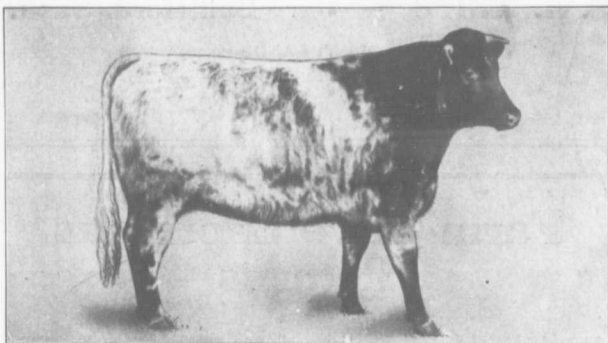


THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



THE GRAND CHAMPION STEER OF AMERICA, 1907, BRED AND FED IN CANADA

DEC. 16, 1907
Vol. XXVI., No. 24

A Merry Christmas

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CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL SHOW
SYNDICATE HORSE OWNERSHIP
THE SUGAR MAPLE

PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR
MARITIME WINTER FAIR
CONCRETE FLOORS IN STABLES
INSECTS AFFECTING THE MAPLE

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Write for particulars.

E. H. WHITE - **Battleford, Sask.**
FARM LANDS

Farm Gave Enormous Returns

Did you read the letter of Mr. George Wells in the *Farming World* of October 15th, giving the result of his season's operations on a 20-acre plot of irrigated land? His figures show the enormous total of \$2,608.50—off twenty acres.

But it was irrigated land. Without irrigation such a result would have been almost impossible.

Mr. Wells handled and attended the crop alone—a big consideration in point of labor.

The crop was put in on new breaking, which makes the results all the more astonishing.

Mr. Wells had 25 years' previous experience on some of the banner farms of England, where artificial-fertilization was largely resorted to, and no expense spared to get results, and he says the results from his 20-acre Alberta plot were as good as on those heavily fertilized farms.

The productiveness of Southern Alberta irrigated land is, therefore, something wonderful.

"The land throughout this district," says Mr. Wells, "is especially adapted for raising roots, there being no hard-pan, with a subsoil which is loose, requiring no deep plowing or subsoiling. Another point in its favor

is the small amount of labor needed to prepare a seed-bed. A couple of strokes of the harrow and it is ready for the drill, with no rolling, and no clods to pulverize. The soil does not bake after being irrigated. It is the only land I have ever worked that would not crust if worked while wet."

That's a pretty good reference for irrigated lands. But that's not all. Mr. Wells states his confidence in the advantages of an irrigated farm this way:

"From what I have seen of irrigation thus far I shall certainly never go back to dry farming. The difference between the two methods is as the difference between the self binder and the old scythe of my younger days."

It is no wonder that so many progressive farmers are turning their thoughts to irrigation—getting water on the brain, as it were.

IRRIGATION MEANS SURE AND BOUNTIFUL CROPS EVERY YEAR and when that is said—and it is easily proved—it means everything to the farmer.

Write for our illustrated literature concerning irrigation, which contains a multitude of most interesting and assuring facts. At the same time we will send you a copy of Mr. Wells' letter in full.

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(Renewal _____)

Name and address of person
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Coming Events

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club annual	
meeting, Toronto—Dec. 30, 1907.	
Eastern Dairymen's Convention, Pic-	
ton—Jan. 8-10, 1908.	
Western Dairymen's Convention,	
Woodstock—Jan. 15-16, 1908.	
Poultry Show, Mitchell, Ont.—Jan.	
14-16, 1908.	
Eastern Ontario Winter Fair and	
Poultry Show, Ottawa—Jan. 20-24,	
1908.	
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Asso-	
ciation annual meeting, Toronto—	
Feb. 4, 1908.	
National Live Stock Convention,	
Ottawa—Feb. 5-7, 1908.	
Spring Stallion Show, Toronto—	
Feb. 12-14, 1908.	
Dominion Exhibition, Calgary—	
June 29 to July 9, 1908.	

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This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture, lithographed in colors. The book contains 160 pages, size 6½ x 9½, gives history, description and illustration of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take five dollars for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated veterinary department will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them.

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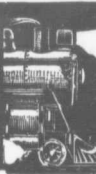
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

A Couple of Days Late

This issue will reach subscribers a day or two late. The delay has been caused by waiting for the report of the Provincial Winter Fair, which it was thought desirable to publish in this issue rather than hold it over until January 1st.

Going Home ?

Are you going home for Christmas? Take advantage of the cheap rates offered by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Single fare between all stations in Canada, good going Dec. 24th and 25th, 1907, valid for return until Dec. 26th, 1907. Single fare and one-third, good going Dec. 21st to 25th, 1907, valid for return until Jan. 3rd, 1908. For further information and tickets apply to any Grand Trunk ticket agent.

New Paper

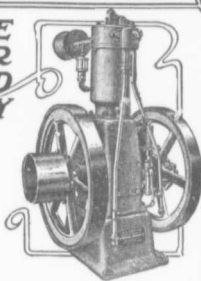
We welcome among our editorial exchanges this issue, the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Record, published as the official organ of the Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Canada. It is intended to fill the place in Canada that the Holstein-Friesian Register of the United States fills in that country. It should do much to further the interests of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the Dominion. It is now up to the Ayshire and Jersey breeders to follow suit.

Will Not Others Try ?

Enclosed you will find 60c. for my subscription to your paper from March, 1907, to March, 1908. I will try and get a few subscribers. I like The Farming World very well.

W. M. SMART, JR.
Wellington Co., Ont.

**A RELIABLE
FARM POWER
MAKES AND
SAVES MONEY**



THESE are days of large operations on the farm. Some sort of power has become a necessity.

There is almost an endless array of uses to which the power can be put. Every season, in fact almost every day in the year, the farmer will have use for it.

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You know that it is the product of workmen of highest skill operating with best procurable materials.

You know that your engine has behind it the reputation and guarantee of a great manufacturing institution whose sole business is the making of machines for farm use.

"Simplicity and Efficiency" is our motto in building these farm engines. Every one must do its part toward sustaining the reputation of the I. H. C. works.

I. H. C. engines are made—
Vertical, in 2 and 3-Horse Power.
Horizontal, both Stationary and Portable, in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.

Call on the International local agent and take the matter up with him or write nearest branch house for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

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No two men could ever keep up with our Champion Hay Loader. Just think of the time saved—perhaps on a day when it threatens rain. Drive to the field, attach the Loader, and in ten minutes have a great big load of hay ready to put away in the barn. How soon would it take to pay for that Loader with the time you save?

The Champion

will work easily in light or heavy hay. Wood parts exposed to wear are solid maple. Teeth are malleable iron, and so nicely bent at the ends that they do clean, neat work. Rollers are larger and stronger than on any Loader we know of. A strong spring under either end of tooth-bar relieves the strain and twist caused by stones or other obstructions. Slats cannot rip out because carrier-ropes pass around each and are stapled. The Champion Hay Loader has a cylinder 6 feet wide. We could go on for half a page and tell the good things about this machine. But send for our "Farmer's Ready Reckoner" and catalog "H". Both free. There you can read of them at your leisure. We have an agent in your vicinity who will gladly answer any question you wish to ask.



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TO ATTACH
AND
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AND
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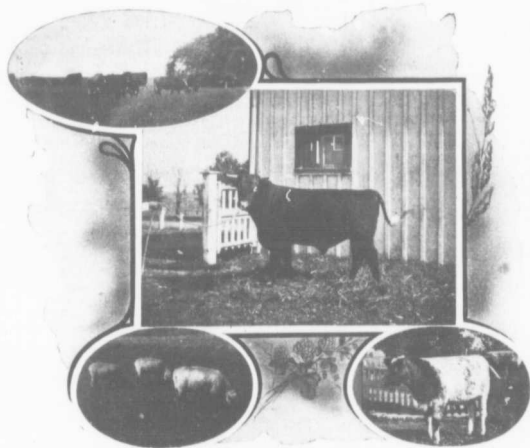
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O GUELPH COLLEGE CANADA L

STOCK and SEED JUDGING
January 14th to 25th

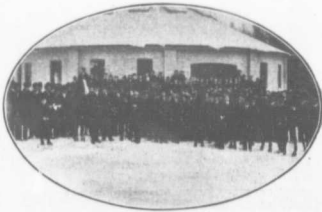
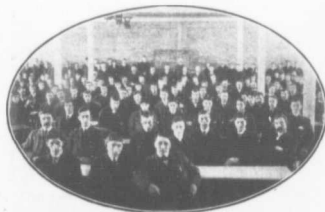
POULTRY RAISING
Jan. 14th to Feb. 8th

POULTRY CONVENTION
Feb. 10, 11, 12 and 13

HORTICULTURE
Jan. 27th to Feb. 8th

DAIRYING
Jan. 2 to
Mar. 28

1908



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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 16, 1907.

No. 24

A Merry Christmas

NOTE AND COMMENT

This number of The Farming World is the last that will be issued at the subscription price of 60c. a year or two years for one dollar. After January 1st the subscription price will be \$1.00 a year in advance. If your subscription expires before that date we trust that you will send in your renewal now and therefore profit by the present low price. Subscribers who have paid their subscriptions up to any time during the next year and who wish to take advantage of present prices may have their subscription extended from the time to which they have already paid by sending in their renewal before January 1st. Hundreds of our readers in all parts of Canada have renewed for several years in advance, and we feel confident that as many more will do so before the new price takes effect. During the past year you have been receiving a greatly improved and enlarged Farming World, and we promise you that during the year 1908 each issue will be more interesting, entertaining and instructive than the one which preceded it.

Why are the Agricultural Colleges of the United States allowed to compete with the private individual in the regular classes at the Chicago International Show? Such a thing would not be tolerated in Canada. The agricultural college is a public institution maintained by public money, and it is most unfair to have it competing with the private individual for a prize. The college has a better opportunity to pick up choice animals in the country, and as its feed bins are not stinted, has a much better chance of winning a prize. Let separate classes be arranged for the colleges and allow them to compete for the grand championships. This would give the show the benefit of their skill in feeding and fitting animals for show purposes, and preserve the regular classes of the show for the private individual.

Some of the colleges to the south of the line have learned the trick of the show ring to perfection. At the recent show one professor tried to exhibit a pen of wethers in two sections, in which they were not eligible. Surely such scheming should be beneath the dignity of a college professor. He of all others should set a wholesome example in the

show ring. But from what we saw of the judging at Chicago a week ago, the average professor of the American Agricultural College is not above hitting below the belt if he can beat the private individual in the prize ring. Why the American people tolerate it is beyond the Canadian "ken".

Among the winnings of the O. A. C. judging team was the \$250 scholarship given to the team making the highest score in judging sheep. It seems, however, that this money is not to come north of the border,

for American competitors. The management might as well say that the O.A.C. team was not entitled to the trophy won by it for the third time. Let our American friends play fair. If there is prize money that Canadians are not eligible to win, let the prize list say so in plain words, and there will be no hard feelings. We do not believe the donor of the \$250 prize—Mr. Armour—would countenance such high-handed action on the part of the management.

The government should take action at once in regard to increasing the capacity of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. To remodel and enlarge the present building will take time. No half-way measures will do. Whatever is done must be done on a sufficiently large scale to put the winter fair on a plane where its future growth will be in no way hampered. The people of the country demand it, and will be satisfied with nothing short of as good equipment as is possible to procure for this great exhibition.

Rural free mail delivery has received some attention at Ottawa during the past week. It does seem as if the time had arrived when a trial should be made. The expenditures for rural mail delivery are undoubtedly large, but they are offset in a large measure by receipts and the doing away with a lot of country post offices. In the more thickly populated rural districts of Canada, rural free mail delivery ought to pay its way. The government has millions to spend on other things, why not help the farmer by rural free delivery.

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**DON'T PUT OFF.
DO IT NOW! — TO-DAY!**

for the reason that it was intended to be given only to American colleges. On the face of it, however, this is nothing more nor less than a "Yankee" trick. There is not a word in the prize list to show that this money was intended only

Echoes from the West

As we are practically at the close of navigation, it is possible to take stock to some extent of the crop movement up to the present time. During the month of November, over ten million bushels of wheat passed inspection at Winnipeg for the whole season, from Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th, a little over twenty-two millions as against twenty-eight and a half millions for the same period of last year. Of this amount thirteen and a quarter millions were of contract grades. Of this wheat, especially of the higher grades, a very large amount is retained for milling either at Keewatin by the Lake of the

Woods and the new Maple Leaf, or at Fort William by Ogilvie's.

The movement from the head of the lakes for the last two weeks of November was very heavy, and it is expected at this writing (Dec. 4th) that three millions more will be shipped before navigation closes. On Nov. 30th there was in store at the head of the lakes five and a half millions.

The financial situation has been relieved to a considerable extent, and exporters and elevator men both report it easier to obtain money.

The western market is a very strong one, and though there may

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

[Published on the
1st and 15th of each month]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada, if paid in advance, one year, **Sixty Cents**; two years, **One Dollar**; if not paid in advance, **One Dollar per year**. For the United States and Great Britain 50 cents extra must be added.

The Farming World is sent to subscribers until orders are received to discontinue. The Law is that persons receiving papers addressed to them from the post office are liable for the subscription price.

Remittances should be made direct to this office either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be sent at our risk.

When made otherwise we are not responsible for the loss of money.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is good.

Change of Address.—Subscribers, when ordering a change of address, should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

Anonymous Communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the full name and post office address of the writer must be given, but not necessarily for publication.

When a Reply by Mail is Requested to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical advice. For such we consider valuable who will say ten cents per each printed matter. For instance, **Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Farming World, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not previously known, Results of Experiments, Trials, or improved Methods of Cultivation, Hints to and Care of Live Stock**, are each and all welcome.

Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage, if asked for within **Thirty Days**. If not asked for on the expiration of thirty days it will be destroyed.

Matter Intended for Publication should be written on one side of the paper.

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One subscription one year.....60 cents

Two subscriptions one year each.....\$1.00

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1 subscription one year.....\$1.00

2 subscriptions one year.....1.60

3 subscriptions one year @ the each.....2.25

4 subscriptions one year @ the each.....2.80

5 subscriptions one year @ the each.....3.40

6 to 10 sent by one person at one time.....60c each

Clubs of more than 10 yearly subscribers sent us at one time by one person within the current calendar year.....50c each

The remainder of this year FREE to all new subscribers.

To 10 persons sending us the greatest number of fully paid up names within 1908, at the above clubbing rate, we will give the following cash prizes—

1st Prize.....\$30.00

2nd Prize.....25.00

3rd Prize.....20.00

4th Prize.....15.00

5th Prize.....10.00

All who wish to compete for these prizes may count in their totals the names sent from now until the end of 1908.

When sending subscriptions, state that you wish to enter this competition.

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THE FARMING WORLD

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be a slump with the close of navigation, the slightest attempt to buy short wheat in any quantity would send the market up like a sky rocket.

As a prominent broker remarked to-day, "if once that market takes the upturn and shorts try to cover, the Lord have mercy on them, for they will need it."

The National Livestock Convention is arousing considerable interest in the West, and news as to the actual program is looked for anxiously. Livestock matters generally, in the West, need re-adjustment in many lines, and there is much room for missionary work in the matter of the more careful breeding and feeding of stock, and also of increasing the number of farms on which stock is kept.

The high prices of feed this year have tempted many farmers to part with all their cattle, many of them, because of their unfitness, at very low prices, and every indication points to extremely high prices for anything like fat cattle next spring.

During the month of November, there was an outcry from some of the smaller western ranchers that they had been badly used by the buyers, and after their cattle were concentrated for purchase, they had been obliged to turn 50,000 head back on the ranges because no buyers were offered for them. The statement was further made that this was in punishment for their having given evidence at the beef commission that there was a beef combine. Inquiry went to show that there was very little in this story. Cattle were turned back on the ranges, but it was because they were quite unfit for export, and the large quantity of unfit cattle coming forward all season has glutted the local market with butcher's stuff beyond its powers to assimilate. J. T. Gordon, president of Gordon, Ironsides, and Fares, the firm that last year shipped 55,000 out of the 85,000 head exported, came forward and stated that to the best of his knowledge there would not be left in Saskatchewan and Alberta at the close of the export season, one thousand steers that were fit for export. Ted Burns of Calgary, who handles more butcher's stuff than anyone in the West, practically endorsed this statement and added that if money were not so tight he would take all the butchers of the rancher's hands and feed them himself.

Mr. Gordon stated that so far as export cattle were concerned, there had been no difficulty in securing money to handle them.

The extremely fine weather of the past month, which still continues, has lengthened out the season for the cattle movement very materially. By this time last year, and in fact ten days earlier, export cattle shipments had practically ceased.

Before leaving the cattle question it would be well to say that breeders of purebred cattle report their sales as very satisfactory this fall,

especially the sale of females due to come in early.

The fine season is helping another problem, and that is the fuel. Reports go to show that large stocks are being accumulated at central points, and the present indications are that unless the winter is one of extreme severity, there will be no fuel famine.

Butter will be better in the Canadian West this winter. Reports show that the make has so far fallen below requirements that already a million pounds of creamery have been brought in from the East, mostly from Montreal, and on this \$12,000 have been paid in freight. A goodly proportion of this butter cost 25c per pound in the East, so that it is not surprising that butter is retailing at 40c in Winnipeg. Last year Manitoba sent East seventeen cars of dairy butter, and this season there have been brought in from the East at least two cars of dairy.

Potatoes are likely to be short also. Up to the present time prices have ruled rather low and within the past ten days carlots have been sold on track Winnipeg at 40c. The tightness of money was partly the cause, and dealers were not able to accumulate stocks to the same extent as usual, with the result that now when the money market has loosened a little, the stocks in the city are small for December. If the open weather holds out for another ten days it will help to some extent to make up the deficiency, but will not place the stocks where they should be at this season. In addition to this, there are indications that the crop is fairly short. In the Red River valley country, which takes in a territory fifty miles south and west of Winnipeg, the potato crop is the finest that has been produced in years, both as to quantity and quality, but outside of that area in some districts potatoes suffered from too much rain and in others from drought. In a few of the more northern sections of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan a good many fields got badly frosted before they were fully mature, and this has reduced the yield and possibly the keeping quality of the stock also.

Hog prices have been the lowest in three years during the past month. This is due almost entirely to the decline in Chicago, as packers were obliged to pay prices on a basis where they could continue to compete against American meat coming in. The lower price has had a tendency to check the shipment of any and every kind of hog, which had set in with the advent of high prices for feed, some farmers cleaning out their whole stock, brood sows and all. Even with this check to wholesale disposal of sows, there has been far too much of and brood stock is likely to be a fancy price in the spring country.

"IT WAS A FAMOUS VICTORY"

These are the days when the Ontario Agricultural College is spelling Victory with a big "V". For the third time in succession, in a contest with all the leading Agricultural Colleges of the U.S. of America, the O.A.C. returns in triumph. A unique success is this: To maintain the standard of excellence, set by the class of 1905, through 1906 and 1907, and permanently place the trophy at the Guelph College, is something like saying that "the Old Flag never touched the ground."

Ohio 1904, Ontario 1905, Ontario 1906, Ontario 1907, is the "life" history of the prize which the College team finally captured at Chicago this year. Donated by Union Stockyards and Transit Company as a replica of the famous Spoor Trophy, for four years it was the object of contention at the International Exposition. It was to become the property of the College first winning it three times, but not necessarily three times in succession. The fact that the O.A.C. has secured it in three consecutive years makes the victory more remarkable. The other condition of the contest was that the team of five students of any Agricultural College gaining the highest aggregate in the classes of cattle, sheep, and swine, offered for their examination, were considered the winners of the trophy for that year.

In 1905 the O.A.C. team were as follows:—J. Bracken, Seeley's Bay; G. G. White, Perth; H. B. Smith, Wanstead; H. A. Craig, North Gower, W. A. Munro, Chesterville.

In 1906 the following men composed the team:—H. Barton, Van-kleeck Hill; R. S. Hamer, Bradford; A. McKenny, Corinth; C. C. Nixon, St. George; W. J. Hartman, Woodbridge.

In 1907:—R. W. Hodson, Myrtle; T. R. Arkell, Arkell; E. S. Archibald, Wolfville, N.S.; D. McKenzie, Queen Hill; L. Bowes, Meaford.

Thus, fifteen men in all have assisted in making the bronze bull a part of the Ontario Agricultural College, and of these, special mention should be made of Mr. R. S. Hamer, who scored the highest individual standing last year; and of Mr. Ronald W. Hodson, who occupies the position par excellence this year.

It is also a tribute to Professor G. E. Day and his assistants, who prepared the teams; and last but not least, to the perfect harmony which, under the direction of President Crechman, prevails throughout the whole institution at the present time.

"DO IT NOW!" is a good motto—especially regarding the sending in your renewal subscription. Look at the label on your paper and see if your subscription has expired.



TROPHY WON FOR THE THIRD TIME AND NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE O. A. C.

THE PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

Present Buildings Too Small—Magnificent Poultry Display

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair of 1907 has well maintained the high standard of other years. The exhibition has however, reached a stage when expansion is not possible without larger buildings and better quarters for the show. These are promised for next year and they cannot come any too soon. The present quarters are totally inadequate. They are gloomy, inconvenient and give no room for judging or seeing the animals with any degree of comfort. Plans for the enlargement of the present building should include adequate provision for both exhibitors and visitors. It is stated that provision will be made for an exhibition of horses. This would certainly add greatly to the value and usefulness of the show. But it will require plenty of room to display horses to good advantage. They cannot be judged very well without a suitable arena and the management should see that this is provided in any new buildings that may be erected. But whether horses will form a feature of next year's show or not, increased accommodation is needed for the present show. Better facilities for judging so that visitors can see what is going on are needed. The

lecture feature is an important part of the show and much better provision should be made for this work.

This year's show, while strong throughout was a little below other years in one or two sections, notably in the cattle classes. While some excellent young animals were shown, the display of the more mature beasts was rather below that of other years both in numbers and quality. Sheep and Swine were equal to other years while the display of poultry was away ahead of anything that has heretofore been seen in Canada. There were estimated to be about 9,000 birds on exhibition. The attendance was good and on the whole the show of 1907 both from an educational and exhibition standpoint was of a high order. It is too valuable an institution to be allowed to recede. Progress must be the watchword and this can only be attained by greatly increased room for exhibitors and visitors. Detailed reports of the different exhibits follow:

CATTLE.

The fat cattle classes were not too well filled. Few, if any, showed so long an entry list as previous occasions. The stalls, too, would have showed rather too much vacant space

had it not been for the arrival of a few carlots of steers from Toronto Junction. These were mostly three-year-olds and were uniformly of the big, deep, thick-bodied type, showing considerable handling quality but little, if any, breeding or character. They were rather on the thin side and contrasted strongly with the thick, compact, deep-bodied, typical beef pure-breds, and grades among whom they were stalled. But if the numbers in the regular classes were not larger, the quality of the exhibits more than made up for it, and the visitor of past years can easily read the story of the educational work which this show is doing in the improvement which exhibitors of previous years show in the selection and fitting of their candidates for honors.

