

and are being purchased for that Southern country. If these bulls are worth the price for building up the herds of that country, they should be worth as much to Canadian breeders. It is a good policy to keep the best bulls at home and to maintain them in service as long as possible.

One man may only keep what stock he can feed with the crops grown on the place, while his neighbor on the same sized farm, of practically equal fertility, keeps nearly double the number of animals, and purchases concentrates to supplement the home-grown feeds. The former claims that he cannot afford to buy feed, while the latter cannot afford not to do so, as his animals give him good returns for the money invested in extra feed. Why the difference of opinion, and the difference in the number of animals kept per 100 acres of land? Is it in the quality of stock kept, or the business ability of the farmer? In your opinion, how many head of the various classes of stock is it profitable to keep on the average 100-acre farm?

Ontario Hereford Breeders Have a Good Sale.

At Guelph, Ontario, on December 13, the day following the close of the Provincial Winter Fair, the Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association held one of the most successful pure-bred stock sales of the year. Like other events held recently, however, the attendance was not large owing to the prevalence of influenza, which prevented the Secretary and Manager of the sale, Jas. Page, of Wallacetown, from being present at the ring-side and also prevented the American Hereford auctioneers, who were to have wielded the hammer, from being in attendance. Despite the many handicaps, the 53 head of Herefords passed through the sale at the splendid average of \$306.14. Of this number, 14 were heifers under two years of age, many being calves of the calendar year, and these made an average of \$258.89. The 9 two-year-old heifers sold at an average of \$303.90, and the 13 cows three-year-old and upward made an average of \$390. The 17 bulls averaged \$282 apiece. The top price of the day, \$860, was paid by L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, for the three-year-old American-bred cow, Lorna Fairfax, from the Page consignment. She is one of the best cows seen on the Canadian show circuit this year, and at the price was probably one of the best buys in the sale. Teddy Fairfax, a nine-months-old calf consigned by John Black & Son, of Amaranth Station, was the highest priced bull. He is a thick sappy youngster of ideal Hereford type, and went at the bid of \$550 to the Ontario Agricultural College. Miss Brae Real 22nd, a ten-months heifer, consigned by Jas. Page and donated to the Belgian Relief Fund, brought \$230. Among the consignors to the sale were: H. T. Purdue, Wingham; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; J. Hooper & Son, St. Marys; A. F. O'Neil & Sons, Denfield; J. E. Harris, Kingsville; J. Pickett, Freeman; Fred Martin, Guelph; W. H. & J. S. Hunter, Orangeville; A. J. Moffatt, Watford; R. J. Leach, Watford; D. Granger, Creemore; McNeil & McNeil, Dutton; W. Readhead, Milton; Mitchell Bros., Norham; Jas. Page, Wallacetown. Following is a list of the animals, together with the name and address of the purchaser:

Males.

Beau Gaston 52nd, Hunter Bros., Orangeville.....	\$300
Brae Real 12th, Jas. Lowe, Ariss.....	195
Brae Real 14th, W. W. Hallman, Clifford.....	230
Brae Real 13th, McNeil & McNeil, Wallacetown.....	460
Bonnie Donald, W. H. Readhead, Milton.....	330
Challenger, W. T. Martin, Hillsburg.....	150
Teddy Fairfax, J. D. Lowery, Sarnia.....	500
Conny Boy, Chas. Newel, Campbellville.....	190
Cruiser 3rd., A. F. O'Neil, Denfield.....	200
Cruiser 2nd, R. J. Weatherup, Norham.....	250
Captain Refiner, Stanley Loutitt, Belwood.....	175
Montey, Alex. Smith, Hespeler.....	200
Brae Princeps, W. Hales, Dutton.....	200
Eleven-months Bull, D. Caswell, Newtonbrook.....	255
Donald Perfection, M. Chappell, Port Elgin.....	200
Teddy Fairfax, Ontario Agricultural College.....	550
Wilson Fairfax, Robt. Leach, Watford.....	410

