

firsts in eleven years having been won by animals of his breeding at the Royal, a truly remarkable record, which is supplemented by a similar series of victories at the Bath and West. This year he was represented with "Premier," by Baron 22719, dam Primrose, by Nonpareil (19614), who was placed first at the Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, and Royal, shows, but had to be content with seconds at the Hereford and Worcester and Welsh National, the red rosette going to Cameronian, a bull of Major Heygate's breeding. "Premier," who is a youngster of great promise, is not by any means a big one, but very thick-fleshed and symmetrical, with a nice head and remarkably deep thighs. He has recently been sold for export to Uruguay.

Lady Betty, by Royalist III. (16958), dam Norah, by Sovereign (12668), was bred by Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, of Downton Hall, Ludlow, for whom she gained seven first prizes in 1904. In 1905 she was only shown twice, at the Shropshire and West Midland, where she, of course, headed her class, and at the Park Royal, where she carried off the female championship, a most creditable achievement for a nine-year-old cow. Lady Betty is a very massive animal, who moves to the best advantage when walking, while her excellent bag and big romping calf that was shown along with her, prove her to be something more than an overfed show animal.

Another unbeaten female was Mr. Allan E. Hughes' two-year-old heifer "Ivington Plum," who also did very well as a yearling. Her record is as follows: First at Bath and West, first at Hereford and Worcester, first at Shropshire and West Midland, first at Royal, and first at Welsh National, shows. She is home-bred, and claims the parentage of Malcolm (21575) and Wintercote Plum 2nd, by Nonpareil (19614). She is a great heifer in every respect, with a wonderful rib, enormous depth of flesh, and gay carriage, but she is getting a shade rough at the top of her rump, the result of her long show training.

Ashleaf the Third is the name of the beautiful yearling heifer who has also not met defeat. She was bred and shown by Mr. C. T. Pullry, Lower Eaton, Hereford, and is the produce of Glendower 2nd (22169) and Ashleaf, by Success (20357). This heifer is regarded by competent judges to be one of the most perfect of her age that has been seen out for some time, her lines and moulding being almost faultless. She was placed first on every occasion exhibited at the following shows: Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, Hereford and Worcester, and Royal Shows.

The Bacon Trade.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being one of the oldest breeders of pure-bred swine in Canada, I would ask your indulgence by publishing these, my views, on the controversy that has been going on re the bacon trade, in "The Farmer's Advocate" and other papers. My experience has been continuous since 1865. I am a constant reader of these papers, all of which I have the utmost confidence in as public journals—they publish facts, regardless of whatever interest they may affect. In that controversy there appears to be considerable feeling that the packers combine for the purpose of keeping down prices, to the detriment of the producer (the farmer). On the other hand, there is an urgent desire on the part of the packers to allay that feeling. Having been a breeder and a dealer in live stock, shipping cattle, sheep and swine to the British markets for over thirty years, and knowing as I do from past experience that markets are always controlled by supply and demand, and in no market are such conditions taken advantage of more readily than in the English markets; therefore, I can easily understand why the packers' prices fluctuate as they do, and was much pleased in reading the report of the conference held in the office of the Wm. Davies Company, Toronto, which resulted in the bringing of both parties—the representatives of the producer and packer—to a better understanding of each other, and removing the suspicion of combination. So far as the Wm. Davies Company are concerned, and having myself and associates had hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business with their company, especially with William Harris, buyer at the Western Cattle Market for the Wm. Davies Co., I can cheerfully give testimony to the honorable way in which I have been treated. They have generally, on Fridays or Saturdays, quoted prices for the coming week. Three weeks ago we were ordering in hogs at six cents per pound for the following Monday's shipment, and wired Mr. Harris as to prices that morning. After getting his reply we paid the farmers 25c. per cwt. more that day. This will show conclusively that the farmers get the advantage when markets go up.

In 1904 we had hogs in on Thursday's market, and were told by Mr. Harris that the price would be the same for Tuesday following, and having our hogs ordered in for Monday's shipment, for Tuesday's market, with prices made on the basis of Thursday's market, on Saturday evening we received a telegram that, owing to bad reports from England, they would have to put

hogs down twenty-five cents per cwt. On Monday morning I telephoned the London packing-house, and received their reply as to what they would pay, which we accepted, being 25c. per cwt. more than the Davies Company were paying, and the expense was only \$3.50 per car more than to Toronto. When in Toronto the next day I told Mr. Harris what we had done, and his reply was, you were fortunate, as they were still going lower. If a combine existed the London house would have been posted, and we would have been the losers.

