

## PUBLISHER'S DESK

## Absorbine for Wire Cuts

Mr. O. Herriot, Galt, Ontario, writes under date of July 15, 1906: "I used your Absorbine on a barbed-wire cut which left a lump on the fetlock, with very good success on my three-year-old, which people said would always show, but it has all gone." Absorbine is a prompt and effective remedy in removing blemishes from horses and cattle. It does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. Manufactured by W. F. Young, P.D.F., Monmouth, St. Springfield, Mass. Your druggist can supply you or send \$2.00 to Lyman, Sons & Co., Canadian Agents, 280 St. Paul St., Montreal, P.Q., for a bottle, express prepaid.

## Do You Want Clothing?

It is not every day that a company is prepared to go to the extent that the Mail-Fit Clothing Company of Montreal are doing in order to get new business in districts where they have not an agent. A perusal of their advertisement on page 871 of this paper will give full particulars of their scheme. Premiums, as generally known, are often of no use to half the people who get them, but what man can say that an extra pair of pants and a suit-case will not be acceptable. Some time ago the company engaged a well-known newspaper man to take charge of their publicity department, Mr. William B. Naylor, who for some time was manager of the "Montreal Sunday Sun." This scheme was placed before the company by him, and they gave him full permission to enter into the movement, and so far, the results have proved more than good. Orders quickly follow the sending out of patterns. Their great open and shut offer of "no fit no return" commend itself to all. The company have testimonials from every part of this great Dominion, from Victoria to Newfoundland, all telling in plain language the truth—Satisfaction. Readers of this paper can well leave themselves in the hands of the Mail-Fit Clothing Company, and send for patterns, when in want of clothing.

## Father Took Son's Whipping

The boy had misbehaved, as he often did, and his father called him to account.

"Son," said the father, "I hate to lick you, but some one must get a whipping for what you've done."

The boy whimpered a little. "Suppose," said the father, "that I take the whipping for you."

The boy laughed at the idea, but the father took down a dog whip, called a friend who was visiting at the house, explained the situation to him and then requested the visitor to use the whip on him.

The father wore a long-tailed coat and the visitor hit the tails of that coat in great style.

At the first crack of that whip the boy was wild-eyed. At the second he was clawing, biting and kicking the man with the whip.

"Don't whip me! Don't whip me!" he cried. "Whip me! Oh, whip me!"

That was a year ago. Since then that boy has never done anything seriously wrong.

# ONE LEVER DOES IT ALL ON THE I. H. C.



You would rather operate one lever than get mixed up with three or four. The I. H. C. Spreader has but one lever—the only spreader of that kind.

This is just one point of superiority over other spreaders. There are others.

No other spreader has a vibrating rake to level the load and bring the manure up square to the cylinder. Everybody knows a spreader works better and gives a more even distribution when the load is level.

Great power is required when a spreader is in operation to run its cylinder, move its apron, level the load, etc. The I. H. C. Spreader gets single power from both the rear wheels of the wagon.

It not only gets more power but it is surer of its power at any moment. It makes no skips, and it avoids friction, side strains, and consequent breakage.

This same thing helps to secure the light draft for which I. H. C. Spreader are noted.

Call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Send three-cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful, money-making way.

**International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.**

(INCORPORATED)

Its steel wheels have a superb strength. Broad tires, they do not rut the land or cut in to make heavy pulling. The turned-in flange keeps out the dirt and mud.

Rear wheels are provided with traction lugs. There's no slipping or sliding on wet or frozen ground.

It has a wide range of foad. You spread as thick or as thin as you like.

You see everything has been thought of and worked out to make the I. H. C. the leader of all spreaders.

You have choice of two types—Clover-leaf, endless apron spreader and the Corn King, with return apron. Each type is made in three sizes.

If you buy an I. H. C. manure spreader you know it is right.

## TELEPHONES

WE make a specialty of high grade telephones for Rural Telephone Lines and can supply you with everything needed to build telephone lines.

If you are interested write us for our prices and instructions for organizing companies and constructing the lines.

The  
**NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.**  
Limited

Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Streets Montreal



*Smith's Ovary Tonic*  
**MAKES HENS LAY**

Every hen on the farm shows a tidy profit when you keep them well and strong with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It not only makes them lay—but it keeps them laying all the year round.

It is just what is needed in the moulting season.

Used by leading poultrymen of England, 25c, and 60c, a bottle. At all dealers.  
**NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL**

# Premiums! Premiums! Premiums!

OFFERED BY **THE FARMING WORLD**



**STOP!** and consider this excellent lot of Premiums which we are now announcing for the first time. We feel sure that these Premiums will delight you and that you will endeavor to earn the article which you most desire.

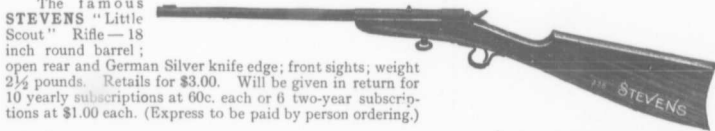
The Farming World is the favorite farm paper. It is a high grade agricultural and home paper. And these Premiums which we offer are high grade—you will find them to be just as represented.

**Here is our Proposition---Just Think It Over! Then Act!**



This excellent Single Barrel Shot Gun, which retails for \$6.50—the famous Iver-Johnson make—will be given in return for 15 yearly subscriptions at 60 cents each or 9 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person sending in list.)

The famous **STEVENS** "Little Scout" Rifle—18 inch round barrel; open rear and German Silver knife edge; front sights; weight  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Retail for \$3.00. Will be given in return for 10 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each or 6 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person ordering.)



## BOYS, LOOK AT THIS!

This high grade, perfectly manufactured and durable Air Rifle, which retails at \$1.25, will be given in return for 4 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. This rifle is polished steel, nickel-plated, genuine black walnut

stock, Rocky Mountain front sight, rear peep sight, very accurate and powerful, length 31 inches, weight 2 pounds. Shoots BB shot or darts. (Express to be paid by person ordering.) Any live boy can earn this rifle in a very short time. Why not try to do so? Why not commence to-day?

**Send Two Yearly Subscriptions and a Pair of These Skates Are Yours.**

The famous Henry Boker skates—Halifax pattern, steel runners, curved, sizes 7 to 12 inclusive. (We will prepay express or postage charges on these skates.)



## You Can Earn One or More of These Valuable Premiums Very Easily

There are many persons near your home whose subscriptions you could obtain if you will but show them what an EXCELLENT agricultural and home paper THE FARMING WORLD is. The subscription price is only 60 cents a year or \$1.00 for two years. Two issues each month. If you wish sample copies we will send them to you free of charge.

### Why not earn a ? Premium to-day ?



**Send Four Yearly Subscriptions** and we will send you this Razor, all charges prepaid. It is the reliable Wade & Butcher make, flat, white handle,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch square point. Surely this is an easy way to earn a new razor. Why not earn it to-day?

**Cattle Knife**—Special blade for castrating. A reliable and useful knife. Given with 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. (Sent prepaid.)

**Hunting Knife—Spring Blade**—An excellent knife in every respect. Send 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send this knife to you, all charges prepaid.

**Boys, Send One Subscription, and We Will Send You a Knife.** It will be a good knife, nickel-plated, 2 blades—*Of course, you are a hustler* a knife you will be proud of and one which you will find strong and useful. *and you will soon have this knife in your pocket.* Let us hear from you soon.

**Here is Something for the Ladies.** Something which is useful and which we are sure the ladies will appreciate. They are "Housewife's" Shears—nickle-plated blades and Japan handle, 8 inches in length. These shears are well made and are reliable in every respect. We will send these shears, prepaid, to any address in return for 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each.

**We Have Not Forgotten the Girls.** Here is something which we feel confident will greatly please all girls and will cause them to do some "hustling" so that they may soon have this premium in their possession. Here is the offer:

**Embroidery Scissors**—Ivory handle, nickle-plated, truly very excellent and high grade scissors—scissors which you will be proud to have in your work basket and which you will find very useful and reliable. Just send us 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send the scissors to you at once—all charges prepaid.

Many energetic and hustling persons will soon earn many of these valuable Premiums.

Will you be one of them ?

Do you not think that you should be ?

Of course you do ! So why not commence at once ? We know that you will, and that we will soon have the pleasure of sending you one or more of these excellent Premiums. Write plainly the names and addresses of the persons to whom you wish THE FARMING WORLD sent. Also state what premium you desire. Be sure to give your full address.

Address **THE FARMING WORLD**

90 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

**THESE PREMIUMS ARE FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY.**

**This Point we Press**

**DeLaval** 700,000 Sold

**Not the Cream Separators**

**Kind**

**HAVE PROVED THEIR CASE**

Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal



**Your best Horse may strain his  
Shoulder or Fetlock tomorrow**

Get a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE today.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence acts like magic. It draws out all the soreness and stiffness from strains, sprains and bruises—and limbers up the joints. One application usually cures ordinary lameness—and two rubbings fix the horse all right.

It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied.

Accidents are liable to happen at any time. Be ready for them.

Get a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence today. 50c. a bottle. At all dealers or from the

11  
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC**

**CHRISTMAS  
and NEW YEAR  
RATES**

**RETURN** between all stations in Canada east of Port Tickets Arthur, and to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y., on sale at

**SINGLE FARE**  
good going Dec. 24 and 25, returning until Jan. 2, 1907.

**FARE AND A THIRD**  
good going Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, also Dec. 26, 28, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, all good returning until Jan. 3, 1907.

Tickets and full information at all C.P.R. Ticket Offices. City Office, corner King and Yonge sts.

**In the Wrong Place**

Brooker Washington told a good story recently of a devout colored sister who found herself in the gallery of a certain fashionable church. She was agreeably affected by the service and touched by the sermon to such an extent that she began wringing her hands, calling "Amen! Glory! Glory!" and whatever of the kind came to her.

One of the ushers leaning over asked:

"What is the matter with you? You must keep still or go out."

"I's gittin' legion, boss. I's gittin' 'ligion! Glory Hallelujah!" she exclaimed.

"Keep still!" muttered the usher. "Don't you know any better than that? This is no place to get religion."

**Strong in Death**

"If you die first," said Mrs. Dreer, "You'll wait for me, I know."  
"Oh, yes; I've always had to, dear, Most everywhere we go."

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**Dogs Don't Bite While Barking**

Senator Pettus, the veteran statesman from Alabama, tells the following story:

"One day a farmer in my State went into his barn observed his dog rush out and begin barking furiously at a ducky from a neighboring farm. The colored man at once took to his heels, although he had come to the barn on a matter of more or less importance. Some time later he returned, and, making sure that no dog was about, entered the barn.

"Why were you so frightened, Sam?" asked the farmer. "Dan wouldn't have harmed you. Remember the old saying: 'Barking dogs never bite.'"

"Dat's all right, Sah," responded the ducky with much gravity, "you know dat an' I know dat; but when do either of us know when dat confounded dog is goin' to stop barkin'?"



# The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 15 DECEMBER, 1906.

No. 24.

## A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

### The Provincial Winter Fair

WHILE this issue is being made ready for the press the Provincial Winter Fair is in full blast at Guelph. All departments are well filled and the number and quality of the exhibits are quite up to other years and a little ahead in some classes. There is the usual interest in the series of practical lectures. Some new features are the discussions on the "dual purpose cow" and the results of some practical feed tests relative to the cost of producing the bacon hog. Other interesting topics being discussed are the keeping of cow records and the practicability of the milking machine.

Owing to the dates of the show and this issue being crowded with reports of the Chicago and Amherst shows, we are unable to give a detailed report in this number. Full particulars, with a critical report of the show, will appear next issue, together with illustrations showing the winners in some of the more important classes.

### The International Show

At the International Show last week Canada was as usual to the front. In Hackney and Clydesdale horses, in sheep and in swine exhibitors from the north of the boundary took no second place. They have brought honor to Canada and well maintained the reputation of this country for producing high-class breeding stock. The show throughout was a good one and well worth the price of a trip to Chicago to anyone interested in the great live stock industry of this country. At no other point in America, perhaps, would it be possible to gather together such a splendid array of all that is best of the various breeds of live stock which this continent produces. The management are to be congratulated upon its continued success.

And yet, in spite of this great success there are a few features of the management upon which we would presume to offer a few words of criticism, our chief excuse for so doing being that so many Canadians are interested in its welfare. In the first place, a show of its magnitude and character should have a definite judging program arranged beforehand, and, if possible, carry it out to the letter. This year's plan of never

knowing just when a certain class of stock was to be shown was neither fair to the visitor nor the exhibitor. There should be little difficulty in running the judging on schedule time.

A feature of this year's show that seemed to be relegated to the background was the carcass competitions. These will never be satisfactory to exhibitors and visitors alike until a cold storage room, attached to the main show, is provided for this display. The present plan of distributing the carcasses around several of the large packing houses is, to say the least, very unsatisfactory. They were as hard to find this year as the proverbial needle, and we feel sure that not five per cent. of

breeding cattle classes this year only one judge acted. Then why not in the "Reds, Whites and Roans?"

The new live stock arena in which the show was held is just such an one as Ontario needs at the present time. Let those interested press their claims in the right quarter and we feel sure something of this kind will be forthcoming ere long. Nothing would assist our live stock interests so much as this at the present time.

### Cold Storage

The plan by which the Government will aid cold storage was presented to the House last week by the Hon. Mr. Fisher. It provides for the appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose. When a cold storage plant has been constructed and has been approved by the officials of the Department, 10 per cent. of its cost will be paid down and probably 5 per cent. a year for the four succeeding years. The features of the plan are that the Government is to have full power to decide what points to help; that existing plants are not to be helped; that unfair competition with existing plants is not contemplated; that the Government reserves liberty to decide as to what will constitute unfair competition; that rates and temperatures shall be subject to Government supervision.

The great need of cold storage, more particularly for perishable fruit products, makes any scheme for its encouragement welcome. On its merits the plan proposed by the Minister of Agriculture should do much to encourage the erection of suitable cold storage plants where most needed. Cold storage plants properly managed, and with a fair rate for service, should be a good investment. They have proven profitable in other places, notably in the United States—then why not in Canada? At any rate, the need is very great and if the inducement offered is not sufficient it might be materially increased without any serious objection being raised.

### Provincial Work for Agriculture

The new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have set a good example for some of the older Provinces of the Dominion in the energetic and practical way in which they have organized their respective departments of agriculture. Already aggressive work is being done in both

### Do Not Miss This

There has been a very liberal response to our special premium offers published in our last two issues. A great many, however, seem to be under the impression that this offer is for renewals as well as for new subscribers. This is not correct. These premiums are for new subscribers only and were planned solely to induce our many old readers to help in increasing our growing subscription list.

Read the offer over carefully in this issue, then see your neighbors and friends, get them to subscribe and we shall be glad to forward the special premium you choose. Any of them will make a good Christmas box.

the people saw them. The best feeders are not entering their good animals in the carcass competitions for the simple reason that they get no benefit from them outside of the prize money. In a great meat centre like Chicago the carcass competition should be the chief feature of the show.

While the judging as a whole was satisfactory, it was not above criticism in one or two instances. In the Shorthorn classes more particularly a change might be advisable. Where three judges are chosen and where Canadians are urged to compete, it would be the fair thing to at least have one of the judges a Canadian. But better, perhaps, than all this, have one judge only, of international repute, such as Mr. Duthie or some other equally reliable and competent judge. In all the other

provinces, and capable and energetic men have been secured to take charge of the various branches of departmental work. This is in striking contrast to some of the more easterly provinces, where, although agricultural departments have been in existence for many years, the work accomplished so far, and that being done at the present time, is not nearly so effective and progressive as that undertaken by the new prairie provinces. True, agriculture is the mainstay of Western Canada, and will be for many years to come, and, therefore, should receive every attention from the governments of the day and those who have charge of the administration of the public revenues. But the same thing holds good to a greater or less extent in all the provinces of the Dominion. Agriculture, more than anything else, is the chief industry of the whole Dominion, and should be fostered by both local and federal governments.

Not infrequently complaints are heard that all attention is centred on the West, to the detriment sometimes of the eastern provinces. There is, perhaps, good ground for these complaints. But are not the eastern provinces themselves to some extent to blame for it? Take that section of the Dominion lying east of Ontario. Go over the work that the local governments in the various provinces of that section have done and are doing for agriculture. Has it been as aggressive and as effective in developing the agricultural resources of Eastern Canada as it might have been? Has there not been too great a dependence upon the federal government to do the work for agriculture which the local governments should do for themselves?

Ontario is looked up to by the provinces east of here, and especially the Maritime Provinces, as a country rich in resources and wealth and quite able to spend large amounts in furthering the interests of agriculture. But are not the others in a position to do the same thing? In conversation with a gentleman interested in agricultural work in the east recently, he gave the information, sneaking more particularly of Prince Edward Island, that the total annual tax a farmer on one hundred acres of cultivated land would have to pay would be about \$8. Compare this with an average tax on a one-hundred acre farm in Ontario of from \$30 to \$40, and one can readily understand why the local governments east complain of not having sufficient funds to undertake any large movement in the interest of agriculture. Those who know the situation in both provinces tell us that the average one-hundred acre farmer in the tidy Island province is as wealthy, and has as large an annual revenue from his land as the average Ontario farmer has. The same thing will apply, but not to so great an extent, in the other pro-

vinces east of here. And yet either from the apathy of the local governments to take the initiative in aggressive agricultural work, or from a desire of the people themselves to look elsewhere for help, these provinces more than any of the others seem to look to the federal government to develop their agricultural resources. Of course, we do not mean to infer that the federal authorities should not do anything to assist the agriculture of these provinces or any other province. They are in duty bound to do a great deal to help along this important industry. At the same time, it is neither wise nor good business for either a province or an individual to rely upon a higher power doing what they should do for themselves. The new provinces in the west have certainly set a good example in this regard, which some of the older provinces should profit by.

#### An Interesting Report

An important stage in the British tariff reform movement is marked by the report of the Agricultural Committee of the Chamberlain Tariff Commission. The committee consisted of 23 representatives, nearly all practical farmers and agriculturists, who, in their report, were unanimous.

Though no action is likely to be taken by the Government at the present time, and perhaps not for some years to come, some features of the report are not without interest to

Canadians. Provision is made for the restoration of the one shilling registration duty on colonial and foreign cereals alike, but giving a preference to the colonies by making the duty two shillings on foreign cereals, including corn. A heavier duty on flour than on cereals is proposed, giving a substantial preference to the colonies. A duty of about 5 per cent is proposed on animals and meat, including bacon. Dairy produce, eggs, poultry, hay, straw, etc., are slated for specific duties equivalent to from 5 to 10 per cent ad valorem. The preference idea is strongly emphasized, thus showing that the British agriculturist is not so opposed to the preference idea as was supposed.

But be this as it may, the report is of value as showing a desire on the part of the representative agriculturists of the old land to get away from the "little England" idea and to advocate a policy that will bring the colonies into closer touch with the empire as a whole. With a substantial preference in favor of the colonies agriculture in this country would be greatly stimulated and the farmers' position strengthened.

The government of Australia has imposed a duty of £16 (\$80) each upon harvesters. This gives the Australian manufacturer no less than £30 (\$150) on each machine over outside competitors. A machine which it is claimed costs £25 (\$125) to make in America costs £41 (\$205) in Australia, but is sold for £81 (\$405).



Mr. Vannert

#### Pioneers of Darlington Township

Two of the oldest, if not the oldest, residents of Darlington Township, Durham Co., Ont., are at present residing in the town of Bowmanville, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. John Vannert. Mr. Vannert is of U. E. Loyalist descent. He was born near Kingston, Ont., in the year 1812. He is now in his 94th year, and is still able to be about, enjoying fairly good health. Mrs. Vannert is about 10 years his junior, but not so vigorous.

A representative of THE FARMING WORLD spent a very pleasant hour in their beautiful home recently, when the old gentleman recalled many in-

cidents of his early life, with its struggles and hardships. His father died when he was but nine years of age, which deprived him of a great many of the advantages of education.