In contrast to other years, the pure-bred Shorthorns were this year very strong and each section had out good examples. The two-year-old steer section, however, had only two entries, both good ones, the winner being a fine representative exhibited by J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, sired by Golden Cunt. Mr. John Barr, of Blyth, had a two-year-old this year and had a thick, deep steer of a good kind but scarcely so well fitted as the winner of first place. In the section for one-year-old steer there was an outstanding winner in the splendid animal, White Ribbon, sired by the Birrell-bred bull, Crimson Ribbon, a son of Blue Ribbon (imp.) and on his dam's side a son of the Crimson Flower. This year also produced so many winners at this show. White Ribbon is a deep, thick, white yearling of model smoothness and handling qualities, well fitted, and carrying fine strain, which in this class was awarded to another white fellow, a son of Merry Sailor, shown by W. R. Elliott & Son, of Galt, Ont. The latter firm had a hard fight for first place in the section for steer under one year, but won with a beautiful and model white, sired by Scottish Hero and of Matchless strain. A very close second was the good, typical red sired by Crimson Ribbon and shown by A. McKinnon, of Coningsby.

In the section for cow or heifer, three years of age or over, John Brown & Sons landed an easy first, their entry being a sweet, smooth-fleshed, symmetrical, red heifer, carrying a wealth of flesh in the most approved way. Second place was won by a fine roan cow, a close second but not quite so well covered on top, shown by I. & A. Groff, of Alma. A fine red Duchess of Gloster cow won third place for Barber & Aitchison, of Guelph.

The section for two-year-old heifer was headed by the splendid roan, Flora guth, shown by Geo. Amos & Son of Moffat, Ont., a get of the champion bull, Old Lancaster, and herself champion of the Canada National of 1907. Justly awarded from the International Show at Chicago, where she had stood second to the champion female, she appeared in splendid bloom and finish, and her appearance was greeted with a storm of approval from the audience. This class was very strong throughout, the heifer shown by John Brown & Sons, of Galt, being a get of the same sire and a good second to the winner. Two fine heifers under two years came forward, the exhibit of G. & W. Parkinson, of Eramosa, getting first place over a fine daughter of Old Lancaster shown by G. Amos & Son, of Moffat.

In the class for Hereford or Aberdeen-Angus some fine animals were shown by Mr. Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, and Mr. R. W. McKinnon, of Coningsby, and they illustrated well the extreme smoothness and quality of flesh so characteristic of the Aberdeen-Angus steer. Herefords were represented by a few choice animals from the sweepstakes herd of the year shown by J. A. Govenlock of Forest, Honors were about equally divided. In Galloways and Devons the same high quality was scarcely maintained, though a few fine Galloways were shown by D. McKee, of Guelph, and Mr. C. C. Rudd, of Eden Mills, had on exhibition a number of Devons.

In the grade or cross-bred classes, the competition was, as usual, strong. In the two-year-old steer class, that veteran feeder, Mr. Jas. Leask, of South Ontario, carried off the honors on a beautiful animal, well fitted, perhaps handling a trifle soft. Second honors went to J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., with third to John Brown & Sons, of Galt. The whole class was a very creditable one, and was followed by another in the section for under one year. In this class the honor went to South Ontario again, being won by Mr. Jos. Stone, of Saintfield, whose big red steer, smooth, and thickly-fleshed, carefully fitted and handling well, looked like a good prospect for further honors. This steer is a get of a son of Collynie Archer, and of Dryden breeding. The second prize went to the same stable, with third to Mr. J. Barr, of Blyth. In the section for steer under one year, Kvie Bros., of Avy, Ont., carried the honors with a get of the well-known bull, Bapton Chancellor, second sire, and he was well represented in the thick, beautifully-fleshed roan at the head of this class. Another of Collynie Archer breeding landed second in this class for Mr. Stone, with a fine Alderden-Angus grade in third place, with two fine animals shown by James Leask, of Greenbank, following. The grade heifer under two years was also a class worthy of mention, and the winner was a get of the well-known Shorthorn sire, College Senator.

The class for three export steers was a good one and had four lots on

exhibition. The judges in the beef classes were Messrs. J. Smith, farm manager for Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., and Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville.

SHEEP.

Sheep were, as usual, very strong both in numbers and quality. The number of fine wethers shown in the breeding classes was larger than usual; and this in the face of a year of prosperity and active demand for breeding stock, speaks volumes for the appreciation which sheep-breeders feel for the honor of winning at the Ontario Winter Fair.

It is to be regretted, however, that a little keener market cannot be afforded than seemed to prevail for the dressed carcasses. It must be rather discouraging to breeders to have to sell for five dollars a carcass of a pure-bred wether, which, if kept alive and intact, would have realized five or six times as much as a sire. The classes were all well filled and in some sections brought out as many as nine or ten head of sheep.

In the Cotswolds, E. Brien & Sons, Rawlings & Bailev, and John Sockett, of Ridgewood, were the contestants and honors were fairly divided, the best wether being the fine yearling shown by Messrs. Rawlings & Bailev of Forest, Ont.

In the Lincolns there were some strong classes, particularly the yearling wether class, in which was found the sweepstake wether, this honor going to the pens of Mr. J. T. Gibson of Denfield, Ont.

Leicesters were, as usual, a very strong class, in which such old-time showmen and breeders as Messrs. A. & W. Whitelaw, G. & W. Parkinson, John Kelly and Hastings Bros. found pretty strong competition in newcomers such as Mr. John Cowan, Donegal; John Barber, Guelph; Oliver Turnbull, of Walton, and Mr. John Barr, of Blyth. Exhibits which had been shown at the Chicago International are always at considerable disadvantage, as they inevitably lose something in bloom by the time they are led into the ring at Guelph; but this is saving nothing against the character of the exhibits which some of the younger men had on exhibition. The sweepstake wether was a splendid fellow in fine condition, shown

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by Mr. John Kelly, of Shakespeare, Ont. In the section for wether under one year, Mr. Turnbull won first as well as first for pen of three wethers, and he was close second to A. & W. Whitelaw, the winners of first places in the ewe sections as well.

The number of breeders who show favor to the Oxford Down breed of sheep seems to be very increasing. This year the class was a very long as well as a strong one, and in the section for ewe under one year there were twenty competitors for the honors. The well-known breeder from Simcoe, Mr. J. W. Lee, won first place, with Mr. A. Stevenson of Atwood second and R. J. Hine of Dutton third. There were eleven wethers under one year on exhibition.

Shropshires were as usual strong in point of character and it is a class in which it is usually conceded to be very hard to win. W. E. Wright of Glanworth this year defeated J. & D. J. Campbell of Belleville for champion wether, although the latter firm were able to capture every other first prize that was offered.

The Southdown class was very strong throughout. No exhibitor was able to land more than one first prize, and to watch the sections where the little brown-faced fellows stood in rows, almost identical in uniformity and perfection, was a pleasure to stockmen and visitors.

In Dorset Horns, the exhibits of Mr. R. H. Harding of Thorndale, Ont., and Messrs. Jas. Robertson & Son, of Milton, were of a very superior character. So long as the first fruits of the season command an enhanced value so long will the Dorset Horn sheep command a place of its own in supplying early lambs and mutton.

The classes for Hampshire and Suffolk sheep were well filled. Mr. John Kelly of Shakespeare, Ont., and Telfer Bros. of Paris representing the Hampshire, and Mr. Jas. Bowman of Guelph being the only champion of the Suffolk.

In grades and crosses the competition was, as usual, very strong. In the yearling wether class for long-wool grade, Mr. Patrick of Iderton, who was throughout a strong factor in the Lincoln classes, landed first for a Lincoln grade, while in the class for grade wether under one year, Mr. E. Brien & Son of Ridgetown won the honor with a good wether of Cotswold breeding. The latter firm also won first for pen of three wethers. In the class for short-wool grades, the firm of J. & D. J. Campbell won all firsts and all seconds except that for a yearling wether, which was won by Mr. John Kelly with a lamb of Hampshire parentage.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit was, as in past years, one of the strong features of the Winter Fair. The great interest taken in the bacon competitions brought out large entries from many of the older, as well as the younger, Yorkshire breeders. The Berkshires, Tamworths, and Chester-Whites were, however, represented by a lot of very excellent animals. After thoroughly inspecting the lot, we decided it was unnecessary to make a special mention of any one exhibit, suffice it to say they were all excellent. The strongest contest was in the class for best pair of pure-bred export bacon hogs, weighing not less than 16 lbs. each nor over 220. Twenty-five pairs were brought before the judges, and were undoubtedly the finest lot of entries ever made in this class. Prof. Day,

of the O.A.C., and Mr. Garbutt, of Belleville, had their ability as judges thoroughly tested, and the awards were given as follows:—

1st, 4th and 6th, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 2nd, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 5th and 9th, H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal; 7th and 11th, J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville; 8th and 10th, J. Wilson & Son, Ferens.

Numerous as were the awards in this class, it seemed that many of those left out could hardly be beaten, and, judging from comments from many onlookers, it would appear that the Tamworths shown by Messrs. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, had been marked for a place well up in the money prizes, and many expressions of disapproval were heard because they were left out of the awards. Other exhibitors in this class were Messrs. H. Kollen & Son, of Glen Allan; W. H. Durham, of Islington; G. Bennett, of Charing Cross; C. Curry & Sons, of Morrison; and G. Bitzner, of Copetown.

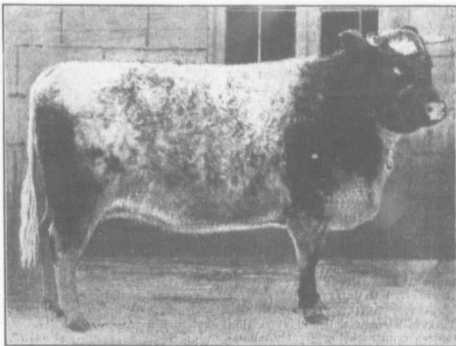
The entries in grades and crosses for export bacon, while not so numerous as in the former year, we think, almost, if not quite, equal in

3rd, Duck & Son; 4th, 5th, 6th, Wilson & Son. Sow, under 5 months—1st, Wilson & Son; 2nd, 5th, Brethour; 3rd, Duck & Son; 4th, Featherstone. Three pigs, offspring of one sow—1st, Featherstone & Son; 2nd, Brethour; 3rd, Wilson & Son.

BERKSHIRES—Barrow, under 9 months—1st and 2nd, J. Kelly, Shakespeare; 3rd, Brien & Son; 4th, J. S. Cowan, Donagat; 5th, Kollin & Son. Barrow, under 6 months—1st, 3rd, W. H. Durham, Toronto; 2nd, Brien & Son. Sow, under 15 months—1st, Durham; 2nd, Brien & Son; 3rd, J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre. Sow, under 9 months—1st, 4th, Kelly; 2nd, 3rd, Durham; 5th, Lawrence. Sow, under 6 months—1st, 2nd, Cowan; 3rd, Durham.

All of the above classes were exceptionally good, but the first-prize sows in the two former classes were worthy of special mention. Three pigs, offspring of one sow—1st, Kelly; 2nd, Cowan; 3rd, Brien; 4th, Durham.

TAMWORTHS—Barrow, under 9 months—1st and 2nd, Douglas & Sons; 3rd, 4th, 5th, C. Curry. Barrow, under 6 months—1st, 2nd, Douglas & Son; 3rd, 4th, 5th, Curry. Sow, un-



The Shorthorn Heifer Flora, 90th, 1st in 2-year class, Winter Fair, 1907, and 2nd at Chicago International. She did not compete for championship at Guelph. Owned and exhibited by Geo. Ames & Son, Moffat, Ont.

quality. First prize went to a pair of York and Essex cross shown by J. Featherstone & Son, who also had 5th; 2nd and 3rd to H. Stewart, of Burford; 4th and 6th, C. Curry & Sons, Morrison; 6th, Douglas & Sons. Other strong competitors in this class were E. Brien & Son, of Ridgetown; R. Houston & Son, of Dixie, and H. Kollen & Son, of Glen Allan.

The sweepstakes for the best pair of bacon hogs was merely a decision between the pairs placed at the head in two former classes, and, after a good deal of delay, the choice fell on the pure-bred pair shown by Mr. Brethour.

The following are the awards in the breeding classes:—

YORKSHIRES—Barrow, under 9 months—1st, 2nd and 4th, Duck & Son; 3rd and 5th, Featherstone & Son. Barrow, under 6 months—1st, Featherstone & Son; 2nd, Wilson & Son; 3rd, 5th, Duck & Son; 4th, Brethour; 6th, McDiarmid. Sow, under 15 months—1st, 3rd, Featherstone & Son; 2nd, Duck & Son; 4th, 5th, 6th, Wilson & Son. Sow, under 9 months—1st, 2nd, Featherstone & Son;

1st 15 months—1st, 2nd, 5th, Douglas; 3rd, 4th, Curry. Sow, under 9 months—1st, 5th, Curry; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Douglas. Sow, under 6 months—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Douglas; 5th, Curry. Three offspring of one sow—1st, 3rd, 5th, Douglas; 2nd, 4th, Curry.

CHESTER-WHITES—Barrow, under 9 months—1st, 2nd, D. D'Conry, Hornholm; 3rd, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 4th, G. Bennett, Charing Cross. Barrow, under 6 months—1st, 3rd, D'Conry; 2nd, Wright; 4th, Bennett. Sow, under 15 months—1st, 4th, Bennett; 2nd, 3rd, D'Conry. Sow, under 9 months—1st, 3rd, Bennett; 2nd, D'Conry; 4th, Wright. Sow, under 6 months—1st, 2nd, 3rd, Bennett; 4th, Wright; 5th, D'Conry. Three offspring of one sow—1st, 3rd, Bennett; 2nd, D'Conry.

POULTRY.

This year the poultry department of the Winter Fair provided the special feature. It has for several years been a remarkable exhibit, but the display made at Guelph last week far exceeds anything of the kind seen in Canada before, and it is said by those who

have visited the largest shows of the United States to have largely outranked the best ever made in that progressive country. From first to last it was the main attraction, the low narrow alleyways between crowds having been overcrowded with interested spectators.

The total number of entries was 4,250, the great bulk of these being in the utility classes, and among them it would be difficult to say which was the best. All were so good that the judges must have had great difficulty in placing their awards. The Wyandottes were as usual largely represented, the white variety producing a large class of very handsome birds, conspicuous among them being the pens exhibited by Messrs. J. Belford, Geo. Brierly, J. Coulter, Wright Bros., L. H. Baldwin, John G. Martin and Mrs. W. Dawson.

A comparatively new variety, which is becoming popular, is the Columbian Wyandotte, of which about one hundred birds were shown. In appearance they resemble the Light Brahma but are not so coarse and lack the feathered legs. Mr. T. H. Scott, of St. Thomas, who exhibited some fine specimens, says that he finds they excel winter layers and good general utility birds. The other varieties of Wyandottes, Partridge and Buff were in the majority, many of them being very handsome and well shown.

Plymouth Rocks made a grand display, showing that these popular birds have in no way fallen in public estimation. In point of numbers, the Barred and the White led, and a finer lot of fowls it would be hard to find, the exhibits of Messrs. Newton Cosh, I. K. Millard, F. W. Krouse, Jas. Hodge, Jno. Pringle and C. Hocken in Barred Rocks attracting much attention for their high quality. Want of space in this issue prohibits our dealing in detail with all the varieties of fowls on exhibition. All were well represented from the giant Cochins to the diminutive and lovely Bantams, and will be more particularly referred to later on.

TURKEYS.

Turkeys were a splendid class, the Bronze specimens being greatly admired. These birds are not, however, as a whole, exhibited to the best advantage, a great many of them, probably the majority, being penned down upon the floor, where the light is bad and so they are largely passed over unseen, it being impossible to stoop so as to get a view of the birds, with the crowd pressing in the alleyway.

WATERFOWL.

To the waterfowl fancier this show must have been a revelation. Never before have so many and such fine birds been brought together. Ducks and geese of all varieties were particularly strong in quality, though it was rather surprising to find among them so few specimens of those grand old favorites, the Rouen ducks. Some nice specimens were exhibited by Messrs. Baker Bros., Jas. M. McCormack, G. J. Lawrie, G. & J. Bogue and Thos. M. Shea, but there should have been more of them.

PIGEONS.

The varieties of these birds seem to be endless, and the greater the oddity in shape and color produced by the fancier, the more they are valued. The exhibit in this class was an immense one, and Mr. Wagner, who judged it, certainly had the time of his life in placing the awards.

Cattle and Sheep Awards next issue.

THE DAIRY TEST AT GUELPH

There were thirty-five entries in the dairy test at the Winter Fair this year. The records made were of a much higher average last year. A feature was the records made by the younger animals in the test. The highest score was 155.57, as compared with 139.28 last year. A year ago, several cows did not make the min-

imum score to qualify. This year there were only one or two below the minimum. A feature was the high average made by the milking Shorthorns. The Jerseys were again conspicuous by their absence. Jersey breeders are making a mistake by remaining away from this show. The following is the score for the 48-hour test:—

SHORTHORN COW, 48 MONTHS AND OVER.

Name of Cow and Owner.	Lbs. MILK.	Per Cent FAT.	Lbs. FAT.	Lbs. Solids Not Fat.	Total Points.
Kentucky Queen, 38948, Jas. Brown, Norval.	91.32	4.1	3.74	8.54	119.12
Can. Queen, Vol. 19, G. Armstrong, Speedside	103.87	3.1	3.22	9.45	110.85

SHORTHORN COW, 36 MONTHS AND UNDER 48.

Lady McKay 2nd, 69110, Jas. Brown	97.33	4.2	4.09	8.86	131.13
Rose of Kentucky 34, 69970, Jas. Brown	89.08	3.6	3.21	7.79	104.32

SHORTHORN HEIFER, UNDER 36 MONTHS.

Lady Guelph, 76721, Jas. Brown	80.86	4.0	3.23	7.33	102.74
Gracey Gwynne, 80976, Jno. Kelly, Shakespear	50.32	4.4	2.35	4.89	73.42

AYRSHIRE COW, 48 MONTHS AND OVER.

Jean Armour, 15591, Geo. Rice, Tilsonburg	114.26	3.8	4.34	10.40	139.70
Sarah 2nd, 13192, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	115.56	3.5	4.04	10.34	132.02
Victoria, 13788, H. & J. McKee	91.52	4.3	3.94	8.67	124.51
Pet of H. Hill, 21259, N. Dymont, Clappison	91.67	3.8	3.48	7.63	110.69

AYRSHIRE COW, 36 MONTHS AND UNDER 48.

White Rose 2nd, 17841, H. & J. McKee	95.58	4.2	4.01	8.79	127.02
Old Ada's Last, 17340, H. & J. McKee	73.57	3.5	2.57	6.99	88.02
White Floss, 18652, Geo. Rice	55.83	4.1	2.29	5.11	76.26

AYRSHIRE HEIFER, UNDER 36 MONTHS.

White Floss of Brookside, 20139, H. & J. McKee	67.38	3.4	2.29	6.10	76.45
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HOLSTEIN COW, 48 MONTHS AND OVER.

Ev'rgr'n March, 3,806, G. Clemons, St. George	139.82	3.4	4.73	11.54	155.57
Beauty's Buffalo Girl, 3562, P. Ede, Oxf'd C'tre	115.57	3.2	3.70	10.34	123.52
Canary Starlight Lassie B, 3960, Geo. Rice	93.64	3.9	3.05	8.76	117.53

HOLSTEIN COW, 36 MONTHS AND UNDER 48.

Artalissa, 5845, Jas. Rettie, Norwich	116.75	3.1	3.62	9.77	121.41
Daisy Texal Posh, 5280, Geo. Rice	109.01	3.0	3.27	9.43	110.04

HOLSTEIN HEIFER, UNDER 36 MONTHS.

Iantha Jewel M. 3rd, 5530, L. Hale, Springfield	93.64	4.	3.75	9.04	120.87
Iantha Jewel Posh, 6891, Jas. Rettie	108.32	3.2	3.47	9.21	116.18
Ina Pauline Mercedes, 6063, H. Bollert, Cassel	92.68	3.7	3.43	8.39	111.42
Queen Pieterje Mercedes 2nd, 6094, Geo. Rice	71.87	3.6	2.59	6.68	84.79

GRADE COW, 48 MONTHS AND OVER.

Holstein Lassie, Geo. Rice	99.76	4.1	4.09	8.93	129.04
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GRADE HEIFER, UNDER 36 MONTHS.

Pet, N. D. Liddycoat, Clappison	64.82	3.4	2.20	6.	73.
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Advertisement for a product, partially cut off.

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL SHOW

A CANADIAN SHORTHORN WINS THE GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP

CANADA'S RECORD

AT
CHICAGO

- 1 Stock Judging Trophy.
- 2 Grand Championships.
- 22 Championships.
- 52 First Prizes.

Nothing seems to stem the march of progress of Chicago's great show. The eighth annual International live stock exhibition held there Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th out-rivalled any of its predecessors in nearly everything but attendance. The daily crowd was not as large as last year, though the amphitheatre was crowded at the evening performances. The advent of the two cent railway fare is said to be accountable for the falling off in outside attendance. Where this has been made compulsory, the railway companies refused to give the usual excursion rate to the show. However, the crowd was by no means small, and many hundreds from all parts of America were there to see the big show.

Canada was more to the front than ever this year. A new record was made by the exhibitors from this side the line, who, those who follow next year will find it no easy task to live up to.

It might be said at the outset, that no prizes are given away at Chicago. Every Canadian who won a prize had real merit in the animal exhibited. He forced the prize to come his way, his American competitor not allowing anything to leave his country that it was possible to keep there. It was a conflict in which skill in breeding, feeding and fitting counted for much, and that Canada was so successful is much to her credit.

The winning for the third time and for keeps of the live stock judging trophy by the O. A. C. judging team is an event of national importance and stamps the College at Guelph as second to no other institution of its kind anywhere. That they won this year in spite of the determined efforts made to prevent them, makes the capture of the trophy all the more creditable. Breeds were selected to pass upon that "our" boys had never seen. One college team we knew for a fact, had examined all the animals in two classes in the owner's stables before coming to the show, and moreover had judged some of these animals at previous shows. With unfair competition

like this to face, it is a wonder the "Bronze bull" ever found a permanent home at Guelph.

Another event of equal importance to Canada, many think, was the winning of the Grand Championship by that veteran Ontario breeder and feeder, James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., for the best fat steer of the show. This is the most coveted prize of all, and the keenest rivalry exists between the breeds as to which shall carry off the honor. For seven previous shows a pure bred or grade Angus had won it five times and a Hereford twice. In 1906 a Hereford calf won. This year a Shorthorn calf practically purebred carried off the honor for Canada. In the days of the old Chicago live stock show this honor also came to Canada. In 1886, just twenty-one years ago, the white Bates steer, Clarence Kirklevington, bred and fitted at Bow Park farm., Brantford, Ont., won



MR. JAMES LEASK, GREENBANK, ONT.
Breeder, Feeder and Sitter of the Grand Champion Steer of America, 1907.

the same honor, though of course at a much smaller show.

We have not space to follow through the judging in the fat-cattle classes in detail. Roan King started at the foot of the ladder and won his spurs every inch of the way to the top. He was shown as a grade Shorthorn. He is sired by Gloster's Choice, 28495, and though not technically pure bred, he looks every inch a Shorthorn, and so he is. A beautiful roan in color, sappy to handle, straight in every line, smooth in finish, he stands almost without a flaw. Mr. Durrie from Scotland, who judged, said that it would be hard to find his equal across the water. He was the best "handler" he had ever come across.

His first real tussle was for the championship in grades and crosses. He had pitted against him a blue gray yearling fitted by the Colorado Agricultural College to win this, and later on the Grand Championship. Then came the contest for the champion calf of the show. Here again he had college fed and fitted animals against him. One, a Shorthorn from the Ohio State College, and another, an Angus from the Kansas College. Both were good, but did not prevent Roan King's steady march upward. For the coveted prize of all, there were lined up Andy, the champion two-year-old Angus, shown by Minnesota College; Flint of Meadow Brook, the yearling Angus champion, shown by the Nebraska College, and Roan King, the champion calf of the show. His rivals were worthy of their prizes. Andy weighed 1740 lbs. Flint 1330 lbs., and Roan King 1080 lbs. The yearling Angus did not handle as well as either of the other two, and was soon out of the running. Andy was the one counted on to bring the honor to the Angus breed. For a time the decision wavered, but finally went to the Ontario bred calf.