The whole agitation hinges on the prohibition of American hogs for slaughter in bond. The packer fearing a shortage in hogs, the farmer expecting very high prices, it is a good thing that the latter do, as it is a stimulus to raising more hogs, which will, at present prices, or even lower, be profitable to the feeder. The low prices in the latter part of 1904 and the fore part of 1905 caused a goodly number of farmers to give up raising pigs. During that period I never noticed so many breeding sows on the market before, and often remarked that there would be a shortage in pigs the following season, which has happened, and will be for some time yet. At present, and ever since the abrogation of the order allowing American hogs through in bond, there is a keen enquiry for breeding sows.

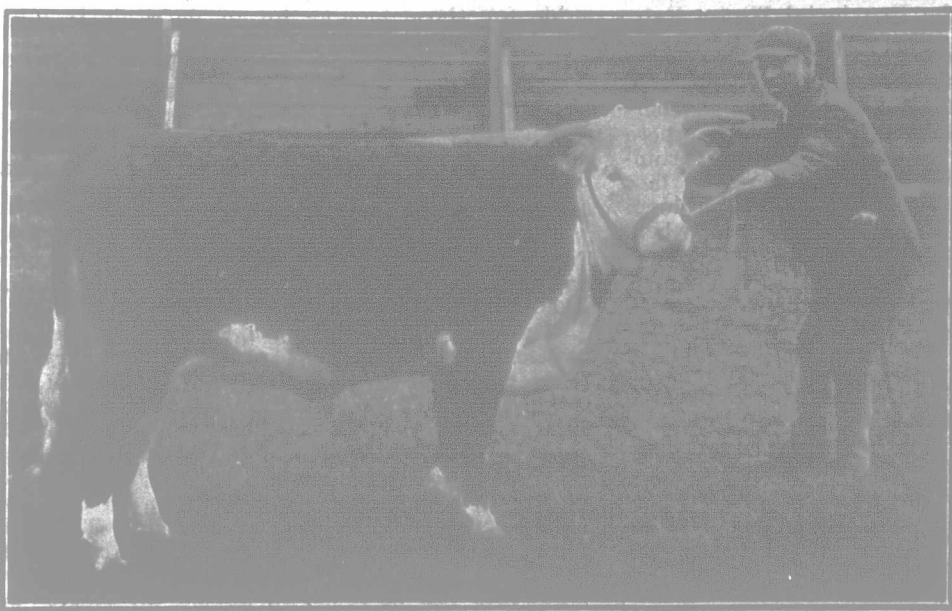
tunity for our farmers to get the right kind of hogs, as there will be paying prices for a good while, and keep our present packing-houses supplied, that they may not have to curtail their output, but rather increase, as they are a great factor in trade returns in Canada, especially to the farmers in the Province of Ontario.

My advice to the farmer is, have your young pigs come in April or May and September, as they are always stronger and healthier when farrowed in fine weather, where they can have access to grass and fresh air. Once a pig gets a good start, they are more easily raised, and make better growth when old enough for feeding. The farmers in this vicinity all have choice pigs, and feed cheaply, growing their pigs on grass in summer, and roots in winter, with light feed of barley, oats or middlings. Some prefer peas and bran mixed; light feeding of grain is most profitable. Always keep plenty of fresh water for pigs both summer and winter, and there will be no doubt as to profits in raising hogs for market. Peel Co., Ont. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON.