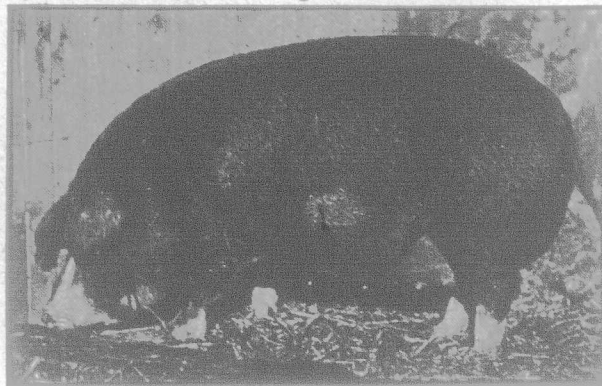
Females.

Peggy, D. Warden, Grand Valley.....	700
Daisy 4th, W. May, Orangeville.....	275
Maple Lass, D. Warden.....	400
Little Beauty, R. J. Weatherup.....	285
Miss Beau, W. Mitchell, Norham.....	300
Floss, Jno. Giles, Clifford.....	295
Ruby, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa.....	200
Lady Donald, E. Brahy, Brampton.....	150
Nettie Albany, Robt. Harwood, Rockwood.....	180
Blue Sim, L. G. McCrae, Guelph.....	300
Jenny Lee, Wm. Mitchell.....	325
Miss Brae Fairfax, A. J. Moffat, Watford.....	260
Louisa, C. Lyons, Dutton.....	295
Miss Brae Real 22nd, Wm. Mitchell.....	230
Miss Brae Real 20th, W. H. Readhead.....	300
Miss Brae Real 17th, W. Bell, Staples.....	320
Lorna Fairfax, L. O. Clifford.....	860
Blanche Fairfax, A. L. Currah, Bright.....	435
Blossom 4th, J. W. Newman, Casselman.....	250
Belle 10th, E. T. Howse, Ariss.....	290
Creemore Lucy, Geo. Gastle, Milton.....	390
Sweetheart, E. Readhead, Milton.....	450
Belle, W. M. Thurston, Dunsford.....	305
Sweetheart 2nd, Wm. Mitchell.....	250
Beauty Lass, Jas. Hill, Fergus.....	160
Princess 5th, W. H. Readhead.....	300
Dowager 19th, A. F. O'Neil.....	280
Bellflower, D. Caswell.....	200

Roseleaf of Brookdale 22nd, W. M. Thurston.....	260
Joan, Wm. Mitchell.....	375
Maid Marion 2nd, E. Readhead.....	310
Rocklyn Beauty, J. H. Hillyard, Cataract.....	220
Rocklyn Pet & Calf, Wm. Mitchell.....	350
Mildred, D. Caswell.....	250
Lady Ellen, Hunter Bros.....	255
Nettie Donald, Wm. Hammel, Singhampton.....	425

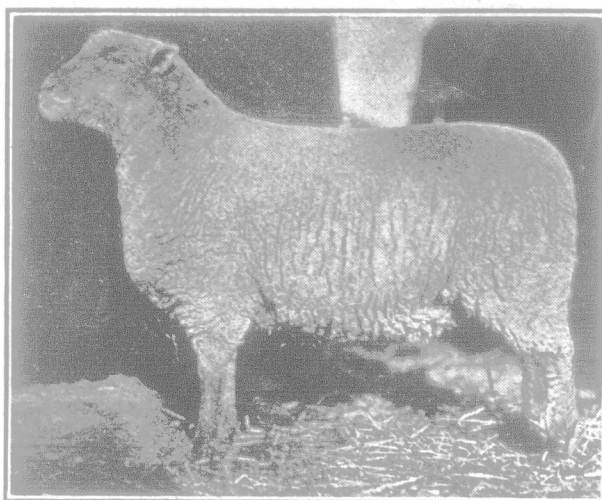
The Poland-China Breed of Swine.

