secured a prize. In the grade cattle sale prices were comparatively high. A Jersey cow, about 12 years old, due to calve soon, brought $57. This one was sold at a sale on the fourth at Pickering two years ago, for $34. Another Durham grade milk cow brought $72; a heifer $60, and old cows $35 to $55. Young yearling stock sold for about $25. Young pigs brought $2.20 and $2.40 each. Only three horses were sold, and these were aged mares.

L. Fairbanks of Whitby was the veteral auctioneer, who handled the sale, and he is to be congratulated upon the good work done. He is 78 years old, with a 46 years' wielding of the hammer. His tact, knowledge of men and easy manner, are always successful. As an auctioneer he is known by the older stock men all over the province.

The World is glad to see the success of this sale, the crowd being drawn from places as far distant as 15 and 20 miles.

FINANCING THE GRAIN CROP

How $40,000,000 is Supplied for Western Canada's Benefit.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—John Love, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and a foremost grain operator of the west, was lunched by the Canadian Club, and spoke upon "Handling the Wheat Crop of the West." In course of his remarks he said:

"The handling of the wheat crop is a question of great problems. The first is the financial problem. As you know the banking institutions of the country manage the business of the years smoothly and regularly; all the wants of trade are supplied, but when the beginning of August arrives they are within reaching distance of an immense undertaking which must strain all the financial sinews. They have to consider how they are to buy and pay for $40,000,000 worth of wheat, and that particular effort has to be made at a time when all the other accounts are being steadily increased from day to day and from week to week. There are is no collection of accounts, to any large extent, until the end of October, and by that time millions and millions of dollars have gone to pay for the new wheat.

"Where does that money come from? These funds are not held during the season they are not needed, but when they are required for the grain they are applied for in Chicago, New York, Boston and London, where money can be obtained on short loans, and where at any time it is wanted it can be returned back again. When this enormous amount of money can be turned this way both the whole of our crop can be handled without disturbing anybody's account and the normal business of the country carried on."

DRIED APPLES

When drying early and fall apples be sure to dip in salt water immediately after peeling and quartering, then drain and dry quickly on a rack over a stove. By this means nice, bright dried apples can be produced, which will sell readily at higher prices.

It is a very great pity that so many apples are wasted yearly in Ontario which could be turned into good money with a little effort.

UNION STOCK YARDS TORONTO JUNCTION

"Fat Stock Show"

The fourth annual Live Stock Show will be held at the

Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction

—ON—

Monday, 10th December, 1906

Entries will be received up to Saturday, 8th Dec., and none after that date. Exhibits open to the public from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE

Prize lists on application.

The Gunns' Limited, and Martin Levack Abattoirs are now in full running order, and shippers of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will find buyers at all times, who will pay the Highest Market Prices going.

Market days MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. "We have the best equipped yards on the Continent." For further information apply to

W. W. HODGSON, Superintendent.

TO HORSEMEN.

The Dominion Draught Horse Breeders' Society invite offers for the purchase of the following Stud Books, in Sets as named:

VOLS. 1 TO 24—BRITISH CLYDESDALE BOOK
VOLS. 1 TO 9—ENGLISH SHIRE BOOK.
VOLS. 1 TO 12—CANADIAN CLYDESDALE BOOK
VOL. 1—CANADIAN SHIRE BOOK

All in good condition. Address not later than November 29th.

JAMES MITCHELL, Secretary, - - GODERICH, ONT.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM.

This fine Farm of 212 1-2 Acres, near Toronto, for sale on Liberal Terms.

Good clay loam; well fenced and drained; 30 acres hardwood; 15 acres cedar; brick house; modern barns, main one being 92x80 feet; excellent concrete stables; water in buildings; every convenience; hog pens, driving sheds, etc. The fat cattle sold each year have left the soil very rich.

The above farm is part of the estate of the late T. G. Blackstock, esquire, Toronto, and is situated four and one-half miles from the Village of Newmarket; and three-quarters of a mile from Pine Orchard Railway Station, County of York.

This is a rare chance for a fine stock farm in the grand district north of Toronto. Apply to

J. A. McDONAGH, - - 49 EAST WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

DISPERSION SALE

Of Col. John A. McGillivray's Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Horn Sheep and Clydesdale and Shire Horses,

BEDFORD PARK, NORTH TORONTO, DEC. 14th, 1906

The entire herd of 40 high-class imported and homebred Scotch Shorthorns, 25 head of Dorset-horn Sheep and imported Clydesdale and Shire Mares.