But he had a determination to succeed, and when but a youth, he came to the Township of East Whitby and engaged with some of the early settlers there to chop and clear land, splitting rails for one shilling per hundred, and saving money at that. After some years at this work, having saved up a few hundred dollars, he bought 120 acres in Darlington Township. During the first winter he chopped about five acres, and during the next summer he worked out again, hiring a neighbor to burn his fallow.

In 1837 he went to live on his own farm and remained there for 45 years. He prospered in nearly every thing he undertook, and at the time of leaving the farm was the owner of 500 acres of the finest land in all Canada, all earned and paid for by honest toil. He had not one dollar to start with, all had to be earned and saved.

Canada may well feel proud of her pioneer sons and daughters—"all honor to them"—theirs, truly, was a life of toil and hardships. They all had an object in view, viz. to give their children a better start than they had themselves—and usually succeeded. They were rapidly advanced; their sons and daughters taking their places. But are they as happy and contented as the old people were? Even with all our modern conveniences the mad race for wealth is depriving the present generation of half of the enjoyment which our fathers were entitled to say, Mr. and Mrs. Vannert enjoyed.—W. J. S.



A class of instruction in the fattening, etc., of poultry, and in the grading and packing of eggs.

## Agriculture in Ireland—No. 3

By the Hon. JOHN DRYDEN

In a country like Ireland, where in many parts the farms or holdings, as they are called here, are very small, in some sections the average reaching not more than twenty acres while in some parts not more than five, it is manifest that the particular branch which could and probably would be common to all, is poultry raising. Besides, the farmers, small and large, it is carried on by the resident laborer—the herd or foreman—and as well by many people living in towns. It was, therefore, natural and eminently befitting that an effort to improve the output of eggs and fowl for the table should be among the first to occupy the attention of the authorities in the Department of Agriculture soon after its organization. In many places new blood was greatly needed.

### THE OLD IRISH FOWL

had been bred for so many years in and in without the introduction of any new blood, that weakness of constitution and disease followed as a natural result. The quality of the eggs was poor, and the output was very small also. The care given in many cases only added to this tendency, so that I am safe in saying that the introduction of better varieties, as well as better treatment, is now acknowledged all over Ireland to be a very great blessing. Different schemes for the improvement of this industry have been put into operation, but the first one I shall describe, and the one common to all the country, except in one county, is the establishment of what are familiarly known here as

### EGG STATIONS.

In this matter as in nearly all the agricultural work carried on here, the county authorities work in conjunc-

tion with the officials of the department. Each county elects by popular vote a council. This body appoints partly from its own membership and partly from the citizens outside what is called an agricultural committee. These committees select the individuals who are appointed to manage the egg stations. Each individual on his acceptance of the position is required to dispose of any mixed breeds of fowl hitherto kept on the premises. He is then subject to rigid inspection by some one of the officers of the department, as to buildings, yards and care, the object being to maintain the health of the birds selected, and also to make certain that they are typical birds of the breed selected. The manager of this station undertakes on his part to sell to his neighbors seventy dozen eggs for hatching purposes, and when he can show by his books that the above number has been so disposed of at the rate of one shilling per setting he is entitled to the grant of £5 from the department. Any eggs over this number are his own property, and may be dealt with in any manner which he decides. In order that no mistake can be made as to the age of the eggs, he is required by a rubber stamp to impress the day of laying on each egg, and keep in the book supplied an accurate account.

### BREEDS OF FOWL RECOMMENDED.

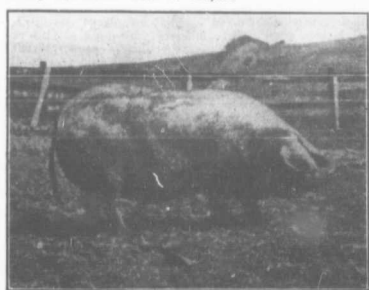
This scheme is common to all parts of Ireland, in some sections the setting breeds being chosen, and in others the general purpose sorts. The department limit the choice of non-setting breeds to White and Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas, and

the general purpose breeds to (Barred) Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Houdans, Sussex and Gannon Flavorels.

In most places where this scheme is in operation the county committee make an appointment of an itinerant instructor, who travels from point to point holding meetings, delivering lectures, affording private instruction and generally stirring the people up to take an interest in the scheme set at work. Inasmuch as the majority of the poultry are cared for by the women in Ireland, the instructor is in nearly every case a lady, who has taken the course prescribed, and is in the judgment of the officials entirely qualified for the work assigned to her. The instructor is essential to the complete working out of the scheme, becoming, as it were, a travelling advertisement, as well as the giver of all kinds of advice and information relating to the selection or care of poultry. In any section where the people show an inclination towards obtaining the needed knowledge rapid progress is made towards improvement. In most of the counties what are called poultry classes are formed where definite instruction is given from the care of the young chicken to trussing and marketing the fowls. In this case the instructor remains for a considerable time in one section, completing the course of instruction, and then moves on to another point, where the same thing is repeated. By the egg station scheme the poorest in the land can secure a better breed, and with the instruction can learn the latest and best methods for the care of them.

### THE PRACTICAL RESULT

is that fowls of the most approved breeds are by this arrangement being rapidly scattered over every part of Ireland. The best information obtained goes to show that already the eggs marketed have increased perceptibly in size and uniformity, cleanliness and proper packing are also noticeable everywhere, while the quality of the table fowls is the subject of favorable comment in many sections. All classes unite in saying that the work in connection with poultry raising is of great value. In connection with this scheme and accompanying it in many sections, is seen an effort to improve the turkeys. This is not done in the same manner as the hens, but rather by the introduction of male birds of the American bronze variety to be crossed on the variety in common use. In some sections I am told that already the size has considerably increased, and an



An improved Large Black sow



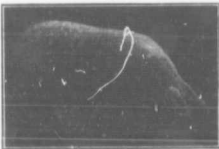
The original Irish pig

improvement is also observed in the quality of the flesh. These male birds are produced at some of the Government farms in considerable numbers. I saw at Glasnevin a considerable bunch of fine looking birds which will probably be distributed in some of the congested districts, so that it may confidently be expected that a steady advance will be seen from this time forward.

In one county only, instead of the egg station scheme already described, the agricultural committee manage a

#### POULTRY FARM.

of about 22 acres devoted exclusively to poultry. About one thousand birds of all ages were on this farm when I visited it. Almost all the best breeds are to be seen here, and those interested are allowed to visit it, and obtain information as to the best methods of handling and caring for the fowls. They have the advantage of seeing everything in actual operation, and having some one at hand to explain it. From this centre the committee scatter eggs for hatching, or what may be still better, sell in consignment at a reasonable rate young chicks fresh from the incubator, which, on being received, are given to a foster mother. Older birds can be secured if it should be desirable. The object lesson afforded by this farm is one of its chief advantages, and hundreds annually make their pilgrimage thither, returning home prepared to copy so far as their needs



An Antrim sow

Successful efforts have also been put forth to improve

#### THE HOG PRODUCTS

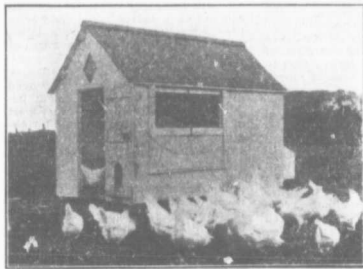
so as to provide the raw material from which might be produced the highest quality of bacon, but many Irish farmers are very loath to part with his old-fashioned breed, with which he is perfectly familiar, in order to produce a different breed hitherto entirely unknown.

These prejudices in any country are difficult to overcome, still, in some parts, as the illustrations will show, there is a real need for some improvement. Patience and persistence in any really correct course will eventually bring about united action. Prejudices are overcome by daily gazing at the new and better samples presented. The improved Yorkshire has been introduced with good results, and in a few places the large Blacks of England have been brought in also. Some are greatly delighted with them,

pigs began. They do not register by breeds, but merely by color, either black or white. The original entries were all inspected by a competent committee of persons well qualified to deal with it, and only those reaching the standard fixed were eligible. All the premium boars now in use either trace to these first selections or are registered as a distinct breed in one of the modern records. The Department has given the weight of its influence in favor of the improved Yorkshire White, now so prevalent in Canada, but no objection is made to the use of good specimens registered as already stated. The scheme adopted, and in practice all over Ireland, is intended to bring within the reach of the ordinary laborer, the foreman (or herds), as well as the small farmer, the use of a

#### SUPERIOR MALE ANIMAL.

The regulations are such as permit the poor man of whatever calling, by the expenditure of one shilling, to secure from his own sow a litter of pigs of the approved breed selected for the district. The agricultural committee in the various counties select with the approval of the department officials the breed to be used in any given locality, and also make selection of the different persons who are allotted the privilege of keeping what is called a premium boar for service. The regulations require service for 30 or 40 sows, according to the age of the boar, at one shilling each, when, as

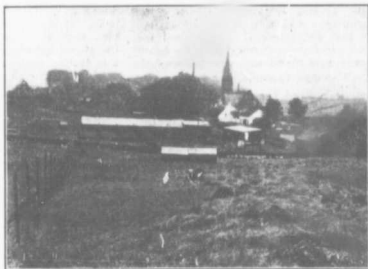


An egg-distributing station

may suggest. Still another plan is being tried this season in another county. It is what may be termed

#### A PERAMBULATING SCHOOL.

A location is selected near a village, or some convenient centre where a few acres may be enclosed by a poultry fence. On this plot are erected two portable poultry houses, separated from each other, and into which are brought two different groups of fowl. In one may be placed a laying or non-setting breed, and in the other a general purpose breed. Classes are then formed, sometimes for men only and women only, to be held at different hours in the day. All the lectures and general instruction are given in the enclosure, where every part is in actual working operation, and each member of the classes is required to actually do all the necessary work of the poultry yard, so that at the end of the month and a half allotted each can, if so desired, put the same plans into operation at their own homes. To me this plan appears to have much to commend it, and might well be tried in some parts of our own country, with the very best results.



Rural Irish scene, showing Government poultry station

and claim for them easy feeding qualities and good flesh, with a general activity superior to most other breeds. At several points I have seen good hogs of a native breed, white in color, with ears long and hanging down over the face, but said by some to produce too much fat for good bacon. The type is seen in the illustration, and, as I have observed them they appear rugged and thrifty, making good use of the food given. Much credit is due the Royal Dublin Agricultural Society for commencing

#### A REGISTER FOR SWINE

several years since, and about the time the improvement of the native

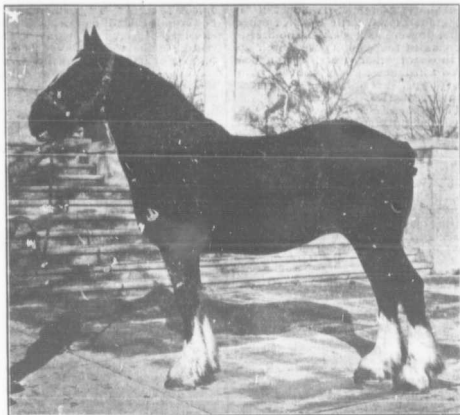


County Tyrone sow

in the case of poultry, the department pay the owner of the boar £5 for the first year and £3 for the second, provided he has proved useful the first year and passes the inspector the second year. The committees are kept within certain limitations by the regulations of the department, one being that two boars of the same breed cannot be placed less than three miles of each other. This regulation is eminently proper, otherwise some sections would receive all the benefit, while others would be shut out altogether. Each county is limited to a certain number, according to the amount of money set apart for the purpose.

This scheme is working wonders in some parts where full advantage is taken of it, and it has been planned not for the benefit of the well-to-do farmer, but rather for that numerous class almost entirely without capital, and who could not purchase for themselves nor pay any considerable sum for the service of a superior animal.

In the next article I shall mention what is being done for the improvement of horses and cattle, and incidentally refer to other lines of progress.



Lanark Queen, sire, Baron's Pride. Chan pion Clydesdale mare, International Show, 1896. Owned and exhibited by Graham, Renfrew & Co., Bedford Park, Ont.

## The Great Chicago Live Stock Show

Canadians Again to the Front—Many Championships Come Their Way

The seventh International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago, December 1-8, will go down to history as a notable one for several reasons. In the first place it was the greatest live stock show held on this continent up to the present. It was notable because of the large number who attended from all parts of Canada and the United States, and last, but not least, it was notable because of the splendid showing made by Canadian exhibitors in nearly every class in which they exhibited. Trophies, challenge cups, championships and first prizes galore have come our way, and the heart of the Canadian should be glad and proud of his native country. The only exception to this onward march to victory was in the pure-bred Shorthorn classes, where, in the opinion of many unbiased judges Canadians did not get all they were entitled to.

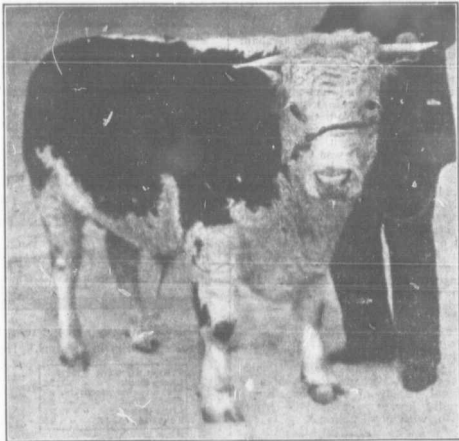
### A NOTABLE VICTORY

was that won by the students' judging class of the Ontario Agricultural College. Six colleges in all competed for the trophies, including Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario and Texas, making thirty students. The horse trophy went to Iowa, with a total score of 1,334, the other colleges following in the order named: Texas, 1,282; Ohio, 1,252; Ontario, 1,227; Michigan, 1,193; Kansas, 1,065. The cattle, sheep and live stock trophy came to Ontario for the second time in succession with a total score of 3,414½, the others following in the order named: Iowa, 3,241½; Ohio, 3,229; Kansas, 3,189½; Michigan, 3,058½, and Texas, 2,842½. Another win for Ontario, and the trophy comes to Canada to stay.

Then Ontario was at the top in the general aggregate as follows: Ontario, 4,651½; Iowa, 4,575½; Ohio, 4,485; Kansas, 4,254½; Michigan, 4,216½, and Texas, 4,104½.

But this is not all. In the individual contest Ontario was again at the

top, with three students winning \$160 of the \$300 offered in prizes, the total score in horses, cattle, sheep and swine being as follows: 1st, R. S. Hamer, Ontario, 980; 2nd, J. O. Olsen, Kansas, 975; 3rd, C. C. Nixon, Ontario, 972; 4th, W. J. Hartman, Ontario, 964½; 5th, J. B. McMillan, Iowa, 960; 6th, Ellis Rail, Iowa, 941; 7th, T. C. McNutt, Ohio, 940; 8th, R. A. Brennan, Iowa, 935; 9th, Howard Gerlangh, Ohio, 928; 10th, John O. Williams, Ohio, 920. Possible marks, 1,000.



The Hereford calf, Peerless Wilton, 8th's Defender. Grand champion fat steer, Chicago, 1906. He was sired January 13, 1883, his dam being a daughter of the first champion Hereford cow at the World's Fair in 1883. The photograph does not do him justice, as he has a good underline.

### HORSES.

We have not space to give more than a brief report of the classes in which Canadians competed, much as we would like to dilate upon the great show as a whole. There was a splendid showing of horses. In the heavy classes the Belgian and the Percheron were the most numerous, and seemed to have many admirers. Why they seem to suit the active hustling American more than the speedier and more flashy Clyde or Shire is hard to say. But they were there in large numbers, with their big fat bodies and post-like legs. There were many good specimens of the breeds present, and the lovers of this type had a show that was worth going far to see. It is, however, in the Clydesdale section in which Canadians will be most interested. A splendid lot faced the judges, putting up the best show of the Scotchman's draft horse ever seen in the Windy City.

The great Prince Thomas horse, Right Forward, looking even better than he did at Toronto, topped the list in the aged class. He moved splendidly, and was undoubtedly the sensational horse of the show, coming in for the championship. A good horse followed in Upsilon (11509), and half-brother to Right Forward, shown by Wm. Moffatt & Bros., of Illinois. Graham & Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, had a good third in the Baron's Pride horse Caliph. The call for three-year-old stallions brought nine into the ring, and a fine lot they were, and many were the compliments paid them from the ring-side. Here again honors were for Canada, Graham & Renfrew's horse Evander, sire Elator (10340), a son of Baron's Pride, coming to the top with little difficulty. Baron Doune (12324), a good going active Clyde, won second for Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wis., and Celtic Pride, by Stately City, brought third honors to the Cairnbrogie stables. This last named is a stylish fellow that should be heard from later. Graham & Renfrew got first and second in two-year-olds with Flash Baron and Baron Hamlet, both Bar-

on's Prides. The Ethelwald Farms, Wis., had a very good third in the Prince Flashlight horse, Prince Winmore, 12045. In yearlings Graham Bros. were first, Ethelwald Farms second, and McLay Bros., Wis., third and fourth.

The mares and fillies were a very good lot. Lanark Queen, sire Baron's Pride, shown by Graham & Renfrew, was first in the aged class, and came in for championship honors, she was looking fine, and was a clear winner. McLay Bros. had 2nd, 3rd and 5th, and Galbraith & Son 4th places in this class. No Canadians showed in three years old, and honors went to McLay Bros., Galbraith & Son, and A. G. Soderburg, of Illinois, in the order named. The two-year-olds were a good class, with a Canadian again at the top, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, won here on their splendid filly Friteshire. The Shire was second and third on two good ones. In yearling fillies first went to Iowa State College and second to the Beaverton firm, and third to McLay Bros. For four animals, get of one sire Canada again, and honors coming to the Bedford Park firm. In stallion and filly foals McLay Bros. were the chief winners, Canada not competing. Only Canadian horses lined up for the championship honors, which were awarded as above.

The feature of the Shire show was, of course, the King's and Lord Rothschild's horses. The glamour of Royalty in horses had worn off somewhat since Toronto Fair, and they were not the attraction they were in September. They were entered in the show ring, however, and the people had the opportunity of measuring them up with the American exhibits. In the aged stallions, Girtton Charmer, the sire of Lord Rothschild's stallion had to take second place to his stable mate Premivtor, shown by R. Burgess & Son, a decision that caused some little surprise at the ring side. Both of the stallions are reported sold to Burgess & Son, Waukegan, Ill., at a long price. The Shire show throughout was a very good one, the classes being well filled, with good animals out.

In the draft gelding classes there was strong competition. A Shire-Percheron cross, a splendid horse, won first in the single class. Graham Bros. imported Clydesdales, now the property of the Nelson, Morris Co., won in the single team class.

In light horses the Canadians made a good display, eliciting round after round of applause from the immense crowd that filled the arena. On Wednesday evening when the stallions were judged Canada was to the front here also. Graham Bros. securing three firsts, their two-year-old Crayke Mikado, who won first in his class at New York a week or two earlier, being accorded the championship in the stallion class. The other first, that on three-year-olds, went to Graham & Renfrew on their Rosador horse Brigam Radiant. Trueman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Pushnet, Ill., won second for aged stallion, 1554 hands or over, and Galbraith & Son second for three-year-old stallion. In mares only American horses were shown, the honors being pretty evenly divided.

The German and French Coach horses made, perhaps, the most sensational display of the show. Some splendid horses were in the front, stylish, with good action.

#### CATTLE.

One of the great features, if not the great feature, of the show is the cattle exhibit. Generally speaking the cattle display this year was a magni-

ficent one, though it is doubtful if the grade or fat cattle excelled other years, or were as good. In the breeding classes the exhibits were well up to those of other years, and in one or two instances, more particularly in Shorthorns, superior to anything ever seen in America.

The Aberdeen-Angus people, as usual, put up a splendid show of uniformly good quality. The "doodies" show up equally well in the showing ring as in the feed lot. Their evenness of color, wealth of flesh and deep, low-set bodies make them a type in great favor among beef producers.

The black curly-haired Galloway was also out in great force, and the lover of this breed had a splendid display of typical and well-fitted representatives to look upon. The show was a good one, of high quality and merit.

Then came the Hereford, which, as usual, made its influence felt on the great show. The exhibits were large in number and of good quality throughout, demonstrating the popularity of the "white faces" as beef-makers and revenue producers in Uncle Sam's domain.