The Poland-China pig is of American origin. His home is in Southwestern Ohio, a district noted for its luxuriant crops. The origin is not clearly known; there are differences of opinion as to the blood used in the formation of this fat type of hog. In the early days hogs known as Big Chinas, Irish Grazer, Berkshire and Russian were kept in the State. Consequently it may be possible that the blood of each of these is incorporated in the Poland-China, a breed which while not common in Canada is gradually being introduced. The



Champion Poland-China Sow
Champion Sow of the breed at Guelph for C. Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.

Russian pig is described in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, as being white with coarse hair and a long, coarse head, but carrying great length and height. The Big China breed of pigs was also white and they were of medium size, of fine form, small head, short legs, and were splendid feeders. The Big China, crossed with the Russian, produced superior feeders. The Berkshire breed met with a good deal of favor at that time, and the breed was principally crossed on the breeds above mentioned, giving symmetry, activity, quality and black color to the offspring. The Irish Grazer was described as being white with a long body, but strong back, and producing fine hams. It was in the early sixties when the name "Poland-China" began to be given to the progeny of the Berkshire-China-Irish-Russian cross. The name "Poland" is believed to have been used to designate the progeny of a particular animal that had been obtained from a man who was a Poland by birth. It was in 1872 that the name Poland-China was decided on by the National Swine Breeders' Convention in session that year. The solid black color, with white feet, tail and face, meets with favor in present-day show-rings. The breed is classed among the middle-weight breeds, al-



Champion Wether
Yearling Southdown Wether that won championship, at Guelph for Peter Arkell & Son, Teeswater.

though formerly large weights were obtained. Breeders, however, have selected for a more refined type to meet the demand of the present-day market. Breeders of Poland-Chinas claim that they have little difficulty in bringing the pigs to 200 pounds in six months.

Originating in the Corn Belt, it is natural that this breed would be at its best in those sections where corn is the main crop. However, the breed adapts itself to a variety of conditions. It is noted for its early maturing qualities. It is well suited to grazing, and makes very satisfactory gains on clover or blue-grass pasture. In the Western States it is customary to pasture the pigs during the summer and finish them off when the grain is mature. This breed puts on flesh very rapidly when put in the pen. To-day it is one of the most popular breeds in the United States, but as yet it is kept in the background in Canada by the bacon

breeds. This does not indicate, however, that they are unsuited for Canadian conditions. In the Corn Belt of Ontario are to be found several herds which have produced foundation stock for herds in various parts of the province. We understand that this breed produces somewhat more external fat than do some of the other fat classes of hogs. For certain trades, no doubt this is a good factor, but where the market demands a rather lean type of bacon some of the other breeds have gained the ascendancy. The Poland-China is used considerably for crossing with other breeds to produce the commercial hog. The progeny mature early and fatten easily. Some have criticized the fecundity and prolificacy of the breed. There may have been foundation for this criticism at one time, but by selection and judicious mating this has to a large extent been overcome. It is true with all breeds of the fat type that they do not as a rule have such large litters as the more rangy type. Exceptionally high prices have been paid for breeding stock and organizations have been formed to promote the interests of the breed.

At our larger shows the Canadian breeders usually bring out a good exhibit and give the public an opportunity of comparing the type and conformation of this breed with that of the better known breeds in the country.