Mr. Leask is entitled to the greatest credit for the skill displayed in the feeding and fitting of this calf. It surprised Americans to know that he had never been fed either corn or bran. His grain ration was ground oats and peas, with some mixed hay and turnips and mangels. He was on a nurse cow at the time of the show. Mr. Leask won seventy of his prizes, such as the American Shorthorn special for the three steers owned by exhibitor of \$100. On Roan King he won over \$1300.

Another honor that came to Canada again for the third time in succession was that for Grand champion wether, won by Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

CLYDESDALES.

The Clydesdale show was the best ever seen at Chicago. All the classes were well filled and the quality superior. Canada was to the front, as usual, winning both championships and many firsts. The Graham Renfrew Co., Toronto; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and Robt. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., represented the Dominion, and that they did it well, the detailed report which follows will show.

There were lined up in the aged stallion class some noted winners: Right Forward, the champion of 1906, looking well and showing his good going paces to a nicety, was exhibited by the Claremont firm; Sir Marcus, first in his class at Toronto last fall, represented the Bedford Park firm. He was in splendid fit. Then there was Caliph, by Baron's Pride shown by A. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wisconsin; Baron Silloth from the Howick firm; Kuroki, the gray Clyde

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from Ames, Miesdale, a Bruce Thomas horse, from the firm of Wm. Mottitt & Bros., Pawnee, Ill., and the one-time champion, Reiner, now the property of McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio. There were others, all going to make a strong class. The judges were not long in selecting Graham & Renfrew's Sir Marcus for first place, an honor he richly deserved, as well as the Clydesdale championship, which fell to him later. The Janesville exhibitor came second, and then followed some little manouring by the judges. For third place they selected the grey Clyde over Right Forward. The latter should have had this for his good going qualities if for nothing else, and, in fact, might have been placed higher up. But evidently the judges wanted to throw something in the way of the Iowa Colliere and this is how they did it. Kuroki's rivalrous place was farther down the line. The Prince Thomas colt was placed fifth and Ness' Baron Shilloth sixth. Refiner had to be content with seventh place.

Outside of the first two, the three-year-olds were not a strong class. Graham Bros' exhibit, Old Choice, was placed first. He carried his 2,065 lbs. well. He is a horse of similar character to Buttman, the Graham Renfrew exhibit, who won first at Toronto. They are both horses of striking character, of thick, massive conformation, fine appearance and with grand feet and feather. Baron Clifton, shown by W. V. Hixon, Marengo, Iowa, was third, and Lord Marston, shown by Niles & McMillan, Hebron, Ind., fourth.

In the two-year-old stallion class, Baron Horves and Drawdyke's Baron (1st at Toronto), shown by Graham Renfrew Co., won first and second in the order named. Son's Fickle Baron third. The last is a nicely-ribbed horse of good style. Ethelwald Farm, Mondovi, Wis., was fourth, with Grand Triumph, a Critterian, and Niles & McMillan fifth with Baron Niles.

The yearlings were one of the strongest classes of the show. The Claremont firm came in for first and second honors on King O' the Barons, 2nd at Toronto and 1st at Ottawa, and King Easy, a good blocky colt. Graham & Renfrew secured third on Gay Sprig, while Ness & Son had to be content with fourth honors for their first-prize Toronto winner, Royal Benedict. In this class, Canada was an outstanding winner.

There was only one animal in the aged mare class worthy of a show like the International, and she was Graham Bros' champion at Toronto, Susan M. She is a splendidly topped horse with good feet and legs, and was an outstanding winner; but she only got to second place, and thereby hangs a tale. The Ames College had the two grey Clyde mares out, from which an attempt is to be made to breed a race of grey Clyde horses, and the judges fell down woefully in placing one of them to the top. She was of the flabby, hollow-backed type with her underline showing a prominent hump. "A deliberate steal," said one Clydesdale breeder at the ringside, and he wasn't a Canadian either, when the trick was done. And this just about expresses it, and as the judges themselves tacitly acknowledged when the championship was awarded later on. The gray mare then never got a look. An Agricultural College is a valuable institution, but when it is so much in

need of "pap" as to induce judges to give it a prize it does not deserve, its usefulness is in doubt.

In three-year-old mares, first went to Graham Bros' Lady Margaret, 1st and Canadian-bred champion at Toronto last fall; 2nd to Osco, shown by A. G. Soderburg, Osco, Ill., and third to Thorncliffe Belle from Ethelwald Farm. The two-year-olds were a good class of fillies with lots of quality. Graham Bros. had first on Mono Minnie, by MacQueen. Graham Renfrew second on Crosby Gem, by Baron's Fashion; Hodginson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., third, on Crissa Princess, by Prince Thomas, 1st at Ottawa and 2nd at Toronto; and W. V. Hixon fourth on Palmerston's Darling. Some would have placed the Beaverton filly higher up. The yearlings brought out some good quality. W. V. Hixon had first on a right good filly sired by Palmerston 978; second went to Graham & Renfrew's Lady Betty; third to A. G. Soderburg, and fourth to Ohio State University. The champion mare was found in Graham Bros' Mono Minnie. This firm had three entries for the championship, all sired by the matchless MacQueen. The Claremont firm also won for four animals any age, get of one sire, the famous MacQueen again showing his pre-eminent qualities as a sire.

SHIRES.

The Shire horse show was well up to the average of this breed at Chicago. American breeders do not seem to go in for as much quality in their importations as Canadian Shire importers do. The judges also ignored quality in legs and feet when they placed ahead of Girton Charmer, the King's horse now owned by R. Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill., a coarse-legged, stilted type of animal. There is certainly not much encouragement to breed or import quality when this kind of judging is done at a great international show.

PERCHERONS.

The Percherons made a great show, the largest of the International in the horse line. There were strong classes throughout, and to win at all was an honor. The championship for the best Percheron sire went to Dragon, owned and exhibited by John A.

Spoor, President of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Chicago.

BELGIANS.

The Belgians also made a strong show and are evidently a popular breed to the south of the line. One or two showed some action, but for the most part good animals, who is a synonym for good feet and legs, was absent.

DRAFT HORSES IN HARNESS.

A feature of the International is the magnificent display of draft horses in harness. Armour's six-horse team of grays were there fresh from their European tour. They won first place in the six-horse-team class, with Morris & Co.'s Clydesdales second, Swift & Co. third, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger fourth. In the four-horse teams the same order was preserved, with Morris & Co. and Armour & Co. changing places. Three horses abreast, Armour & Co. were first, Morris & Co. second and third, and Swift & Co. fourth. For pair of horses weighing over 3,500 lbs., Morris & Co. were first and fourth, Armour & Co. second and third, and Swift & Co. fifth. For pair of horses 3,000 to 3,500 lbs., Swift & Co. were first, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger second, and McLaughlin Bros. third.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COACH.

These breeds, the latter not very familiar in Canada, put up a good show. The former showed good style and action and caused no little excitement on the ringside during the judging. There was one Canadian exhibitor, E. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., who won third on their three-year-old French Coach stallion, Eten-dard, first and second in this class going to McLaughlin Bros. Ohio. This firm carried off the biggest share of the awards in this class. Ness & Son won the French Coach Society of America's special on their exhibit.

HACKNEYS.

The Hackneys were not as strong as we have seen them at the International, yet they put up a most attractive show. Graham Bros., Claremont; Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park; and Oak Park Farm, Brantford, had several exhibits and won a num-

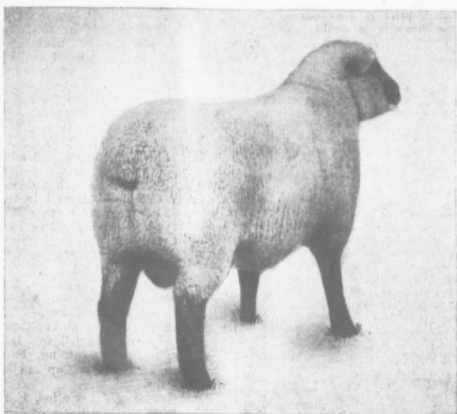
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Yearling Southdown Wether, Grand Champion, Chicago International Show, 1907.
Owned and exhibited by George Drummond, Beaconfield, Que.

ber of prizes. The Bedford Park firm won second and third in aged stallions over 15 1-4 hands, on Brigham Radiant and America, the only ones shown by them. The Claremont stables secured second on the two-year-old stallion, Admission Nugget, and first for three-year-old mares on Cora Sec. The Brantford firm made good with a first for Crayke Mikado, a well-known Toronto winner, in the three-year-old stallion class, a third and fourth in mares 15 1-4 hands or over, and a second and third in two-year-old mares. The sensational exhibit of the Hackney show was put up by the Fred Papst Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis. Meanwood Majesty, winner of the \$1,000 challenge cup at New York in 1906 and 1907, again carried championship honors to the Wisconsin farm. He is a sensational goer of true Hackney type and action. The same stables had the reserve champion and also champion and reserve in the mare classes.

BREEDING CATTLE.

The Herefords, Angus and Galloway put up as usual an excellent show in the breeding sections. Their uniformity of color and marking makes a display of any one of these breeds most attractive.

With all the developments of modern life, no beef-producing breed has yet been found to excel the Short-horn. It is not that as compared with other pure-breeds they excel, but rather that as grades they have no superior. Both in the United States and Canada their popularity is well maintained. The International is, in a sense, the sum total of all the other large shows. 1907 will be remembered as unequalled by any previous exhibit both in numbers and high merit. Our space will not permit the mention of all the meritorious individuals, but we desire to express the opinion that Whitehall Marshall has, through his sons and grandsons, made a distinct impression on the American Short-horn. Several splendidly-fleshed animals were to be seen in the different classes. But the best and most striking exhibits were seen in the female classes. Starting with the

aged cows down to the junior heifers, every class was full of bloom and beauty. It was the sight of a lifetime. One noticed, too, how soon the all-red in color has given place to the more beautiful roan. In some cases in a string of 12 or 15 at the top, not one red was seen. Mr. C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn., made a distinct sensation at this show, especially in the female classes. His cattle were well brought out and presented a uniformity in excellence very commendable. Starting with the first-prize cow, he had many winners in all the classes as also in the various groups.

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., had two good representatives present, sired by Old Lancaster. Bud's Emblem, in the senior yearling class, secured fourth place. The two-year-old cow, Flora, champion at Toronto, secured second in her class being defeated by C. Clark's red heifer, the champion of the show. Some would have placed the Amos heifer on top. The Messrs. Amos were successful in selling Flora to D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, at a good figure.

SHEEP.

In the sheep classes there was the strongest kind of competition throughout, and although Canadians did not do as well in some of the classes as at former shows, yet they again demonstrated that Canada is the place where the best sheep on this continent are produced. This was particularly true in the fat classes.

FAT CLASSES (pure breeds.)

In Shropshires there were strong exhibits out. In yearling wethers, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., secured first and fourth; Wisconsin University second, and Henry J. Wardell, New York state, third. For wether lamb, Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead, Eng., were first and second. They also had first on lamb, with Campbell second, the latter's yearling winning the championship.

In Hampshire, Cooper & Nephews were strong, securing all the firsts, with championship on their yearling. In Cotswolds, the contest was between two Canadian exhibitors, J. Ross, Jarvis, and E. F. Park, Burressville, Ont., the former having much the best of it, securing all the firsts and championship.

In Southdowns, Sir George Drummond, Beaconfield, Que., secured 1st

(Continued on page 1171.)

THE FARM

BINDWEED

(*Convolvus arvensis.*)

This plant has honestly earned the distinction of being the most troublesome weed we have. It is a perennial with a very extensive creeping root, which forms a network in the soil and also runs deeply into it. The stems are branched and either trail along the ground or climb by twisting around some other plant. The leaves are cordate or heart shaped, and its blossoms which are pinkish white closely resemble those of the common morning glory, but are smaller.

Bindweed grows vigorously in all classes of soils, but is most at home in those containing a large amount of humus. In grain crops it is very injurious, as its climbing habit enables it to run up and over the stalks of the grain, crushing them down to the ground and smothering the crop completely. It blossoms from June until September, but fortunately does not produce a very great quantity of seed, besides which, the seed is largely eaten by birds and its distribution

thus checked. As, however, it propagates very freely from its jointed root stocks, its spread is very rapid where neglected.

METHOD OF ERADICATION.

This is a very difficult weed to conquer. In the infested fields, drop grain crops out of the rotation until the bindweed has been destroyed. A good plan is to plow the infested fields immediately after harvest and cultivate them sufficiently often thereafter to keep the plants from breathing until the period of growth ceases. The cultivation should be shallow and done with a broad shared cultivator. In the spring proceed in the same way until it is time to plant a hoed crop. The later sown hoed crops are more effectual than those which require planting early in the season, rape being one of the best for this purpose.

About the first of July sow the rape in drills about twenty-six inches apart, and during the early growth of the crop cultivate frequently, an inch or two beneath the surface, so as not to bring up any of the roots. If the land is



FIELD BINDWEED
(*Convolvulus arvensis* L.)

rich the rape will soon make a rank growth which will assist in smothering the weeds. In the fall pasture the rape and then plow. This treatment will generally be successful, though in extreme cases it may be necessary to follow with a crop of corn. If this is well worked the cleansing of the land is assured.

ONTARIO CROPS AND LIVE STOCK

The crop report for November issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, takes a more hopeful view of the situation. Fall wheat is a little below that of 1906, the figures for 1907 being 23 bushels per acre as compared with 23.9 bushels in 1906. Spring wheat yielded 17.1 bushels per acre, as compared with 19 in 1906. Barley has given a fair yield, the average being 28.3 bushels per acre in 1907, and 33.4 in 1906. Among the important crops, oats shows the poorest yield both in quality and quantity. In 1906 the average per acre was 39.9, while for 1907 the yield is only 28.3 bushels per acre. Peas yielded higher than in 1906, the figures being 21.6 and 18 bushels per acre. Potatoes show a

yield of 114 per acre as compared with 110 bushels in 1906. Turnips show a falling off, the figures being 392 and 432 bushels per acre respectively. Forage corn shows a yield of 10.13 tons per acre, as compared with 11.89 tons in 1906. The hay yield was 1.18 tons per acre, as compared with 1.53 in 1906.

The area in orchard, small fruits and vineyards was 326,290 as compared with 365,091 in 1906.

Dairymen have had a fairly good year. Though owing to drouth, the milk flow decreased considerably, the good prices about balanced matters. Butter-making seems to be coming into favor. Prices for butter have been from 3 to 7 cts. per lb. better than last year. Shorthorn grades are still in the majority as dairy cows, but Holsteins and their grades are rapidly gaining in favor.

The number of horses in Ontario is given as 725,666, against 688,147 in 1906; milch cows 1,152,071 against 1,129,047; other cattle, 1,774,165, against 1,834,571; sheep and lambs, 1,106,083, against 1,304,809; hogs 2,049,666, against 1,819,778; and poultry, 13,428,076 against 10,254,834 in 1906.

SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

A distribution is being made this season by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The samples consist of the following varieties—

Oats.—Banner, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Danish Island, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, all white varieties. 4 lbs.

Wheat.—Red Fife (beardless); Preston, Pringle's Champlain and Huron (early bearded sorts); Percy and Stanley (early-beardless varieties). 5 lbs.

Barley.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield and Claude. Two-rowed.—Standwell, Invincible, Canadian Thorpe and Sidney. 5 lbs.

Indian corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Leaping, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent. 4 lbs.

Potatoes.—Early varieties, Early White Prize and Rochester Rose. Medium to late varieties, Carman No. 1 and Late Puritan. 3 lbs.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant sufficient to sow one-twentieth of an acre. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. The corn is not usually distributed until April, and potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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LIVE STOCK

SYNDICATE HORSE OWNER-SHIP

At their meeting of Nov. 26, the Ontario Horsebreeders' Association discussed the question, "Should the syndicate system as worked out in Canada, be encouraged." This was rather a hard question to answer, as the syndicate system has worked out in Canada in more ways than one. In the case where it is three to ten men club their cash and buy, for the general interest of horsebreeding in their locality, a horse which would prove rather a heavy financial venture for any one of them, it is something to be encouraged. Very often too, where a number of breeders want a better horse than they can obtain service of, or where the men professionally in the business persist in handing them a lot of big talk and poor horses, a reputable firm has been induced to send in an agent to complete arrangements for placing at their service a better one. Some firms have proven as honorable in this line of work as in any other, but there is usually true that some have not. Ontario has had its full share of experience in the matter of syndicates, one would think, to make it wise forever. The man who is not honorable in his dealings has found scope for the exercise of his proclivities in the syndicate system. He solved the problem long ago, that a collective body of men was not more honest than any one man would be—found the weak spots in the system, and then worked them to a fancy point. The rich and influential resident was first touched on his vanity spot and then his mercenary bump was stimulated. As the representative man of the locality, his influence in bettering the horse breeding conditions was of such a character that it would be readily paid for. And a few such baits were usually all that was necessary,—the rest were suckers and "bit". Where this was not enough, the rest were baited too, and the horse that was worth every cent of \$250, was sold from \$2,500 upward. Cases are on record where every shareholder in the worthless brute were promised a free share and \$100 for his influence in getting the support of his neighbors in the venture. When the papers were signed, and each wanted his note back and his money, the note could be got at the bank in the usual way, the agent and the money could be whistled for in vain, and the man himself was afraid to say a word, for fear that his neighbors should know him for what he was, a betrayer of their

confidence, and a man to be mistrusted in future. In a deal of this kind, the profits are always big. To sell any horse in this way, the expenses are very heavy. Thus the man with the horse worth the money is handicapped from the beginning. If he makes one venture of this kind and fails, the entire profit which he can hope to make on that horse is gone forever. The other fellow can move his horse right away and cheerfully begin over again somewhere else. Thus reputable firms will only try where inducements and assurances of success are strong. The other fellow can beat him at the game, and a game where the honest man gets the worst of it is a bad game and ought to be discouraged.

FEEDING EXPERIENCES WITH SWINE

The Wyoming Experiment Station has recently conducted some valuable experiments in feeding swine, the results of which show the value of wheat as compared with other grains when prices are anything like equal.

Experiment "A" furnishes a comparison of the rations: corn, two-thirds and shorts one-third; bald barley; wheat.

Lot	Ration (all grain ground)	Average Feed per Head, lbs.				Average gain per head lbs	Feed for 100 lbs. gain	Cost of 100 lbs. gain
		Corn	Shorts	Bald Barley	Wheat			
1	$\frac{2}{3}$ Corn, $\frac{1}{3}$ shorts	243.7	121.9	.....	57.5	635	\$6.35
2	Bald Barley	.....	.....	308.1	36.8	837	8.37
3	Wheat	.....	.....	309.4	50.8	609	6.09

All grain computed at one cent per pound.

This shows wheat to be the most economical ration so far as quality consumed for a given amount of gain is concerned, and valuing each feed at the same price, wheat is the cheapest.

EXPERIMENT "B"

Corn compared with wheat.

Lot	Ration	Average feed per head, lbs.		Average gain per head, lbs.	Cost of 100 lbs. gain
		Wheatmeal	Cornmeal		
1	Wheatmeal	512	.....	114	\$4.40
2	Cornmeal	.....	370	76.3	4.98

Both grains computed at one cent per pound.

In this case, with corn and wheat at the same price, corn costs about one-ninth more for a given increase in weight. The wheat lot at much more feed and made a half more

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gain than the corn lot in the same length of time, which means economy in the labour of feeding, if it is desired to put the hogs on the market at a given weight.

In both cases the grain was invariably ground and fed in the form of swill twice daily for a period of eleven weeks.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the sheep industry of the Province. It contains the result of an exhaustive inquiry into the industry and the reasons for its decrease in Ontario. These are given as lack of proit

owing to low prices for mutton and wool, losses caused by dogs, lack of pasture, difficulty of properly fencing sheep in, losses from disease and at lambing time. It is pointed out in respect to the first that prices are now such as to make the sheep industry a profitable one, provided the other drawbacks can be offset. Suggestions with this in view are given, including proposed amendments to the

sheep protection act. Among the tables in the bulletin is one showing that in the last year for which figures are obtainable, 1905, the aggregate of sheep in the Province was 1,324,153, and that since 1901 there had been a yearly average decrease of 109,411.

THE DAIRY

PAYING FOR MILK BY TEST

The discussion that has taken place in The Farming World during the past two months upon the question of paying for milk supplied to cheese factories according to its quality, proves conclusively that this is the only just method. Producers, however, seem to be lukewarm on the subject. The patron who supplies 4 per cent. milk accepts without a murmur the same price for it that his neighbor receives for 3 per cent. milk. He would not do this with any other product sold off his farm. If he has a horse to sell that is of better quality than the one his neighbor has to sell, he expects to get more for it. And so on through the list of farm products excepting milk, and this the farmer will send to the factory and complacently accept the same rate per cent. for it that his neighbor receives, regardless of its quality.

The discussion so far has been taken part in by instructors and makers. We would be pleased to have the views of farmers and others on this question. If, in the past, the payment of milk by the Babcock test has not given satisfaction to milk producers, let us know it. Unless there is some urgent reason, it seems to be the height of foolishness for the best-

ness to go on year after year as it has been doing, encouraging the production of poor milk and jutting temptation in the way of the dishonest. Adopt the paying for milk at cheese factories according to its quality and there will be no need for inspectors to prosecute patrons for watering or skimming milk. The patron will receive his just due and the business placed on a better basis. Let us have your views.

WANTS CHEESE SOLD ON FACTORY INSPECTION

For many years now the cheese made in Ontario, east of Kingston, has been sold subject to Montreal inspection, an arrangement that has not always worked out to the satisfaction of producers. West of Kingston and in Western Ontario, cheese is all sold subject to factory inspection and the cheese is paid for when put on board the car. This plan has worked well, and few factories in recent years in Western Ontario have lost money through the bankruptcy of cheese-buyers. Where cheese is sold subject to Montreal inspection, it is sometimes weeks after the cheese are shipped before the cheque arrives. And, as happens once in a while, the cheque does not arrive at all, the buyer having in the meantime gone into bankruptcy. A case of this kind occurred this fall, when one of our largest cheese exporters went under owing to the financial stringency, and many factories have lost a month or two's cheese.

The dairymen in the Ottawa Valley district seem determined to effect a change in the method of selling that has been in vogue in that locality and get rid of Montreal inspection. The plan is to organize local farmers' exchanges at central points, where 6,000 or 7,000 boxes of cheese would be boarded every week, and have these sold subject to inspection at the factories and the price paid over before the cheese are shipped.

Whether this plan will work out as satisfactorily as its promoters claim for it remains to be seen. Where factories are small, as they are in the East, factory inspection is expensive and buyers may not care to undertake it.

CONCRETE FLOORS IN STABLES

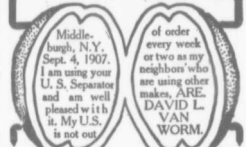
Too much care cannot be exercised in preparing the foundation for a concrete floor. This should always be well drained and firmed to a depth of from six to eight inches below the concrete.