Rut space will not permit us to make more than a passing reference to any of these deservedly popular

breeds of cattle. The exhibits of Red Fells and Polled Durhams were interesting features to many Ontario visitors. The former breed is prized because of its milking qualities. They are classed as dual-purpose animals, and no doubt will produce a good carcass of beef as well as give a large amount of milk. To one familiar with the short, thick body of the Shorthorn, the Angus, the Galloway and the Hereford, their somewhat elongated bodies seem a little out of place. It is a question if this characteristic is necessary for the combination cow, and the promoters of the breed might well consider the advisability of shortening them a little.

But all said and done, to the Shorthorn breeder must be given the palm of putting up the sensational exhibit in the cattle department. The leading breeders of the continent, including two of Canada's premier herds, were out with strings of the "Reds, Whites, and Roans" that would make even the heart of a Scotchman to rejoice. The general excellence of the exhibits, the splendid fitting of most of the animals brought before the judges was a sight long to be remembered. It was a contest of giants which no novice in the business should be called to adjudicate upon. While the judges did their work fairly well, there were some decisions with which many first-class judges at the ring-side did not agree. Whether from prejudice or what on the part of the judges, the Canadian exhibitors seemed to get the worst of it in these particular cases.

In aged bulls there were lined up before the judges sixteen strong ones, hardly a weak one in the lot. The White Hall Sultan bull, White Hall Marshall, shown by F. W. Harding, Waukegan, Wis., was placed first. He is a very smooth, even fellow, and was brought out in the best of condition. He was closely followed by the senior champion at Toronto, Scottish Prince, recently sold by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., to J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Indiana. He was shown in good shape, and his fine character and beautiful head were greatly admired. Other good ones followed. Lord Matchless,

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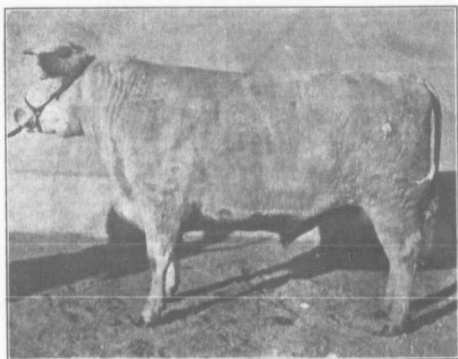
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The Shorthorn steer, Tin, champion 12-year-old steer overall breeds, Chicago, 1906. Owned and exhibited by the Kansas Agricultural College.

shown by Perdue University; Inevitable Hampton, shown by Adkins & Stevenson, of Illinois; Misses Diamond, by D. R. Hanna, Ohio, and Bapton Favorite, by E. E. Clarke, Minn., winning in the order named.

The two-year-olds were another strong class, with another White Hall Sultan to the front in Royal Sultan, a bull strong in breed character, with great wealth of flesh. Victor Linwood, shown by J. M. Forbes & Son, Ill., was second, with Lucky Pride, shown by F. W. Cotton, Ind., third. Sir George Drummond's bull, Huntlywood 3rd, though unplaced, had many favorites at the ring-side, who thought he should have been placed higher up, and not very far from the top either. The senior yearling class was, perhaps, the weakest of the lot, there being only two good ones, including Royal Favorite, the grand champion at Toronto in September. He was out in good form, having lost nothing of the bloom when shown at the International. He was beaten by Nonpareil Star, shown by S. Fletcher, North Dakota, a bull of very good type, with smooth quarter, good hide and beautiful hair. Even with these good points, his rightful place was below the Pine Grove exhibit, and not above him. The decision was not popular, and we certainly think that W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont., were unfairly dealt with in this decision. Royal Favorite should certainly have been placed at the head of this class, many considering him one of the best bulls at the show.

The junior yearlings were a right good lot, with seventeen in the ring. The well-balanced and well-fitted bull, Sigret, shown by Abram Renick, Winchester, Kentucky, going to the top. A King Champion, shown by Purdy Bros., Missouri, came second, with another White Hall Sultan calf. In senior calves there was a good bunch forward, with a Cock Robin bull, shown by J. M. Forbes & Son, of Illinois, first, though many thought he should have changed places with Harding's White Hall Sultan calf, Anoka Sultan, who came second. In junior calves, C. E. Clark, of Minnesota, had first in Knight Commander, a calf of even flesh and nice coat of hair. J. G. Robbins & Son had second in Clara's Choice, a good son of My Choice.

There was some rejoicing among Shorthorn lovers when the aged cows

came along. This was certainly one of the best classes ever seen in Chicago. C. E. Clarke scored again on his Welcome to Meadowlawn 9th, a cow of good type and even flesh. Lad's Emma, shown by J. G. Robbins & Sons, the grand champion at Chicago in 1905, was a strong second. The two-year-old cows were also a fine lot. Here again scant justice was meted out to the Canadian exhibitors. F. W. Harding's Anoka Broadhooks, a beautiful heifer, though, perhaps, a little under size, went to first place, with C. E. Clarke second and fourth, and I. G. Robbins & Sons third. Sir George Drummond's Toronto champion, Queen Ideal, only got into fifth place. Many good judges thought she should have been at the top with W. C. Edwards & Co.'s Pine Grove Clipper 7th close up to her. Whether from a desire to keep Canadians from their rights or not, the judges thought differently. The unfairness, however, seemed so glaring that Edwards & Co. withdrew from the field, refusing to bring any more animals before them, in which act they had many sympathizers.

Then came the senior yearling heifers, a great class, which were followed by a very even lot of juniors. The calf classes were exceptionally strong, and the judges had no easy task in placing the awards.

Harding's White Hall Marshall was senior champion and grand champion Shorthorn of the show. Renick's Sigret was junior champion. C. E. Clarke's Welcome to Meadow Lawn 9th was senior champion cow and best Shorthorn cow, and Purdy Bros.' Viscountess of Fairview 6th, junior champion heifer.

#### FAT CATTLE.

The Chicago show excels in fat cattle, though it is doubtful if this year's display produced the sensational animals of other years. The grand championship went to a pure-bred Hereford calf, shown by F. A. Vane, of Attica, Ind. He is a beautiful calf, straight in his lines and even all through. He was calving January 4, 1906. The Angus steer Andy, shown by the Minnesota Agricultural College, and champion yearling of the show, was reserve. The champion two-year-old steer of the show was the white Shorthorn, whose picture appears elsewhere in this issue, and shown by the Kansas College. Robbins & Sons had the first

prize yearling Shorthorn in Sleepy Lad, of the noted St. Valentine strain.

#### CAR LOTS.

The car lot exhibits were, as usual, of great interest. The four beef breeds were well represented, with the Angus and Herefords leading in point of quality and general excellence. The Shorthorn car lots, while one or two excellent and well-lit lots were shown, were, on the whole, a little disappointing, when compared with the great display made by this breed in the breeding classes. The grand championship again went to the Angus lot, shown by Frank Brown, of Bloomington, Ill. They were a prime lot of Angus steers, sired by pure-bred Angus bulls. Claus Krambeck's Angus steers were the runners up, and were closely followed by two other Angus lots.

#### SHEEP.

In the sheep department there was the strongest kind of competition in several of the classes, and here again Canadians were to the front, carrying off the bulk of the highest awards. In several of the breeding classes only one prize was given and this made the exhibit small. An exhibit of its character and magnitude should afford a little better treatment than this to the shepherms, who have done so much to make the International a success. If only one prize can be given, divide it up a little, so that the other fellow will get something. If the prizes are not enlarged and more of them given, the International will, therefore the Chicago sheep show will be hardly worth going to see. There should not be so much discrimination among the breeds when arranging the prize lists. Let the International put up a uniform prize list throughout, and if the breed associations want to add something more to boom their breed, give them full award.

One of the great contests of the show was in the Shropshire breeding class, where was seen the best display of this breed ever shown on this side of the Atlantic. All sections were well filled and 20 to 25 in a class was a common sight. To get into the money at all was no small thing.

In aged rams G. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N.Y., was first; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., second, and J. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont., third. The yearling lamb class was exceptionally strong, with John Campbell, first; J. G. Hamner second, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, third, and Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis., fourth. F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., had the first prize ram lamb. Goodwin was very strong in the ewe classes. In yearling ewe Davidson had first and third, with Lloyd-Jones second with a very fine type of sheep. In ewe lambs honors went to A. A. Bros., Killerton, Ia., first; Davidson, second, W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, third, and Lloyd-Jones, fourth. Davidson had first in flock, with Lloyd-Jones and Campbell following in the order named. For four lambs, W. Carpenter won on a pen of his own breeding, winning out over imported stock and coming in for the "Pettifer Challenge Cup" value was \$100. Henry L. Wardwell, of Springfield Centre, N.Y., came second, and Campbell third. Harding had the champion ram, Campbell the American Shropshire special. Davidson the champion ewe and Wardwell the special.

The Showdowns put up a good quality show, with prizes about equally divided between Telfer Bros.,



Paris, and Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, the former securing the flock, pen and championship ram, and the latter the championship ewe.

In Oxfords J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe, Ont., secured first on ram lamb, second on yearling ewe and ewe lamb, and first for pen, the other prizes going to McKerrrow & Sons.

The Hampshire class was a very good show. Telfer Bros. were first on yearling ram, Freeborn Bros., Denfield, second, and Renk Bros., Sun Prairie, Wis., third. In ram lamb Renk Bros. had first and third, and Geo. Caven, Toronto, second. Telfer Bros. had first and second for yearling ewe, with Renk Bros. third. The Paris firm were again first in ewe lamb. Renk Bros. second, and Freeborn Bros. third. Telfer Bros. had first on flock and pen and the champion ram and ewe.

The Dorsets made a very good show. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., winning second on aged ram, ewe lamb flock, and first for pen of four. The champions were imported sheep shown by John Kelvin, Brooklyn, Wis.

There were four competitors in Cotswolds, including two Canadians. F. W. Harding, Wis., had rather the best of it, getting first for aged ram, yearling ram, ewe lamb, pen of lambs and champion ram. J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., was second in yearling ram, second and third in ram lamb, first and second in yearling ewe, second and third on ewe lamb, first on flock, second on pen and champion ewe. E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., won several prizes, including second prize aged ram.

There was another contest between the old veterans. J. T. Gibson and J. H. Patrick, both of Campbell, Ont., in the Lincoln classes, with the former rather getting the best of it, with first for yearling ram, ram lamb, yearling ewe, ewe lamb, flock and champion ram and ewe. Patrick had first for aged ram, pen of four, and secured the American specials.

Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., were out in strong force, making a good show of Leicesters, which seem to be popular to the south of the line.

#### FAT SHEEP.

The wether classes of the show were good, and there was close competition in nearly all the classes. The yearling Shrops were a very strong class. R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., securing first, University of Wisconsin second and third. In wether lambs J. T. Campbell was strong, carrying off first and third, with Wisconsin University second and fourth. Campbell had it again on the pen with Lloyd-Jones third and the University second.

In Southdowns the contest was between Sir George Drummond, Huntlywood, Que., and Telfer Bros., with the former getting all the firsts and the championship on his yearling, and which also came in for the grand championship of the show.

In Oxfords only Americans competed. R. J. Stone being the chief winner.

A feature of the Hampshire class was the pen shown by G. W. Cavan and recently imported from England. He had also the champion in his wether lamb, with Telfer Bros. first and second on yearling.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., had first for Dorset lamb and pen, and second for yearling. J. B. Henderson, Burgettsburg, Pa., had first and championship in his yearling.

J. C. Ross and E. F. Park were the winners in Cotswolds, the former

winning first and third on yearling, first, second and third on lamb and the champion wether. Park second on yearling and pen.

With the exception of yearling wether, which went to L. Parkinson, Eramosa, Ont., J. T. Gibson secured all the firsts in Lincolns, his lamb being reserve for the grand championship, with the exception of second on pen, which went to E. F. Park. Hastings Bros. had it all their own way in Leicesters.

#### GRADES AND CROSS-BREEDS.

There was a very good show in all these classes. In medium or down types John Campbell was first and third, and University of Wisconsin second, fourth and fifth in yearlings. Campbell also first, fourth and fifth in lambs. The pen of five yearlings went to the University of Wisconsin, with R. J. Stone second. Stone had

it in the lamb pen with the University second and Campbell third, the latter getting the championship.

In long wool J. T. Gibson secured first on yearling, lamb and pen of lambs, with Patrick going first for yearling pen, Hastings Bros. winning second in lamb and pen of lambs.

#### SWINE.

The swine exhibit was the weakest part of the show, and which may be accounted for by the fact that no prizes were given for breeding classes. The thick, fat breeds were out in force, and, of course, had many favorites. In the grade classes the bacon or Yorkshire types did not get near the prize money, the judge entirely favoring the thick fats. However, a pure bred Yorkshire topped the lot, carrying off the grand championship for the best barrow.

The Yorkshire exhibit was a very good one. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., was there with a splendid lot, and he and his chief competitor, Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., put up by far the best exhibit of hogs at the show. For barrow under six months Brethour had first and second on two good ones, with Canfield third. Over six and under twelve, Brethour was first and third, with Canfield second. Over twelve months was a strong class. Brethour showed his first prize bacon hog at Ottawa last March. He was out in fine shape, and is about as good a bacon hog, according to Canadian ideals, as could be found. The judge, however, placed Canfield first. Lead Frost breeding first, he afterwards coming in for the championship and eventually the grand championship of the show. He is certainly a good pig, and perhaps little or no fault can be found with the placing. For pen under six months Brethour had first and second and Canfield third. For pen over six and under 12 Brethour was again first, with North Dakota College second and Canfield third. For pen over 12 and under 18 months, Canfield was first and third, with Brethour second. The first prize pen in this class won the champion barrow pen prize, a decision with which many good bacon hog judges, who saw the exhibits, will not agree. Canfield had first for get of one sire, and also came in for the special for the best exhibit of Yorkshires. It is hard to understand upon what grounds this last decision was given. Brethour had two more pigs than his competitor and more first prize hogs. We certainly think this award was misplaced, and we are borne out in this by the buyer of the hogs, who paid Brethour \$6.75, or 10c. per cwt. more for his lot than Canfield secured, thus tipping the market. Mr. J. J. Ferguson, of Swift & Company, judged the hogs, and an expert buyer of the same company bought them. Doctors differ sometimes, don't they?

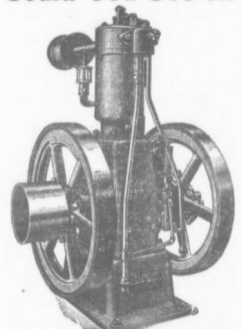
#### ITEMS.

The following Canadians acted as judges: Prof. Rutherford, Winnipeg, Angus cattle; Prof. Day, Guelph, Southdown and Lincoln sheep; and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Leicesters.

Hundreds of Canadians were at the show. They were there from as far west as Edmonton and Victoria. Ontario was well represented.

An interesting party was that piloted by the Union Stock Yards Co., Toronto Junction, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Morfeith, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Hon. Mr. St. John, and twenty others. They left by special car on Monday and returned Friday morning, thoroughly imbued with the

## Could You Use It?



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- That would respond to every call,
- That would give you plenty of power,
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importance of a live stock arena of the Dexter Park plan for Ontario.

The grand champion load of Angus steers sold at the record figure of \$17 per cwt., or \$2.25 more than the previous highest price. They averaged 1,438 lbs. each, and will go to New York.

The champion car lot of South-down lambs sold for \$11.25 per cwt., or \$3.25 per cwt. more than was paid for the sweepstakes load last year. They averaged 193 lbs. each, and were fed by Dr. Stone of Stonington, Ill. They go to Pittsburgh.

Many Ontario stockmen, give some idea of the methods used in fitting these early lambs for market:

I pity any man who attempts to raise winter lambs without plenty of succulent food, such as silage or roots of some kind, or better yet, both. As soon as the lamb is able to take his rations regularly, the ewe should have an increase of milk-producing food. Nothing is better than silage and roots, together with clover or alfalfa hay for roughage, and wheat bran, oil meal and a little corn for grain. She should have enough of these, so as not to fall away in flesh, and unless good enough to carry over for another year's use should have enough corn added to enable her to make 20 or more pounds of gain before sheeding the lamb.

Hay is fed to the ewes at 6 o'clock in the morning, grain at 8 o'clock and silage roots at 10 o'clock. At noon have the feeding racks filled with good, bright wheat, oat or barley straw and let the lambs eat that like, the balance to be thrown out to litter the pens. It is a fact that the higher they are grazed the more straw they will eat. At 3 p.m. feed grain and again at 6 o'clock feed silage or roots, and follow by filling the racks with hay. From the way the sheep attack the feed in the morning I have sometimes thought it would pay to feed during the night.

The object in feeding the lambs is to hurry them along so as to get them to a marketable size and condition as quickly as possible, for the younger the lamb can be sent to the shambles the more profit will be realized, as a rule, desirable, especially early in the season. As a rule, one lamb will be all the ewe can properly feed and when old enough for shipment, will be much profit and a little more profit than would two. For the first few weeks, it will pay to select the best one and kill the other. However, a few of the best may be saved, so that should a heavy crop be lost, one may be put upon the lambless ewe.

Later, if the shepherd wants to make the most money out of his business, he may save both lambs, if good ones. As soon as the first lambs have been taken from the ewe, the twins may be separated, putting one on a ewe from which a lamb has been sold. This lamb will be a better one fitted for the market as quickly as will be the first one. Ewes own strange lambs sometimes with much difficulty. A stubborn ewe can usually be brought into submission by rubbing her so that the lamb can help itself at will. For this purpose use a crate or hurdle, without a bottom or top. In one end have a hole just large enough for the ewe's head to pass. Fasten so she cannot drive the lamb away. Each side is left open so that the lamb can readily get at the teats on both sides. With a little assistance for a few days, if very young, or a few times, if older, it will be competent to help itself.

They should be placed in a small inclosure and the ewe released at night. It will be a rare case if the ewe does not take kindly to the lamb in two or three days. If, two or three weeks old, the lamb will be able to eat and digest more food than is furnished by the mother and it should be induced to eat all it can digest. First of all it will pick out and eat bright clover heads and leaves, or the leaves of well-cured alfalfa. As soon as one begins to eat, the others will very quickly learn.

## Maritime Winter Fair

The sixth annual Winter Fair for the Maritime Provinces, held each year at Amherst, N.S., by the Maritime Stock Breeders, opened this year on December 3rd, with exhibits of high quality, though outside of the sheep and poultry classes, which were exceptionally strong, quite so numerous as in previous years.

The opening ceremonies were participated in by a number of leading politicians and prominent gentlemen from the three Maritime Provinces. Hon. D. C. Fraser, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, formally opened the Exhibition. E. B. Elderkin, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, presided, and other speakers were Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Mr. Justice Langley; Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick, and Hon. W. T. Piper, Amherst, N.S.

The judges of the various classes were the following: Beef cattle—Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont. Sheep—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Swine—Wm. Elliott, Georgetown, N.S.; J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont., and L. C. Jarvis, Montreal. Fruit—R. W. Starr, Port Williams, N.S., and it is not too much to say that one and all they were given not only the exhibitors but also the visitors' excellent satisfaction.

In addition to addresses from the show, at the evening meetings Prof. M. C. Cumming, President of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Prof. F. C. Sears of the college staff, and Daniel Drummond, Ottawa, gave addresses.

### THE EXHIBITS

The absence of one of the largest exhibitors of Shorthorns, F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, was felt in the lessened numbers of this breed, but the quality was well maintained.

The best beef animal under 2 years old, for which a \$50 silver cup was offered by C. H. Giles, Fredericton, was owned this year by a new exhibitor, Edwin Forrest of Nappan, N.S. The steer is a neat, well-developed and splendidly fitted fellow and a grand get of that famous old sire of good Shorthorns, Robert the Bruce, so long the head of the Bellevue herd, owned by C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.

For the best Shorthorn animal of any age, C. R. H. Starr & Sons and C. A. Archibald closely competed, first going to Starr on a heifer of Marr breeding, and second place to Archibald on a heifer by Robert the Bruce.