Owing to ill-health Mr. McGillivray is retiring from active life. Implement Sale at 10 a.m. Sale of pure-breds at one o'clock sharp.

Street cars leave North Toronto (C.P.R. Crossing) every hour and stop at farm. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, special railroad rates will enable visitors from all parts of Canada to attend the sale at reduced rates. For catalogues and full particulars address

F. W. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneer, Bedford Park, Ont.

REGISTERED

AYRSHIRES

The undersigned has a number of purbred Ayrshire cattle of deep-milking strain, for sale. The head of the herd is Glenora Comrade, 10787, sired by the famous bull Comrade, imported by W. W. Ogilvie of Lachine.

Young stock, male and female, aged from six months and upwards, will be sold at reasonable rates. This is an excellent opportunity for young farmers to lay the foundation for a herd. All my stock are guaranteed to be in excellent health, as shown by the report of Dr. Hilborn of Ottawa, who this summer examined seven cows that I exported to the United States.

J. LOCKIE WILSON,
Alexandria, Ont.
Woodbine Farm.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.

GRASMERE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. Fine bacon-bred pigs from prize strains; sows bred to suit purchaser; boars for service now; prices right; pigs 6 weeks old $6. F. M. Chapman, Audley.

FOR SALE.

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising, fancy, capable of being registered. H. P. Appleton, Carrville P.O., or Lot 38, 1st Con. Vaughan.

CHESTNUT GROVE BERKSHIRES are of the easy-feeding bacon type; special prices on five months old boars. Write to John Ellenton & Son, Lavender, Ontario.

GRADE SHEEP FOR SALE.

20 FINE GRADE COTSWOLD EWES for sale. All bad lambs this year. All young and in good condition. Am selling flock, being short of room. Anyone starting a flock cannot do better than write. Charles Mackey, Kinsale, Ont.

WORLD'S FARM CALENDAR.

International Show, Chicago, Dec. 1-8.
Guelph Winter Fair, Dec. 7-14.
Col. McGillivray's shorthorn and sheep sale, Bedford Park, Dec. 14.
Hogate's Clyde filly sale, Weston, Dec. 20.
Eastern Dairymen, Ottawa, Jan. 2-4.
Western Dairymen, London, Jan. 8-10.
Walkerton, Christmas Fair, Dec. 12.

SPECIAL FARM ADVERTISING.

If a farmer wishes to sell any of his stock or implements; if he has a pure-bred animal to part with, if he wants a hired man, in fact, any wants the farmer may have, when made known in print, are soon satisfied. No man can be successful in business—and farming is a business—unless he lets the people know what he has for sale. The World, in its special farm and live stock issues on Tuesday and Friday, reaches a large number of farmers. An insertion in these issues will bring big results. Single insertions for one cent a word. Send along your ad. and give it a trial.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS ARE SELLING VERY CHEAP in South Ontario. I have several very fine properties for sale cheap. L. Fairbanks, Real Estate Agent, Whitby, Ont.

BUYERS OF ONTARIO FARMS should write at once for our special list, now ready, describing farms cut in price by owners to ensure sale this fall; it contains some splendid bargains. Hurley, Lawson & Martin, Ontario's Farm-Selling Specialists, 48 East Adelaide, Toronto.

50 FARMERS WANTED TO ASK DEfinite questions about the Yorkton and Saltcoats Districts—several improved farms for sale on easy terms. Write James Armstrong, 4 Richmond-street East, Toronto.

320 ACRES, NEAR GRENFELL, Saskatchewan, to rent on crop payment. Box 94, World.

174 ACRES, IN SASKATCHEWAN, near Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, half broken, all fenced, house, 3000, bush, granary, stabling for horses and cattle, good well, 55 acres in brome grass, grew 30 bushels per acre of wheat last two years, eleven dollars an acre, $650 cash. James Armstrong, 4 East Richmond-street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE NOXON, 70 DRILL combination seeder, very little used. Apply G. O. Rocke, 165½ John-street, Toronto.

FOR SALE—LARGE TOULOUSE Geese, four dollars a pair. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, one dollar each. B. Tufts, Welland, Ont.