It pays to thoroughly tamp this foundation before putting on the mixture. If the soil contains a great deal of clay, it may be necessary to remove part of it and to fill in with

broken stone, gravel, or cinders to within four or six inches of the proposed finished surface, depending on the thickness of the floor. Blind drains of coarse gravel or tile may be laid from the lowest points in the excavation to carry off any water that may accumulate beneath the structure.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion is to be recommended for the concrete base: 1 part cement, 2½ parts clean, sharp sand, and 5 parts of loose gravel or broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a 1 to ½ inch layer of a mixture

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RELIABLE, efficient

skimming, up-to-

date U. S. If you

have one of "the

other kind," "we've

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The thirty illustrations in our new catalog enable you to readily see and compare the construction of the U. S. makes it the most RELIABLE and profitable. Won't you send today for free copy? Just ask us for it. H. O.

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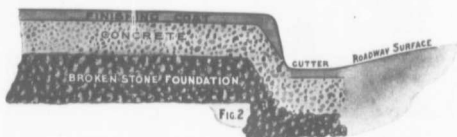
The Sharpless Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Surely can't be beat, you can fill it with one hand. All parts enclosed, dirt free, absolutely needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—does same all over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for lowest skimming.



How so simple you can wash it in a minute—sure's lighter than others—sure's handled. It's made of a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can carry it while filling. Only one Tubular—the Sharpless. It's improved—others are old style. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guarantee. Write immediately for catalog, 2 cent and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharpless Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., Toronto, Can., Chicago, Ill.





THIS CUT SHOWING HOW A CEMENT ROAD-WAY IS BUILT WILL BE OF SOME ASSISTANCE IN BUILDING CEMENT FLOORS

of 1 part cement and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 parts of clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of the floor must be from 5 to 8 inches, depending upon the load it has to carry.

For engine foundations, floors or drive-ways over which heavy loads pass, the following proportion is to be recommended: One part cement, two parts sand, and four parts broken stone or gravel.

For all large floors, it is advisable to place the concrete in sections not to exceed six feet square. This may be done by placing a two-inch plank of a width equal to the desired thickness of the floor on edge as a box in which the concrete is tamped until water begins to show on top. Make several of these forms, holding the plank in place by means of stakes driven into the under surface. These stakes should be driven on the outside of the form so they may be easily removed after the concrete has set and the planks have been taken out. Fill alternate forms at first, tamping the concrete thoroughly, especially the edges. On the same day, as soon as the concrete has set, remove the crosswise plank and fill in the forms not filled at first. Mark the side plank to show exactly where the points come.

The finishing coat should be spread on before the concrete has set. To make this of uniform thickness it is best to place either 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wood strips, as desired, on top of the concrete over which a straight edge may be run. Smooth with a trowel for a smooth surface, or with a wooden float for a rough surface. Groove exactly over the joints of the concrete so as to bevel the edges of the block.

Do not trowel the surface too much until it has begun to stiffen, as it tends to separate the cement from the sand and injures the wearing surface.

The floor should be constructed with slope enough to carry all liquids to certain points from which it may be drained.

Protect the new floor from the direct rays of the sun, currents of air and frost and keep con-

stantly moistened for several days. Water is very important in the curing of concrete constructions and must be used liberally.

Use nothing but the best cement that can be obtained. The sand should be clean, sharp and not fine; it should be free from loam or clay, as these will tend

to destroy the adhesive quality and retard the setting of the cement. Use clean, pure water for mixing. Mix thoroughly; tamp thoroughly; water thoroughly.

H. M. Bainer,
Prof. Farm Mechanics.

STABLE VENTILATION

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinarian, in his evidence on tuberculosis in animals, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons a couple of years ago, made the following striking statement: "Thousands of animals were yearly becoming affected, owing to the unsanitary conditions under which their owners insist upon keeping them, and the importance to live stock of

\$20.00 IN PRIZES

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FREE! FREE!

To any girl or boy under 15 years of age, living on a farm in Canada, a beautifully illustrated MAGNET Calendar, lithographed in eight colors.

All that is required is to write us a letter giving us the names of fifteen neighbors who keep cows and who have no Cream Separator.

\$20.00 in prizes will also be awarded in sums of one dollar each to the twenty best written letters, selected from the replies to our Calendar advertisement.

Order of merit. Good writing.
Correct spelling. Neat arrangement.
Letter must be written on one side of paper only.

All letters competing for these prizes must be received before January 15th, 1908, addressed to The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., Calendar Dept. The prizes will be awarded Feb. 15th, 1908, by Mr. A. B. Petrie, whose decision will be final.

In addition to the Calendar sent to each letter writer, we will enclose our new 1908 Booklet, beautifully illustrated, which will give a lot of valuable information about the wonder-ul success of the MAGNET Cream Separator.

We call your special attention to the One-Piece Skimmer of the Magnet, making it the easiest to clean and the best Skimmer on the market.

The greatest step yet taken towards perfection in Cream Separators is admitted by all to be embodied in the much talked of MAGNET Brake. Look for a description of it in book, or see it working on the machine. It's a wonder. All writers must mention the paper in which they read this advertisement.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited

HAMILTON, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man. ST. JOHN, N.B.

EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL

Kingston, Ont.

REGULAR COURSES BEGIN IMMEDIATELY
AFTER NEW YEAR'S. SCHOOL WILL OPERATE AS A CREAMERY DURING DECEMBER

TUITION FREE

For Calendar, giving full particulars regarding the courses, write

J. W. MITCHELL, Supt. : : : : Kingston, Ont

through and effective ventilation was of infinitely greater value than tuberculosis. To put the case plainly, he stated that stockmen were breeding tuberculosis a great deal faster through neglect of this important subject of ventilation than it would even be possible to stamp out by the promiscuous use of tuberculin and the slaughter of diseased animals."

The main thought conveyed by this statement is that prevention is better than cure. Badly ventilated stables, while not quickly causing tuberculosis in themselves, predispose animals kept in them to the disease. The lack of pure air and the absence of sunshine soon weaken the constitution of the animal and makes it practically impossible for it to withstand the germs of disease. In the case of tuberculosis the germs are pretty well scattered, and an animal weakened in constitution is sure to become diseased sooner or later. Then again badly ventilated gloomy stables provide conditions suitable for the growth of germ life. Old delapidated stables in this way often become the breeding ground of disease, which is soon communicated to the animals housed in them.

Ventilation, therefore, is one of the most important problems which the farmer has before him at the present time. Whether his stable be old or new he must see to it that the air is kept pure. There may be some stables, built years ago, chiefly those in bank barns, which cannot be made to conform to modern ideas regarding ventilation. In the majority of cases, however, great improvement can be made and some system of ventilation utilized that will give better conditions both sanitary and otherwise. It is not our purpose here to outline systems of ventilation that might suit these conditions. These will be given in detail in later issues. In the meantime farmers should make a study of their stabling conditions and devise ways and means for improving the ventilation if it is needed.

A great need to-day is more sunlight in the stable. Many of the old stables doing duty to-day are little better than dungeons. Cattle can hardly be distinguished one from another. When this darkness is accompanied by bad ventilation conditions become most unsanitary and totally unfit for any animal to live in. Sunlight is plentiful and cheap—let it in. If there are not enough windows put in some more. Let in the sunlight and disease will go out. It is the best germ destroyer extant. Stables that have been greatly improved in this respect are those at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Prof. Grisdale has remodelled them and they are to-day among the best in the country. On the south side the upper part of the wall has been converted into practically one continuous window, and the whole stable is flooded with sunlight. Many dairy stables could be greatly improved by similar treatment.



FIRST CROSSES FOR TABLE POULTRY

There are some people possessed of the idea that in order to be successful with farm animals the first thing they should do is to mongrelize them, the object being, apparently, to unite in one individual all the qualities of several specialized types. This never works out satisfactorily in practice. In fact, it is about the very worst thing that a keeper of live stock can possibly do. On the other hand, there are some few cases in which the progeny of a first cross of two pure breeds may under certain circumstances be more desirable than either of the parents. For the production of table poultry from the common American types of fowls this method of breeding is very effective and profitable, for while it enables the poultry keeper to supply the market with birds of high quality, he can, at the same time, keep a flock of good winter laying hens.

Among the best winter layers to be found upon the average Canadian farm are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. These are all good general utility birds, attaining when mature, a large size and carrying flesh of medium quality. They are, however, too coarse in flesh and bone for the best markets and are also lacking in breast development, this latter defect being particularly noticeable in the young birds. They are, therefore, not in demand for the high-class broiler trade, nor for roasting chickens. Wherever there is a market for this class of poultry it should seem advisable to supply it, and this can be done without in any way impairing the winter laying qualities of a flock of hens, by judiciously mating them with a male of a breed possessing the requisite breast development and fineness of flesh and bone.

Good table crosses can be made in so many ways that it is hard to say which is absolutely the best. Some, however, are rather more suitable than others for certain purposes. When, for instance, early spring chickens will bring a good price, one of the English game cocks with Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte hens makes a good cross, the birds produced will be quick growers, carrying a good breast, and the flesh is well flavored. They are rather small, but

this does not seem to be a disadvantage for the early trade, especially in the American market, where the writer saw Bantam crosses used in order to obtain the plump breast and small bodied birds for broilers, which were selling freely at fifty cents per pound.

For obtaining large fowls of the best form and quality, a cross of Dorking or Indian game male with either of the utility breeds mentioned gives excellent results, producing a large proportion of first-grade table fowls, such as will realize the highest prices and give satisfaction to the consumer.

For laying, cross-bred birds have no advantage over the pure-bred utility breeds at any season of the year; in fact, are decidedly inferior. The progeny of the first cross, therefore, should be disposed of as soon as they are ready for market during the first season, for if pullets of this cross should be kept and bred from, deterioration in both laying and table qualities will certainly result.

NOTICE

We are doing our part by editing and Publishing a first class farm paper at a low price please do your share by sending us one new subscriber. See our clubbing rate published elsewhere.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

ONE CENT A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd and 4th hens. At the Ontario, Toronto, was 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pair, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, I won 1st and 2nd cocks, 4th cockerels, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mating list and prices. Incubator eggs a specialty at \$5.00 per 100. J. A. LAGAN, Pres. Originator Club, Cedar Row Farm, Cairnville, Ont.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—36 kinds of fowls—Hamburgs, W. Leghorns, R. Caps, Houdans and W.C.B. Poland.

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Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. No gas, no electricity. No special ground first-class hatchery made. GEO. H. SPALDING, Quincy, Ill.

HORTICULTURE

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT

During the past three hundred years many varieties of fruits have originated in Canada, some of which are of great merit. The Dominion and Provincial Governments through their official publications have recorded a large number of these, but up to the present time no complete list of Canadian fruits has been published.

In view of the fact that many new varieties are being originated every year, it seems desirable, before the task becomes too great, to prepare as complete a list as possible so that in future all that it will be necessary to do will be to add to it the new ones.

The Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm would, therefore, be grateful if you would either personally or through the Horticultural Society or Farmers' Institute you may represent, assist in preparing this list by sending to him the names of any seedling or cross-bred fruits of Canadian origin which you think should be recorded. It is especially desired to get information regarding local or unnamed seedlings of merit. Please send, if possible, the originator's name, the date of origin, the name of the place where originated, a description of the fruit, and any other information regarding it. Any or all of these particulars would be appreciated. Even if the name and address only of the originator were sent, it would enable us to correspond with him and get further information.

The Horticulturist will be glad to examine and report on the merits of any new fruits which may be sent to him. Letters and mail parcels under five pounds in weight may be sent free of postage.

W. T. Macoun,
Horticulturist.

STRAWBERRY MULCHING

A good many commercial strawberry growers prefer to keep their plantations for only one crop of fruit, then plow the ground in the fall and prepare it for some other crop. This preference is based on the belief that the first crop is the best and that it is cheaper to plant a new bed than to keep weeds out of the old one. It is not always true that the first crop is the best, for many varieties yield more abundantly in their second season than in the first and the quality is better, too. The beginner in strawberry culture will gain valuable experience by keeping his first bed for two crops of fruit. If the plants occupy the ground three years and produce two good crops, the profits will be much greater also than if the ground is occupied two years for one crop only.

Long experience has proven that during our winters strawberry plants require mulching not as a protection against severe cold, which of itself is seldom injurious, but to guard against the effects of alternate freezing and thawing which are far more destructive. Not only is the mulching valuable in this way, but in fruiting time it serves to keep the berries clean and conserves moisture for the use of the plants when they need it most.

A variety of materials may be used for this purpose. Whatever is most easily and cheaply obtained is to be preferred. A loose, straw manure answers well in practice because it imparts a fertilizer to the soil, while it protects the plants and thus serves a double purpose. There is only one objection to the use of manure, which is that it may introduce weeds or clover into the bed. Lawn cuttings, where they can be saved, make an excellent mulch, and any grain straw partly rotted is good material. It is customary to put about two or three inches of mulch over the beds, and the application should be made as soon as the ground is sufficiently hard frozen to bear a wagon. In the spring, when the first signs of growth appear, the mulch may be drawn from the plants to the space between the rows, to hold moisture, prevent weed growth and keep the

berries clean in times of rain. Some growers go to the expense of hauling the mulch off the patch to cultivate once or twice before the berries begin to form and afterwards returning it to prevent the dirt splashing onto the fruit. This is an excellent plan to follow where the berries are only grown for home consumption, as it ensures both fine and clean fruit.

TO PROTECT TREES FROM MICE

Editor of Farming World:

I noticed, in a recent publication of your paper, an inquiry re protection of trees from mice.

I will send you a plan practised in this locality for years with good results. My neighbor has an orchard of fifty acres that has been successfully protected by it.

The plan is this: Take a piece of stovepipe—old ones answer—cut them open and lap them round the tree.

Where they can in the ground a little or throw some dirt around them.

They do not require to be removed, as they will expand as the tree grows.

Wentworth Co. G. S.

On Jan. 1st the subscription price of *The Farming World* will be \$1.00 per year. Send in your renewal subscription now! To day!



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CHRISTMAS is not a real Christmas unless there are children. No Christmas present is so good as one the whole family can enjoy. No single thing furnishes so much entertainment to a family, especially where there are children and young folks, as an Edison Phonograph. It supplies all kinds of amusement at little expense; it gives you a means of entertaining your friends.

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FORESTRY

THE SUGAR MAPLE

In Eastern Canada the hard maple is perhaps the best known and most highly appreciated shade and ornamental tree we have and justly so, for it is able to adapt itself to most varied conditions, thriving well in either forest or open and if given a fair chance will hold its own even in the smoke laden atmosphere of cities.

It is common in suitable localities from Nova Scotia to the western end of Lake Superior and thence in a few isolated patches to the Lake of the Woods. Northward its range extends to Lake St. John and Lake Temiskaming, the species with which it is naturally associated are beech, birch, pine, spruce and red maple. In favorable situations it becomes a large heavy crowned tree of symmetrical form sometimes reaching a height of one hundred and twenty feet and a diameter of from four to six feet with a trunk clear of branches for seventy feet. The average height is about eighty feet with a diameter of three feet. When growing in the open the trunk divides about ten feet from the ground into several large branches which spread into a broad round topped head producing almost the ideal form for a roadside or avenue tree.

This maple succeeds best on a fresh well drained soil. It will grow on almost any rich soil, but cannot well maintain itself on poor ground. Altogether it may be considered one of our most tolerant species and its seedlings are very thrifty. On open areas young maples sometimes form dense thickets, this density is maintained for a long period so that the forest grown tree develops slowly and has a long clean stem and small crown.

In general the sugar maple is a slow growing long lived tree developing much more slowly than the other maples up to the fifth year. In plantations however this species will make an average height growth of about one foot per year during the first thirty or forty years the rate decreasing in later life. With favorable site conditions and proper density of stand the trees should be thirty-five to forty feet in height with a diameter of six to eight inches at thirty years after planting.

Sugar maple is well adapted for planting as a filler with some light demanding species and its tolerance and heavy crown make it one of the best species available for replanting in open forest or plan-

tations to protect the soil. As a shade and ornamental tree it is the best of our native maples, though for rapidity of growth and freedom from insect pests it is surpassed by the Norway maple.

The wood of the sugar maple is heavy, strong, dense and very hard but not durable in contact with the soil. It is susceptible of fine polish and is used largely for interior finishes, floors, musical instruments, furniture, wooden ware, vehicles, alternate wetting and drying well and is therefore one of the best for the manufacture of tubs, washing machines, etc. "Curly" and "bird's eye" maple obtained from this species are desirable for finishing and cabinet work and are used largely in making cheap gun stocks. It also makes charcoal of the highest quality, is an important source of wood alcohol and has a very high fuel value.

One of the chief values of this maple for economic planting, is as a sugar producer, the sap containing from two to six per cent. of sugar. Three to nine per cent. of the total sap contents of the tree may be utilized for this purpose, without dangerously lessening the tree's vitality.

The sugar maple is reproduced from seed, the seed years occurring at intervals of three to five years but small quantities of seed can be secured in almost any year. The seeds which ripen about the end of September should be collected as soon as mature and sown at once if possible or stratified in slightly damp sand and stored in a cool place over winter. If allowed to dry the seed will lie dormant until the second season after planting or will lose its vitality.

The seeds should be sown in drills one inch deep at the rate of about twenty seeds per foot since only from thirty to fifty per cent. of fresh seed may be expected to germinate. The seedlings at first should have partial protection from the sun, hence the seed bed should if possible be located on the north or east side of a building or shelter belt.

There are about seven thousand maple seeds in a pound, which is sufficient to sow three hundred and twenty linear feet of drill and should produce at least twenty-five hundred plants.

Frequently in the spring the ground near old trees is thickly covered with seedlings few or none of which would survive in nature if left to compete with grass and

weeds. These will, however, often make good nursery stock if transplanted and cared for.

One year old seedlings six to twelve inches high are of suitable size for planting. However as the root system of this maple is shallow the young trees are very easily transplanted after two years in the seed bed. In setting out the plants care should be taken to make the holes large enough to accommodate the spreading lateral roots without crowding them.


Under ordinary circumstances spring planting is probably the best, though in the experience of the writer, where large trees are to be removed the work can be most successfully done after the fall of the leaf.

For timber production or protective purposes the trees should be set six feet apart each way and thinned as occasion requires, but in establishing a sugar grove wider spacing is necessary to secure the required crown development.

Throughout most of its range the hard maple will require no care other than protection from stock, but it is liable to be attacked by a number of injurious insects, chief among them being the borer referred to in this issue. The foliage is also in some seasons severely injured by the stem tent caterpillar and fall web-worm. Aphides frequently infect the tree and the cottony maple scale is sometimes troublesome and destructive.

In towns this tree is liable to injury from the carelessness of municipal councils who permit graders, telephone and telegraph companies, etc., to run their lines, irrespective of the trees which stand by the roadside. It often happens also, that trees which are the most beautiful feature of a place, are sacrificed in order to pander to the present love for reducing everything to a level, in such cases earth is either cut away from the roots so that the trees can obtain no more nourishment or it is piled up so high about them that they are really suffocated and consequently die.

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HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect wood, wire, fencing quickly and cheaply, and shows the manufacturer of fence wire and has an article quoted from Bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how concrete posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

Dept. C HAMILTON, Ontario.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE MAPLE

The town of Woodstock, Ontario, has long had a high reputation for the prosperity of its people, its well kept residences and gardens, and above all, for the beauty of its shade trees, the combination making it almost an ideal Canadian town. It appears, however, that Woodstock is now in danger of losing its chief glory, for its magnificent maple trees are dying, the great majority of them being infested with that arch enemy of our "National emblem," the maple borer. It is said that misery loves company, if so, Woodstock may perhaps derive some slight consolation from the fact that several other places in Western Ontario are also suffering severely in the same way.

Several years ago I discovered that the maple borer was increasing in number and spreading out from its former somewhat restricted range, and I then in the columns of "The Farming World" predicted that unless care was taken to preserve the natural enemies of this pest, that the Hard Maple in Western Ontario would become a scarce tree. It is too bad that such a dismal prediction should be fulfilled, but it most certainly will be, unless the people adopt common sense methods to avoid it.

SUGAR MAPLE BORER

(*Plagionotus speciosus*.)

Sugar Maple in the open country probably have no more serious enemy than this destructive creature. The attacks of other insects upon our maples from time to time cause a great deal of alarm and arouse people to a sort of spasmodic enthusiasm for the protection of their trees, but while these other pests undoubtedly cause much injury, the fact remains, that the sugar maple borer is quietly and unobtrusively carrying on its deadly work, and in a series of years probably, kill more of these popular shade trees than all its other ill's put together. In almost every part of Western Ontario where sugar maples adorn the roadsides, evidences of the work of this borer are very apparent, and in most places, dead or nearly ruined trees are altogether too common. The death or diseased condition of these trees is frequently attributed to drought, fungus disease, leaking gas, grading, pavements impervious to water, etc., whereas, in fact, the true depredators are working within the maples themselves.

Unlike most borers, this insect attacks trees in full vigour. The powerful legless grub confines its operations largely to the inner bark and sapwood, and as it rurs a

tunnel several feet long in one season, and as one borer will frequently work transversely half around a tree some eighteen inches in diameter, the dangerous character of this pest is at once apparent. The bark over the burrow, be it either a longitudinal or a transverse one, dies and the growing tissues forming underneath in the natural process of healing push the dead bark out, cause it to break, and in the course of a year or two an ugly naked scar is produced. A large patch of bark may be killed by several borers working near each other, or possibly by one doubling back and forth, and the result is a large unsightly area of exposed wood. Two or three borers in the



SUGAR MAPLE BORER

- 1—Place where egg was laid.
- 2—Borer or grub in Sept. from egg laid same season.
- 3—Nearly full-grown borer.
- 4—Adult or beetle.
- 5—Hole from which beetle escaped.
- 6—Sawdust or borings packed in burrow.

same trunk are very likely to nearly girdle a tree, if they do not kill it outright. Infested maples frequently have one or more large limbs killed by this pest. The base of the limb is girdled in the same way as the trunk, the first intimation of trouble of this kind usually being a sudden wilting of the foliage, followed by the leaves drying up and falling.

The perfect insect, which produces this borer, is a beautiful beetle about one inch long. It is black, brilliantly marked with yellow. The borer or larva is a

whitish footless grub with brownish mouth parts. When full grown it is about two inches long, white, with some rosy tints.

The parent beetles occur from the latter part of June until August. Most of the eggs are probably laid towards the end of July. The place of oviposition may be recognized by the irregular discoloration of the bark caused in part by the sap flowing from the wound and partly from the expelled frass, the latter often hanging in small masses from the point of entrance. I have sometimes found the larvae burrowing high up in a tree, but much more frequently in the trunk or near the base of the larger limbs, the latter being the favorite place. The young borer passes the winter in a rather shallow excavation in the sapwood, the following spring renewing operations with increased vigour. The boring of the second season is largely just under the bark, the burrows being about one-half an inch in width and one-third of an inch in depth, and running in almost any direction, though usually longitudinally or obliquely upward and partly around the tree.

Sometimes during its life, probably in the second fall, when the borer is about sixteen months old, a deep burrow is made, usually penetrating about four inches in an upward oblique direction towards the heart of the tree, and then running some distance parallel with the grain of the wood. At the end of this deep burrow the larva transforms to a pupa, and from that to a beetle, the beautiful adult emerging from the trunk through an oval hole about three-eighths by five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Formerly the range of this insect was from Hamilton westward, and it was until about twenty years ago by no means common. During the last ten years it has become abundant, and I have received specimens from several places between Hamilton and Toronto. It would seem, therefore, to be extending its range eastward.