Herefords and Galloways were shown together. W. W. Black, with his splendid Hereford offerings took practically all the first prizes, and Frank Congdon, who was the only exhibitor of Galloways, got next place. He showed some very tidy animals and had they not been against cattle of such outstanding excellence would have been quite well entitled to higher awards.

In the grade classes honors were about evenly divided between Shorthorn and Hereford grades, with a few Galloway grades taking a good place. Winners of prizes were: W. W.

Black, Amherst; Edwin Forrest, Nappan; Frank R. Congdon, Waterville, N.S.; Geo. G. Lowther, Tracadisville; Albert Anderson, Sackville; Thos. Etter, Jas. B. Etter, Hazen Etter, Westmoreland Point; Oscar Chase, Port Williams, and Amos Fowler, Amherst Point.

The sheep classes were the feature of the show. Both judges and visitors gave unstinted praise to the offerings. Shropshires and three grades were the strongest in numbers and quality, closely followed by Oxford Downs and Leicesters. A few Cheviots were also shown.

Nova Scotia breeders and feeders put up most of the black faces and P. E. I. had almost a monopoly of the long wools.

The swine exhibit did not by any means keep pace with the sheep. A very good reason of the lack of interest in bacon swine breeding and feeding in the Maritime Provinces is that pork buyers here seem to prefer a pretty thick hog and there is absolutely no financial encouragement in breeding and feeding bacon type.

Space forbids a full mention of the carcass competitions. There were good competitions, and so far as beef and mutton production was concerned, useful lessons learned.

The poultry show was the largest and best ever brought together in the Maritime Provinces and reflected great credit upon our poultry breeders. Dressed poultry was not a large exhibit, but the quality was very good.

The fruit display, composed of collections from various counties, demonstrated conclusively how widespread was the area in all three Maritime Provinces where good commercial apples could be grown.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association had a splendid display of grain seeds, showing the results of as high as six years of hand selection, and the results were very marked. A pleasing feature of this department of the show was the presentation to the veteran seed grower, Donnie Innes, Tobiique River, N.B., of a silver medal for the best display of seeds, the result of hand selection.

The bee men also had some fine honey exhibits and held a meeting at which matters of interest to bee keepers were discussed.

The poultry men and seed growers also held meet meetings.

MACADAM.

### Problems in Feeding Winter Lambs

Winter lamb feeding is more extensively carried on in the United States than here. They have a splendid market for hot-house or early fed lambs at good prices, and many sheep raisers take advantage of this and make a big profit in rearing and feeding early lambs for market.

In Canada, while the field is not so extensive, there is a good market for early fed lambs in limited quantities in some of our larger cities. The subject, therefore, is of some interest, and the following, by J. S. Woodward, of New York State, well known to

## Our English Letter

London, Nov. 24, 1906.

### NORWICH FAT STOCK SHOW

The Norwich Fat Stock Show, which is the first, at any rate, of the larger shows, was opened on Thursday. It can scarcely be said to have maintained the reputation of former years. There was a shortage in the entries of cattle, and the quality, though useful, was not exceptional. There was as usual a large attendance, including Earl Carrington, the Minister of Agriculture.

The championship for cattle was awarded to the cross-bred black heifer belonging to Mr. E. T. Learner, while the reserve for the championship went to Mr. R. W. Hudson's Angus steer, Daneshfield Negro.

Sheep made a very good show and His Majesty's Southdowns won in the classes for wethers and lambs. The champion prize went to His Majesty's wethers. In the pig classes, which were not very strong, the prizes went to Lord Carrington, Mr. Alfred Brown, and Mr. W. H. Webster. There was a very good attendance.

### PRODUCE OF BRITISH CROPS

The Board of Agriculture have just completed and issued their preliminary statement showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of the principal crops in the year 1906.

The yield of wheat was 50,091,772 bushels, against 48,902,490 bushels in 1905; barley 60,553,977 bushels, against 58,110,064 bushels, and oats 123,383,857 bushels against 116,436,887 bushels. The acreage under the three crops in 1906 and 1905 respectively was: Wheat, 1,755,609 and 1,709; barley, 1,751,238 and 1,713,664; and oats, 3,042,906 and 3,051,376. The average yield per acre during the two periods was: Wheat, 33.66 and 32.78; barley, 34.58 and 33.91, and oats, 40.55 and 38.16. The average yield in bushels of the ten years, 1896-1905, was: Wheat, 31.22; barley, 33.04; and oats, 38.92. Beans show a big increase, with 9,970,892 bushels this year against 8,201,730 last year, and an increased acreage this year of 30,906 acres. Average yield 34.73 against 32.29 last year and for the last ten years 28.59. Peas are estimated to yield 4,515,783 bushels, against 4,439,483 last year, with a decreased acreage this year of nearly 20,000 acres. The average is put at 30.21, last year 23.71, and for the ten years 26.61.

The total potato crop of 1906 is estimated at 3,428,711 tons, against 3,762,706 tons last year, the area under them being 565,921 acres now, against 608,473 then, and the average yield 6.06 tons in 1906 and 6.18 tons in 1905, the average for the past ten years being 5.78 tons. Turnips and swedes show a general advance, 22,627,840 tons being grown this year against 21,840,582 last year, and this year there is a slight increase in the land sown. The average is put at 14.22 tons per acre against 13.74 last year, and 12.96 for the ten years respectively. This year 8,538,480 tons of mangolds were grown against 8,213,260 last year, and there is an increase of nearly 30,000 acreage. The average, 19.75 against 20.32 last year, and 18.70 for the ten years.

Hay from clover, sainfoin, etc., shows an increase, being 3,200,960 this year against 3,143,443 last year. The average is almost the same; 23.21 cwt. is the average yield for this year against 23.72 last year and 29.06 for the past ten years. Hay from per-

manent grass is put at 3,384,892 tons this year against 5,087,917 last year, and there is an increased acreage this year of nearly 100,000 acres. The average this year is 22.51, against 21.71 last year.

### SHORTHORN AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE SALES

The industry of cattle breeding in Scotland, as represented by the combined interests of Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeds, is at present in a flourishing condition. In marked contrast to the conditions which have prevailed throughout the entire year in the meat markets, where the ordinary commercial cattle have their value gauged, the pure-bred cattle trade has been of the most buoyant nature, 3,228 animals out of the two breeds mentioned selling at an average of £42 1s. 2d. at the various public sales held in the course of the

year. The animals of Scottish live stock breeding present no parallel to this result. Reckoning from 1884 the nearest approach to that figure was made in 1904, when, aided largely by the dispersion of the Uppermill Short-horn herd, an average was reached on the year's transactions of £34 17s. 2d. The all-powerful factor has been the extensive demand from Argentina, and in this connection it is not unnatural to recall that last year for the first time that country sent us a greater quantity of meat than did our former leading sender, the United States.

As showing the extent of the South American trade, it may be stated that in the first three months of the year, which is the most active in cattle exportation circles, there were dispatched no fewer than 800 animals. The great bulk of the cattle were, of course, acquired privately, in view of the risks of the tuberculin test;

(Continued on page 879.)

## The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Chartered by Dominion Parliament

### A NEW CANADIAN RECORD

31st October	Capital Paid-up	Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Sovereign Bank Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public
1902	\$1,173,478	\$ 240,000	\$ 759,950	\$1,681,730	\$1,413,478
1903	1,300,000	362,838	1,237,650	4,309,432	1,662,838
1904	1,300,000	420,373	1,284,840	7,196,741	1,720,373
1905	1,610,478	523,461	1,550,790	10,134,209	2,153,939
1906	3,942,710	1,335,847	2,850,075	15,978,920	5,278,537

31st October	Cash on Hand and at Bankers	Bonds, Debentures, etc.	Loans at Call	Commercial Loans and Discounts	Total Assets
1902	\$ 383,097	\$ 439,363	\$1,630,199	\$1,358,469	\$3,855,203
1903	622,774	713,397	1,747,342	4,074,048	7,200,920
1904	1,214,822	672,054	1,179,540	7,018,123	10,201,954
1905	1,491,398	791,153	1,566,144	9,578,850	13,818,938
1906	3,916,842	1,612,831	4,614,067	14,640,510	25,343,401

Savings Department at All Offices

Deposits of \$1.00 and Upwards Received. Interest Paid Four Times a Year.

## U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

For over 15 years the U. S. has been making a reputation for reliability that today unequalled. You can depend on it to do the BEST work all the time and a long time, too.

**SKIMS CLEANEST.**  
Holds the **World's Record.**  
**IS SIMPLEST.**

Only two parts **inside bowl.**  
**WEARS LONGEST.**

Construction and record prove it.

**RUNS EASY.**

Runs easy and

**QUICKLY CLEANED.**

Parts few and simple.

**LOW MILK CAN.**

Easy to fill. Saves lifting.

**PERFECTLY SAFE.**

All running parts enclosed.

**MOST PROFITABLE.**

Saves most cream, time and labor.

You'll easily understand why from the 27 pictures and plain, complete explanations in our new catalogue that we want to send you by return mail if you'll just write "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110." Write us today.



**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY**  
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen distributing warehouses, centrally located in the United States and Canada.

## In the Dairy

### The Moo-Cow—Moo

(BY EDWARD VANCE COOKE.)

My pa held me up to the moo-cow—

moo-cow—moo-cow—moo-cow—

So close I could almost touch,

En I fed him a couple of times or two

En I wasn't a fraid-cat—much.

But of my papa goes into the house,

En mamma, she goes in, too,

I just keep still like a little mouse,

Fer the moo-cow-moo might mool

The moo-cow-moo's got a tail like a

rope

En it's ravelled down where it grows,

En it's just like feeling a piece of

soap

All over the moo-cow's nose.

En the moo-cow-moo has lots of fun

Just swinging his tail about—

En he opens his mouth and then I

run—

'Cause that's where the moo comes

out!

En the moo-cow-moo's got deers on

his head

En his eyes stick out o' their place,

En the nose o' the moo-cow's spread

All over the end of his face.

En his feet is nothing but finger-

gails

En his mamma don't keep 'em cut,

En he gives folks milk in water-pails

If he don't keep his handles shut.

'Cause of you er me pulls the handles,

why

The moo-cow-moo says it hurts,

But the hired man he sits down clost

by

En squirts en squirts en squirts!

—Saturday Evening Post.

♣

### What's a Cow Worth?

H. B. Gurler writes in "Successful Farming": "What are the cows worth that produce 400 lbs. of butter per annum? Here I am going to make a statement and undertake to prove it correct. When a cow that produces 200 lbs. of butter per annum at a food cost of \$39 and a labor cost of \$12.50 is worth \$35, the cow that produces 400 lbs. of butter annually is worth \$40, and the owner can make net \$16 more from her after paying interest on the \$40 than he can from the cows that produce 200 lbs. of butter. There is no more labor connected with the 400-lb. cows than there is with the 200-lb. cows. The price at which butter has been credited, i. e., 20c. per pound, is the net price from the creamery after the making has been paid for. In this herd the increased cost of feed for the 400-lb. cows was more than offset by the increased amount of skimmilk, so we have the 200 lb. increase of butter as a net profit over the 200-lb. cow. Two hundred pounds of butter at 20c. is \$40. We have \$400 invested in these cows which at 6 per cent. interest is \$24, which we will deduct from the \$40 and we have left \$16 to the credit of the 400-lb. cow."

### Coloring of Butter

To existing differences of opinion on this subject there seems to be no limit, for they crop up here, there, and everywhere, and at all sorts of old times, in season generally, and never entirely out of season, and we may pretty confidently conclude that such differences will be perennial until the Legislature puts an end to this

by prohibiting the use of coloring matter altogether, not in butter only, but also in cheese, and more especially in margarine. The use of some kind of pigment in butter making to deepen the golden tint which is now so much liked is an ancient practice, and, like almost all other ancient customs is dying hard, slowly and reluctantly.

To condemn such a

### TIME HONORED PRACTICE

—a practice which is harmless enough in respect to health, and not without its practical side—is a somewhat difficult and ungracious thing to do. Fortunately, there is but little need to go in for hostile condemnation on grounds of sentiment, and we may argue against it instead, on the ground of its being a deception innoxious, if you will, on hygienic grounds, and on that of expediency. In the old days the coloring of butter was perfectly harmless, and even excusable, but in those days the coloring matter used was simplicity itself, and which is still the case, there was no competitor in the form of margarine. Well do I remember the time, also long ago, seeing the dairymaid in England scraping and grating carrots, in order to use the juice in coloring her butter, at all events in winter time. Only that part of the carrot—the outer circumference of it—which contains the desired pigment, was used, the pale-tinted core being useless for the purpose. The juice was pressed out and mixed with the cream in the churn, and eventually the pigment of the carrot was incorporated in the butter.

It may, perhaps, be taken for granted that

### CARROT JUICE

as coloring matter in the manipulation of butter, is unexceptionable. Possibly the same result might be obtained by giving carrots to the cows to eat, in which event it would not only be unexceptionable but highly commendable.

The only trouble is that it would take too many carrots that way. In some of the still existing dairies in England, that are conducted on the quaint and simple lines of long ago, carrots are still used in deepening the tint of butter, that is, as long as the carrots hold out.

It is generally supposed that the milk of young and newly calved cows or of other and any cows that are out on the pastures in summer, does not need any artificial coloring pigment in the butter which it contains.

This, no doubt, is generally correct, though not always so; but, as a case in the form of an exception to the rule, I may mention that I have seldom, if ever, seen butter so white as that yielded by a well bred and well fed Shorthorn heifer which belonged to a friend of mine, a rich roan heifer, newly come into profit, just the "make" of a heifer that any one used in these matters would pronounce to be, most probably, as far as looks are a criterion, an animal whose butter would need no artificial color.

I do not know for certain what is the color of the modern, and really effective "butter colors" contain in the form of color pigments, beyond the annatto of years ago, if, indeed, they do actually contain anything else, and this I do not mean to intimate; but in any case, it may be taken for granted that these "colors" are prepared

with care on scientific lines, and that nothing injurious to health appertains to them. For all that, however, none of us would intentionally employ annatto for the love of it, as an article of food; though all the time we know that taken in infinitesimal quantities, and incorporated with such diet as butter, it can do no harm.

But we are bound to consider, when all is said and done with, that

### ARTIFICIAL COLOR

in butter, even when that color is only carrot juice, is used with intent, not so much to deceive, as to persuade customers. There is, in point of fact, no intention or charge of deceit, per se, inasmuch as everybody knows, or ought to know, if he is to be reckoned as an intelligent being, that butter is generally colored artificially, to some small extent whenever nature falls short of her usual custom in that respect. But how about the thousands of housewives in towns and cities, who are scarcely expected to know anything definite about these wiles of the butter maker, but who still use butter which they buy from the dealers—butter which they choose commonly enough, because of its persuasive color, and not at all on account of that less obvious property known as "quality"? We may benevolently own up the whole point in this way—butter is artificially colored, wherever it is naturally too pale, not to deceive people, but to pander to public taste. We will allow that butter is none the worse because of the coloring pigment that has been put into the cream, but for all that it would be less attractive to the eye if not so colored. No doubt, it is true that the food given to a herd of dairy cows may be readily made to con-

### Clean Skimming Means Good Living

The hog trough is no place to put butter.

Wide awake farmers want the clean separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separator—skim twice as clean.

Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the University of Wisconsin, one of the greatest states in the Union, has just had a complete test of your separator. The skimming is the cleanest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the fat is no greater than one thousandth of one per cent.

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West Chester, Pa.  
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.



tribute, even in winter, enough color to suit customers. This, I say, may be readily done with a herd of cows from whose mixed milk the butter is made, and especially so when fresh cows are now and again coming into profit through the winter; but there are individual cows in almost every herd whose milk, used alone, will not produce butter that is deep enough in color to attract customers all the year round. One or two of these, however, do not count for much in a herd of twenty-five.

The chief reason why the question of coloring butter artificially crops up every now and again is when margarine is spoken of as a competitor of butter. Margarine, as most of us would believe, would stand a poor enough chance against butter, if it were not colored in imitation of butter, and it is this fraudulent point in margarine that makes people critical as to the moral right or wrong of coloring pale butter to make it look rich. Granted that it is a fraud on the public to color margarine to resemble butter, the question arises: How far is it defensible to color inferior butter to resemble superior butter? There can be no difference of opinion, that the margarine people have no moral right or claim to use coloring, and it should be prohibited.

W. R. GILBERT.

#### Protecting Trees from Mice

The Minnesota experiment station says that some experienced tree growers recommend the following treatment as protection against mice: Make a thick whitewash, about the

consistency of cream, to which add enough blue vitriol to give a "robin's egg blue" color. Pass between two rows and apply with a brush, coating that side of each row which is next to the operator.

Another remedy recommended is to make a poisonous solution, using one part of sulphate of strychnine, one-third of one part of borax, one part of white syrup, ten parts of water. This mixture is put into a large, wide-mouthed bottle and well shaken. Now cut fresh twigs from the kind of trees that are being attacked and with a small brush paint them lightly with the poison, especially the terminal buds. These are said to kill mice and rabbits without endangering birds and other animals. Scatter in runaways frequented by the rodents.

Mice may also be killed with strychnine, powdered on corn meal

mash. Wheat or corn may be soaked for twenty-four hours in a strychnine solution, made by boiling a teaspoonful of the crystals in two quarts of water, the grain, when dried, to be scattered at the bases of the trees.

#### Aged But Not Respected

There used to live in Lynn, Mass., a well-known wit named Darius Barry. One day he was in a grocery store, where they had recently purchased a new lot of butter. The grocer said: "Darius, take home some of that butter and see how you like it." Which he did.

A few days afterwards he was in the store again, when the grocer said: "Darius, how did you like that butter?"

"Well," said Darius, "when I'm as old as that butter I hope I shall be as strong."—Omaha Bee.

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# THE HOME WORLD

## A Legend of the Christ Child

BY ISABELLA HOWE FISKE

Many a day to Nazareth  
Of old, were angels sent,  
To aid sweet Mary in her work,  
And help they gladly lent  
To her and Joseph's gain:  
They washed the linen, lit the fire,  
And made all bright as her desire;

Unseen they wielded saw and plane,  
They laid the cloth, the chips they swept  
And no one guessed 'twas angel's care,  
And nightly toiled while Joseph slept,  
Would that we could have seen them there.

## A Christmas Messenger

BY A. SANDERS

"Come in!"

My office door opened very gently one morning near Christmas, and a little face I knew well peeped round. In sheer astonishment I dropped my pen.

"Kathleen!" I said. "How in the world did you get down here? You're not by yourself, surely?"

"Oh, no; course nurse's with me," and the blue eyes smiled at me so sweetly; "but she's gone shopping, I'm not to go till she comes for me."

"But what will mother and auntie say. They'll think you're lost."

"I'm too grow-up to get lost," she said, with a dignified little air.

I could not help smiling.

"Now, you little rogue," I said, "when I've helped you off with that pretty blue coat and hat I shall expect to be told why you've honored me with a visit to the city during business hours."

She settled herself sedately in a chair opposite to me, quite unconscious with her mass of fair hair and her sweet little face.

"It's a most 'portant visit," she said. "I've come to ask you to my Christmas party next Tuesday."

"Indeed? I shall be delighted to come. So that's what brought you down here, is it?"

I had heard great tales about this party, but not from Kathleen. This was evidently her surprise for me.

"Shall I be expected to do anything in particular?" I asked.

"You'll have to make believe all the time, like you always do at our house."

This was certainly a candid statement. I wondered to the rest of the family shared the same view. I hoped not, because I was, as a rule, particularly serious after Kathleen had gone to bed.

"Aunt Merva will be there, of course," I ventured to suggest.

"Course she will," replied Kathleen.

Then she made a tour of the room, came back and resumed her seat, and asked me seriously: "Is this where you play all by yourself in the daytime?"

"Well, yes, I suppose I do."

"Do you keep your toys in those big tin boxes?"

"Well, they're not toys like those in your nursery."

"Do you sit here all by yourself, then?"

I nodded.

"And never feel lonely?"

"Sometimes," I said, smiling in spite of myself at the serious little face.

"I heard mummie tell daddy one day you were a lonely man."

"Oh!"

I was certainly hearing some home truths.

"But you won't be lonely when you come to my party, will you?"



"No, dear. I like to come as often as I can to your house," and I spoke the truth.

