

two guineas, and at such figures buyers became very many. The Spanish Grand Junta gave George III. a flock of 2,000 Merinos, the finest in all Spain in 1807, and these went over Britain at George's price. In his reign 3½ millions of acres of farming land were enclosed, i. e., converted from "commons," it being his conviction that the land was never meant to be idle.

George IV. carried on the farm at Windsor but he did not love agriculture, and, in his day, Britain's oldest industry had a distinctly bad time of it. Sheep rot got ahead, and every one's hand seemed turned against the land. William IV., his successor, was a sailor—'nuff said—and it was left to Queen Victoria and her husband the Prince Consort to take up the threads where "Farmer George" had dropped them. The happiest pair in Europe. The Queen and her husband virtually started their honeymoon by granting the Royal Agricultural Society its charter in 1840. The Prince revived the drooping interest in the Norfolk and the Flemish farms at Windsor, and, with happy instinct, established in the year of his marriage the Shaw Farm, meant to be set aside for stock breeding and testing improvements. The Prince farmed 2,600 acres at Windsor; 1,800 acres at Osborne in the little Isle of Wight; and 6,200 acres at Birkhall near Balmoral. He had a manager at each place, and with each he checked the monthly accounts. In 1843 the Prince Consort took to showing stock, and if he attended a Royal Show he would spend hours in the implement yard. He had the mechanical mind strongly developed, and often suggested improvements to zealous stand-holders wanting to deliver him "the real goods." He pulled the Home Farm at Windsor down in 1852, and then a new one—"useful and not decorative," as he told the architect, was erected. There he kept Shorthorns and Jerseys; on the Norfolk Farm he kept Devons, and on the Flemish Farm Herefords. In 1848 a Hereford ox won a prize for him at Smithfield Show.

Milk records were kept at the Home Farm, very likely the first place in Britain where they were taken note of. Pig breeding came into the category as a matter of course.

A Southdown herd was established at Shaw Farm, Windsor, in 1854, and in 1857 the French Emperor saw that herd and the Southdowns and made many purchases for improving French stock. Queen Victoria carried on the Royal Farms after the Prince's death in 1861, and the Aberdeen-Angus herd at Abergeldie Mains was established

by Her Majesty as a step towards encouraging cattle breeding across the border.

It was surely appropriate that King Edward VII. should make his first official public appearance, when he was ten years of age, at the Royal Show held in Windsor in 1851. When he bought the Sandringham Estate in 1863 he went right into the business of high-class farming. Of course he was still Prince of Wales, but he showed his disinclination to be partizan by establishing three herds of cattle, i. e., Shorthorns, Highland, and Dexter—Kerries—symbolical of England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1866 he took up Southdown sheep, securing as foundation stock, purchases from the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sondes and Mr. Webb. The Shorthorn herd at Sandringham came along in 1870, and to show his wisdom the Prince established Bates blood at Babingley and Booth blood at the Wolferton Farm. When the eternal Booth-Bates feud settled itself in England the Prince's herds were merged into one—another wise move. The families represented included the Grand Duchesses, Oxfords, Barrington's and Winsome's as well as Paragon, Diadem and Fleecy offshoots. Bulls were, in the course of time, secured from Messrs. Duthie, Deane Willis, and G. F. King. Celt, a bull bred at Sandringham won at the Leicester Royal in 1896 and went abroad for one thousand guineas. At a sale in 1896, the average per head realized was £70 2s. 9d. and in 1900 £69 3s. 3d.

In 1887 the Prince of Wales established his Hackney Stud, and he took kindly to the powerful blood of Lord Derby, Old Confidence Cadet, and Denmark. Match pairs from this stud often sold at 1,000 guineas. The greatest lover of agriculture and live stock was lost to them both when King Edward died. He saw further than most men of his day, and, in everything he did, from breeding-homing pigeons to Derby or Royal winners, he was "thorough."

His son, King George V., is worthily following in the wake of his father—i. e., speaking agriculturally. Like King Edward, King George goes among the herdsmen and groomers and has quite friendly chats with them. Edward's delight at a Smithfield Show was to pull the leg of some old shepherd and then to tell him he was "quite right," even if the astonished son of toil had only stammered out his replies. King George was the hero of a pleasant little incident at the Shire Horse Show I could not help witnessing. In the final fight for stallion championship Champion's Goalkeeper, a young horse, was put over Damesfield Stonewall, a horse of greater size and more

mature, giving a statuesque show and moving like a Spanish galien. The crowd cheered for the veteran; the judges plumped for the other. King George went into the ring to give the cup to the owner of Champion's Goalkeeper, Sir Walpole Greenwell, and there was a few moments pause. His Majesty picked his way over the tank-bark to Evan Jones, a Welsh groom standing at the head of the mighty Stonewall. Jones and his King had a real heart to heart tete-a-tete for a good two minutes and one "felt" what was being said. Jones waxed enthusiastic and shook his head at his horse. The King nodded his as an answer. The crowd understood well what the mystic noddings meant and broke out into a big cheer. The judges looked disconsolate and Jones got really "matey" with the King, who, when he noticed that he had got the "hall" rocking, went back to the table and gave away the cup to the winner. I saw Jones sometime after holding a levee of groomers. "What did the King say to you?" I asked him. "Why, he told me I should have won, and if he had been judging I should have had the cup." And every one in the hall knew that that was what the King was saying to his subject.