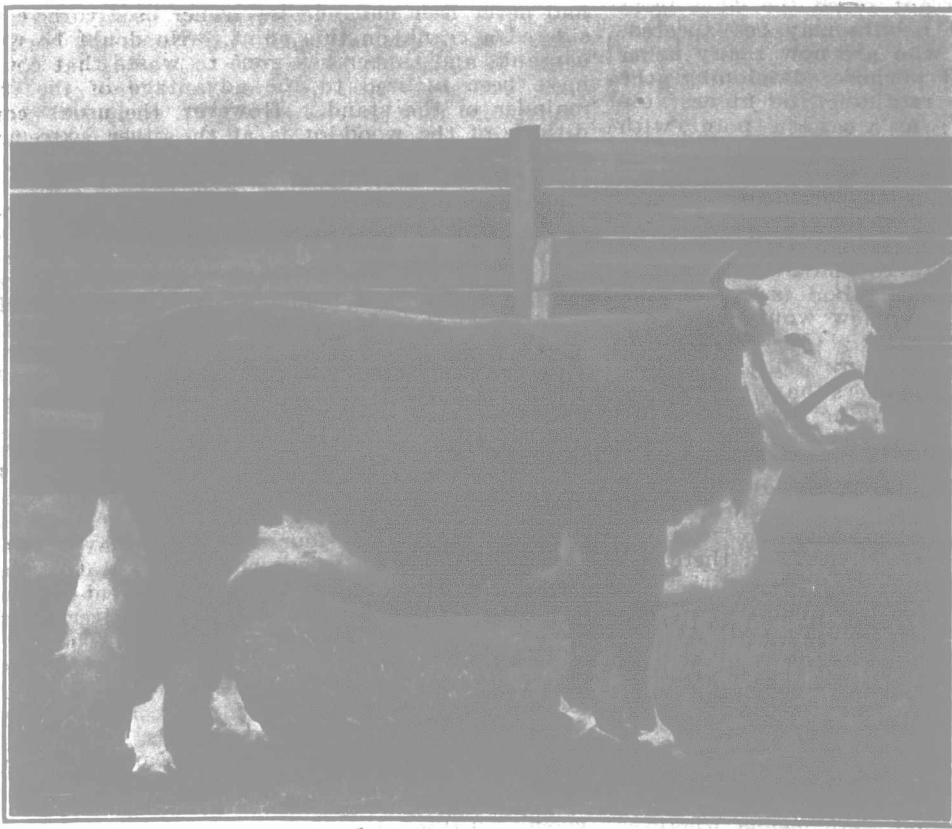
Call on Bannerman Now.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I hope you will allow me a reply to your criticism of my letter in a recent issue, of which I see an ex parte criticism in the Scottish Farmer, a strong upholder of the right of the state to pass by subterfuge a law subsidizing one section of the community at the expense of another. I again assert what is an undeniable fact, Canada has only a small proportion of her vast area in tillage, and I know, just as well as you, Mr. Editor, Canada has millions of square miles available for tillage. I also know your Government does all it can—I wish it was the same with the Government here—to encourage the influx of tillers of the soil, and that large sections of land are gradually being broken up. But my information is and the returns show that the greater part of the land broken up is devoted to wheat-growing and not mixed husbandry. I also know that the land in tillage produces a much greater quantity and value of food and produce of all kinds than when in grass, and have used this as an argument for the repeal of the embargo. But I also know that Canada will for many long years be able to breed and rear on the millions of square miles of her rich grazing lands many more cattle than she can possibly fatten. I also know what you do not seem to know or realize—that the grass-fed cattle Canada sends here would command more money if farmers were allowed to compete with butchers, and purchase them for short-keep. I admit I am a special pleader for British feeders; I glory in the fact. I am the same for British consumers—the masses whose representatives support the association I have the honor to be as secretary. Pray, who do you represent, that you covertly oppose the repeal of restrictions that would raise the value of cattle in Canada by opening to them the best market in the world? Is it the cattle dealers and cold-storage companies for there is nothing to prevent Canadian farmers fattening and sending their cattle to the dead-



Ashleaf III., Hereford Yearling Heifer.



Lady Betty.

First-prize Hereford cow, Royal Show, England, 1905.

Now that the quality of Canadian bacon is established in the markets of the Old Country, I would advise careful selection of breeding sows. A fairly good specimen of any lengthy breed will, if bred to a good pure-bred sire, produce the almost ideal hog. I was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Bowman, of the Montreal Packing Co., and Dr. Smale, at the Winter Fair, held in Guelph in December last. While they found it hard to discriminate in selection, they emphasized the fact that the ideal bacon hog was what they required to meet the demands of the best customers in the Old Country. Now is the oppor-

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