By this time Kathleen's nurse had returned—I expect she had been waiting outside all the time—and with strict injunctions "not to forget the party next Tuesday," my little visitor kissed me good-bye, and I tried to settle down to work again.

But a pair of blue eyes would keep dancing in front of me on my blotting pad. Sometimes I thought they were Kathleen's, and sometimes I thought they were—some one else's. Kathleen's eyes and her Aunt Merva's were strangely alike. I had noticed it before.

The room seemed quite cheerless now that she was gone.

In the intervening days the postman left strange notes for me.

Sometimes the missives were stuck together with jujubes, but I had no difficulty in deciphering the signs. They read: "Don't forget the party next Tuesday." As to the crosses—

well, the most ignorant person knows what those mean in a letter.

"Tuesday" came at last, and, of course, I went to the party. It was a great success. The house was turned upside down by a merry crowd of little folks who kept the fun going until long after they ought to have been in bed.

Kathleen quenched it all very prettily, and after the last little guest had departed and the blue eyes could scarcely keep open, she persisted that she wasn't a little bit tired, "only hungry." That was a subterfuge she was always guilty of at bedtime.

Next day I saw Kathleen in the park and we discussed the party.

"You were a funny man," she said. I was glad to know that I had given satisfaction in this direction.

"Did you learn all those stories from pitcher books, or were they just make believe?"

"Both," I said.

"An' you didn't cry when you had to go home like little Charlie did, did you?"

I assured her I was able to refrain from weeping.

"And you liked me the best of all the little girls there?"

"Of course, I did."

"Quite sure?" she said, coaxingly.

"Quite sure," I repeated.

"Then mummie was wrong," she said, triumphantly.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Well, when mummie and Aunt Merva came in to say 'Good-night,' I heard auntie say how fond you were of me, and mummie said, 'Yes, and I know someone else he's very fond of, too, or would be, if she'd let him,' and auntie went quite funny, and said: 'Don't be ridiculous, Daisy'—Daisy's what daddie calls mummie—but mummie only laughed and said: 'I don't think you're always kind to him.'"

Kathleen stopped to take breath after this long recital, and then went on: "So after mummie went downstairs, and auntie brought me a sweetie 'fore I fell 'slap, I asked if it was true if you liked some little girl better'n me. Auntie said 'No,' and then I asked her if she wasn't always kind to you. Auntie said, 'Perhaps not, sometimes.' Then I said she ought to love you like I did, 'cos you were lonely and had no nice little girl of your own like my daddie had. Then she stooped down to kiss me, and her cheek was quite wet, just as if she'd been crying. I've never seen Auntie Merva cry before."

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There was a serious look in Kathleen's blue eyes.

"What made Auntie Merva cry, do you think?" she asked, quite distressed.

"I think I can guess," I said, and with a full heart I kissed the little uptumed face.

Kathleen had told me something I wanted to know—something that I have been grateful to her for telling me all my life.

### Having it Understood

"Johnny," asked the senator's wife, "won't you wash your ears just to please your poor mother?"

"I guess so. But understand, ma, this is no precedent."

## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### May Mantons' Hints GIRL'S TUCKED COAT 5397

Even in midsummer some form of coat is necessary, for the cool evenings and cool mornings are many and little girls are sure to need protection of some sort. This one is exceptionally graceful, and can be made from a variety of materials. In this instance light weight blue serge is trimmed with frills of ribbon in the same color and is stitched with bedging silk but bright red is well liked and always makes a picturesque effect and where cloth or serge are a bit heavy taffeta will be found desirable, or again such washable materials as the soft finished pique or linen can be utilized.

The coat is made with fronts and back, all of which are tucked for a portion of their length, falling in folds below the stitchings. The fronts are trimmed with pointed straps held by small buttons, and there is a scalloped collar at the neck that in this instance is edged with a frill of ribbon. The sleeves are comfortably loose, finished with becoming cuffs.



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in mohair, in shepherd's check, in serge and the like, while its usefulness can be still further extended by the use of white silk or white serge for occasions of dress. The blouse is very generally becoming to small boys and the knickerbockers give them perfect freedom of movement, so that every requirement seems to be fulfilled. In this instance checked linen is worn with a belt of patent leather.

The suit is made with blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse consists of fronts and back and is closed well to the left side and held in position by the belt, which is slipped under straps at the under arm seams. The sleeves are the new ones that are tucked at the wrists, the tucks giving the effect of box plaits. The knickerbockers fit smoothly over the hips, while the leg portions are comfortably full and are drawn up at the knees by means of elastic inserted in the hem.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 50 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

### The Proper Care of Clothing

By FRANCES C. KINER.

Some women never look well dressed, no matter how liberally their wardrobe may be supplied, simply because they never brush their clothes. They do not seem to understand the use of a whisk broom or a clothes brush, so they go about in a general state of shabbiness. Their dresses are soiled and ragged about the bottom. Hats and wraps are more or less gray with dust, gloves are ripped at the finger ends, and boots are generally minus half the buttons, slippers rusty and ill looking.

There are other women, with not one-half the allowance, who always seem to be well dressed, the difference being entirely in the care of one's clothing, for they become soiled and shabby more from neglect than from real use.

If one is a business woman, a best and a second best suit are indispensable. No gown will look fresh for long if worn in the rain and through muddy, dirty streets. One such trip will do more harm to a dress than a dozen would in ordinary weather.

Then one must be careful in her purchases and not buy a piece of goods because it is cheap, for it will be likely to fade, shrink, or spot. It will cost more to get a really good article at first, but it will pay much better in the end.

## One Good Turn Deserves Another.

Help your wife—she will appreciate it and you profit by it. Nothing will contribute more to home comfort than the



New Century Roll Washing Machine—so convenient and so economical in talking about it, and you would like it while using it—a tubbed thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. Nothing is so good for Canadian housewives as the New Century is certainly the best. Sold by most dealers at \$15. Ask your dealer to show it to you. Send us for descriptive booklet. THE DOMINION KNITTING CO., 19, NASSAU ST., TORONTO.



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## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### The Garden of Toys

By the boreal pole where old Santa Claus lives

In his cottage of taffy and glass,  
In the summer his sleigh is well packed away

And his reindeer are pastured on grass.

There the Saint reads his books and the Saint smokes his pipe

And leisurely hours he enjoys;  
But of mornings he goes with his rakes and his hoes  
To the beautiful Garden of Toys.

Oh, the Garden of Toys is well planted with seeds

Of every thing that's out;  
Long rows of tin whistles and horns thick as thistles  
And pop-guns, beginning to sprout.

The marble-plant, too, is just bringing to view

A crop of delight for the boys  
As the Saint showers the lot from his watering-pot

In that beautiful Garden of Toys.  
—Wallace Irwin in Woman's Home Companion for December.

Mrs. Santa Claus

BY ALICE CARY

For several years the proverbial white-bearded Santa Claus had visited our Christmas tree, to distribute the gifts and dispense his mirthful cheer. Last year, he could not come, and as the age is one of womanly achievement, he asked permission to send his wife.

Of Mrs. Santa Claus we had all heard, but none had ever seen her, and the announcement of her coming provoked great interest. Many were the queries regarding her appearance, but none could be answered. A knock at the door announced her arrival, and in came the kind old lady, covered with cotton snowflakes, rosy and animated after her long journey, but radiant with loving good cheer and affection for all. She wore a long cloak of bright red homespun (a real antique, borrowed for the occasion), and a wonderful poke bonnet, an ancient calash, trimmed with gleaming holly and adorned with flowing strings of red and green ribbon. Upon her hands were huge fur mittens, and beneath her cloak, which she threw back from her shoulders, we saw her spotless crossed kerchief and a wonderful lawn apron with green sprigged border. These she was pleased to exhibit to the ladies, for she took a womanly pride in her dress, although she confessed that the styles did not change very often at the North Pole, and anyway she was too busy to think of such things.

After a short rest, through which she rather gasped her Christmas salutations, she stood to make a short speech before beginning her gracious labor of distributing the gifts from the laden tree.

She said, in part: "Ever since I married Mr. Santa Claus, over a hundred and fifty years ago, I've tried to be a real helpmate to him. But I've never gone around to entertainments before. I've done the work in the background, so to speak, as a good

wife should. However, this year Santa's been dreadfully overworked. So Santa said to me, real coaxing: 'Hannah,' he said, 'this year, I'll have to ask you to help me out by going once before the public. There's a tree I've always attended, but I can't possibly get there this year. I'll send the presents, as usual, but you go down for me, won't you, and distribute them for me? A great many ladies speak in public these days, and you needn't be afraid.' So, though I'm bashful, I'm here, and please excuse any mistakes I may make. Santa sent his love and best wishes, and I've brought you each a polar snowball as a kind of curiosity. I picked them up just before I started out. They're in my bag here. This bag was one of my wedding presents, and I carried it on our first journey. Of course, it's old! But I think so much of it, I'd never give it up. See, the letters on

it, H. S. C. They stand for Hannah Santa Claus. 'Twas the first monogram I ever had."

The old lady proudly exhibited her old-fashioned sole leather satchel, and from its capacious depths distributed the polar snowballs. These were formed of white cotton, and each when unwrapped was found to contain a tiny numbered star. The gifts upon the tree had been previously numbered, and the snowball indicated to each person the gift to be received. Mrs. Santa Claus herself gave the presents, and kept the company amused by her comments upon the beauty and usefulness of the various articles.

The evening was one of great pleasure and merriment. At its close, Mrs. Santa Claus was invited to come again, but while she thanked the ladies for their kind thought, she said: "I'll have to see what Mr. Santa Claus says, for I always do exactly as he says."

### Christmas Tree Ideas

By M. C. D.

A tree with cones is most beautiful for the Christmas tree and the thicker the branches the better. The base should be covered with white cloth,



The Garden of Toys.



plentifully sprinkled with diamond dust and in the crotches of the tree, well inside near the trunk, where there are no lights to make it dangerous, cotton may be stuffed and sprinkled with diamond dust. Better still is the sparkling asbestos snow which comes from Germany and is perfectly safe since it will not burn or melt. It may be stuffed into it, even when a match is touched to it, and sticks like real snow all over the tree wherever it is applied to the branches and to the garments of the person working with it as well.

Long glass icicles at five cents apiece may be found at the department stores, a great addition. Then there is the fine silver "moss" for trees, sparkling silver tinsel by the yard, silver pomegranates to load the branches, and silver stars. A pretty use to make of stars is to have only one, and that a very large one, at the top of the tree to carry out the Bethlehem idea. Silver tree tops like a hussar's cape come from Germany and are conventional but pretty. Silvered walnuts are a cheap but pretty homemade decoration, and large white snowballs may be made and gifts concealed inside. For lighting the tree white candles are used.

A beautiful effect and a novel one may be obtained by procuring a tree trunk as large as possible, and within a foot as high as the room. If one large trunk cannot be found several smaller ones may be made to look like one with a little canvas painted to look like the bark to fill the spaces between. Place this trunk nearly in the centre of the room. From the top of it, in the foot of the space left, arrange flat boughs of trees, covering the entire ceiling of the room if possible. From these boughs hang decorations and presents. The effect will be, to those entering the room, a most surprising one, as though one stood underneath a huge forest tree and were looking up into its branches.

#### A Christmas Play In Three Acts

By ALICE E. ALLEN

Slim scarlet stockings all hung up in rows,  
Babies all breathless on tips of wee toes,  
Watching for Santa as everyone knows,  
While darker and darker and darker it grows,  
All on the night before Christmas,  
Plump scarlet stockings all bunches and ribs,  
Babies all sleeping tucked up in their cribs,  
Dreaming of dollies in aprons with bibs,  
Of ships in full sail with the jauntiest jibs,  
All on the night before Christmas,  
Limp scarlet stockings all turned inside out,  
Babies all barefooted bobbing about,  
Red little dollies and boats—such a shout—  
Santa has been here and gone, there's no doubt,  
All on the night before Christmas.

#### Her Christmas Wreath

"I would not wear the laurel," said the dear, coquettish maid,  
"For of the pathway leading unto fame I am afraid;  
The cedar is too sombre, and the holly is too gay;  
I will not wear the willow, and I cannot wear the bay;  
The rose is out of season, and the lily, too, and so,  
I think, on Christmas eve I'll wear a wreath of mistletoe!"

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## Health in the Home

### The Sun Cure

Many know by experience that the relief afforded by the sun's rays to wearing pain, neuralgic and inflammatory, is more effective and lasting than that of any application whatever. Those who have face-ache should prove it for themselves, sitting in a sunny window, where the warmth falls full on the cheek. For nervous debility and insomnia, the treatment of all others is best in sunshine. There is no tonic like it, provided the good effects are not neutralized by ill feeding. To restore a withered arm, a palsied rheumatic limb, or to bring a case of nervous prostration up speedily, a most efficient part of the treatment would be to expose the limb or the person as many hours to direct sunlight as the day would afford. With weak lungs let the sun fall on the chest for hours. For the chilliness which causes blue hands and bad color resort to the sun—let it almost blister the skin, and the circulation will answer the attraction.

### Food for Children

The virtues of whole wheat bread for the growing child are many. It supplies every need and gives the human body. It not only gives heat and energy, but also is a constant repairer of waste tissue, while its mineral constituents convert cartilage into strong healthy bone and teeth. Sandwiches of this bread, daintily put together, with thin slices of cold meat, or some meat preparation, forms a most acceptable lunch and if those are encased in waxed paper used by bakers and which can be purchased of them, they will keep moist and fresh for hours.

### Comforts for Invalids

The sheets under a bedfast invalid may be kept smooth and dry by means of a draw sheet. Fold an ordinary sheet lengthwise, and lay it across the bed, tucking the surplus length under the mattress. When the part under the patient becomes warm and moist it may be drawn away with little disturbance, leaving the cool fresh end for the invalid. This, of course, is only useful when a single bed is used.

In a sick room open the door promptly without rattling the handle. Walk in quietly, but do not take ostentatious care to glide in in absolute silence. Don't pause and murmur inquiries to the nurse, but go straight to the bed and speak in a clearly audible every-day tone to the patient.

An aromatic foot bath is excellent to put delicate, weak feet in good condition. It should be taken every night for a week. Repeat every five weeks. First rub the feet with a cut lemon. This has a tonic effect on the muscles, and is very soothing to the nerves. Then place the feet for fifteen minutes in the following liquid: Boil in five quarts of water one ounce of dried mint, one ounce of dried sage, three ounces of dried angelica, half a pound of juniper berries, one pound of rosemary leaves. Boil for twenty minutes. Use at moderate heat.

Flaxseed tea with plenty of lemon juice and loaf sugar is very soothing to sore lungs and will often cure a hard cough.



## IN THE KITCHEN

### Fig Cake

Take half a pound of figs, chopped fine and place in a saucepan on the stove. Add one cup of brown sugar, one cup of water. Boil, and set away to cool. Then take a small cupful of sugar (white), two-thirds of a cup of butter and lard, half a cup of sour milk, half a cup of oatmeal, a small teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make a dough. Roll out, and spread figs between, and bake.

### Very Nice Egg Omelet for Breakfast

Take five eggs. Separate the whites from the yolks, and add to the yolks five teaspoonfuls of corn starch, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; beat well and add a cup of sweet milk. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, then add it to the above with a tablespoonful of butter, placing all in a hot frying pan. Cover and cook until stiff, say, ten minutes.

### Some Christmas Left-Overs

**Chicken Pudding**—Place the remnants of cold chicken in an earthen pudding dish, fill two-thirds full of chicken broth or gravy; when hot pour on it a batter made as follows: Beat together one egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a small cupful of sweet milk, and a cupful of flour through which has been sifted a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake until crust is well done. This is excellent.

### Setting the Table

In the well-regulated household the setting of the table is an important and carefully executed duty, for by the manner in which the table is laid can be judged the degree of refinement and taste of the housewife.

Lay the cloth evenly and straight. Place the knives and spoons at the right of the plates, with the handles just reaching the edge of the table; the knives nearest the plates, with the sharp edges toward them; the bowls of the spoons up.

Place the forks at the left with the tines up. On the right and at the point of the knife place the tumbler. The napkin should be folded flat and placed at one side.

### French Coffee

The French method of making coffee—pulverizing and dripping it—is unpleasant to many on account of its raw taste. Try for a change, boiling your French coffee for a couple of moments after it has dripped, or until it ceases to taste raw. A woman who has lived some time in Paris says that she makes her coffee in an agate-ware coffee pot having a deep cheesecloth bag suspended in it, and then she boils the coffee directly in this pot.

### Plum Pudding

Half a pound of finely chopped suet, half a pound of washed and dried raisins, three-quarters of a pound of washed and dried currants, four tablespoonfuls of dried and sifted bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, five ounces of brown sugar, three well beaten eggs, three ounces of shredded citron, one-half nutmeg grated, one tablespoon of cider and enough cream to mix. Steam at least six or eight hours.

### Old Wedding Superstitions

Marry when the year is new,  
Always loving, kind and true;  
When February birds do mate,  
You may wed, nor dread your fate.  
If you marry when March winds  
blow,

Joy and sorrow both you'll know;  
Marry in April when you can,  
Joy for maiden and for man.  
Marry in the month of May,  
You will surely rue the day;  
Marry when June roses blow,  
Your living will be so good.

They who in July do wed,  
Must labor always for their bread;  
All who wed in August be,  
Many a change are sure to see.

Marry in September's shrine,  
Your living will be rich and fine;  
If in October you do marry,  
Love will come, but riches tarry.  
If you wed in bleak November,  
Only joy will come, remember;  
When December's snows fall fast;  
If you marry love will last.

## For the Asking

The best table salt costs no more than the poorest—and can be had for the asking.

# Windsor SALT

is sold in practically every grocery store in Canada—and is the best.  
Ask for it.

Copper pans, etc., should be cleaned by scouring with a cut lemon dipped in salt. Then rinse thoroughly in pure water, dry, and polish with a soft cloth.

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**NO FIT, NO PAY**

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Name.....

Address.....

It is understood that this does not in any way bind me to place an order with you.

## Planting an Orchard

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I noticed in your issue of November 1 questions asked by T. Mc. regarding the planting and care of an orchard, and in the issue of November 15 these questions were answered by W. H. S.

In my estimation the questions have been fully and intelligently answered, and if T. Mc. follows along those lines he will make no serious mistake, but as I have been interested in apple culture for some time, I would like to emphasize a few of the suggestions brought out by my fellow-orchardist. Providing, of course, that you afford me space in your valuable journal.

### VARIETIES.

(1) Varieties recommended were Spy, Baldwin, Stark, R. I. Greening, King and Ontario.

The Spy is one of our best commercial apples, both from the growers' and consumers' point of view. Its only drawback in the past has been its slowness in coming into bearing, but that has been overcome now, however, by top-grafting on a hardy stock. The Tolman Sweet successfully meets all the requirements for this purpose. When the stock has had three or four years' growth in the orchard, whip-graft the main branches and finish the remainder the next year. Especially desirable characteristics in any variety may be perpetuated by grafting in this way. Individuality is quite as marked in apple trees as in other fruit trees. A certain tree may possess some desirable quality and this may be preserved and perhaps improved upon by selection. The individual orchardist may greatly improve his plantation by top-grafting with scions from a tree having the desired qualities most strongly marked.

Baldwin is a productive, highly-colored apple, but the quality is not quite as good as the Spy and King, nevertheless it is one of our best selling apples. One bad feature about the tree is the breaking of the limbs when they become heavily loaded with fruit, but this may be overcome to some extent by severe pruning or by propping the branches.

R. I. Greening is a hardy, productive variety, but it lacks color and quality. It is my opinion that in a few years when packing and shipping facilities are improved, it will be safer for growers to look more to the quality of the variety than has been done in the past, for in due time consumers will no doubt be more discriminating, and demand apples of best quality.

Stark is an excellent variety, and anyone who intends planting a commercial orchard should not overlook it.

The King is probably our best selling apple on account of its high color and excellent quality, but from the grower's standpoint it lacks productivity. It will succeed fairly well, however, when top-grafted in the same manner as the Spy, but unless the orchard is afforded natural or artificial shelter from the wind, much of the fruit will shake off.