The only natural enemies, so far, observed preying upon this insect, are the woodpeckers, chief among these being the Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, and Flicker, all of them, birds which were once common in and about our rural districts, but which have, of late years, been exterminated by the hoodlum with a gun. Owing to the fact, that when engaged in drilling for borers they admit of a near approach and are stationary, they afford an easy mark for the greenhorn, they have been killed off with the result that the borers are no longer kept in check, and the trees suffer accordingly.

West of Woodstock the destruction caused by these insects has been appalling, and there will be no remedy until the farmers insist that the killing of woodpeckers shall cease, when an efficient check will be put upon the increase of the borers.



THE HOME

This Department is edited by Miss Laura Rose. All communications referring to "The Home" should be addressed to her at Box 25, Guelph, Ontario

GIFTS

"Richest gifts are those we make,
Dearer than the love we take
That we give for love's own sake.

"Hands that ope but to receive
Empty close; they only live
Richly who can richly give.

"He who, giving, does not crave
Likest is to Him who gave
Life itself the loved to save."

—John G. Whittier

EDITORIAL

Christmas Gifts:—Of all the seasons of the year Christmas is looked forward to as the gladdest, happiest time by both old and young. 'Tis the time when the family circle strives to be unbroken, and from far and near the different members gather home. The Merry Christmas tidings roll round the earth and all people celebrate the birthday of Christ—God's most precious gift to man. As the wise men of the East brought gold and frankincense and myrrh to the Infant Jesus, we imitate them by presenting gifts at this time to those we love, or whom we would like to cheer.

But the real pleasure of the holiday season is often marred by this very Christmas gift habit. It has grown to such limitless bounds that many people find it a great tax on their time and strength as well as a great drain on their pocketbooks. The extravagant spirit of this age has entered here as elsewhere, and simple gifts no longer seem in keeping with the present-day methods. It is all a mistake, for, after all, if we would only be sensible and think, isn't it the simple gift—homemade, but into which with every stitch has been worked a loving thought—which makes us exclaim: "How sweet of her! And she made it herself." Gifts like these are the ones which really bring us near the giver and best warm our hearts. An expensive present, except it be from some immediate member of the family, seems to place us under an obligation and makes us uncomfortable. We wish the giver had been less generous in the choice.

Christmas is not far off—less than two weeks—and it is wise to have our presents as much as possible selected, not leaving them until the last few days, when duties crowd and the shops are all so busy. Left until so late often means a hasty and poor choice. In selecting or planning for a gift, always study the taste of the individual person and give something

appropriate. Whatever you get, get it good of its kind. Far better a small gift than a large one which looks more for the money, but lacks quality.

And then the gifts must come as a surprise. How secretive the whisperings and mysterious the looks between mother and daughter or brother and sister at such a time, and when we go to the bureau we find the drawer locked. I well remember how I sat up in bed making things, my hands working nervously and my ears on the alert. At the faintest sound of a footstep out would go the light, to be relit when all was quiet again. It was great excitement and certainly added much to the pain or pleasure (how closely associated the two sensations are!) of making the gifts...

We should try to bring joy to the less fortunately situated. They need not of necessity be poor. The giving which brings us the truest pleasure is where we hope for nothing in return. There are always some among our acquaintances whose eyes would brighten and a new joy come to them as they read our unexpected Christmas greetings attached to the sprigs of holly, the bunch of flowers, a small plum pudding or cake, a book or a box of candy.

It is most pleasing and flattering to the old to be remembered, also to those who are far from the home folks. For that's all that makes a present seem good, anyway, just to know that the giver's heart is warm

towards you. Very often young men who would, if left to their loneliness, drift away into bad company, when asked to share our holiday festivities, brace up and take a pride in keeping themselves respectable. We who have comfortable homes do not sufficiently share them with the men and women who only know of hotel or boarding-house life.

We have had a peaceful, prosperous year. Let us be cheerfully thankful for it by giving cheer to others.

I wish you all a very Merry Christmas.

The Spirit of Christmas

"Glory to God in the highest!" sang the angels o'er Judean hills;

And to day the same chorus is ringing; old earth 'neath its melody thrills.

It falls on the hearts that are tender, young voices take up the refrain, While hearts that are happy and joyous re-echo the glorious strain.

It falls on the hearts that are songless, on hearts that with earth-care are ripe,

And chords that long have been silent, awake and vibrate with life.

Oh, ye who are burdened and weary, and ye who are lonely and sad, The heavenly minstrelsy bids you—in the name of the Christ-child—be glad;



GOING TO CHURCH IN WINTER IN NEW ENGLAND, TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Bow before Him in sweet adoration,
while your voices in melody raise:
Open wide to the spirit of Christmas:
the free, joyous spirit of Praise.

"Peace on Earth!" Oh, methinks
that I hear it, floating down
through the morning's soft haze,
While the shepherd's stood gazing
above them, in wondering and rapt-
ured amaze.

"Peace on Earth!" like a pure benediction,
fell that song on this
world of mine.

While our "Prince of Peace" slumbered
unconscious, a Pale on His
young mother's breast.

The glad Christmastide is still bearing
its message to you and to me,
Now that "peace which passeth all
knowledge" is our heritage, blood-
bought and free.

Oh, ye hearts that ever are restless,
with yourself or your fellows at
strife,

And ye who are seeking—but vainly—
for peace in the things of this life,
Listen now to the will of "Our
Father," let striving and wandering
cease;

Open wide the spirit of Christmas;
the beautiful spirit of Peace.

"Goodwill unto men!" sang the
angels, low-bending that first
Christmas morn,

While the long-promised star shone
resplendent, o'er the place where
the Christ-child was born.

Still down through the ages 'tis
ringing, as tender and love-fraught
as when

The best that all heaven could offer,
God gave in His "goodwill to
men!"

Oh, then if the year that is passing
has given you blessings in store,
In His dear name, give gladly and
freely dispense to the needy and
poor;

Give kind words, give smiles, give
brightness, give the best that your
heart can afford,

And whether to stranger or loved
one, give all in the name of the
Lord.

Oh, give to the messenger-angels,
good tidings to carry above.
Open wide to the spirit of Christmas:
the pure Christ-like spirit of Love.

—M. Carrie Hayward.

Mothers, be Jolly!

Fortunate is the family where the
mother is the first to see a joke and
to lead the mirth. In too many
homes her sole share in the merriment
is a wistful smile, accompanied,
perhaps, by a dismal remark that she
doesn't see much to laugh at. Nothing
helps a busy housewife through her
press of cares like the ability to
laugh long and heartily.

A humorous rhyme, a conundrum,
or a smart repartee cheers up a dull
day wonderfully, especially when it
comes from "mother," for it is she
from whom the rest of the family are
apt to take their cue.

The appetite for fun may be coaxed
to grow with what it feeds on, until
the housewife may transform her
home into an abode of mirth and sun-
shine, the envy of dull and grumbling
households.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Christmas with Two Mollies

Mollie Brown Speaks.

What did I have for Christmas?
Oh, some bonbonieres and a doll,
A watch, an upright piano, and a
Point-lace parasol!
But I wanted a grand piano—I
Don't like the tone of this,
And I wanted a diamond necklace—
Wouldn't that have been bliss!
The bonbons are every one creamy,
They know I don't like that kind.
And the doll isn't anything extra—
They said it was the best they could
find.

Oh, Christmas is always horrid
I never get what I expect,
And then I must wait a year longer,
And again have my hopes all
wrecked!

Molly Smith Speaks.

What did I have for Christmas?
Oh, a jew's-harp—isn't it sweet?
And this beautiful new china dollie,
With dress and apron complete,
And I had two sticks of candy, lemon
And peppermint,
And a splendid long lead-pencil,
And a pretty new dress of trinit!
Oh, Christmas is always lovely!—
I never expect a worse coming from
And then I get presents and presents,
Till I feel as rich as a king!
—Youth's Companion.

The Story of the Star

In the days when Caesar Augustus
decreed that all the world should be
taxed a strange new star hung over
the mountain village of Bethlehem,
which was also known as the City of
David.

Thither came every man who was
of the house and lineage of David to
pay his tax. And because more than
a score of generations had passed
since the Shepherd King sat upon the
throne of Israel, and because the hand
of the Roman lay heavy upon the
land, the descendants of the royal
line were now many and poor. For
days the pilgrims were coming from
the sea, and from the mountains that
bordered the desert, and from the
villages that lay hid among the valleys,
so that the dwellings of Beth-
lehem were filled to running over,
and the inn also, and every man was
of kin to his neighbor. But there
was little of feasting and merriment
among the pilgrims, as in the Har-
vest Festival, or even in the time of
the new moon; for no man laughs
during the days of taxing.

The village inn stood hard by the
wall of the town, and Ir, the keeper,
dwelt with his wife and child in
the spinnet tower over its rate.
The pilgrims passed within at the plea-
sure with their beasts of burden laden
with pots for cooking, and with beds
for spreading under the rude shelter
of the ancient roof. Ir took from
each guest a copper coin. Also he
saw to it that there was no undue
quarreling among them that drove the
mules, and that the camels lay down
with their keepers in their appointed
place, and that the fires were kind-
led according to the law.

The large bright eyes of Ruth, the
daughter of the innkeeper, saw all
this and much more as she looked

from the narrow window of the
tower. The jingling of harness-bells,
the munching of beasts, the snapping
of whips, the crackling of many small
fires, the cries of hungry and tired
children—all these arose in a loud
chorus of sound, so that the child's
heart beat fast in her bosom, and she
drew a hard breath of mingled fear
and pleasure.

The mother of Ruth was cooking
lentils for supper, and the bowls for
the porridge were already set, but
she also paused to look down over
the child's misshapen shoulders.
"Thou wilt hide in the house and go
not down into yonder place till the
days are past," she said harshly.
"Remember what I bid thee!"

"Yes, my mother," answered the
child in a sweet, silvery voice, "I
will remember." She turned from the
window—which in truth was nothing
more than a slit in the rough wall—and
limped to her mother's side, a
pathetic little figure with hunched
shoulders and shrunken limbs.

The woman's eyes darkened with a
passion of affection as she laid her
hard palm on the child's meek head.
"Twas a mule's kick that worked
thee this mischief," she said bitterly,
"and that in the days of the taxing
seven years gone. Aye, 'twas a bit-
ter tax to pay to the Gentile—the
cripping of my one child!"

The girl smiled, and her smile was
like sunshine in a shady place. "My
back does not ache—much," she said
brightly. "And sometimes when I
am looking at the star I forget that
I am lame."

She paused to press her soft cheek
against her mother's gown. "The
star grows brighter every night," she
went on eagerly. "Last night it sent
down long, long rays to my led like

a silver ladder. I thought I should
like to climb it—it-away up into the
sky!"

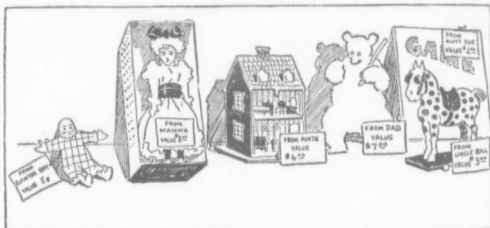
The woman sighed. "Thou art not
like to do much climbing, my child,
now or ever," she said sadly. "But
come, we will go search for thy
father; the lentils are cooked and the
sun is low. What keeps him, I won-
der!" She clasped the child close in
her strong arms and carefully descend-
ed the steep stairs that led to the
ground.

Ir, the innkeeper, stood in the gate
parleying with a traveler. "But I
tell thee there is no room in the inn
for so much as the body of a mouse,"
he said, spreading his hands abroad
in a gesture of despair. "I have said
it; and thinkest thou I would refuse
thy coin else? Hast thou no near
kinsman in the town to whom thou
canst go?"

The stranger shook his head. He
was a tall, middle-aged man, heavily
bearded, and he led by the bridle a
snow-white mule upon which sat the
drooping figure of a woman. "I care
not for myself," he said in a low
voice; "but my wife—" He stop-
ped short and glanced appealingly at
the mother of Ruth, whose eyes were
beaming themselves with the pale,
sweet face of the stranger.

The little lame child pulled at her
mother's gown. "The oxen sleep
under the stars these nights," she
whispered. "The straw in the cave
is clean and warm—I have made a
bed there for my white lamb."

The wife of Ir shrugged her shoul-
ders with a doubtful smile. "But
why not?" she said, addressing her
husband, "if the honorable stranger is
willing to lay him down for the
night where the cattle have slept. It
is true that the place is clean and
well furnished with barley straw. I
will myself fetch a bowl of lentil
porridge for the woman that she may
eat and be refreshed."



THE PRESENT SHE LIKED THE MOST

"I am content," said the pilgrim in his deep, grave voice. And he lifted the drooping figure of his young wife from the beast, while the mother of Ruth hastened to fetch the bowl of hot porridge and a sup of new milk as well.

When the little Ruth lay down on her bed that night her eyes turned eagerly toward the narrow window high up in the wall, through which the strange new star had looked for many a night. "The star is grown very bright!" murmured the child. Its long rays entered the dark chamber and seemed to caress her aching shoulders like the hands of angels. She slept at length and dreamed, and her dreams were still of the star which on that night of nights poured a flood of glorious light on the quiet little town of Bethlehem. In the cloudy imaginings of sleep the crippled child saw the silver beams raining down from the steps of Heaven, while countless angels came in the light. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men!"

In the morning the mother stood over her child and wondered at the smile on the sleeping face. "See!" she said to her husband, "our daugh-



CHRISTMAS EVE.

ter sleeps, and hath known nothing of the night's happenings. Then as the wide, dark eyes opened to the light, the wife of Ir stooped to kiss the little pinched face which was yet so dear to her. "The angels came in the night," little one," she whispered, "and brought a baby to lay beside your white lamb in the manger."

That same day the wife of Ir went to the fountain for water, and the child limped at her side. While the woman turned aside to gossip with the women of the village concerning the shepherds' story, and much else that was strange, and to be told under the breath, the lame child sat at the brink of the fountain. The place was cool and quiet and pink flowers bloomed at the water's edge.

Presently, with a sound of harness-bells and the soft thud of cushioned feet, the neck heads of three dromedaries were thrust from behind the thicket of pomegranate and acacia, which hid the fountain from the public road.

The child was not frightened, for travelers stopped always at the fountain; but the three men who presently

dismounted from their beasts were like no strangers who had tasted the fountain of David. Their dress and trappings were curious, and sparkled with the glint of dark jewels: their faces were grave and sweet.

"Canst tell us, my child, where is He that is born King of the Jews?" asked one whose beard swept his breast in clouds of silvery whiteness. "We have followed His star from out of the East, and are come to worship Him."

"I know of no King," answered the child unafraid; "but I also have seen the star. Angels came last night when the star was shining and left a baby in our manger. He lies beside my little white lamb."

The man bowed his head. "The child, the star and the lamb!" he said, turning to his companions with an air of grave triumph. "Tis the sacred three. We have found our quest!"

The wife of Ir and her child led the strangers to the place where the Babe and His mother lay. And the three men worshipped the Babe with joy. And when they had opened their treasures they presented unto Him gold—gold and frankincense and myrrh. The wife of Ir marvelled at the treasure, but the little lame child looked only at the Babe which lay asleep on His mother's breast. "If only I could hold Him in my arms," she thought, and her eyes grew wet with longing.

When the grievous tax was now paid to the officers of the heathen Emperor the pilgrims went away, every man to his own country; save only the three—the man whose name was Joseph, and Mary his wife, and the Babe. These three abode still in the cave hard by the inn.

As of old the little lame child played quietly about the wide, empty spaces of the khana, and the white lamb frolicked at her side. Often she carried a draught of fresh water or a bowl of the foaming new milk to the young mother, and always she looked with moist eyes of longing at the Babe. "If only I might touch His hand," she sighed to herself; but durst not ask.

"Alas! I have no treasure to offer Him—like the three strange pilgrims who come out of the East;—but I thought sadly as she lay on her bed one night. "If only I might do something for Him!" And the star, which was now paling, sent its long, mild rays through the window, and they fell upon the lamb which lay asleep at her feet.

In the morning the child arose in the pink light of the new day, and her face shone with joy. She hugged the white lamb close to her breast as she limped painfully to the place where the Babe slept on His mother's breast. "I have come," she said humbly, "to worship Him. And I have brought Him my lamb."

The mother of the Babe smiled upon in the lame child, and the radiance of her pure eyes was like the light of the star. She lifted the Babe from her breast and placed Him—entirely in the arms of the little maid who limped at her feet.

Not many days thereafter an angel appeared to Joseph, warning him of an evil intent of the King, and hiding him far off with the young child and His mother into Egypt. So they departed—all three—by night into the far country of the Nile.

YOUR LUNGS



ARE THEY WEAK OR PAINFUL? Do you spit yellow and black matter? Are you continually coughing and hawking?

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And the star waned dim and passed forever from the skies over Bethlehem. But the daughter of the inn-keeper grew straight and strong and beautiful like the young trees in the almond orchard. And all that saw her marveled because she was once a cripple.

"It was the light of the strange star," said the wile of Ir. But the little maid knew that it was the touch of the blessed Christ-child, who was once folded against her heart.

A Grandmother's Receipt

Take one cupful of usefulness, one cup of love for mother, another cup of love for your little brothers and sisters, a whole pound of wishes to make other people happy, and a very small teaspoonful of wishing to be happy yourself. Beat it all up together, and see if it does not make the nicest kind of an afternoon for anybody. It should be served while fresh.

Any little remembrance, a flower, a living plant—above all, a letter—is a fitting gift at Christmas. As much as possible eliminate the idea of cost, which should never be obtrusive in our annual gift-making.

The children of a certain household were sent to a school so far from their home that they had to ride to and fro on an electric car. A conductor, who was probably himself a parent, was very thoughtful and kind to them, helping the little ones on and off, and always waving them a cheery good-morning as they trotted away in the direction of the big academy. There was not much money in their home, and the children, being in the confidence of their father and mother, were aware that they could not afford very much extra, because papa's salary was so very small, and there was such a bunch of boys and girls to buy shoes for. They put their little heads together, and asked mother if they might not go without any presents at all and buy something for the friendly conductor. And this they did. They promptly gave the dear, good man a woolen comforter and a pair of warm gloves, and he was very much pleased. And I think the children had the true Christmas spirit, don't you?

Travelling Without Fatigue

The secret of traveling without fatigue is to abandon all thoughts of amusement and to conserve the energies; to refrain as much as possible from conversation, for in the noise of travel this soon becomes tiresome; to avoid reading, for the use of the eyes in that way induces headaches.

No one likes to reach a destination tired and worn, with hollow eyes and weary head. Particularly is this true if one is a woman and there are friends to greet at the end of the journey, when the eager first impressions count for so much, no matter how kindly the eyes are.

Four or five hours on the train will take the rest out of any one if ill spent, but if care is used and the suggestion given followed one can descend from the train as fresh as when starting.

Just before reaching the station a little polishing with toilet water and powder leaflets and the adjustment of the hair and veil will tidy the outward appearance in keeping with the brave mood of the traveler.

Nearly Everybody Likes Music In Some Form

How different people are in their tastes! In music for instance. One likes the violin, another the mandolin or piano, Grand Opera appeals to some—folk songs to others. Good church music is welcomed by nearly everybody. Stirring marches set the young people's feet tapping—while some would rather listen to a funny story. The

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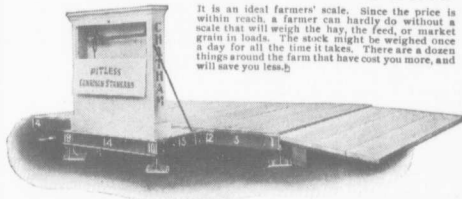
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A SCALE STANDING ON FIRM FEET WITHOUT A PIT BELOW. A portable scale (platform 6 x 14 feet on which you can weigh a 5-ton load. A scale without a wooden beam. A scale with all-steel frame that anyone can set up for weighing anywhere in half a day. The first cost is all the cost. You need no sliding, no pit, no timber, no bricks, no masonry, no expensive mechanic's bill. You have an everlasting scale that will cost you nothing for repairs. The old pioneer wooden bridge is a back number. Compare its saggy, old rotten timbers with a modern bridge of steel, and you have a right idea of the up-to-date

Chatham Pitless 5-TON WAGON SCALE



It is an ideal farmer's scale. Since the price is within reach, a farmer can hardly do without a scale that will weigh the hay, the feed, or market grain in loads. The stock might be weighed once a day for all the time it takes. There are a dozen things around the farm that have cost you more, and will save you less.

It is a Canadian Government Standard Inspected Scale ASK FOR PRICE AND FULL DESCRIPTION. Inspection paid. Freight prepaid.

WE MAKE THE BEST PORTABLE BARN SCALE ON THE MARKET
Capacity 2,600 lbs. with drop level.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, CHATHAM, Ontario

Health in the Home

Care of the Eyes

Summing up the measures which can be used by all to avoid eye disorders, there is first, strict cleanliness; second, avoiding infection by bacteria or other microbes; third, the proper use of the eyes, avoiding overtaxing the sight, especially when the body is weak; fourth, the adjustment of proper glasses so as to correct any error of refraction or other defect which can be remedied by proper lenses. Much suffering can thus be prevented as well as total blindness and impaired eyesight.

The Ailing Habit

If you are not well don't talk about it. To do so only exaggerates your consciousness of physical discomfort; also it casts a shadow of gloom over other people. They grow hesitant about asking you how you feel. It gives them cold chills to be continually told that you are "not very well" or "not so well" or "about the same."

Probably you've said these things so often that you say them now as a matter of course. It seems incredible to you by now that you should feel really well, because you've unconsciously made a habit to be ailing.

Do you know that a good deal of this is imagination? If you braced up and told people cheerily that you felt tiptop, nine chances in ten you would feel tiptop pretty soon. You'd forget the ailing habit.

And, after all, what great difference does it make to any but your nearest and dearest if you don't feel well? Suppose you are even hampered by downright physical ills? Your work must be done just the same. It can't be? What nonsense! Of course it can.

Consider the splendid people who, have conquered "operate ills in order" to get their work done. The woman who has something to do doesn't have the time to complain of not feeling well.

Strathcona and the Simple Life

Are two meals a day conducive to longevity? We should think they are, judging from the life of Lord Strathcona, who is a champion of the simple life and a devoted exponent of the "two meals a day" theory. Breakfast at 8.30 usually consists of porridge and milk, toast and marmalade, and tea with hot water added. Not until 7 o'clock in the evening does the High Commissioner eat anything else or drink any stimulant. He then sits down to a simple meal consisting of soup, fish, fowl and table water. Sir Thomas Barlow has described Lord Strathcona as "an ideal dietist." Nothing will tempt him from his simple, nourishing diet, and in his eighty-seventh year he keeps his active body and mind working in harmony on two meals a day.—Tit-Bits.

A young woman settlement worker who is well known in Boston's social circles observed that one of her proteges had a "black eye," and, guessing its source, she wished to be sympathetic and said kindly, after speaking of the woman's eye: "Never mind, Mrs. Mc—, everything will be all right. Your troubles might be worse."

"Sure it might be worse," answered the woman philosophically. "I might be like yourself, Miss, with no husband at all."—Boston Record.



The 1900 Junior Washer

Saves Time — Labor — Clothes

The 1900 Junior Washer washes a tubful of clothes in 2 minutes. Just a very little help is all it needs. And it washes finest laces without breaking a thread, because it is the only Washer that holds the clothes still while the water and soap rush over and under and through them to get them clean. Sold on

30 DAYS' FREE! TRIAL.

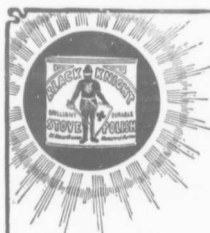
Then, after you have done 4 weeks' washing to prove all we say, send us small instalments until paid for. Call and see the Washer and get a FREE copy of our Washer Book telling how a 1900 Junior Washer

PAYS FOR ITSELF

If you cannot come and see the Washer, write me for booklet. Address

F. W. O. BACH, Mgr. of The 1900 WASHER CO.
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629



A Black Sun

"Black Knight" Stove Polish is better than the sun, because it makes stoves shine by night as well as day.