The characteristics of the Poland-China breed, as given by Plumb, in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," are as follows: "The head is of medium length and breadth in good specimens, with a rather full jowl below. The face is classed as straight, the nose and space from below the eyes to nostrils being free of dishing. The cheeks tend to be rounding and full and frequently are somewhat seamed. The ears should be fine and break over at the top third into a neat droop; thick, heavily attached ears are objectionable. The neck of the Poland-China tends to be short and thick, the shoulders a bit prominent but well covered, the back strongly supported with a gradual yet moderate arch the entire length, the loins and ribs being thickly covered, wide, and strikingly arched in well-fattened specimens. The sides have but a moderate length, with an excellent depth. The rump is of medium length but is frequently somewhat low, so that the entire upper line of the pig from ear to tail has a more curved outline than some other breeds. The hind quarter is characterized by great thickness of flesh, the hams being thick for the entire length from top to bottom, with a full, deep twist between. The legs are shorter with this breed than with some others, but too refined a bone and not the strongest of pasterns are common. When heavily fed and made to carry much weight for the age, the feet are frequently poorly supported at the toes. Taking the entire form into consideration, no breed shows such compactness and great meat-producing capacity on such short legs as does the Poland-China. Its most characteristic features to the onlooker are the color, straight nose, droopy ear, very broad and curved back, superior hams, and short legs."

Judging Competitions at the Guelph Winter Fair.

More than the usual amount of interest was aroused this year by the Inter-County Judging Competition and the competition for individuals open to students of the O. A. C. and farmer's sons. In the former there were 21 teams of 3 men each as compared with 20 last year and in the latter there were 156 entries made by 95 individuals. York county representatives under the able training of J. C. Steckley, Agricultural Representative, were not so fortunate this year as in the two years past and were forced to give way to a team from Durham county. The possible score was 3,000 points, made up from 200 points in each of five classes, heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and there were 3 men in each team. The awards and scores were as follows, with the names of each team member for the first 3 winners, as well as their Agricultural Representative: 1, Durham, (2,139), W. Eber Snowden, Bowmanville; Reginald Fallis, Millbrook; Roy Ferguson, Blackstock; G. A. Williams, Agricultural Representative, Port Hope. 2, York (2,095): Oscar Cox, Todmorden; H. Collard, Unionville; Raymond Morton, Keswick; J. C. Steckley, Agricultural Representative, Newmarket. 3, Oxford (2,087): Jerden Palmer, Norwich; Joe Snyder, Norwich; Clement Hilliker, Norwich; G. R. Green, Agricultural Representative, Woodstock. 4, Essex (2,009); 5, Middlesex, (1,991); 6, Norfolk, (1,973); 7, Victoria, (1,966); 8, Peel, (1,963); 9, Grey, (1,890); 10, Halton, (1,887); 11, Bruce, (1,795); 12, Waterloo, (1,764); 13, Wentworth, (1,708); 14, Kent, (1,701); 15, Lambton, (1,589); 16, Dufferin, (1,556); 17, Lincoln, (1,553); 18, Welland, (1,491).

The first six men in each of the five classes of stock are given herewith, with the number of points secured in brackets. Heavy horses: 1, Oscar Cox, York, (187); 2, Raymond Morton, York, (182); 3, Orrin Batty, Grey, (180); 4, Harvey Collard, York, (178); 5, Roy Ferguson, Durham, (177); 6, Harley Wilson, Wentworth, (176). Beef cattle: 1, Gladstone Shaw, Peel, (177); 2, Jerdon Palmer, Oxford, (174); 3, Archie Tolmie, Victoria, (158); 4, Harvey Wilson, Wentworth, (154); 5, Carl Higgins, Essex, (149); 6, Clement Hilliker, Oxford, (146). Dairy cattle: 1, Oscar Cox, York, (180); 2, Raymond Morton, York, (179); 3, Reginald Fallis, Durham, (166); 4, Harvey Collard, York, (163); 5, Willard Butler, Norfolk, (158); 6, Clifford Jones, Middlesex, (156). Sheep: 1, W. Eber Snowden, Durham, (180); 2, Edgar Currie, Victoria, (177); 3, Reginald Fallis, Durham, (144); 4, Joe Snyder, Oxford, (138); 5, Emerson Werden, Lambton, (136); 6, Homer Scott, Kent, (135). Swine: 1, Gladstone Shaw, Peel, (184); 2, Geo. Duncan,