King George is an all round stock man—he today breeds Shires, Shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Dexters, Southdowns and Berkshire pigs. Windsor has turned out a host of Royal Show winners, and at the Smithfield and Birmingham fat stock exhibitions the Royal entries never fail to get into the money—so much so that the daily newspapers record the King's wins and nothing else. The "story" is always sufficient for London's editors. When his Sandringham Shorthorns were sold recently—the Windsor herd being considered strong enough—a sum of £4,350 3s. was secured for 29 cows and heifers and seven bulls. Scotsmen are proud of the fact that King George maintains at Abergeldie one of the finest herds of "Blackskins" in Great Britain.

G. T. BURROWS.

One Copy Worth a Year's Subscription

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I consider one copy of "The Farmer's Advocate" worth one year's subscription. It is the most sensible paper coming into the house and is read by all.

Welland Co., Ont.

JAS. DAVIS.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, January 4th, were 71 carloads, comprising 1,586 cattle, 339 hogs, 177 sheep and lambs, and 49 calves. Trade in all classes of live stock was active, and prices firm. Choice steers sold at \$8; good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7 to 7.25; good to choice steers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; cows, \$3.50 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7; milkers, \$6 to \$8.5; calves, \$4 to \$9. Sheep, \$5 to \$6; lambs, \$7 to \$8.35. Hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50; weighed off cars, \$7.75, and \$7.15 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	12	113	125
Hogs	275	1,066	1,341
Sheep	235	4,259	4,494
Calves	167	376	543
Horses	8	201	209
		23	23

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	6	154	160
Hogs	186	2,571	2,757
Sheep	20	2,569	2,589
Calves		707	707
Horses		214	214
		3	3

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 35 carloads, 1,416 cattle, 164 sheep and lambs, and 5 calves, and an increase of 1,905 hogs and 20 horses, compared with the same week of 1913.

Deliveries of live stock at Toronto were light, and trade very quiet during the past week. The quality of the fat cattle was common and medium, with the exception of about three carloads of fairly

good steers, the bulk being of the canner and cutter classes. Prices for the few good steers brought in were about 25 cents higher than for the same quality in our last report. Trade in stockers and feeders, milkers and springers, as well as calves, sheep and lambs, was nominal, but hogs were higher than in our last report.

Butchers' Cattle.—Good to choice steers sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium to good, \$7 to \$7.25; common to medium, \$6 to \$6.75; common light Eastern cattle, \$5 to \$5.75; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium cows, \$4.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Scarcely any demand for either stockers or feeders, and prices were nominal. Choice steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.50; good steers, same weight, \$5.75 to \$6.25; stockers, \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Few were offered, and not many wanted, consequently prices were easy, at \$60 to \$85.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$9 to \$10, but not more than two brought the latter price all week; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium, at \$7 to \$8; common veals, \$6 to \$7, and inferior, Eastern calves, \$5 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade in sheep and lambs remained steady. Sheep, ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.50; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$4; choice, 80 to 90-lb. lambs, were worth \$8 to \$8.25, and a few reached \$8.40; rough, heavy lambs, sold at \$7 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—The bulk of the hogs sold at \$7.75 fed and watered; \$8 weighed off cars, and \$7.40 f. o. b. cars at country points. In a few instances 10c. per cwt. more was paid for choice, light butchers' hogs.

BREASTSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.12; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, new, \$1.30; track, bay points, No. 2 northern, new, \$1.27; No. 3 northern, \$1.24.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 50c. to 51c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 59c.; No. 3, 56½c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 88c.

Peas.—No. 3, \$1.60 to \$1.65, outside.

Barley.—For malting, 68c. to 70c., outside.

Corn.—American, new No. 2 yellow, 70½c., track, Toronto; Canadian corn, 81½c., Toronto.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 71c. to 72c., outside.

Rolls Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.25.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more. Ontario, 90 per cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.65, Montreal.

HAY AND MILFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$25 to \$26, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27 to \$28; middlings, \$29 to \$30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 55c. by the case; cold-storage, 28c. to 29c.

Cheese.—New, large, 16c.; twins, 16½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3; primes, \$2.75.

Potatoes.—Per bag, 60c. to 65c. for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 70c., track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 12c.; spring ducks, 10c.; hens, 7c. to 10c.; spring chickens, live weight, 8c. to 11c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4; geese, 8c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 16c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; country hides, part

cured, 15c. to 16½c.; calf skins, per lb., 17c.; kip skins, per lb., 15c.; horse hair, per lb., 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.; lamb skins and pelts, 90c. to \$1.25; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, Canadian, Spy, \$1.25 per box, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; Russett, \$3 per barrel; Tolman Sweet, 75c. per box, \$2.75 per barrel; Baldwin, 90c. per box, \$2.75 per barrel; Ben Davis, 75c. per box, \$2.25 per barrel; Snows, \$2 to \$3.50 per barrel; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bunch; cranberries, \$5.50; grape fruit, \$2.25 to \$3.25 per box; lemons, California, \$3 to \$3.50 per box; oranges, Florida, \$2 to \$2.75 per box; pine-apples, \$3 per case; beans, \$3.50 to \$4 per hamper; cabbages, 25c. to 40c. per dozen, \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel; carrots, 50c. per bag; celery, Canadian, \$3.75 to \$4 per case; California, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; cauliflower, new, \$4.25 per case; onions, Spanish, \$4.25 per crate; Canadian, \$1.35 per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The market for cattle was not overly active last week. Butchers had apparently purchased the previous week for their requirements last week in a number of instances, and were not at all eager to increase their supplies. Very little change took place in the market, however, for the reason that shippers had apparently anticipated the situation and did not ship in very large consignments. There was almost no choice stock, and towards the end of the week it was difficult to get more than 6½c. for best offered. Prices ranged from this down to 5c. for medium to good stock. Cows sold at 3½c. to 4½c., and bulls, generally from 5c. to 6c. Some inferior