It saves time -- does away with hard rubbing -- cuts out all the dirty work.

"Black Knight" means a quick, lasting polish, that is a revelation to housekeepers.

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

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For the Sickroom

There is not a hospital in Canada where Bovril is not used

BOVRIL



Should be in every home as well as in every hospital. It is not a fad for the rich. It is a practical necessity where health stands for much.

By Royal
Warrant



Parveyors to
The King

Do you wish to buy a farm or live stock of any kind? If so look through the advertising in this issue. Should what you desire not be advertised, then insert an ad. in The Farming World telling our readers your "WANT."

IN THE KITCHEN

Cranberry Sauce

Two cups cranberries, 1-2 cup boiling water, 1 cup sugar. Pick over the berries, put them in a granite saucepan and cover with boiling water; drain off this water and add the 1-2 cup of boiling water; cover closely and boil until the berries are well bursted, stirring occasionally. Add the sugar and boil 3 minutes; turn into a earthenware mold and set away to cool.

Cranberry Jelly

Four cups cranberries, 1 cup boiling water, 2 cups sugar. Proceed as for sauce, but boil for 20 minutes. Rub through a sieve, add the sugar and cook slowly 10 minutes. Put in jelly glasses. A mold of this jelly looks pretty on the Christmas table and is delicious with turkey or other fowl.

Pickled sweet apples, pickled pears or peaches, spiced currants, gooseberries or plums may also be used. If ducks or geese are served, the nicest relish for them is fresh warm apple sauce not very sweet.

Christmas Candy—Home-made

Candy, when pure, is a wholesome food when eaten in moderate amounts. It should, however, never take the place of the ordinary meal. If eaten in large quantities it is apt to derange the stomach. Almost all children and many grownups crave and enjoy a certain amount of sweets.

Let part of the Christmas preparation this year be the making of the candy. It will be purer, and very much cheaper when the quality is considered. Twenty-five cents worth of sugar and a pound of assorted nuts will make a lot of candy, and the making will give the children heaps of fun.

Try some of the following well-tested recipes:—

KISSES.

Whites of three eggs, 2 cups sugar, 2 cups prepared cocoanut.

Beat whites a little, add sugar and beat till light. Continue the beating over steam until a crust forms on the bottom of the pan. Add cocoanut and a teaspoon of vanilla. Drop in small pieces on buttered paper and bake in a slow oven 20 minutes. A very pretty and delicious sweet.

OATMEAL MACAROONS.

One cup of sugar, tablespoonful butter, 2 eggs, 3 scant cups rolled oats, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of ratalia. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the well-beaten eggs. Mix the powder with the rolled oats and then mix all together. Drop in small balls on buttered paper and bake till a light brown in a moderate oven.

CRACKERJACK.

One cup molasses, 2 cups sugar, 1 tablespoonful butter, 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar.

Beat until it cracks, when a spoonful is dropped in cold water. Then

WANTED—AGENTS to solicit orders for Men's High-class Made-to-order Clothing. Good commissions. Attractive proposition to good agents. Write with references for splendid free sample outfit and design. ROY & TAILORING CO., Box 1477, Guelph, Ont.

take from the fire and add 1-2 teaspoon soda. Beat briskly. Pour over popped corn and chopped peanuts. Stir well together.

TURKISH DELIGHT.

Two and one-half cups sugar, 1-2 cup cold water, 1 ounce box Knox gelatine, 1-2 cup cold water. Juice and rind of one orange and one lemon.

Soak gelatine in 1-2 cup water for five minutes. Bring sugar and water to a boil. Add the soaked gelatine, and boil fifteen minutes. Add the rind and juice of the lemon and orange and boil 5 minutes longer. Pour into a cold, wet pan. When set cut in squares, dipping the knife in hot water. Roll each square in pulverized sugar.

PEANUT BRITTLE.

Two cups granulated sugar, 3-4 cup chopped peanuts.

Put the sugar into a granite saucepan and stir constantly over a hot fire until it all melts. Remove at once, as it scorches very quickly, and pour over the nuts that have been spread on a buttered dish.

SUGAR TAFFY.

Boil in a granite kettle one pound of granulated sugar with one-half cup of water and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Do not stir, but boil as fast as possible without scorcher. It is done when it becomes brittle in cold water. When nearly done add one teaspoonful butter and one teaspoonful vanilla. Pour into buttered tins and pull when cool.

CREAM NUT FUDGE.

Bring slowly to the boiling point two cupfuls of granulated sugar, three-fourths cup of milk and one tablespoonful of butter. Boil hard, stirring constantly, until the syrup threads. Remove from the fire and add one teaspoonful of vanilla and one cupful of chopped walnuts. Stir until the mixture becomes thick but not hard; pour into a buttered tin and cut into squares.

The Christmas Dinner Table

Be sure to give the Christmas dinner table a holiday appearance. Red is the Christmas color. Flowers, of course, make the most desirable centrepiece, but if these cannot be had, a bunch of holly or a dish of well-polished red apples will give the desired touch of color. Red crinkled tissue paper and red ribbon if artistically used with sprigs of evergreen, look well—especially if the table is large and roomy. Whatever else may be lacking, let good cheer abound, for, after all, it is the spirit of brotherhood that makes the meal a festival.

Lines for a Guest Room

Sleep sweetly in this quiet room,

O thou, whoever thou art,

And let no mournful yesterdays

Disturb thy peaceful heart.

Nor let to-morrow scare thy rest

With dreams of coming ill.

Thy Maker is thy changeless friend,

His love surrounds thee still.

Forget thyself, and all the world;

Put out each glaring light.

The stars are watching overhead;

Sleep sweetly then. Good-night.

Fine

Dry

Some Salts have lime and other impurities in them—which makes them coarse and gritty.

Windsor Table Salt

—on chemical analysis—was found to be the purest of the principal brands on the British and American market.

Pure

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Raw Furs

Send your name and address for our RAW FUR PRICE LIST and Shipping Tags

HIGHEST PRICES
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HONEST ASSORTMENTS

We pay all express charges. We hold all shipments separate and give you sufficient time to approve of our remittance, and if our valuation should ever be unsatisfactory your furs will be promptly returned upon request.

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EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 4-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

On January 1st the subscription price to The Farming World will be \$1.00 per year. Send in your renewal subscription now!—Today!

In the Sewing Room

Dress and Resting

"The matter of dressing up is worthy of consideration by every reader of this page," says the editor of the *Woman's Home Companion* in his November editorial page. "Whether you have been doing housework, or teaching school, or working in an office, or a grocery store, or a blacksmith shop, I honestly believe that if you have half an hour before supper at night, it will rest you more to take a bath and out on fresh clean clothes, than to lie down and 'relax' as some of the physical culturists would have you do. It is like getting into a new self. It gives a boost to your self-respect and a corresponding elevation to the regard your neighbors will have for you."

"One word on the subject of clothes themselves: I have always maintained that the best clothes you can afford are none too good. It is not given to many of us to look distinguished in whatever raiment we may happen to have on. The careful study of dress in relation to our own individual merits or defects in form and feature and with particular reference to its appropriateness for our special needs should be beneath the dignity of no one. An elaborate waist and a trailing skirt are as unsuitable for an office as a short-skirted walking costume would be in a ballroom. A loose negligee with flowing sleeves which may seem exquisitely dainty in my lady's chamber looks untidy in the kitchen. Far be it from me to dictate in the matter of fashions I gladly leave that to the fashion editor. But I wish to emphasize my belief that the earnest consideration of our clothes is not only eminently proper, but in fact a sacred duty.

Every girl who struggles with economical problems has among her acquaintances some newly but worthy family for whom she can make a joyous Christmas. She will need no money for this. If she has a father, a brother, a sister or an intimate friend she can get plenty of old clothes of good material; and this material when washed and pressed will work over into so many garments for other folks, both large and small. And then, too, it is such fun to make them, especially the garments for little boys. It is a nice trousers are pressed with a crease down the front so that they will be "just like the minister's," they will be very wonderful in the eyes of some of the small gentlemen. And just imagine, girls, if anyone of you were the mother of a small family—say, six or more children—how simply delighted you would be to have a bright girl friend come along at this busy season and make over things for you? Now, wouldn't you? And you can do this within the charmed circle of your own loved ones, too, as well as for your outside friends. Would the things be appreciated? Will they be worn and seen. Think how pleased a boy or man, who in his business was exposed to cold weather and long drives every day, would be to get a pair of woollen mittens lined with fur. These gloves may be made of a piece of flannel cut in the shape of a mitten and lined with some fur from an old muff.—*Youth's Companion*.

NINE GORED BOX PLAITED WALKING SKIRT 5756.

Box plaited skirts are always graceful and at the moment are in great favor. This one is designed for the fashionable walking length and is appropriate for almost every skirting material and is adapted both to the coat suits and the odd skirts. In the illustration it is made of white Sicilian mohair stitched with heading silk but it suits the linens and piqués of the present and also the wool materials that will be in demand before many weeks. Again, it can be utilized for pongee and for silk so that it becomes a very generally useful and serviceable model. The stitched hem is an all sufficient finish, but, if liked, banding, either of the same or contrasting material, can be applied above it.



5804 Over-Blouse
-r Jumper,
22 to 40 bust.

5756 Nine Gored Box
-r Plaited Walking
Skirt, 23 to 30 waist.

The pattern 5756 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

The pattern 5804 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

CHILD'S KIMONO 5812.

Just such a pretty, simple little negligee as this one should find a place in every little girl's wardrobe. It is tasteful and becoming; it can be slipped on with ease, it means warmth and protection. In the illustration it is made of flannelette, showing white figures on a ground of rose pink with the hands of India silk, and is charmingly childish in effect, but the list of suitable materials is a long one. Flannelette is offered in a variety of lovely colors and



5812 Child's Kimono,
2 to 8 years.

designs. French and Scotch flannels are more beautiful than ever before, and cashmere, challis and albatross all are available. Any pretty contrasting material can be used for bands, but Dresden ribbon is especially well suited to the little girls and is lovely on plain color, white plain pink or blue on rose-bud challis is as dainty as well can be.

The pattern 5812 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

The price of each of these patterns posted is only ten cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Temple Bldg., Toronto, giving size wanted.

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Let us send you FREE our Mail-Order Catalogue. Curtains, Lamps, Heaters, Blouses, Gowns Tailoring Catalogue, Ladies' Fashion Booklet, Free and Home List. Buy British-made Goods. Sturdy, Reliable makes. Literally our own PATENTMAKERS, T. & C.

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5 pairs Lace \$6.30 postage free.

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Contains:—2 pairs superb Din-groom Cur-

tains, 3½ yds. long, 60 in. wide.

1 pair exquisite Draw-in-groom Curtains, 4 yds.

long, 2 yds. wide.

2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long,

43 in. wide.

Merch. value actual Value has increased the \$6.30

Saves every year. Free to your home.

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tact with the markets and supply at lowest rates. We have been in busi-

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SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms,

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\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will send you free to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we will furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL NEWSPAPER CO., Box 9008, WILSON, ONT.

\$15 Women's Suits, \$6.50

Tailored to order. Suits to fit. Send for free cloth samples and full style book.—SOUTHWICK SUIT CO., London, Ont.

WANTED.—AGENTS EVERYWHERE to take orders for Ladies' Tailored Suits, Skirts, Coats, Waists, Raincoats, made to special order. Splendid proposition to good agents. Write with references for free sample cut and catalogue.—CANADIAN SKIRT CO., Box 1477, Guelph, Ont.

Before making choice of a Business College, write The Standard Business College 314 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal For Prospectus—W. S. JONES, Principal.

If you want your morning coffee to be fragrant, java a pure and sustaining always just always easily made, and yet always of uniform quality—try

'CAMP' COFFEE

the perfection in coffee. Grown; sell it. R. Patterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE

is guaranteed pure and made with the finest Canadian milk with all the cream in it.

WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA Mich. 1907. Send us your address and we will send you free to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we will furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL NEWSPAPER CO., Box 9008, WILSON, ONT.

THE LITERARY CLUB

Edited by D. G. French, Temple Building, Toronto, Canada, to whom all communications regarding the Department should be addressed

Club Chat

In order to give members at a distance an equal chance with those living nearer our office of publication, the time for returning answers will hereafter be one month. Those requiring a text book for the lessons on the Merchant of Venice are reminded that this will be furnished by the editor of this department for 25 cents, postpaid. Notice also that several prizes are now being offered in each contest. Every reader of *The Farming World* is invited to take part in any or all of the contests.

Character Study

One of the important points in studying a play is character study. We should endeavor to get as clear as possible a conception of the traits of character of the different persons mentioned in the play. To us they should be real live persons and we should feel that we know them. There are many ways of arriving at these character estimates. Just as in real life, we must depend largely on what the persons say, on what they do, and on what others say about them. Sometimes very trifling incidents show up strongly some point of character. Watch carefully, therefore, every speech and every action.

The Merchant of Venice

LESSON TWO.

This Act carries along the story of the caskets, also introduces another minor action—the elopement of Jessica. Bassanio reaches Belmont. Antonio's ill-fortune begins. Notice that there are many scenes on account of the complexity of action. The introduction of the comic element by Launcelot delays the action. There is no great progress in the development of any character, but the new characters which are introduced are depicted with such skill as to stand out distinctly from each other. Launcelot's humor consists largely of word play, and touches of irony. Lines 35-49, Scene VIII. Salinaro's description of Antonio, should be memorized. Study thoroughly all unfamiliar words and passages, and follow the lines indicated in the introductory hints.

STUDY QUESTIONS.

1. Make incision for your love. What was the custom?
2. What was Portia's opinion of Morocco?
3. What was Morocco's estimate of himself?
4. What is the spirit of Scene II.?
5. Why is the element (4) introduced?
6. What are the features of Launcelot's humor?
7. What words does Launcelot misuse and what are the correct words?
8. What is a masque?
9. What was Launcelot's part in the elopement?
10. How was Jessica disguised?
11. What is meant by "Havar's offspring"?

12. What was Shylock's opinion of Launcelot?
13. Upon what did Morocco base his choice?
14. Why is the loss of Antonio's ship mentioned?
15. What is Salinaro's estimate of Antonio?
16. What difference of character is there between Arragon and Morocco? (Note the way in which each takes his defeat.)
17. How many Scenes in Act II.? Compare with Act I.
18. What are the characters in each Scene?
19. What is the purpose of each Scene?
20. What is the progress of the action in Act II.?
21. What examples of irony are found?
22. What was in each casket?
23. What was written on each scroll?

EXERCISE TWO.

1. Describe briefly the progress of the play in this Act.
2. Explain, giving connection:—
 - (a) The shadow'd livery of the burnished sun.
 - (b) My father did something snack, did something grov to, he had a kind of taste.
 - (c) Tears exhibit my tongue.
 - (d) The scarfed bark puts forth from her native bay.
 - (e) 'Tis an office of discovery.
3. Write notes on: Sophy, Alcides, ostant, masque, Hyrcanian, ceceloch.
4. What was Bassanio's estimate of Gratiano?
5. Compare the character of Morocco and Arragon.
6. (a) Quote Salinaro's speech on the parting of Antonio and Bassanio.
 - (b) Re-write the above speech in your own words.
7. Give briefly the story of Jessica's elopement.

Three prizes of suitable books will be given for best answers.

Conducting a Debate

Place in the hands of the chairman a written statement of the topic of debate, names of the speakers, time allotted to each, names of the judges; then be bound strictly by his ruling and no disagreements are likely to arise.

The leader of the affirmative should open the question by stating the topic of debate. He should define it very fully before presenting the arguments for his side of the case.

The leader of the negative then states his general view of the topic, puts forth his arguments, and closes by trying to offset the arguments of the previous speaker.

The second speaker for the affirmative should then follow with the points of the argument entrusted to him. He can also attack anything

DR. W. A. MCFALL

Special attention given to the treatment of rheumatism, by correspondence.

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which the leader of the negative has said.

The second speaker for the negative takes up his points and also rebuts anything he can which the opposite side has said. And so the speeches go on. Two or three good speakers on each side is sufficient. The debate is closed by the leader of the affirmative in a very short address.

Then the judges sum up on their decision. A good plan for judging is to allow 50 per cent. for argument (repetition of argument should not count and mere statements should not be considered as argument), 25 per cent. should be allowed for language, including grammar, rhetoric and pronunciation, and 25 per cent. for manner of delivery, ease of speaking and personal bearing generally.

Quotation Puzzle

Below you will find six quotations from different poems. Give the name of the author and name of the poem. Three prizes of suitable books will be given for the three best lists of answers:—

1. The light that never was on sea or land.
2. Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
3. Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
4. No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet.
5. To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.
6. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.
6. Even his failings leaned to virtue's side.

Book Notes

"Satan Sanderson" (Hallie Ermine Rives: McLeod and Allen, Toronto) is a story of a young clergyman who earned his nickname from his wildness in his college days. He becomes a successful and exemplary clergyman, but circumstances bring about an entanglement in the affairs of a former college friend and curious and thrilling complications arise from mistaken identity and an accident causing loss of memory on part of the hero. Altogether the book is one which holds the reader's attention to the finish.

WASHING Without RUBBING



Here's a machine that washes clothes—without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine

Washes the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy to work, and yet gives wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.
The Downwell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Pasture for Milch Cows

Prof. Zavitz, in a recent publication, recommends a spring sown crop with oats, clover, and cane. Does he mean that the stock shall be turned on to the field to eat this, or is the crop to be cut and fed off the field? If ground were in good order, how many acres would be required for ten milch cows? How early would you sow the mixture? Would it do on sod turned up just before sowing? Can you put it in with seeder or drill? R. G. K.

The crop referred to in the question asked by R.G.K. is used for pasture. During the first week in May, we sow oats at the rate of 37 lbs.; Early Amber sugar cane, 30 lbs., and red clover, 7 lbs., making a total of 88 lbs. of seed per acre. The oats and the sugar cane seed are mixed and sown with a grain drill, and the clover is sown from the seed-sowing attachment of the drill. The crop is usually ready to be pastured in six weeks from the time of sowing. According to our results in Guelph, ten acres would be ample for ten milch cows. We usually sow the mixture on land which has been plowed in the autumn. I fear the results would not be as good from sod land plowed in the spring, but if the season were favorable the returns would likely be good. This is probably one of the best cow pastures which can be produced from seed sown in the spring of the year in which the pasture is required. At Guelph there is usually a good covering of clover on the land in the autumn ready to come through the winter and to give a crop of clover in the following year.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

O.A.C., Guelph.

The Maynard Plum

Will you kindly give me a description of the Maynard plum, and oblige? A. M.

Chilliwack, B.C.

This plum was originated by Luther Burbank and named by him after Professor S. T. Maynard.

The fruit is oval, obliquely truncate, large to very large; cavity medium deep, broad stem medium length; suture, obsolete; color, deep red red; dots very many, minute; bloom, thin, whitish; skin, thin; flesh, yellow, reddening from the outside, meaty; stone, medium large, oval, flattened, roughened, perfectly free flavor, rich and sweet; quality, extra good.

This is a very fine variety and well worth cultivating.

LIQUOR and TOBACCO HABITS

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.
75 Yonge St. - Toronto, Canada

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by—
Sir W. H. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., President Victoria College.
Rev. Father Tesdy, Bishop of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Right Rev. A. Swetnam, President of Toronto.
Rev. Wm. McLean, D.D., Principal Knox College, Toronto.
Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for the Liquor and Tobacco Habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no pain, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.
Consultation or correspondence invited.

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, who will, 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.

Fixing Up Mortgage

A and B enter into partnership and buy a farm on which there is a mortgage. A is unmarried at the time. After four years, A gets married. Is it advisable for A to get her name changed on the deed and also on the mortgage? If so, please state the best course to take. Will this have to be done by a solicitor? SUBSCRIBER.

It is not necessary that any alteration should be made in A's name in respect of the deed and mortgage by reason of her subsequent marriage. These documents could not legally be altered after they are recorded, and were any change necessary, new ones would have to be drawn up. When A comes to deal with the property again she can readily show that she was married subsequent to the date of the deed and mortgage and that she is the person mentioned therein. Her subsequent marriage explains the change in her name.

Giving Lien Note

A borrows money from B. At the time B has no security for the loan. If B is willing can A give him a lien note on A's horses for the loan, provided A's horses are pastured? SUBSCRIBER.

Lien notes are generally given in respect of articles purchased where the purchase price is not paid in full and the seller wishes to retain a lien (as security for the purchase money) on such article until it is fully paid for. As A is not purchasing these horses from B. If he wishes to give B security, he can no doubt arrange to give him a chattel mortgage on the horses, provided by so doing he is not prejudicing the rights of any other creditors he may have.

Dividing an Estate

A man dies without a will, leaving a family of six grown-up children by a first wife. He also leaves a second wife but no children by her. What portion of his property will the laws of Ontario give his second wife? READER.

Where a married man dies without a will, leaving a widow and a child or children, his widow is entitled to one-third of his real and personal estate absolutely. Provided, however, that his widow may elect to take her dower instead of a distributive share in her husband's real estate.

It makes no difference that the children are issue of a first marriage and that there are no children of the second marriage.

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Maritime Winter Fair

The late season, high price of feed, and an indifferent interest in the fall fairs combined to keep the management of the Maritime Winter Fair in a state of anxiety until the entries were in, when it was found that the necessary number of exhibits were promised. But it was not until opening day, Dec. 2nd, when the directors saw every department overflowing with high-class exhibits, that the spirit of anxiety gave way to one of rejoicing. The cattle entries were larger than for some years and the average quality was vastly superior to any previous year.

Sheep showed a decided improvement in both numbers and quality. Swine was above the average. Poultry, although some one hundred birds short, was a magnificent exhibit.

The fruit exhibit was not large, but in standard varieties the specimens showed could not be excelled anywhere, while the splendid display of seed grains and potatoes gave evidence of an increasing interest in this important branch of Maritime agriculture. The advance along this line is due to the efforts of the "Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association," the Maritime Seed Fair, and the prominence given to this branch of agriculture at the Agricultural College at Truro.

The large auditorium, which seats 1,500 persons, was packed every evening to listen to practical addresses from the best speakers in Canada.

CATTLE.

The judging began at 2 p.m. on the opening day, when the pure-bred Shorthorns were called into the ring, where the ribbons were placed by that veteran judge of beef, Mr. Duncan Anderson. Shorthorn steers, which were called first, are not numerous in the Maritime Provinces, the only entries worthy of note here were a three-year-old shown by W. W. Black, a pair of white steers under two years shown by James B. Etter, and a pair of yearlings belonging to C. A. Archibald's herd. It will be well for intending exhibitors at the next Winter Fair to keep one of Mr. Etter's steers in mind. The section for cows, three years old and over, brought seven into the ring. Five prizes were awarded and anyone might well be proud to own either of the pair left outside the money. The 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th went to C. R. H. Starr & Son, Fort Williams; the 2nd place going to Jas. B. Etter, Starr's Marr; Beansy, the winner of the red ribbon, has an unbeaten record and was brought out in the pink of condition. She was awarded sweepstakes in her class, and later met and defeated the best Hereford and best grade animal in the show. In doing this she won for her owner,

in addition to the liberal cash prizes, a magnificent cup donated by Sir Frederick Borden, and for grand championship she won a moving machine donated by the Massey-Harris Co.