Ontario is an excellent variety when set out as described below.

### BUYING.

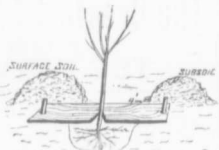
(2) Stock is sent from the nursery at the proper age of planting, but do not buy your stock from a local fruit tree agent when you intend planting a large orchard. Write direct to a responsible firm, or better, go to the nursery yourself and select your trees from the nursery row. It will cost you a little more, but your profit will be increased more than a little when your trees come into bearing.

One grower in this locality bought one hundred trees from a fruit tree agent, cared for them until they came into bearing, and was surprised to find a worthless fall fruit growing on one-half of his trees.

Of course, if a responsible man representing a good firm lives in your locality, probably you will be safe in giving him your order, but, on the other hand, I think it advisable to deal with the nursery direct, and become a regular customer. Always send in your order early and you will likely be better suited.

### PLANTING.

(3) There has been much diversity of opinion regarding the proper distance of planting apple trees. No set rule can be laid down for this, because it depends altogether upon the



ultimate size the trees may attain in your locality. The varieties grown in our northern orchards seldom spread more than from twenty to twenty-five feet, while in southern Ontario a full grown Spy's spread sometimes exceeds forty feet. It would be well, therefore, for intending growers to observe carefully the distance required for full grown trees in their own neighborhood, leaving plenty of space for convenience and spraying and harvesting.

Another plan which should be more adopted is the use of the smaller growing, early bearing varieties, such as the Ontario and Wealthy, as fillers planted alternately between the rows of the large growing varieties, such as the Baldwin, King and Spy. In this way, by the time the large trees are just coming into bearing, those trees of the precocious varieties have paid for their keep, and may be cut out. The greatest objection to this plan, and one which will greatly impair the productivity of the whole orchard, is the danger of leaving the fillers in too long.

### PREPARING THE SOIL.

(4) Get the field in a rich granular condition before planting. Don't forget to underdrain when necessary, for when the air cells between the soil particles become filled with cold stagnant water for several weeks in the spring, until they finally dry out by evaporation, the growth of the tree

is greatly retarded. If the land has a percentage of clay when you come to cultivate it, after having turned under the cows' pood the land will yet be soft or puddled, or turn up in hard baked lumps.

It is advisable when draining a field intended for an orchard to first know where every tree is going to be located. If you dig the drains without having the tree stake on it, all probability they will run directly under a great many trees, and by the time the trees have reached their full growth the drain may become clogged with roots and sediment, which collects in the tile. Then you have to confront the tedious job of either digging under the tree or changing the course around it.

The trees should be planted in rows as straight as it is possible to get them, for it not only adds to the convenience of cultivation, but to the appearance as well. The best way of getting the rows straight is to stake out the position of each tree before beginning to plant.

A planting board is made of a light piece of board, one foot long with a hole bored at each end and a notch in the centre. It is well to have two or three of these made exactly alike; one for the planters and the others for those digging the holes. When a hole is dug, the notch in the planting board is placed around the stake, and wooden pegs are passed through the holes in the end of the board and left in the ground while the hole is dug and board taken on to the next stake. The planters following place their boards over the pegs and the tree in the notch in the centre. It will thus be in exactly the same position as the stake which previously marked the hole.

When the trees arrive in the spring take them from the packing box immediately. Make a trench which to keep the roots moist until you have the setting back of limbs and roots completed and everything in readiness for planting.

Great care should be taken to prevent the roots of the trees drying when they are taken from the trench. A wet piece of old carpet will serve for this purpose.

The hole for the tree should be wide enough to hold the roots without cramping, and should be deep enough to admit of a few inches of fine mellow surface soil being filled at the bottom, and still have the roots an inch or two deeper than they were in the nursery row. The neglect of the firming of the soil around the roots is one of the most common causes of failure in the transplanting of trees. If the weather is hot and dry and watering is necessary, a small painful poultice in as soon as the roots are nearly covered is of more value than a dozen on the surface after the planting is done.

### CARING FOR THE TREES.

(5) As soon as the trees are set a strip of land on each side of the tree should be cultivated to loosen up the soil which has been tramped down during planting. This strip should be the width of the cultivator and disc harrow, until the limbs have spread out beyond it. The strip should be widened so that no crop is intended for harvesting shall be taken from under the branches of the trees. This land

(Continued on Page 873.)

# DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

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PLEASE MENTION THE Farming World when writing Advertisers.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Tuberculin Test

(1) In testing cattle for tuberculosis, how many cubic centimetres of tuberculin should be injected at a dose?

(2) How many minims in a cubic centimetre?

(3) Does the tuberculin injure the meat of an animal for food if killed directly after being tested?—SHERBROOKE, Que.

(1) The average dose of Koch's lymph in pure form is from 6 to 8 minims. But this must be reduced to about 9 times its quantity by a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and water. The reduced form is supplied by the Dominion and other authorities with the dose marked.

(2) Fifteen and one-half.

(3) The tuberculin test in itself will not injure the meat or milk. But if the test shows a rise in temperature above the normal, then it is dangerous to use the milk or meat as human food.

### Lame Foot

I have a calf that is lame in the hind foot. Since May last it had a crack between the toes. I used carbolic acid. The calf is getting lamer all the time, and the parts around the joint are very hard.—Subscriber.

Apply a poultice of flaxseed, and when the hoof is properly softened take a farrier's knife and pare the hoof away from the edges of the crack until quite thin, but avoid drawing blood if possible. Then blister the skin all around the top of the hoof and repeat it in ten days if not all right.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

### About a Windmill

A erected a windmill on his barn for the purpose of washing grain and pulping turnips. I bought the farm from A. Is the windmill real estate or personal property? Must I obtain the consent of the mortgagee in order to sell the windmill?—Subscriber, N.B.

Anything which is attached to land is regarded as part of the realty, as, for example, a house or barn or stable, and in the event of a sale of the land it would pass as part of the real estate. In the same manner anything which is firmly and permanently attached to something else which is regarded as realty, is regarded as realty, and unless special provision were made to the contrary it also would pass under a contract for the sale of the land. In the present case windmill is attached to the barn as a permanent fixture, and apparently it was regarded as realty when the farm was sold to you. In the same manner

it would pass to the person to whom you gave the mortgage on the farm, and forms part of its security. It is therefore, open to the mortgagee to object to the windmill being removed until his mortgage is paid off.

### Collecting a Note

A. holds a note against B. but B. keeps out of the country. He has a house and lot in London which rents for twelve dollars a month. What must A. do to collect his note?—Subscriber (Parkhill), Ont.

A. must enter an action against B. to recover the amount of the note. You do not tell us what the amount of same is, and we cannot, therefore, tell you in what court the action should be brought. You, no doubt, know B.'s address, and the writ can be sent to the proper place for service on him. If you do not know it you can, no doubt, readily ascertain from the tenant of the house in London, or from some one else there. If you succeed in the action against him and recover judgment and the claim is for more than forty dollars, you can issue an execution against his house and lot in London for the recovery of the amount of your judgment. If the note is for a small amount only, and your claim does not amount to forty dollars, and you are thereby not entitled to an execution against the land, you can possibly make out a proper case to obtain an order from the court attaching the rents until your claim is satisfied. You have not given us the date of the note nor stated when it became due, but we are presuming that it has not been outlawed by lapse of time. Without further particulars we cannot give you an explicit answer, but can give you only a general outline of the procedure.

### About Selling Farm

My father died about five or six years ago, leaving his farm to my brother and myself equally. Can I have the farm sold, as I wish to realize my interest in it?—H. E. W. (Ontario).

By Section 8 of Chapter 123 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1892) it is provided that any person interested in any land in this province, or the duly authorized agent of such party, or the guardian (duly appointed by a Surrogate Court) of an infant entitled to the immediate possession of any interest therein, may apply to the Court for partition or sale of the lands, and the Court may award judgment for partition or sale, or as may seem just. If the property is directed to be sold, each of the parties entitled will receive his proper share out of the proceeds of such sale. If the land is partitioned or divided amongst the parties entitled instead of being sold by the Court, each adult party can, of course, dispose of his share after it has been allotted him as aforesaid.

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**Income and Funds, 1905**  
Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$48,960,000  
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Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Policy-holders, 328,754  
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The best farm fence is one that stays after it is put up and doesn't require constant repair. Strength and security are sterling qualities in Peerless Woven Wire Fence. Because it demonstrates its ability to fulfil every purpose of a serviceable fence is the reason that so many miles of it are in use. Wind and weather do not effect it and stock can't go over, under, or break through it. It's made of all No. 9 hard drawn all-steel galvanized wire, locked with the famous

### PEERLESS LOCK

the secret of strength in Peerless Fence. It keeps the fence firm and rigid, the wires in place and prevents any openings or breaks being made in it. It allows perfect adjustment to irregular ground surface, working equally well on hillsides or level land. The fence on the lateral wires gives it elasticity and there you have it—a perfect fence, no bars to hurt, no gaps to break—a strong, simple, easy fence. It's economical too—costs little more than other wire fences—expense for repairs. Write for our free fence book—it will interest you.

**The Banwell Haxle Wire Fence Co.,**  
Dept. C Hamilton, Ont.

### Planting an Orchard

(Continued from Page 872.)

should be cultivated as often as possible, until about the middle of July, and should then be seeded down with some leguminous cover crop, as red clover, mammoth clover, hairy vetch or Lucerne, which will form a mat for the fruit to fall on; check the severity of the frost on the roots in the winter, retard the growth of the tree in the spring until early frosts are over, and when plowed under will supply that nourishment which is so necessary to promote plant growth, for by virtue of certain bacteria which form nodules on the roots, it is able to assimilate nitrogen from the air. As nitrogen is one of the most expensive fertilizing elements, the value of this class of plants cannot be too highly appreciated.

JAMES D. LEACH.

Simcoe County, Ont.

Teacher—What is an engineer, Tommy?

Tommy—A man that works an engine.

Teacher—That's right. Now, Johnny, what is a pioneer?

Johnny—A woman that works a piano.

## In the Poultry Yard

### Look After the Egg Producers

One level-headed farmer says that nothing on the farm pays as well as the egg producer, provided they are cared for and fed properly. The hen-house should be kept clean, and well ventilated, and the fowls fed and watered regularly. They should have all the water they want. It is surprising how much water a hen requires. With plenty of oyster shells in winter, wheat, oats, bran, meat scraps, and vegetables occasionally; the best of care and attention and a good scratching shed, where they are compelled to work a hustle for a living, they should commence to lay in December, and continue the good work all winter. And the farmer or his family will enjoy pleasant and profitable trips to market to dispose of the beautiful fresh eggs, or which the highest price will be paid.

A. R.

### Helping the Layers

At this time of year a great many of the hens will be reddening up, as if to lay, and after looking quite promising for a week or two will gradually pale off again without having laid a single egg. Some appetizing condiment should be mixed with the food to stimulate the birds, and as a result they will commence to lay immediately, and continue for a long period. A very good condiment is composed of one pound of ground mustard, ginger, salt, brown sugar, and dried bone meal. If these ingredients are well shaken up together, and about a desert-spoonful mixed with a warm mash every morning it will be found to be a great aid to egg production, even in the coldest months. Only a very little mash should be given, as it will warm and comfort the fowls, without filling their crops sufficiently to make them lazy. The drinking water should be given warm all day, a little cracked corn or wheat should be thrown into the litter to set them hunting, and they will keep warm exercising; but they should not be forced to hunt for all the food they eat, as much of it will go to energy instead of eggs. If the birds are allowed to run out in the wet, be sure that they do not roost in a draught, as this will effectually chill them. It is a very difficult art to keep a large flock of fowls laying regularly throughout the stormy winter months, as the high price of new laid eggs will testify. It is as well to realize this fact, and to take a few pains to procure them.

Breeders are sometimes to blame for advertising birds that are guaranteed to lay. There is much in the breed, but there is more in the strain, and most of all lies in the individual care of the flock. Some breeders have with unremitting care built up flocks of heavy laying Brahmas—a bird that has been for some time looked at as only useful as a perpetual brooder. If the birds are not doing well it is better to change your care or your strain than experiment with numbers of different birds.

(Mrs.) OCTAVIA ALLEN,  
Ganges, B.C.

### Early Maturity and Laying

One of the poultry experiments at the Maine station tends to prove that early maturity of pullets indicates good laying qualities.

A year ago in August and September, 29 pullets were selected on

the range that were laying in the brooder houses, or about commencing to do so, as shown by their combs, and their prating and following the caretaker about the field, talking about the things they were going to do, in true hen language, which is easily understood and not to be mistaken, by any one who knows chickens. Those young birds were carried into the laying house, banded, and given the regular treatment for laying hens. Records were kept with each individual for 95 days forward from the day on which each one gave her first egg.

Four birds died during one year, and the 25 remaining averaged laying 150 eggs each. Two of the four that died had done good work; one having laid 148 eggs up to July 30th, and the other 150 up to April 7th. Eight of the 29 birds laid over 200 eggs each. The only poor layers in the lot were two of those that died; one laying 50 to March and the other 110 to June.

The average production of all the pullets kept in the regular work last year was 114 eggs per bird. The average of 180 made by this lot, and the small number of poor yielders in the early layers for breeding purposes. Those selected were of the most forward pullets.

To the farmers and small poultrymen who do not use trap nests, this method of selecting the breeding females has much to commend it. The method is simple. Such pullets, bred to males, purchased from some reliable breeder, who practices trap nest selection of his breeding stock, ought to improve egg yielding capacities of the flocks.

### How to Feed for Eggs in Winter

This is the problem that puzzles all poultry keepers—how to obtain eggs when prices are at the best. Heavy hatched pullets are the greatest certainties for winter eggs, but no hens can produce eggs unless their food consists of the elements of which an egg is composed. A well-known poultry authority gives the component parts, as follows:

	White.	Yolk.	Dried.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Water, . . . . .	85	51½	0
Albuminoids, . . . . .	12	15	49½
Fat, . . . . .	2	32	46
Phosphate, . . . . .	1	1½	4½
	100	100	100

It will be seen at once that the amount of albuminoids cannot be found in any combination of cereals; and of some kind must be given. Cut green bone is said to be the best form; this should be fed with the morning meal, 1 oz. to 2 oz. being the allowance for each bird.

One great secret of obtaining eggs during the cold months is to give what food for the early morning feed. The trouble has been how to get this, as it is absolutely necessary that all soft food should be properly mixed; and of meals of all kinds there is always a difficulty in getting this done, as they all have a tendency to clog. In "Flakering" this is avoided, as, being in the form of dry flakes, they absorb the water like a sponge. It is only necessary to pour hot water on them and allow to stand for a short time, then dry off with a crumby condition with barley meal or sharps.—English Feather.

## POULTRY EXCHANGE

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**MARVEL PERKINS**, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons, B. F. Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

**BARRED ROCKS** for sale. Grand cockerels and pullets from prize winning stock at farmers' prices. M. C. HURRY, Elmira, N. Y.

**HIGH CLASS Rhode Island Reds**. The best Farmers' Fowl-size and eggs. Fifteen cockerels bred from winners \$1 upwards. Also Belgian Hares. JEAN BRAS, Crediton, Ont.

I HAVE some fine Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices; mostly cockers. No trouble to answer inquiries. A. S. WERDDIN, Ansonia Farm, Bethel, Ont.

**BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE**. Seventy-five head of large heavy turkeys bred from imported Toms, whose sire took first prize as a cockerel at the London Show, and dam was sire of 1st set cock at St. Louis World's Fair. JAS. FORD & SON, Iroquois, Ont.

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### The Guinea Fowl and the Farm

Farmers' Bulletin 234, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Poultry and Management of the Guinea Fowl.

From this discussion it seems that guinea fowl might well be bred in the United States more extensively than is yet the case, either along with other poultry or in larger numbers by themselves. The varieties have been improved in recent years and there is reason to believe that the improvement will continue and breeding them will become an increasingly important branch of the poultry industry. The birds do well with comparatively little care and require comparatively little food in addition to what they will gather if allowed to range. In spite of the half-wild habits which they retain when allowed to range, they may be trained to more domestic ways and may be readily fed and fattened like other poultry. Even when very young they are exceptionally hardy and free from disease. Although noisy and quarrelsome, these birds have their use, as they are commonly thought to give warning of hawks or other intruders in the poultry yard. Guinea eat such large numbers of insects that they are often useful in helping to destroy these pests. They also eat many wild seeds and in this way are of value.

There is already a fair demand for guinea fowl, in place of game, especially in New York and other cities. They have very much the same food value as chicken, and are as economical when bought at about the same price per pound. At moderate prices they furnish the body with about as much nourishment for a given sum as medium cuts of beef and mutton, and at higher prices correspond in value with the more expensive cuts and such poultry as turkey, green goose, etc. Guinea eggs also are considered very choice eating, and while they are very much like hens' eggs in food value they have a very delicate flavor and make a welcome change when obtainable.

## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

#### Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. G. A. Gormley, of Unionville, Ont., the proprietor of the Burdenette Stock Farm, is one of Canada's horsemen who is in the enjoyment of the full tide of success and prosperity in the Clydesdale business. On his farm he has a stable of carefully selected imported and home-bred Clydesdale mares, and at their head a stallion which is probably one of the very best breeding sires in this country. Many years ago the four and six-horse teams, consisting of brood mares, which Mr. Gormley sent to the Pan-American and other leading shows, were the outstanding winners, and their character and quality is being imparted in an intensified degree to their progeny from the good Prince of Kyle stallion Fullarton. They were Canadian-bred mares, some of which can show four and five recorded crosses, sired by the leading stallions of Ontario and York counties in their respective days. Fullarton, a grand, smooth, drafty, good-going stallion, now ten years of age, was imported by Mr. Robt. Ness, of Howick, P.Q., and shows to the fullest degree that astute horseman's ideal in horseflesh, smooth and sharp and handsome, and of draft horse size. He is a son of the famous sire Prince of Kyle, one of the best breeding sons of the astute horseman of Wales. Beauty, a grand, drafty Clydesdale mare, now six years of age, has produced this year a filly from this stallion that is of the superlative showing order. She is the daughter of Carbiner, one of the Baron's Prize stallions that has made his mark in Scotland. Her yearling filly, sired by Hopewell, a full brother of Hiawatha, a son of Prince Robert, is a magnificent colt of great promise. Madge of Hallerott, an imported mare by Ornament, is a grand showing mare, and her yearling stallion colt, sired by Fullarton, is of a very exceptional character indeed. Her yearling filly, by the same sire, is also full of promise. Another good one on the farm is Miss Todd, a great, grand imported mare that with legs and feet of the first order, is now safe in foal. Mr. Gormley has also a number of Canadian bred mares which are breeding good stock.

Mr. W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont., is on the point of leaving for the old land for the purpose of importing a number of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies. This gentleman has for some time been bringing a few over and has at the present time a number of very choice animals of both breeds in his stable. A fine pair of two-year Clydesdale fillies and a good pair of fillies are of noticeable quality. He has an imported, well-matched pair of Hackney mares, that are well broken, good movers, very handy and that can get away at a good pace. One fine brown mare is now rising three years of age is a gem of the first water, being very smooth and stylish, with a sensational turn of action. His young

Hackney stallion, sired by Garton Duke of Connaught, is a great big active and strong colt that can go both high and fast.

Mr. G. Eaid, V.S., of Simcoe, Ont., has just landed a large shipment of Clydesdale fillies. They are all of a first class character, being of good size and drafty, and sired by leading sires in Scotland. This is not Mr. Eaid's first appearance in the business, as he has already made several shipments, including both fillies and stallions, and his goods are of the right kind, being thick and drafty, with lots of bone and substance.