In the section for two-year-olds, Archibald led four into the ring, three of which had been placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd at the fall fair. 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th went to Archibald, Starr's entry coming between. The rest of the prizes in this class were pretty evenly divided between Archibald, Starr and Etter on good young stuff.

Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways and Devons met in the next class. Wm. Robertson, W. W. Black's veteran herdsman, claimed most of the reds and blues for a splendidly-fitted herd. The 3rd and 4th prizes went to Frank R. Conden, of N.S., and Roper Brothers, of P.E.I.

It was particularly pleasing to see the fine array of grade cattle that faced the judge. This class brings in new exhibitors every year and the sort of stuff some of these young fellows led out this year made some of the old ringers stare. Two grade Shorthorn heifers shown by Wm. Fowler of Amherst Point, deserve special mention. One of them was good enough to keep the judge busy for awhile as to whether or not she was to have the sweepstakes against a grade Hereford steer of W. W. Black's. But the steer had the advantage in both age and sex and finally won out. They met in the carcass room later on, where a committee of three spent some time in deciding to give the 1st place to the steer.

Other prize-winners in this class were Chas. Forrest, Thos. Etter, Albert Anderson, Laurie Anderson, Jas. Etter, J. B. Loper, Ernest Embree, Frank R. Conden and Donald McIntyre.

In the dairy stables, Logan Brothers won everything in sight in Holsteins. In Ayrshires, F. S. Black, McIntyre Brothers and C. A. Archibald were the winners. Jersey prizes were won by H. S. Pipes & Son, while in grades the ribbons went to F. S. Black, W. N. Boomer and T. W. Keillor.

SHEEP.

An outstanding feature of the fair was the showing of sheep. Of the different breeds, Shropshires predominated both in numbers and the manner in which they were brought out. They were shown by Logan Brothers, Jas. I. Stewart and T. W. Keillor, of Amherst Point. In section 2, 1st, 2nd and 3rd went to Lovan Brothers, Keillor coming 4th. In section 3, 1st 2nd and 4th went to Lovan Brothers, Stewart coming in for 3rd. In section 4, Logan Brothers came 1st, Stewart 2nd and Keillor 3rd. In section 5, Stewart was 1st and 2nd and Keillor 3rd.

Oxfores, which were out in force, were shown by J. E. Baker & Sons, F. S. Black and Cephus Munn. Baker's brought their flock out in fine shape and won most of the prizes.

Cheviots were shown by Henry Leithead and Charles Svynes, who divided honors about evenly.

Grades were a strong class, the exhibitors being the same as in the pure-bred classes. Logan Brothers were the chief winners, with James Stewart, J. E. Baker & Sons, Oliver



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Sanders and T. W. Keiloff following in the order named. All the prizes in this class were won with Shropshire crosses.

Special prizes were allowed for sheep that had not previously won a prize. This brought out locks which the judge, Mr. John Gardhouse, said were a credit in any show-ring.

The grand championship, a magnificent cup donated by Hon. Senator Mitchell, for best pen, including one ewe lamb, one shearing ewe and one ewe, two shears or over, was won by Logan Brothers.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was good. Berkshires were chiefly shown by Peter Brodie, Little York, P.E.I., and J. B. Sample, Hazel, N.S. Couple had to be content with 2nd place in the contest.

Tamworths were shown by Roper Brothers, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Wm. J. Gibson, Marshfield, P.E.I. Ropers came in for the lion's share of the ribbons.

C. W. Holmes, Jas. Stewart, Roper Brothers and Alex. McBeath showed Yorkshires. The prizes were pretty well divided, with Holmes leading.

Grand championship for best breeding pen among the pure-breeds was won by Peter Brodie with three Berkshires sows.

Competition was keen in the carcass room, but P.E.I. succeeded in making almost a clean sweep of ribbons in the swine class, while Logan Brothers and Stewart got most of the prizes in sheep classes.

POULTRY.

Poultry, although about one hundred birds short, was of a very high standard. Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Hillhouse, who did the judging, said the birds which were left outside the money, were better than the prizewinners at some quite important fairs in Ontario. The plucking contest was a feature on the last afternoon and the crowd that gathered to witness it taxed the seating capacity of the great auditorium to its utmost.

This auditorium was crowded again in the evening to hear the closing addresses and to witness the presentation of the creasest aggregation of trophies ever donated at any fair in Canada.

Rev. Father Burke, in his usual happy manner, presented cups, medals, mowing machine, china tea sets, silver tea services, suit lengths, dress goods and gold pieces to delighted winners amid the applause of from 1,500 to 2,000 people, and thus closed the most successful Agricultural Fair ever held in the Maritime Provinces.

Chicago International Show

(Continued from page 1151.)

and 3rd on yearling wether and second on pen; Cooper & Nephews 2nd on yearling, 1st and 2nd on lamb, and 1st on pen; and Teller Bros., Paris, third on lamb and second on pen. Sir George Drummond's yearling was champion, and in the later contests, grand champion of the show.

Fat Dorsets were shown by Canadians. R. H. Harding, Thornhill, Ont., had 1st and 2nd for yearling, and 2nd on pen; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, had 3rd on yearling, and

James Robertson & Sons, Milton West, Ont., 1st, 2nd and 3rd on lamb, and 1st on pen. Harding's yearling came in for championship honors.

In Oxforbs, R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., had much the best of it, securing all the firsts and championships. J. W. Lee, Simcoe, Ont., won 2nd on yearling wether.

In Leicesters, the contest was between Hastings Bros., Crosshill, who won 2nd and 3rd on yearling and lamb, and 1st and 3rd on pen, and A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, who had the first prize yearling and lamb and second-prize pen. They also had the champion wether.

In the Lincoln classes the prizes were well distributed. J. T. Gilson, Denfield, Ont., won 1st and championship on yearling wether, and 2nd lot pen. Cooper & Nephews 1st on lamb, Parkinson, Eramosa, Ont., 1st on pen, 2nd and 3rd on lamb, and 3rd on yearling. J. H. Patrick, Iderton, Ont., had the 2nd prize yearling.

GRADES AND CROSS BREDS.

In the medium wool or Down types there was a battle royal. Never in America was such a show seen, and the feeder's skill was shown in the highest degree. The Campbells, of Woodville, Ont., won 1st, 3rd and 4th on yearling, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on lamb

and 1st on pen of fine wether lambs, practically taking nearly everything worth having, leaving the balance for their American competitors. Campbell's yearling was made champion and also grand champion in grades and cross-breeds.

In the long-wool types, J. T. Gilson, L. Parkinson and J. H. Patrick, all from Ontario, were the chief winners, the first named winning the championship.

THE BREEDING CLASSES.

There was a splendid show in all the breeding classes and no one had a walkover. Judged from the amount of prize money offered, it is surprising that the entries were as large. In some sections only one prize is offered in each class, and where the breed associations do not come to the rescue, there is not much for the exhibitor were he to win everything in sight. The management of the International might well consider the elimination of some of the classes, and confining the breeding sections to ram and ewe lambs. This would admit of better prizes being given and would afford breeders the opportunity they have now of selling their young stock. Older breeding stock is not improved by attending a mid-winter show.

There was another battle royal in



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CONDITIONS

1. List must be mailed on or before January 30th, 1908.
2. Only names of actual intending builders will be counted.
3. In the event of several lists containing the same number of names, the lists first received will have the preference.
4. Be sure to state what class of building the person mentioned will erect.

Get busy and find out the intending builders in your locality. We will publish the names of the three winners, and give the number of names sent in by them, in The Farming World during February.

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the Strathgairn class. Next in rank in display of this popular breed seen in America. Twenty or thirty in each class was the rule. In aged ram, H. I. Wardell, New York state, was first; G. Howard, Davidson, was second; C. G. Davidson, Denver, third; G. Davidson, Denver, fourth; H. I. Wardell, New York state, fifth; G. McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., sixth. For yearling ram, McKerrow was first and second; Davidson, third; H. I. Wardell, fourth; G. Davidson, fifth; G. McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., sixth. For ewe, Davidson was first, Wardell second, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., third, and Campbell fourth.

and Campbell, 3rd and 4th. In ewe lamb, Davidson was 1st and 2nd, Campbell 3rd, and McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 4th. In yearling ewe, Campbell was 1st, Davidson 2nd, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 3rd, and Oak Park Stock Farm, Bradford, 4th. In eye lamb, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Davidson 3rd. In 2nd and 3rd yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd. In 4th yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd. In 5th yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd. In 6th yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd. In 7th yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd. In 8th yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd. In 9th yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd. In 10th yearling ewe, Davidson was 1st, McKerrow & Son, Yewatken, Wis., 2nd, and Campbell 3rd.

the awards and championship ewe, Rank 1st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 2nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 3rd, Teller Bros., Paris, Ont.; 4th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 5th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 6th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 7th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 8th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 9th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 10th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 11th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 12th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 13th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 14th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 15th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 16th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 17th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 18th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 19th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 20th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 21st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 22nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 23rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 24th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 25th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 26th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 27th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 28th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 29th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 30th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 31st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 32nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 33rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 34th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 35th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 36th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 37th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 38th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 39th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 40th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 41st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 42nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 43rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 44th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 45th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 46th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 47th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 48th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 49th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 50th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 51st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 52nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 53rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 54th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 55th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 56th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 57th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 58th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 59th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 60th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 61st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 62nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 63rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 64th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 65th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 66th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 67th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 68th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 69th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 70th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 71st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 72nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 73rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 74th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 75th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 76th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 77th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 78th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 79th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 80th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 81st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 82nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 83rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 84th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 85th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 86th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 87th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 88th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 89th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 90th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 91st, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 92nd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 93rd, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 94th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 95th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 96th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 97th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 98th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 99th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.; 100th, W. H. Jones, Paris, Ont.

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Ont., 1st and champion on yearling ewe, besides several minor prizes. In Southdowns, the contest was between G. McKerrow & Sons, Wis., and Cooper & Nephews, the former having the champion ram and the latter champion ewe.

The Dorsets were out strong. James Robertson & Sons, Milton West, Ont., had 1st on aged ram, yearling ewe, flock and pen of lambs. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., had 1st on yearling ram, 2nd on ram lamb, 3rd on yearling ewe, 2nd on ewe lamb. Cooper & Nephews had 2nd on yearling ram, 1st on ram lamb, 1st on ewe lamb, 2nd on flock and 2nd on pen. Harding won the championship on yearling ram and Robertson & Son on yearling ewe.

In Oxford, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, Ont., won 2nd on ram lamb and 1st on pen, the other honors going to Americans.

In Leicesters, the contest was between Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, the latter securing both championships. Hastings Bros. had 1st on ram lamb and 1st on pen of lambs.

In Lincoln, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., had rather the best of it, winning both championships. J. H. Patrick, Illderton, had 1st on aged ram and pen, and Cooper & Nephews 1st on flock.

A new breed that made a good showing was the Suffolks. James Bowman, Guelph, won 2nd on ewe lamb and 1st for both flocks and pen of lambs.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit on the whole was a very poor one for such a show as the International. Outside of the Berkshire display, the show was no better than that of some ordinary county fair. There is a reason for this. The prize list is small, and unless the breed associations assist liberally there is no inducement to bring out exhibits.

THE CARLOTS.

While the carlot exhibits made the usual fine showing, it is doubtful if the average quality was any better if as good as a year ago. Again the sweepstakes went to the Angus breed for the best carload on exhibition. Klaus Kramer, of Iowa, captured it for the third time. Daniel Black, of Ohio, was a good second with a load of Texas-bred Herefords.

CARCASSES.

The carcass competition at Chicago is somewhat of a farce. The display of dressed meat is harder to find than the proverbial needle. Why cold storage facilities are not provided at the show, so that visitors can see the display, is a mystery. A great show at the very centre of the meat trade of the world should make more out of this feature than it does. The distributing of the different animals to be slaughtered among various packing houses, is worse than useless. The champion beef carcass this year was a grade Angus steer from Pennsylvania, and shown in the yearling class. He dressed 63.96 per cent. his live weight being 1096 lbs. and his dressed weight 701 lbs. The carcass sold at 17 1/2c. per lb.

The sales of show cattle averaged low this year, the average being \$6.43 per cwt. for ninety loads, as compared with an average of \$8.15

per cwt. in 1906. The champion carload of Angus sold for \$8 per cwt. The grand champion steer of the show, James Leask's Roan King, sold for 24c. per lb. He weighed 1080 lbs.

Toronto Junction Fat Stock Show

The fifth annual fat stock show held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, Dec. 9th, excelled all

previous shows both in the quality of stock and the attendance of visitors. Eighteen export steers, of an average weight of 1,600 lbs., shown by F. A. Walker, Dobbington, Ont., were the centre of attraction. They easily captured first in their class. Perhaps the best single animal shown was a Shorthorn grey heifer exhibited by Wm. Hamilton, Guelph. She won the sweepstakes for the best animal on the ground.

Agricultural and Experimental Union

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of this Association was held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on the 9th and 10th of December. Although the work of this Association has always attracted the attention of the best minds among our agriculturists, never before have so many first-class farmers attended the meetings and taken active part in the discussions which ensued after the reports from each department were submitted.

At the opening, business matters were disposed of. With this we are not particularly concerned, suffice it to say that the members are well satisfied with the results of the year's work.

Mr. I. M. McCallum, of Shakespeare, President of the Union, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting called attention to the need of the farmers for more effective organization generally. He said the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union is the most adaptable medium for

promoting the consolidation of agricultural interests in the country.

When we consider how the manufacturers have combined to secure favorable conditions for protecting and promoting their own interests, and when we consider that this is essentially an agricultural country, especially favored by natural conditions for agricultural pursuits, then to our minds comes the thought that things are misadjusted. In the first place, farmers have inadequate representation in Parliament. There is too much individuality among the farming public—a too great prevalence of the one-man idea, displaying a lack of organization and co-operation.

Mr. McCallum then referred to the problems which require immediate solution. These were the need of improved transportation facilities; the troubles arising from the spread of noxious weeds and injurious insects; the disposal of farm products in a co-operative way, and the farm labor



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problem, which was the most serious of all and which had resulted in wages being now too high for farm help.

The first address was given by Prof. Hutt, who dealt with the experiments conducted by his department in the production of tomatoes, lettuce, beets and carrots. As the canning industry is now one of great importance in the Province of Ontario, the detailed results of tomato-growing excited great interest and evoked much discussion. The results attained by Prof. Hutt and the gentlemen who made tests, as to methods of cultivation and the varieties to be cultivated in the different parts of our province are well worthy of careful analysis such as we can only give by devoting special space to the subject.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz followed with a careful consideration, illustrated by charts, of the results of experiments which have been conducted in growing grain from various selected varieties, and also as to the effects of manures and commercial fertilizers upon root and tuber crops. As the result of 102 tests in growing oats, No. 514 produced an average of 37.44 bushels per acre. With six-rowed barley, No. 21 produced 10.98 bushels from 42 tests. With two-rowed barley, French Chevalier produced 23.88 bushels per acre from three tests.

With the wheats the results were not, according to our opinion, very satisfactory. This may have been owing to the season or want of care on the part of the experimenters.

Peas did remarkably well, Early Britain, with 43 tests, showing an average of 39.53 bushels, the acre and 1.12 tons of straw, and Canadian Beauty producing 26.20 bushels per acre. The latter is, however, the most popular variety because it is white and smooth. In a season such as this has been, the use of a crop rich in nitrogenous compounds will be appreciated by both dairymen and beef producers.

The results in corn production do not appear to be particularly heavy, Genesee Valley taking first place in 12 tests with 31.27 bushels per acre, King Phillip following with 29.04. This poor showing is no doubt largely owing to the season, which was all through unfavorable to the development of the crop.

In growing field roots and fodder crops, Prof. Zavitz and his co-experimenters attained some valuable results, as, for instance, in ten tests of Ferry's Yellow Leviathan mangold, the average crop being 35.77 tons. Next to that came Sutton's Mammoth with 34.71 tons, and Carter's Windsor close behind. Feeding sugar beets, now so deservingly popular with stockmen, failed to show as great a bulk as the mangolds. Bree's Giant White feeding giving 24.43 per acre, and Rennie's Tankard Cream only 22.39. Among the turnips, Carter's Invicta (a Swede) in four tests averaged 32.18 tons per acre, Sutton's Magnum Bonum being about half a ton behind. As turnips cannot be utilized as food for dairy cattle, and as the aphid is now terribly destructive to the crop, they are not as largely grown as they might be, in view of the fact that they are in great demand for export purposes.

Prof. Zavitz paid a great deal of attention to the millets, and justly so, because as a forage crop they can be sowed late and so can be utilized in a system for the destruction of weeds. He had not very

many reports from his co-experimenters, but those he had and his own experience showed that the Japanese Common and Japanese Panicke gave excellent results, the former with a yield of 10.44 tons per acre and the latter with 10.10. Of the two, the Japanese Panicke was the more popular variety. Prof. Zavitz pointed out that care should be exercised in purchasing millet seed as the seedmen seemed just now to be somewhat mixed up in their ideas with regard to the different varieties of millets and were sometimes apt to substitute one for the other.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—
President—George A. Brodie.
Vice-President—J. O. Laird.
Secretary—Prof. C. A. Zavitz.
Assistant Secretary—J. Buchanan.

Treasurer—Prof. H. L. Hutt.
Board of Control—Hon. Nelson Monteith, Pres. G. C. Crossland, G. A. Putnam, F. H. Reade, Mr. Jubert, Mr. Ballantyne.

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Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments, increase elasticity. **Filing.** No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-0 Free.

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How is it with you?
Are you prepared to treat the common ailments—the ones that are liable to come at any time?

If your horse should go lame; should suffer from a cut, a kick, or a sprain; if he should be foundered, or get the colic, or the rheumatism, or distemper; should develop a spavin, a splint or a curb, are you ready to treat him off-hand?



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For external and internal use:
Tuttle's Family Elixir, for ills of men, women and children.
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Tuttle's American Condition Powders, the best blood purifier for horses.
Tuttle's American Worm Powders, absolutely certain in their effect, guaranteed in every case to expel all worms.

Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment, a perfect cure for hard and cracked hoofs and all diseases of the hoof.

Price on Tuttle's Remedies:
On and after this date the price of **Tuttle's Family and Horse Elixir** will be \$4.00 per doz.; **Condition Powders**, \$2.00 per doz.; **Worm Powders**, \$2.00 per doz.; **Hoof Ointment**, \$4.00; **White Star Liniment**, \$4.00. Bottle sent by mail, \$0.75.

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We publish a book of 100 pages entitled, "Veterinary Experience," which contains the experience of our Dr. S. A. Tuttle, who has for many years been a successful veterinary surgeon. It is a clear illustration and description of the horse and his diseases.

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Nova Scotia Representative
C. H. B. CROCKER, South Farmington, N.S.

of hog fed than in the manner of caring for him. The young pigs are fed, as everywhere else, with plenty of milk, care being taken to keep them always in dry warm quarters. About twice a week some charcoal is always fed, and as youngsters become older, they are allowed access to a protected trough, where the milk in which some muddlings are mixed, can be found. Later, at about six weeks of age, a few finely-ground oats, to which, as the young pig is weaned, some barley or other meal is added, until, at about three months of age, a ration of pulped roots on which dry chop is also fed, with drink given daily, has been found very satisfactory. In the feeding of corn, Messrs. Flatt have had considerable experience, and found it an inexpensive and satisfactory food, but would recommend it to be fed only in connection with other means of barley or oats, never alone, and never to very young pigs. Fed to brood sows, on clover pasture, it always proved most satisfactory.

Capt. T. E. Robson, the well-known live stock auctioneer, of London, Ont., has recently purchased from Messrs. Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, North Toronto, the grand Clydesdale stallion, Sir Marcus, winner of first and championship at the Toronto Canada National and the Chicago International, 1907. Mr. Robson is to be congratulated on his enterprise and deserves the public thanks of the horsebreeders of the London district. So many of the championship winners at Canadian shows have been sold to visitors from abroad that to a great extent the money offered has been practically lost to Canadian horsebreeding interests. It is only by retaining them at home that real benefit can be derived. Sir Marcus is a splendid type of the modern Clydesdale, being of good size, a very close approach to perfection in conformation, and of faultless quality. His underpinning are all that one could desire, as his bone is of good size and extremely of the broad, flat, sharp character, which shows fineness of quality, combined with large, heavy, thick tendons which mean strength and wearing character. In breeding, Sir Marcus shows a wealth of the best Clydesdale blood in Scotland. His sire, Sir Simon, is a paternal brother of the renowned Baron's Friele, both being sired by Sir Eversard, the horse which is by many accorded a place above his illustrious son, as the sire, not of one, but of many famous stock horses. Commenting on Sir Simon, a Scottish authority, in writing to *The Farming World*, about a year ago, stated that he considered Sir Simon the most perfect model of the true Scottish draft horse in existence. Sired by such a stallion as Sir Eversard, the son of Top Gallant, he by the renowned Darnley, while his dam Sunbeam was in turn sired by Mains of Atries, one of the sires which helped to make the horse of Walter Darnley cross so popular, one can well credit the claim.

The Sale of Imported Clydesdales

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies held by Mr. Wm. McHarey, of Russell, Ont., denoted a very healthy state of affairs in the breeding horse world despite the scarcity of feed and tightness of the money market. Nowhere, perhaps, has this condition been more felt than in the Russell and Carlton localities, but it does not

seem to prove much of a deterrent when it comes to buying a good Clydesdale filly. The following is a list of the sales:—

Daisy Graham (18888) sire Baron Mitchell, to Mr. Wm. Crow, Cannonmore, for \$250.
Maggie Paterson (18882), sire Prince Victor, to Mr. Adam Schari, Cummings' Drudge, for \$310.



A Few Good CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS

A very choice lot of Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, sired by such noted getters as Baronson, Baron Mitchell and Marcellus.

In Hackneys I have to offer two big trappy handsome Stallions and two medium sized and exceptionally trendy ones from three to five years of age. All show high straight action and combine the best of both breeds. In Fillies I have a number of prize winners at Canada's leading shows, as well as a number of coming showings to offer. Prices will be right for the goods and suitable terms can be arranged. Come and see them.

W. E. BUTLER, Ingersoll, Ont.



JOHN BOAG & SON High-class Clydesdales

We have to offer fine imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Carefully selected consignment just landed. 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 dam's side. Write and tell us what you want.

RAVENSHOE P.O.

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Clydesdale Fillies

A few big drafty ones, sired by Up To Time, Acme, Baron Mitchell, Lord Fauntleroy, Clan Stewart, and other noted breeding horses in Scotland. Also two grand Yearling Stallions sired by Baron McNeer and General Hunter. Personally selected in Scotland by myself. Come to St. Thomas for a grand imported Clydesdale Brood Mare.

ALEX. McNEVIN, St. Thomas P.O., Ont.

CITY VIEW STOCK FARM Clydesdale -- Shorthorns

Five Fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions of choice breeding, for sale.
Fifteen Good Young Shorthorn Bulls at a reasonable price

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I have at the present time to offer a few newly imported 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.

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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

Honey Dew (18894), sire Mathias, to Messrs. W. E. N. Byers & Sons, Hawkesbury, for \$305.

Lily Arnott (18892), sire Moneriffe Marquis, to Mr. W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg, Quebec, for \$435.

Betty Rae (18886), sire Prince of Galloway, to Mr. G. N. Nelson, Blackburn, for \$265.