The firm of John Boag & Son, well known as horsemen and importers and breeders of a high class of Clydesdale horses, is located about one mile from the village of Ravenshoe, and about three miles from the G.T.R. station of Brownhill, Middleland division. For some years this firm has been importing Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, and it was a pleasant visit which THE FARMING WORLD Man on the Wing enjoyed at their home a few days ago. In the company of Mr. G. A. Gormley, of Unionville, who accompanied him on the way, the day was such a one as enthusiastic Clydesdale men enjoy to the limit. At the present time there are about a dozen fine Clydesdale fillies, three splendid young Clydesdale stallions, and one grand young Hackney stallion, in the purchase of which Mr. Boag at least took care to err on the right side as far as the horse went, and whatever he cost, he certainly got one good enough. It would be hard to imagine anything smoother, more handsome or more evenly turned than this choicely bred son of Rosador. On his dam's side he is a grandson of Garton Duke of Connaught, and he thus combines the blood of the two famous sires which are to the Hack-

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cough, Spitt, Hoarse, Croup, Hoop, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all Lameness from Spavins, Ringbones and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Humors from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bone Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Very Rarely of Caustic Balsam, and is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations, with full directions for use. See List of Distributors, postpaid, on application to address.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Huffy Ankles, Sprain, etc., Inflamed, Swollen, and All other Pain, Quicker without blistering, removing the hair, or using the Knife. Price 25c per bottle, delivered with full directions. - Book free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankind, 25c per bottle. Cures Strains, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, etc., etc.

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,**  
71 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

**Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.**  
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.  
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## Glenhodson Yorkshires

Some bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.  
Long-distance phone call. LOANE FOSTER, M.C.S.

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

**J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.**

ney breed what Darnley and Prince of Wales have been to the Clydesdales. He is now three years of age, of moderate size, and grand quality. Owing to the slippery condition of the ground, unsuitable for smooth shoes, the writer did not have the privilege of observing his action, of which a great deal has been said.

In Clydesdale Messrs. Boag have at the present time a fine, smooth compact young two-year-old, Ardnaheo, a brown with white markings, a son of the good horse Pride of Blacon, his dam being by Mountain King, g.d. by Gold Dust, g.g.d. by Old Champion. Another, and a remarkably promising horse, is the big, heavy, drafty, stylish and strong-limbed Forgiand Chief, also rising

three years of age, a son of the well known premium horse Hillhead Chief. This is a very big drafty fellow, with grand bone and feet and a sensational kind of mover, going high, true and sharp and close all round. In breeding this horse leaves little to be desired, his dam being by Prince of Caruchan, one of the best breeding sons of the Prince of Wales. He has five recorded dams to his credit, his g.d. being by Darnley's Heir. The quality of such a pedigree is obvious, showing as it does a double cross in both Darnley and Prince of Wales. Lord Newlands, another fine flashy two-year-old, is a colt of a promising showing kind, being of the best order in his underpinning, and a model Clydesdale on top, having a fine crest,

grand withers and back, deep chest, and the strong coupling and grand quarters and shoulders, which mean so much in the making of a good horse. He is typical of his pedigree all over—a model McGregor. His sire, Good as Gold, is a grand breeding horse imported at a long price by Messrs. Galbraith & Sons, of Janesville, Wis., U.S.A., in 1904; was a son of Sir John Gilmour's grand McGregor stallion, Montrave Mac, whose dam was Montrave Maud, by Prince of Wales. The dam of Good as Gold was Jess of Springhill, a daughter of the great Sir Everard. The dam of Lord Newlands was by Rosedale and her g.d. by the great St. Lawrence, the sire, among other great ones, of Mount Royal and the great sire Royal Garty. In fillies there is a fine selection among the older ones in the five-year-old Rosy Holmes, a grand, thick, drafty and active chestnut of great scale and character. She is a get of the well known Prince Romeo, one of the good breeding sons of the Prince of Wales, and whose dam was by Old Times. Prince Romeo was a great showing horse in his day and has been a grand producer. The dam of Miss Holmes is by Farmer's Profit, and her g.d. by the grand Topgallant stallion Lord Lothian. Kate of Hartlaw is a fine two-year-old filly, sired by Jubilee Lord, dam by Gartsherrie. A grand, big, drafty yearling that promises to reach the ton mark in scale is Darnley of Culton, sired by Darnley Brand, dam by the McGregor horse Maccammon. Miss Fleming is a thick bay mare, with grand quarters and good Clydesdale quality, sired by Frivility, dam by the Prince of Galloway. Dunnure Evelyn is a



## Clydesdales and Cheval Normans

New importations, all ages, some ton weights. **The Best of Quality and at Low Prices.** Must sell. Write for breeding and prices. A few French Canadians.

**ROBERT NESS & SON,**

Long Distance phone. "WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC

## CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALES WANTED

Parties having good sound young Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions of one, two and three years of age to dispose of, at a reasonable price, will please write description, breeding, price wanted, etc. Address

**Box 42, The Farming World,**

90 Wellington St. West, TORONTO

## Clydesdales, Hackneys



I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Marcellus and other noted sires.

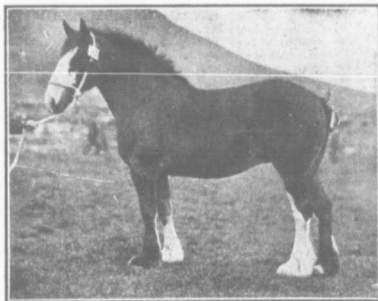
Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

**T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor,**  
MILLBROOK, ONT.

**J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,**  
REGINA, N.W.T.

# IMPORTANT AUCTION, SALE

Imported  
Clydesdale  
Fillies



JANUARY  
8th,  
1907

I will offer for sale at farm, near Bethesda, Ont., fifty head of imported Clydesdale fillies. These fillies have been personally and carefully selected, and are of choice breeding and good size and quality. A number of them are safe in foal. They are the kind that ought to pay. Write for Catalogue. Terms cash, or approved credit. Trains at Stouffville and Richmond Hill will be met. For particulars write to

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer,**  
ILDERTON.

**G. A. BRODIE, Proprietor,**  
BETHESDA.

dark bay of good character, upstanding and strong, with the best of unclipping and grand feet, ankles and hoof heads. She is a get of the celebrated Dunure Castle, dam by Royal Gartly's Heir. She is a mare of the showing order. Lady Dick is a good bay mare, with grand feet, ankles and hoof heads, a mare of upstanding style and grand bone that will reach the ton mark when finished. She is a get of Marmion, dam by Mercury, jess of Hereford's Hall is a nice two-year-old, sired by Sir Mark, who was champion at Ottawa Show of 1906, and her dam is by the grand stallion Mains of Airies. Lily of Woodhouse is a get of Sir Everest, and is a mare of good size, type and character.

#### Gossip

D. Sinclair, of Keady, Ont., writes: "My herd, comprising 15 head of Shorthorns of choicest breeding, entered into winter quarters in prime condition.

Lord Cecil =55194=, D.H.B.; in A.H.B. =19230=, purchased from Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., nearly two years ago heads the herd. Lord Cecil is a massive, low-set bull of great conformation and heart girth, straight in all his lines, with 1st. honors in his class wherever shown with one exception, and four times he won the championship over all bulls on the ground. Lord Cecil's gets are coming indelibly like himself in color and conformation. Of his gets we have still for sale three young bulls from seven months to one year old and two young bulls one year and a half old, both by Prince Charlie =39670=. Also some young cows and heifers. Nothing reserved.

We guarantee prices. Come and see our stock or write for particulars. 5/2 miles from Tara Station, Ont."

Mr. J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., writes:

"I thought it might interest your readers to know how the exhibitors from this section of the American continent came out at the late International Exhibition, held in Chicago.

"I exhibited Lincoln sheep, both in the breeding and fat classes. The following are my winnings, in hot competition, said to be the best exhibit of sheep ever held in America: In the Lincoln breeding class I won first on yearling ram, 1st on ram lamb, 1st on yearling ewe and 1st on ewe lamb. Had champion ewe and the prize for flock, consisting of ram, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs. There was only one prize given in each section.

"In the wether classes for fat sheep I won second on yearling wether, first, second and third on wether lambs, first on pen of five wether lambs and champion Lincoln wether. In the classes for grades and crosses, long-wooled breeds, that is, Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns—competing together, I won first and second on yearling wethers, first on wether lamb, second on pen of five yearling wethers, first on pen of five wether lambs, champion wether, and finished by winning reserve grand champion wether of the show, all breeds competing, which stamped my wether as the second best in the show. Out of a possible 19 firsts, I won 14, a record seldom if ever equalled in such competition—one competitor had 40 sheep, another 22, on exhibition.

"Part of my sheep will be at the Guelph Winter Fair this week."



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The home of **The Matchless MacQueen**, and more of America's Champions than all others combined.

Breeders of **CLYDEDALES and HACKNEYS.**

**GRAHAM BROS. - Clarendon, Ont.**

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Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Won more than any other individual breeder in the breeding classes of Clydesdales at recent National Exhibition. Young stock and imported fillies at reasonable prices. Shorthorn bulls and Yorkshire swine.

G.T.R. D. GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ont.



**SMITH & RICHARDSON**

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## HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses, of the splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart.

Come and see them at their stables at

**COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

Oshawa Station, G.T.E. Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



## W.C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "The best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone.

LISTOWEL, P.O. AND STATION



## Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDEDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



## JOHN BOAG & SON Importers and Breeders of High-class Clydesdales

We have to offer about a dozen head of fine imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies. They are the right kind, combining size and draftiness with desirable style and quality. They are carefully selected personally, and are from leading sires in Scotland and with good breeding on dams' side. Write and tell us what you want.

RAVENSHOE P.O.

Brown Hill Sta., Midland Div., G. T. R.

Advertise in The Farming World



### Argentine Shorthorn Sales

Mr. Donald MacLennan sold at Buenos Ayres in the first week of September, forty-two Shorthorn bulls exported from this country. The lot realized an average of £370, but two of the most expensive of the consignment were lost to the market. The Ladine Prince, bred by Lord Lovat, which cost £410, made £1,091; Ascott Highlander, £24. Diamond Baron, which cost £500, made £721; Diamond Emerald, which cost £340, made £773; Magistrate mare, £2; Knight Lad, £637; Gay Gordon, £554; Duke of Strathgairn, £434; Swinton Blue Baron, £227; Mighty Emperor, £500; Keir Saxon, £227; Prince of Rothes, £500; Polmaise Harcel King (cost £136), £246; Millhills Eclipse, £156; Western Glory, £182; Clapton Pilot, £272; Durham Punch, £200; Lord James, £273; Lacaan Favorite, £230; Danesfield Earl, £281; Abren, £263; Baron Pitcair, £163; Campbell, £227; Duke of Beaumont, £227; Pioneer, £345; Ferriehoe, £181; White-wall Archer, £245; Duke Lavina, £281; Eccelen Rambler, £345; Crossus XX, £190; Rowan Prince, £330; Red Star, £191; Unionist, £200; Woodboro' Pride, £245; Clarionet, £227; Gold-finder, £127; Loyalist, £145; Sir Ralph, £154; Jacio, £130; White-wall Ringleader, £154; Prince Edwards, £290; Proud Baron (cost £100), £181; and Red Lincoln Sharpshooter, £245.

At the sale of imported bulls, on the 12th September, at Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich & Co.'s yard, home-bred bulls from Senor Camilo de Alcazar, Manantiales, made up to £290 for three, and one named Royal Caedon made £818. The imported one sold as follows: Jubilant Duke, bred by P. R. G. Hughes, Grestey, Crewe, £181; Diamond King, bred by J. Durno, Westertown, Aberdeen, £273; a specimen, bred by Albert Marshall, Stratraer, £236; Bridgebank Medallion, bred by A. Marshall, £272; Fortune of Huntingtowerfield, bred by Lumsden & Mackenzie, £227; Ballechin Clipper, bred by A. Robertson, Haugh of Ballechin, £172; Pioneer, bred by A. Robertson, £164; Macpherson, bred by John Murray, Mains of Lessendrum, £227; and Padrone, bred by Alex. Murcar, Bankhead, Aberdeen, £209.—Scottish Farmer.

### More Clydesdales

Mr. George Davies, Toronto, had, from the Messrs. Montgomery, several stallion and two fillies, with several older mares. The stallion is a "topper"—Baron Beau (12434), a three-year-old, by Baron's Pride, out of a mare by the celebrated Macgregor, gr-dam the renowned La Belle (8325), which won at Ayr as a filly, her dam being the beautiful Darnley mare Susie. He was the Duke of Portland's premium horse this year. This colt has exceptionally good blood in his veins, and never do not belie his pedigree. He is likely to make a name for himself in the Canadian shows, and he should be a highly successful breeding horse. A two-year-old filly was bred by His Majesty at Aberdein, Mains, Ballater, and was got by the champion Baron's Pride (9122), out of the renowned prize mare Bessie Lee, by the £1,300 horse Lord Colum Edmund (9280). Another is by Fickle Fashion (10546), out of a brood mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion horse King of the Roses (9027); while a prize mare is own sister to the great prize horse Benedict, Baron Fergus, Baron Charm, and the rest of the Lochfergus-bred champions. Mr. Davies has here the foundation of a first-class stud in lieu of one dispersed.

Mr. Baker, Solina, Ont., a new shipper, had, from Messrs. Montgomery, two fillies—a two-year-old by the Highland and Agricultural Society's and Royal first prize horse Prince Shapely (10111\*), and a yearling by the Highland and Agricultural Society's first prize horse Drumflower (10337), which was subsequently exported at a long price to Australia.

Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., a veteran shipper, had, along with a choice collection of Hackneys, three of which were purchased from the Messrs. Montgomery, four well-bred fillies from the same stud. One was got by the noted King's Crest (11255), out of a mare by the Berwick premium horse Prince Attractive (10250\*). Another was by the Stirling premium horse Argosy (11217), a son of the great Sir Everard. The third was by the Machars of Wigton premium horse Durbar (11695), out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society's first prize horse Darnley's Last (6663); and the fourth was another two-year-old by the famed Prince Shapely (10111\*). This is altogether a very valuable shipment, and Mr. Beith may be congratulated on the results of this visit to the old country.—Scottish Farmer.

### More Clydesdale Fillies

Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, has recently completed more large transactions in Clydesdales, but we regret we have no space this week to give more than passing reference to some of his shipments. To-day (Saturday) he ships fifty head to Canada; and last Saturday, Mr. Brodie, also from Canada, had from him 20 of the best fillies that have left Scotland this year, and a specially good Sir Hugo stallion. In addition, he has sold a couple of grand weighty two-year-old colts to Mr. Alistair McMillan, Lochranza, who sailed with them on Wednesday to New Zealand. These are great massive colts, with big heavy bones of fine quality, and lots of style. Sir Neville (13508), a beautifully-marked bay horse, was bred at Seaham Harbor, and got by the grand horse Goshawk (11735), out of one of the best tribes of mares in the Seaham Harbor Stud. His dam, Beatrice, was by Castlereagh, while his gr-dam, the Tam o' Shanter mare Bessie Lee, was out of Beauty, by What Care I, and went right back to the famous Drumflower Farmer (286). This horse has won several prizes

locally. His neighbor, Sir Norman, is a wonderfully good, big, black colt, scaling already 1,700 lbs. He was first at Girvan, both as a foal and as a yearling. Bred by Mr. Douglas, Balcama, Dailly, he is by the Baron's Pride horse Dunmore Castle, out of a Montraive Mac mare. Both these horses should be popular in their new home. To the Hon. John Stewart, Elburn, Ill., U.S.A., Mr. Taylor has sold the splendid two-year-old filly St. Hilda, which was first at Stirling, and the big powerful five-year-old mare Madcap, bred by Mr. Wm. Renwick, Meadowfield, and got by Field Cornet, out of his prize-winning Royal Gartley mare. The former was bred by Mr. J. G. Drum Farm, Larbert, and got by Balmie, Queen's Guard. The Messrs. Montgomery, Kirkebright, have also sold this gentleman a fine yearling colt, Lord Warwick (12264), bred by Mr. James Weir, Sandlands, and Kyle Queen, a two-year-old filly, bred by Mr. Robert Brown, Blairhinnoch, Kirkegreen. The colt is by Acme, out of a Gay Wyndham mare, and the filly by King o' Kyle, out of a mare by Silver Axe. Mr. Stewart's only other purchase was Glassford Princess, a good two-year-old by Glassford, Prince, from Mr. Thomas Meikle, Glassford.—Scottish Farmer.

Lawyer—On the day the crime was committed you say you were working in a lumber yard. Tell the jury what you saw.

Pumpernickel—Vot I saw? I saw wood, by golly! Vat you tink I saw—stone?

## Fistula and POLL EVIL

Any person, however inexperienced,  
can readily cure either disease with  
our  
**Fleming's  
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors  
have abandoned. Easy and simple, no  
cutting, no little blisters, cures in five  
days—and saves money refunded if it ever  
fails. Cut most cases within thirty days  
leaving the horse sound and smooth. All  
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Write us for a Free copy. Nuts-at  
the beginning more than a heated vet-  
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duced and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

## Dalgetty's Clydesdales

I have at the present time to offer a few splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

**JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Farm, LONDON, ONT.**

## LANGTON STOCK FARM CO., Limited

**HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE  
BERKSHIRES, COLLIES**

IMPORTED AND HOMEBRED

Present Offering—18 head Hackneys,  
20 head Imported Shearing Rams,  
choicest type from Minton and Harding  
Bocks. Choice young Sows and Boars.

All stock at Moderate Prices. Farm three miles north of Brantford, G.T.R. new line station. Electric cars every half hour one-half mile from farm. **T. A. COX, Manager.**



## Prince Edward Island

During the latter part of November we have had some equally disagreeable weather. December was ushered in by a snow storm. Jack Frost has recently improved the state of the roads. Some of our farmers are busy hauling loads to and from the city. A good deal of hay is offering, but not very much pork. Pork sold for 8c a lb. on November 30. The milk supply is rapidly diminishing. Fresh eggs are scarce. The markets are well supplied with geese, ducks and chickens. Very little change in market prices. Potatoes sold at 30c per bu. on November 30.

Mr. S. H. Jones made his last shipment for the season on Nov. 26, having shipped in all since Oct. 22 upwards of 10,000 lambs, besides several carloads of geese. Mr. Jones says that it is unprofitable to ship lambs so late in the season, as they shrink so much in the stormy weather. Next season he does not intend to buy any lambs later than the first week in Nov. The price paid for the lambs averaged \$4.15 each.

The agricultural meeting, held at York on Nov. 21, was well attended. Mr. W. F. Stephens, of Huntington, Que., ably discussed the dairy cow, also the different types of sheep, and Mr. Andrew Elliot, of Galt, Ont., gave some practical advice on raising beef cattle and hogs.

Much interest has been taken in the classes in live stock judging held in Souris recently. Messrs. Stephen and Elliot had little to say in commendation of the milking strain of Shorthorns. They urged the keeping of beef types for the production of beef, and dairy types for milk. More sheep could be kept with profit; they are the best weed destroyers.

The meetings held in Summerside were also largely attended. A number took part in the scoring of the beef cattle and sheep. Mr. Elliot gave some excellent advice on beef production, and Mr. Stephen impressed on the farmers the value of sheep breeding, emphasizing the value of using only good, pure-bred sires, also taking the male lambs when quite young and fattening them by feeding on clover and rape, with a few hounds during the month of September, so as to put them on the fall market in a finished condition, thereby getting a heavier lamb and a better price. Much interest was taken in the meeting.

## Our English Letter

(Continued from Page 864.)

but it is significant, both of the keen demand and of the healthy conditions of British stock, that the year saw so many animals purchased for the land of The Platte by competition at the public sales. As compared with last year, when 2,621 animals were sold at the public sale of cattle in Scotland, the average shows an increase of £10 1s. 2d.; while the gross drawings at the sales for cattle of these two breeds rose from £80,874 12s. 6d. last year, to £93,705 11s. 8d., a remarkable overturn for a year's public output of this branch of Scotland's leading industry. As has been the case for the past few years, the great value as between the breeds has lain with the Shorthorns, of which 1,066 have been sold at an average of £63 10s. 5d. as against £43 0s. 1d. last year and £51 15s. 1d. in 1904, which was the previous highest range of prices over a series of a quarter of a century. The year has not dealt so kindly with Aberdeen-Angus interests, though a

# AUCTION SALE

The famous Dairy Herd of the **RIVERSIDE FARM** will be offered at Public Auction **AT THE FARM,**  
**ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27th**

**SIXTY-FIVE HEAD**

Consisting of 50 head of Cows, 20 head of Heifers, and 15 young Bulls, including the two imported Herd Bulls now in use; a number of imported cows.

Arrangements have been made for trains to stop at farm. Sale under cover, if necessary. Terms, 8 months' credit on approved paper. Lunch served. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p.m. Write for catalogue.

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton**  
**MURRALL & HUTTY, Caletonia**  
AUCTIONEERS

**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON**  
PROPRIETORS

**MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM**

Breeders of **CLYDEDALE HORSES**  
**BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.**

**FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS—**  
Bred to farrow in May.

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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains. Prize-winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale. — imported and home bred.

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Choiely bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choicest lines to choose from. Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.

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Scotch Shorthorns, (Imp.) Glasters. Lav-lace and Lavender families—Leicester Sheep—4 young bulls. Young cows and heifers for sale.

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A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale—promising heifers breeders, of the most desirable breeding.

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Twelve Scotch-bred Bulls and 20 Cows and Heifers for sale, many of them prize winners and a number by imported sires and out of imported cows. Best headed by Gold Drop—8723, whose record as a winner and sire of winners is unequalled by any bull in Canada.

**Farm adjoins Exeter, on the G.T.R., 30 miles north of London.**

Catalogues on application. Long Distance Telephone

**H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.**

**FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS**

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number being from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two shear ewes and a number of ewe lambs.

At Canadian National Exhibition, London, Ottawa, and New York State Fair, we won this year practically everything, both with our imported and home-bred stock.

Guelph, G.T.R.

Arkel, C.P.R.

Telegraph, Guelph.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON,**  
**ARKELL, Ont.**

**Maple Shade Shropshires**

We have for sale some excellent horned yearling rams and ewes. Also one of the best lot of imported sheep that we have handled for some years. We can sell you a ram for a flock leader or a few ewes to add to your flock.

Our young Shorthorn bulls are growing well, and we shall be ready for a big trade next season.

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**B. HAMAN BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont.  
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**ASHLAND STOCK FARM**, Pure Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. M. BISHALL, Jackson P.C. Ont. Tarn Station, G.T.R.

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**SAMUEL ALLIN**, Allinville Farm, Bowmanville, Ont. See large ad.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.  
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**HENRY REED**, Mimosa, Ont.—Herefords—Young stock for sale. Write us.

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**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale.

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires—The famous Royal Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

**AMOS SMITH**, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

**W. F. STEPHEN**, Box 168, Huntington, Que. A Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some good stock, both sexes.

**J. A. GOVENLOCK**, Forest, Ont. Herefords, young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.

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**OSULVIE'S** Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 228.

**R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.

**D. D'CORQUE**, Bornholm P.O., Mitchell Sta., G.T.R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.

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**W. CLARKSON**, Malton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice youngstock for sale.

**GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as imp. Wedding Gift, Young stock sired by Killbuck Beauty bull, imp. Ben Lomond and imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

**W. W. BALLANTYNE**, Stratford, Ont. Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.

**D. SINCLAIR**, Keady P.O., Ont. Shorthorns of best beef and milking strains. Young stock from choicest strains. Close to imported stock. Tarn Station, G.T.R.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

**J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., sta. G.T.R. U. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

**RICHARD GIBSON**, Delaware, Ont.—Shorthorn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

**F. & G. PARKIN**, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

recommencement of the trade to Argentina reached no mean dimensions, and gives every promise of development. In some quarters a disconcerting note is being uttered, but matters are not so bad as that, and, moreover, it is well known from past history that tastes change, and that different breeds of stock are favored with cycles of public preference. It is the day of the Scotch Shorthorn at present; it may be the day of the Aberdeen-Angus next. In any case breeders of this variety are buoyant as to the future. The breed has in the past overcome too many obstacles, and gained too high a place in competitive achievement for its patrons to become down-hearted. Though Shorthorn averages are for the present going up, it must be kept in mind that Aberdeen-Angus values are not going down at the same ratio. An average of over £200 for 1,162 cattle in a year which has seen no very important sales of the breed in Scotland is not so very hopeless, and Aberdeen-Angus men can also look back to their fat years—the early eighties—with their average of over £50.

## MARGARINE AND MASHED POTATOES

A new form of adulteration was exposed in a case heard at Old Street Police Court last week in which a retailer was charged with selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, margarine which had been adulterated with 10 per cent. of mashed potatoes, and which, therefore, was not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded. The case of the article was admitted, and the solicitor for the defence contended that there was no case to answer, as under the third section of the Margarine Act margarine was defined as "all substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or no." After a considerable argument the magistrate decided that there must be a conviction, and imposed a fine of £1 and costs. The solicitor very properly described this as a bad and new kind of adulteration which should be stopped at the beginning, and we hope we have heard the last of mashed potatoes as an ingredient of margarine, for margarine, as made by the leading manufacturing firms, is undoubtedly a most wholesome and useful article of food.

Dairymen have suffered greatly in the past from margarine being mixed and sold for butter, and apparently we shall have an agitation for a bill for the prevention of the adulteration of margarine. When it is likely to get on the statute books is another thing, judging by the way the butter bill is being repeatedly shelved.

A. W. S.

## Intuitive Scent

Bings—Uncle Cy has changed his brand of macaroni!  
Mrs. Bings—Indeed! You haven't seen Uncle Cyrus in three months!  
"This Aunt Mandy's butter?"  
"Yes."  
"Keep the cream on the pantry shelf, don't they?"  
"Yes."  
"Door's always open, isn't it?"  
"Yes."  
"Uncle Cy sits there smoking, Aunt Mandy rocks and sniffs her camphor bottle—don't they?"  
"Yes."  
"Well," taking a whiff at the butter, "can't you smell the whole darned family?"

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1906.

The trade outlook is excellent. Money keeps firm under a good demand. Call loans are at 6 per cent. and time at from 5½ to 6 per cent.

#### WHEAT

The wheat market seems to be dragging along. In fact, the market for Ontario wheat has not been as dull for many months as at present. There is little or no inquiry for millers or for export, and holders will have to wait for better markets. Winter wheat is a shade lower at from 60½ to 70½c. Trade in Manitoba wheat is brisker, but is far from active.

#### COARSE GRAINS

In contrast with wheat, the oat market is active and prices are higher than at last writing. At Montreal prices rule at 40½ to 42½c as to quality. Here prices rule at about 37 to 38½c as to quality and point of shipment. These are certainly good prices for oats. Peas are quoted at 82½c outside. Hilling peas are in demand at about \$1.00, and car lots. Barley is quoted at 50c outside. No. 9 American yellow corn is quoted at Montreal at 55c in car lots, and here at 55½ to 56c for old, and 51 to 52c for new in car lots on track, Toronto.

#### HAY AND STRAW

The hay market continues strong under a good local demand. There is a firm undertone in the export market also, so that prices are not likely to fall behind in Montreal. Montreal baled hay is quoted at from \$10.50 to \$13.50 as to quality for car lots on track. Here prices rule steady at \$11.50 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2 in car lots on track, Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose hay brings from \$13 to \$15 per ton.

Baled straw is firm here at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton in car lots, Toronto.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

The Montreal potato market is firmer, owing to a falling off in supplies, at 88c per bag for Quebec and 75 to 78c for New Brunswick. Here the market is steady at 55 to 60c per bag for Ontario, and 65 to 70c for New Brunswick.

The bean market rules dull at about last quotations.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

The good local demand helps to keep up the price of eggs to a high level. There is no new laid coming in, and quotations are for held stock. At Montreal selected stock is quoted at 25c. Here quotations are: New laid, 30c; storage, 23c, and lined, 21 to 23c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid brings 35 to 40c per dozen.

Generally speaking, the cold weather has improved the poultry market. Choice turkeys are in demand at Montreal at 14 to 14½c, but too much scalded and inferior stock is coming forward, which sells at from 2 to 2½c per lb. less. Plump young geese are quoted here at 10c. Chickens are in good demand at 9½ to 10c. Fowls bring 7 to 8c per lb. Choice ducks sell at 11c, and inferior stock at 10 to 10½c per lb. in a jobbing way. The demand here is a little on the slow side. The following quotations: Chickens, dressed, 8 to 10c; fowl, 6 to 7c; ducks, 9 to 11c; geese, 8 to 10c; turkeys, 12 to 13c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Reports from the other side indicate a determined effort on the part of those in the trade to break the cheese market, but with little avail up to the present. Estimates of stock are lower than a few weeks ago, so that everything looks favorable for present prices being kept up. At Montreal from 12 to 12½c are the quotations for late Octobers and Novembers.

Last week's "Trade Bulletin" has this to say on the butter market:

"Owing to light receipts, and greatly reduced stocks in store here, prices are firm with an upward tendency: round lots of finest Eastern Townships creamery having sold at 25½c, and smaller lots at 25¼ to 25c. Good to fine quality have sold at 24½ to 25c. Dairy butter is very scarce; in fact, stocks here are almost exhausted, and what few lots are available bring 21 to 23c as to quality. One lot of fresh Western dairy sold at 23¼c. Fresh rolls in half barrels have sold at 22¼ to 23c. The scarcity of creamery receipts is due to the fact that quite a lot find their way into the United States by the underground railway. It is stated that makers are selling creamery to American smugglers, who are paying 27 to 28c per lb."

There is a good demand here, and prices are firm at 25 to 26c for creamery prints, and 23 to 24c for solids. Dairy prints are quoted at 22 to 23c, and pails and tubs at 18 to 20c per lb. In the farmers' market here butter brings 28 to 32c per lb.

#### LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock are increasing somewhat. The quality of the cattle offering is not as good as the season of the year demands. Trade rules good, more especially for the best lots. There is little doing in export cattle. Quotations range from \$4.50 to \$5.10, with the bulk selling at \$4.50 to \$4.80 per cwt. Export bulls bring from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle for Christmas sell at from \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt. Some picked lots sold at the Junction market on Monday at \$5.50 per cwt. Good cattle bring \$4.25 to \$4.50, medium \$3.80 to \$4, common \$3.25 to \$3.50, cows \$2.50 to \$3.75, and canners \$1 to \$2 per cwt. Receipts of feeders and stockers are light. Steers, 1,650 to 1,150 lbs, each sell at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt, and stockers at \$2.25 to \$3.25 per cwt, as to quality. Milch cows and springers sell at from \$30 to \$50 each. Choice veal calves are in demand. Prices range from \$2 to \$7 per cwt, according to quality.

Trade in sheep and lambs rules brisk, especially for prime quality of lambs. Export sheep sell at \$4.75 per cwt, and culls and lambs to \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Choice lambs bring from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Canadian lambs are quoted at East Buffalo at \$7.50 to \$7.70 per cwt.

Hog prices rule steady at \$6.40 per cwt. for select, and \$6.15 for lights and fats.

#### HORSES

There is a lull in the horse market, the usual thing before the Christmas holidays. However, during the week sales have been brisk, though prices have been a little slack. The following are the prevailing prices here: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$135 to \$160; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery

horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$165; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$175; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$185; servicable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$75; servicable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

#### Big Shire Sale

The sale of imported Shire horses consigned by Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Eng., held on Tuesday at the Canadian Horse Exchange, Toronto, was a success, though it is doubtful if the consignor will make a very great deal on his venture. They were on the whole, a good lot. Thirty were offered, and although a few showed signs of rough usage on the voyage, excepting one or two, all were sold. Mr. T. Smith, of Gladstone, Man., made one or two purchases. W. G. Trethewey, of Cobalt fame, bought a three-year-old and a two-year-old mare at reasonable prices; but the principal buyer was W. J. Church, of Arthur, Ont., who picked up a consignment of the grand black stallion Rowell Saxon Harold, five years, for which he paid the top price of the sale, namely, \$750. He also paid \$450 for Holdenby Flash Girl, a cracking good two-year-old filly with exceptionally good bone. Another free buyer was William Laking, of Hamilton, who secured three mares at a decent price, that should prove profitable whether to resell or to keep. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, bought the four-year-old mare Raund's Belle, a real picture, good enough to win anywhere and whose sire was twice champion of all England. William Pearson, of West Flamboro', was the highest bidder at \$400 for Holdenby Brownie, a three-year-old with excellent points, and J. Broken, of Appleton, was fortunate in having Darby II, a rare cut of a promising two-year-old roan, knocked down to him for \$350. Mosson Boyd, Bobcaygeon, had a bit of a run for the yearlings, but was out of luck, but at \$460 he did not pay a dollar too much for the youngster, who

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES

##### AGRICULTURIST

(A constituent College of the University of Wales)

#### Professorship of Agriculture

The Council invite applications for the post of Professor of Agriculture at the above College, at a salary of £250 a year.

Applicants must send printed copies of testimonials, must reach the undersigned, from whom the full particulars may be obtained, not later than Saturday, January 19, 1907.

J. H. DAVIES, M.A.,  
Registrar.

#### DRY YOUR APPLES

It is a great pity that such large quantities of culls and wind fall apples are wasted yearly in Ontario. These apples should be cut in quarters and dried, and thereby a considerable revenue gained. Dried apples will be worth fair prices this season.

Canadian quartered dried apples have gained a high reputation in foreign markets, but there are still many lots of inferior, dark, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either carelessness or ignorance. Apples should be dried quickly on a rack over a stove in order to retain the desired bright color.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARMERS' DRIED APPLES. We buy outright and make prompt remittance.

THE W. A. GIBB CO.,  
Hamilton.

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Use Cent a Word  
 ASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

### FARMS FOR SALE

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT ACRES for sale between Hamilton and Brantford; 3 1/2 miles from post office; 28 acres beech and maple; splendid large bank barn; good two-story frame house. We know this is a good farm. For full particulars address S. G. READ & SON, 129 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—Good general servant or young girl. For particulars write to the EDITOR, THE FARMING WORLD.

WANTED—Good general servant, middle aged preferred. Country home, small family, city conveniences, no milking. Reply with references, to Box 16, FARMING WORLD.

WHEN you learn Telegraphy you want the best instruction it is possible to obtain. This is exactly what you get at the Dominion School of Telegraphy, Ltd., Hallowell, Toronto. R. WALKER SOMERS, Principal. Send for free booklet.

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

HIG WAGES selling northern grown Trees. Outlet supplied. Pay weekly. WISNER'S NURSERY, Port Elgin, Ontario.

### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Three extra good imported Clyde Stallions, in color, quality and breeding. Some over a ton. Sound and choice stock getters. Wm. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

FOR SALE—Janworth Swine, White Wyandotte and Toulouse, and choice stock. Write for prices. EMIGSON TUTT'S, Welland, Ont.

### FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian Bull, registered. For sale by CHAS. W. IRWIN, Hirkendale, Ont.

EIGHTEEN Dorset sheep, selected from flock of Col. John A. McGillivray, for sale. Apply to MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fontenac, Ont.

## Copper Property Wanted

Wanted, good undeveloped copper property. Send full particulars to JAMES M. CULHILL, P.O. BOX 118, NEW YORK CITY, with maps, samples, etc. Also other mineral property considered.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and carlots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

Match Chickens by Stear: with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatched from egg. Lowest priced first-class hatcheries made. Send for Free Catalogue. GEO. H. STABLE, Galesburg, Ill.

is a rare pattern of splendid promise. Another good purchase was that of J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, who paid \$305 for Holdenby Mavis, a two-year-old filly bred by the consignors and a good one surveyed from anywhere. One Hackney mare was put up, a four-year-old filly, the quality of which is best exemplified by the

fact that Mr. Thomas Graham, of Claremont, got her for the rather moderate sum of \$325. She is a dark chestnut by Wrayton Lord Roberts, dam Cambrian Star, by Excelsior VIII, with plenty of quality. Altogether 25 Shires were sold for an average per head of \$340, which must undoubtedly be accounted good.

### Toronto Junction Show

The fourth annual fat stock show held at the Union Stock Yards, on Dec. 10th, was a distinct success. There was a splendid display of cattle. 26 cars lot were entered for the sale of car lot prizes and it is safe to say that never in the history of the cattle trade in this city was there a finer lot of cattle seen at one place. The winners are as follows:

Class 1—Best 16 export steers—First, \$40, White & Clayton, Guelph; second, \$35, A. Talbot, Beaverton; third, \$30, James Thompson, Dobbington.

Class 2—Best 16 export heifers—First, \$40, Thomas Heal, Mitchell; second, \$35, White & Clayton, Guelph; third, \$30, White & Clayton, Guelph.

Class 3—Best 18 butcher cattle, steers—First, 25, White & Clayton, Guelph; second, \$15, A. Talbot, Beaverton; third, \$10, W. Pridham, Mitchell.

Class 4—Best 18 butcher cattle, heifers—First, \$25, White & Clayton, Guelph; second, \$15, Wm. Pridham, Mitchell; third, \$10, Mike Thompson, Chesley.

Class 5—Best fat steer under 3 years—First, \$10, White & Clayton, Guelph; second, \$6, Mr. Grills; third, \$4, Jas. Thompson, Dobbington.

Class 6—Best fat heifer under 3 years—First, \$10, Urban Schmidt, Midway; second, \$6, Urban Schmidt, Midway; third, \$4, White & Clayton, Guelph.

Class 7—Best fat steer 3 years or over—First, \$10, P. Lamont, Hertsell; second, \$6, James Thompson, Dobbington.

Class 8—Best fat heifer 3 years or over—First, \$10, A. W. Talbot, Beaverton; second, \$6, White & Clayton; third, \$4, Wm. Pridham, Mitchell.

Class 9—Best fat beef animal, any breed—First, \$15, White & Clayton, Guelph; second, \$7, John O'Keefe, Seaforth.

Class 10—Best veal calf—First, \$7, S. J. McDougall, Emery; second, \$5, E. Watson, Blyth; third, \$2, E. Snell, Toronto Junction.

### SHEEP

Class 12—Best deck of lambs, not less than 50 lambs—First, \$15, White & Clayton, Guelph; second, \$8, H. R. Perkins, Teeswater; third, \$5, Alfred Hales, Guelph.

Class 13—Best pair of ewes—First, \$5, A. Hales, Guelph; second, \$3, W. A. Beamish, Etobicoke; third, \$2, A. Hales, Guelph.

Class 15—Best pair of ewe lambs—First, \$5, Griffith Bros., Weston; second, \$3, White & Clayton, Guelph; third, \$2, W. A. Beamish, Etobicoke.

Class 16—Best pair of wether lambs—First, \$5, A. Hales, Guelph; second, \$3, White & Clayton, Guelph; third, \$2, W. A. Beamish, Etobicoke.

### HOGS

Class 17—Best English bacon hogs, not less than 120—First, \$3, Geo. Irvine, Mount Charles; second, \$2, Wm. Scott, Weston; third, \$2, A. Hales, Guelph.

### Horse Interfering

James Holcomb, writing to the Horsehoers' Journal, says:

I have found many cases of front interfering due to narrow chest and knock-kneed conditions. If you will notice a horse that is narrow chested and knock-kneed most always is found to have small feet. They are hollow soled and very upright. I consider this kind the very hardest of all to cure, but if I can get hold of one before his hoofs are cut away by the knife and rasp I have some hope of effecting a cure; but the trouble is with some men, they reduce the size of hoof when they should do all they can to build up.

With a large pair of front feet there is much more steadiness in the movement and the horse has much more confidence in taking his steps, but with a little chopped off pair of feet there is inclined to be a choppy, unsteady action, and instead of the feet moving toward the front they dip in or out and in any way which the leg muscles may incline them, being directed largely by the falseness of step which they make.

I wish to say this of such horses: A square-toed shoe of good weight is the kind I have found best to use. Now, the square must not necessarily be directly in front of the hoof, but in placing the shoe to the hoof the true line of leg center should be considered and the shoe fitted accordingly. Then when the horse moves he will be compelled, somewhat, to roll the hoof and the square-toed shoe indicates he should.

A broad web, both sides of same weight, and the inside edge cleaned up and well rounded; this is about all that is necessary. For if such horses as I have described are possible of cure from front interfering they will at least show improvement through the means I have offered, but it must not be forgotten that when "two legs come out of the same hole," a saying attributed to such as these, it's a hard job to bring about a cure, for they were made to hit themselves, and generally they prove themselves good at the business.

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