Bess Watson (18890), sire Carbiner, to Mr. W. H. Kay, Phillipsburg, Quebec, for \$260.

Lady MacConnell (18881), sire Argosy, to Mr. W. F. Kay, Quebec, for \$380.

Europa VI. of Drumlanrig (18878), sire Baron Beaulieu, to Messrs. W. E. N. Byers & Sons, for \$205.

Nina II. of Drumlanrig (18879), sire Baron Beaulieu, to Mr. Wm. Graham, Merivale, for \$230.

Lady Flash (18905), sire Flash Sturdy, to Mr. Major, Russell road, for \$270.

Killantrae Belle (18886), sire Dunbar, to Mr. Major, Russell road, for \$285.

Lady Brown (18877), sire Dunbar, to Mr. A. Scharf, Cummings' Bridge, for \$100.

Lily of Morton (18896), sire Lothian Tom, to Mr. T. G. McLaughlin, East Templeton, for \$385.

Mary Dora (18885), sire Lothian Tom, to Mr. J. J. Hodgins, Haredean P.O., for \$300.

Jean McCartney was also put up and was knocked down to Mr. Kay for \$150.

Gossip

At the annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Ass'n, held during the Chicago show, Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., was elected president, to succeed G. Howard Davidson, who, with J. G. Hamner, Brantford, and H. A. Chandler, of Tower, was elected to the board of directors. Mr. Hamner replaces Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., who has been on the directorate for some years.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Monday, December 30th, 1907, at 10.30 a.m. R. Reid, secretary, Berlin, Ont.

Guelph Sale

The Guelph Fat Stock Club has decided to hold its annual sale of pure-bred stock on the first Wednesday in March. Entries close January 10th, 1908. For catalogue and other particulars, apply to A. E. Meyer, Secretary, Guelph.

Pure-Bred Sales

There was a series of sales of pure-bred stock held during the International Show. Prices held up well, considering everything. The following are the averages:—

Angus, 62 head—\$205.00.
Galloways, 41 head—\$173.00.
Shorthorns, 50 head—\$276.50.

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Jos. Leighton, Middlesex Co., Ont., in sending in his renewal, says:—"I would not be without The Farming World for three times the price."

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Hackneys and Clydesdales

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A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chattan and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

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Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons,
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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: "None but the best and a straight deal." Please be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance 'phone.

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Practical Talks to Farmers

The sessions of the Winter Fair lecture course this year of greatest interest were those devoted to horses. The attendance was large and the keenest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

We have not space to deal with everything in detail in this issue, and shall hold the report of the special session on horse-breeding till a later issue.

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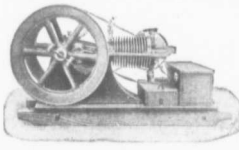
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LICENSING STALLIONS.

The afternoon of Dec. 12th was given up entirely to the discussion of a series of recommendations submitted by the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association relative to the licensing of stallions for service in Ontario. A brief outline of these recommendations were given on page 1103 in our last issue. As presented to the meeting there were eleven in all, which, with a few exceptions, were concurred in by those present. The question of whether a system of licensing of stallions was advisable or not, was voted on first. The large majority of those present favored the enacting of legislation along this line. Some there were who thought that things should be left as they are and the farmer allowed to select any stallion he wished to breed to. However, they were in the minority. A contentious clause was that which provided for granting a license to grade stallions, for three years, and classifying them as "Grade 2." An amendment, which eliminated the three years limit and substituted the word "unregistered for grade 2," was lost, though it had many sympathizers. The clause defining the license to a pure-bred stallion as "Grade 1," was changed to read "Class 1." There was considerable discussion upon the question of charging a license fee. Many thought the government should do the inspection without a fee. However, the recommendation of the Association that a yearly fee of \$10 be charged was accepted by the meeting. There was some doubt expressed as to the method of inspection, but as this is something that will come under the direct supervision of the government, no change was recommended.

CATTLE.

The evening of Dec. 12th was devoted to topics of interest to cattle, sheep and swine breeders. Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., in discussing the beef-cattle question, stated that he believed the panicky feeling in the country had passed to some extent. With the exception of a few districts, when spring opened up there would be plenty of feed. The present scarcity of feed would be a blessing in disguise as it would purge the country of a lot of inferior cattle. He recommended the feeding of oil cake.

Prof. Gridale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, believed it was possible to make good gains on cheap rations. He pointed out the good qualities of gluten meal, but

(Continued on page 1180.)

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Safe, speedy and reliable cure for curb, splint, swelling, strained tendons, founder, ringbone, spavin, etc. Removes all bunces from horses and cattle. For rheumatism, stiff or lame joints, sore throat, croup, pains in the chest, back or limbs it is decidedly superior to any liniment made. Every bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM sold is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

Between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

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Good going December 24th and 25th, 1907

Returning until Dec. 26th, 1907

Also good December 31st, 1907, and January 1st, 1908, returning until January 2nd, 1908

AT FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going December 21st to December 25th, 1907

Returning until January 2nd, 1908, also good going December 25th, 1907, to January 1st, 1908, returning until January 3rd, 1908.

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Single Fare

Good going Dec. 21 and 25, returning until Dec. 26, also Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, returning until Jan. 2, 1908.

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Good going Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, also Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, all good returning until Jan. 3, 1908.

Tickets and full particulars at all C.P.R. ticket offices.

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Leicester Sheep—about 30 yearling and ram lambs for sale. Hampshire Swine—orders will be taken for young breeding stock. Pairs not akin can be furnished. Some good Clydesdale Horses for sale. Also choice Barred Rock Poultry.

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FOREST VIEW FARM

Canada's Greatest Herd of Herefords
Won at Toronto, 1907—1st, Senior Herd; 1st, Junior Herd; 1st, Herd of 4 Calves; Junior Bull Champion; Bull and Heifer Calves, 1st champion and grand champion. Females any age.
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

FOR SALE—12 Heifer Calves, 6 Bull Calves, 2 Yearling Bulls, 6 Cows with calves at side. Sire of young stock, Onward (Imp.). Herd headed by Prime Lad 3rd (Imp.). Popular prices.

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We breed registered and prize-winning Guernsey, French Canadian, and South-down Sheep. Our prices are yours, and our stock the best. 4 Guernsey Bull Calves must be sold before Xmas.

GUY CARR, Compton, Que.

Try a beautiful young Herd of 8 French Canadian Cattle at \$300.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Swiss bred from prize winner at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For Sale some nice young bulls and Heifers that will be sold cheap because of scarcity of feed; also several nice young Tamworth Pigs, and five Sixcoster Ram Lambs. L. F. STAPLES, Ida, Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Jansfield, Guelph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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Three Imported Stallions and one Hackney for sale
And a number of young Boars fit for service.
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SHORTHORNS of right type and quality. Imported and Canadian Bred Bulls ready for service; also COWS and HEIFERS. The get of Note Imported Bulls are offered for Sale at easy prices.

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Breeder of Clydesdales and Shropshire Sheep and Shorthorns. Gloster Lavender, Nyra, Miss Ramsden and Lady Eden families. Stock for sale Long Distance phone.

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

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No grade Lamb equals the half-bred Dorset for the block.

Try a Pure Bred Dorset Ram on your flock this Fall. I have several on hand to choose from.

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Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
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Breeders of Scotch and South-Downed Shorthorns, Shire Horses and Lincoln Sheep.



At present offering a few choice Show Bulls; also females, and one Shire Stallion, three years old, and two Yearling Cows.

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

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We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred ram lambs, the home-bred ones being all sired by imported ram; also a number of yearling two-heat and ewe lambs.

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to Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Alder (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bred 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.



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And we have eight ready for service now that can do it again. Send for a catalogue.

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SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

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CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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See large ad.

R. B. NESS, Howick, Que

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.
—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.

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J. LLOYD JONES, Barford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.

FORSTER FARM, Oakville, Ont. Breeders of Dorset Horn Sheep. Registered Stock for sale. Correspondence cheerfully answered. See large ad.

J. C. BOSS, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. First-winners at America's leading shows, imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

W. COLEMAN & SONS, Harrison, Ont. C. P. R. and U. T. R. Oxford Down Sheep, Short Horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Stock for sale.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, O. Teeswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding w.o.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, P. O. and sta., C. P. R. Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, shoring and breeding stock, imported and home bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C. P. R. Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

JAS. TOLTON & SONS, Walkerton, Ont. Breeders of Oxford Down Shaws and Short Horn Cattle, young breeding stock for sale.

W. AYER & SON, "Bellevue Farm," Bowmanville, Ont.—Breeders of Southdown Stock for sale.

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Swine

J. LOBNE FOSTER "Glenholm Stock Farm," Myrtle, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.—Breeders of Tanworth Swine, B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and B. C. W. Leghorns. Correspondence invited.

J. W. TODD—Corinth, Ont.—Breeder of English Berkshires and Tamworths. Breeding stock for sale.

ARTEMUS O'NEILL, Birr, Ont.—Importer and breeder of Hampshire Swine. Write for description, prices etc.

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont. (successor to Colwill Bros.) Short Horns and Tanworth Swine. Choice young stock for sale.

P. O. COLLINS Bewcastle, Ont. breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for sale.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, Ferris, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire Swine, Young Boars and Bows of choice breeding for sale.

D. N. GLAZIER, Manhard, Ont. Yorkshire Whites and Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

C. SNOWDEN, Bowmanville, Ont. Box 35. Breeder of Large English Berkshires, B. Rocks, Light Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Roan Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys.

T. J. GOLE (Mane Grove Farm), Bowmanville, Ont. Breeder of Large English Yorkshires, Boars and W. H. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse and Emton Geese.

CATTLE

JOHN SCOTT, Dunblane, Ont., Short Horns. Young stock for sale. Write us.

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. McALL-HALL, Jacks in P. O., Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.

A. P. POLLARD, Shadaland Stock Farm, Can. ton, Ont., breeder of Short Horns and Berkshire Swine. Young stock always for sale. Rural phone.

BERTRAM HOSKIN (Mt. Pleasant Farm) The Gully, Ont. Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine. High-class young stock for sale. Long distance phone.

ROBERT SHAW, Brantford, Ont. breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooks, Ont. See large ad.

L. O. CLIFFORD, "The Maples," Okawa, Ont., breeder of Herefords. Stock for sale. Long distance phone.

THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Okawa, Ont. Short Horns—Gloster, Ramadale, Swine families.

A. E. MEADOWS, Fort Hope, Ont. Short Horns—Hudson, Maclean, Isabella, Gloster, Lady Ann families. Choice young stock for sale.

MADISON COOPER, Watertown, N. Y.—Pure-bred Holsteins. Good pedigree Bulls for sale. Send for price, pedigree, photograph.

H. W. JEWELL, Bowmanville, Ont., Box 179. Breeder of Short Horns, Gloster, Lavinia families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN BYRDON, Milverton, Ont. G. T. R.—Breeder of Short Horns cattle.

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

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Hamilton, Que. Springrock Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle G.T.R. and C.P.R. Some grand breeding young stock, sired by Village Secret and other soppers. Prices right for the goods.

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

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CHAS. GOAT, Brooklin, Ont. breeder of G. Clydesdales and Short Horns. Gloster Meadowford families.

J. WATSON, Castlereag, Ont.—Breeder of A. Scotch Short Horns. Nine young Bulls for sale.

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JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, Willow Bank Farm, Milton, Ont. Breeders of Short Horn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfeld, Ont., Sta. G.T.R. Importer of choice breeding stock—Short Horns—Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

H. BARTLETT, Kimbo P.O., Ont., Lincoln's Co. Liverpool Stock Farm.—Short Horns and Dorset Sheep

JAS. BOWMAN, "Elm Park," Guelph, Ont.—Imp., a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, Clydesdale horses & Suffolk sheep. Correspondence invited.

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71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued from page 1178.)

thought legislation was necessary to prevent Canada getting the sweepings.

SHEEP.

The discussion under this heading bore directly upon the amendment of the Act for the protection of sheep from dogs. The subject was introduced by Mr. Boler Miller, Stouffville, Ont., who stated that, notwithstanding prosperity in other lines of breeding, farmers were going out of sheep-raising, largely because of the dog nuisance. Owners of fancy dogs were recommending that no further legislation be enacted, and he advised a conference between dog and sheep owners to discuss the question. No one seemed to know definitely what the law at the present time was.

Mr. Caston stated that no municipal authority should be allowed to weaken the law.

Mr. John Bright pointed out that it was often difficult to locate the owner of the dog, in which case the

(Continued on page 1181.)

Scarcity and Dearness of Feed or Badly Frosted Grain

Should lead every stockfeeder to use a "RAPID-EASY" GRINDER. These machines do more work with same power than others. In sizes to suit any power. **RFAYS** to use them.

"I have been using the No. 2 10-inch 'Rapid-Easy' grinder for custom work with a six-horse-power gas engine. I can grind a bushel of oats per minute, and about 20 bushels of corn and oats per hour."—F. K. Nason, Fredericton, N. B.

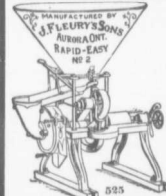
"Your No. 2 12-inch 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder is a success with me. easy draft, quick work and a good job!"—Robert Butler, Forrester's Fall.

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Metals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.



Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Dec. 16, 1907.

There are signs that the financial stringency is easing off somewhat, though cheaper money is not to hand yet. The situation is gradually working that way, however, and if people will be more economical things are bound to come out all right.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices rule about the same. Ontario red and white is quoted here at 94c. to 95c. outside, mixed at 92c. to 93c., and goose at 85c. per bushel. As to the situation in general, it is strong. European buyers are, however, turning their attention more to Argentine wheat, to the detriment of American. Winnipeg prices have eased off somewhat, though holders will not accept lower values.

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market is not as strong owing to weaker cable reports. At Montreal the market is quiet, with No. 2 white quoted at 54c. Quotations here are 43c. to 44c. outside. Barley is quoted at 65c. to 72c., and peas at \$3.75-2c. No. 3 American yellow corn is quoted at 70 1/2c. to 71c., Toronto freights, and bran at \$19 to \$20 and shorts at \$21 to \$22 per ton outside.

HAY AND STRAW.

Prices rule a little easier for baled hay, and quotations are \$17.50 to \$18 per ton for baled timothy in car lots on track, Toronto. Baled straw is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton in car lots on track.

SEEDS.

On Toronto farmers' market, alsike is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.75 per bushel, according to quality. At outside points quotations range from \$7 to \$8.50 for alsike and \$6 to \$9.50 for red clover.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

There is little change in the egg situation. Supplies of new-laid are limited. For other quality an easier feeling prevails. At Montreal, new-laid are quoted at 32c., and here at 30c. to 35c. and 26c. for selects. On Toronto farmers' market, new-laid bring 50c. to 60c. per dozen.

There is a fair demand for poultry of good quality, but inferior stuff is not wanted. Quotations in a jobbing way are as follows:—
Chickens, choice, 8c. to 9c.; old fowl, 5c. to 7c.; inferior chicks and fowls, 4c. to 5c.; young cheese, 8c. to 9c.; young ducks, 8c. to 9c.; thin turkeys, 6c. to 8c.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

Potatoes are quoted here at 85c. to 90c. per bag in car lots.
Prime beans are quoted here at \$1.75 to \$1.95, and hand-picked at \$1.85 to \$1.95 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

At Montreal, the cheese situation is strong. An active inquiry prevails for high quality, but little or none of this is available. Only a few fac-

ories are now making cheese and receipts are light. Quotations are 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. for Octobers and 13c. to 13 1/4c. per lb. for Septembers.

Butter receipts rule light. There is a scarcity of good butter and prevailing prices are lower than they would be were more choice quality arriving. An active demand prevails and prices are firm. Montreal quotations are 28c. to 28 1/2c. for good grass butter, and 26 1/2c. to 27c. for current receipts. Creamery prints are quoted here at 28c. to 30c. and solids at 26c. to 27c., and dairy prints at 23c. to 24c. and solids at 22c. to 23c. per lb. On Toronto farmers' market butter brings 28c. to 32c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have ruled large. Some Northwest cattle were on the market last week. There is little or nothing doing in exporters excepting bulls and these are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per cwt. There was a better trade in butchers' cattle and a firmer feeling, especially for anything approaching good quality. The best Christmas cattle sell at from \$4.80 to \$5.60 per cwt.; good cattle at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.50; good cows and medium steers, \$3.50 to \$4.30; common cows, \$2.25 to \$3; and canners, 75c. to 80c. per cwt. There is a good demand for the heavier classes of feeder steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, but which are not plentiful. The following are the quotations for feeders and stockers:—
Best feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cwt.; best feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., at \$2.90 to \$3.50; best stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$2.85 to \$3.15; best stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$2.40 to \$2.75; common stockers, unchanged, at \$1.50 to \$1.75.
There has been a fair trade for milkers and springers. There are, however, few of the higher-priced kind offering and prices were lower. Prices ranged at from \$20 to \$55 each, which is from \$5 to \$10 per cow less than two weeks ago. One cow, an extra large fine animal, sold for \$70. Veal calves rule at from \$3 to \$6 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs has not been large and trade holds steady: at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. for export ewes; \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks, and \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt. for lambs.

Hog prices have advanced somewhat and quotations here are \$5.40 per cwt. for selects and \$5.15 for lights, fed and watered.

Practical Talks to Farmers

(Continued from page 1180.)

township has to pay compensation to the value of two-thirds of the sheep destroyed. There was need for more stringent legislation.

Mr. Thos. Mason said that municipalities should have no option, but be compelled to enforce the law.

The tax on dogs should be trebled, said one speaker, and another advocated doing away with the tax and compensation and shooting all dogs found away from home between sunset and sunrise. Bad fences were the cause of much loss. Improved fences would remove the difficulty.

Winter Term

now running. No better time to make a start. If unable to begin now, arrange to be on hand on **Jan 2nd** when College re-opens. Our courses are modern, thorough and practical, and every student receives individual help. V.M.C.A. privileges free. Write for catalogue.

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Catarrh and Deafness CAN BE CURED

TO CONVINCE YOU we will send you, post free a 25-cent tube of **KARN'S AURAL-CATHARRH REMEDY** on ten days' trial. If benefited send us the money. We know our remedy has no equal in curing chronic Nasal Catarrh, Deafness and Cold in the Head—Wipe Today.

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Don't Throw Away



MEND IT
Repairs your cracked dishes or hot water boiler.

THE COLLETT'S PATENT FACTORY
manufactures in all sizes—tin, brass, copper, galvanneal, hot water tank, etc. No solder, cement or rivets. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, lined for example by use. Complete sets warranted sizes, 25c. postpaid. Agents wanted. Catalogue M.F.G. Co., Dept. 1, Coltonwood, Ont.

Success Dairy Feed

Oats, Peas and Corn contribute to its composition

A SPLENDID FEED

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T. F. WRIGHT, Principal.

Mr. Campbell stated that the question should be looked upon from a business standpoint. Sheep paid 100 per cent. How much is the dog industry worth?

SWINE.

Mr. T. H. Mason, Strathfordville, Ont., discussed the economic feeding of swine. He predicted that the supply of hogs six months hence would be fifty per cent. less than the demand. High-priced feed and low-priced hogs had caused a scarcity which would be felt two or three years hence. Only hogs should be raised that suited market conditions. Pigs should not be weaned till they were eight or ten weeks old.

Prof. Day stated that the man who has any feed will make a great mistake by selling his breeding stock. This was not a year for feeding stock extensively, but the man who had

feed should sit tight. Frosted wheat was a good feed for stock, and he advised farmers to purchase it. Wheat slightly frosted was almost as good as good wheat for feed.

THE DAIRY.

The dairymen had their innings on the afternoon of Dec. 11th. Messrs. E. Hawthorne, Warsaw, F. Dunn, Ingersoll, and W. H. McNish, Lyn, discussed the operation and results of practical work in cow-testing, and strongly advised the forming of cow-testing associations. One speaker stated that he sold a cow for \$60, and, after looking up her milk record, found she had returned him \$75 in the value of her products during one season.

Mr. Frank Hens, chief dairy instructor for Western Ontario, advised more co-operation between milk producers and owners of cheese factories

and creameries. There were too many small factories whose cheese was of an inferior quality. By combining these and being able to pay for more skilled men, the quality would be improved. He advised patrons to store ice, and recommended pasteurizing whey to insure cleanliness in conveying it to the patrons. Some factories have been able to get rid of the yeast flavor by pasteurizing whey. It costs from \$75 to \$80 per season for a 150-ton factory. Cool curing rooms should be built and the patrons should help pay for them. Makers and factory owners are now spending all they can afford on equipment. Are the patrons doing their share?

Prof. Dean advocated more sanitary methods in the handling of milk and milk products. Too many dairymen have reached their ideal and are therefore making no progress. Only three kinds of milk should be sold—

ADVICE TO WEAK MEN!

DON'T DRUG USE ELECTRICITY



THE OLD WAY.

EXPERIENCE IS A DEAR SCHOOL, but some men and women will learn in no other.

If you would apply the same reasoning faculty to your efforts to regain your health that you do in your other pursuits, you wouldn't make a drug shop out of your stomach.

Ever figure up what it has cost you experimenting with drugs and nostrums to get back your health?

Of all the fool notions that ever got into the human mind is the idea that there is, or ought to be, somewhere in the universe, some mineral or vegetable compound that will cure each and every ill to which human flesh is heir.

That's all bosh, but as long as the idea exists, poor, deluded mortals will continue to dose their stomachs, and it's this delusion that creates a market for carloads of "dope" in various forms that every year are manufactured and sold throughout the country.



THE NEW WAY

Said one of America's greatest statesmen, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence: "THE BEST DOCTOR IS THE ONE WHO KNOWS MOST ABOUT THE WORTHLESSNESS OF DRUGS."

Break away from drugs and doctors, and use Electricity for just ten days. GET THE DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Give us a chance for just a few weeks, and we will make a new man of you.

It's a safe bet that your weakness, your pains and aches, can all be traced to lack of vital tone in your system. ANIMAL VITALITY—ELECTRICITY—MAGNETISM—THESE ARE ALL ONE AND THE SAME THING.

Let us give you back this power and your troubles will take wings and fly away. STRENGTHEN YOUR BODY-GUARD! BUILD UP YOUR NERVOUS POWER! Your body-guard is the ten million nerves and tens of millions of little nerve cells that compose your Nervous System. It's the Electricity in these nerve cells—the little "storage batteries"—that runs the machinery of your body.

Read some of these samples of letters we get every day by the score from people who have used this grand remedy:

Dr. McLaughlin—

Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that your Belt has cured me, and I am entirely satisfied with your treatment. I then gave it to my sister to wear, and she, too, was entirely cured, after being treated by many different doctors, and also being told that she would have to go under an operation, to which she would not consent. She used your Belt and was entirely cured.

JOHN W. TRIBAUULT.

Bruce Mines, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I should have written you before to let you know what your Belt has done for me. I can say that my back is cured, and as strong as ever. For six months before I started to wear your Belt, I could hardly stoop over to pick up anything off the ground, sometimes I could not walk, the pain in my back was so bad. I had not worn the Belt more than two months when my back was as well and as strong as ever.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—I should have written you before to let you know what your Belt has done for me. I can say that my back is cured, and as strong as ever. For six months before I started to wear your Belt, I could hardly stoop over to pick up anything off the ground, sometimes I could not walk, the pain in my back was so bad. I had not worn the Belt more than two months when my back was as well and as strong as ever.

Columbus, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I should have written you before to let you know what your Belt has done for me. I can say that my back is cured, and as strong as ever. For six months before I started to wear your Belt, I could hardly stoop over to pick up anything off the ground, sometimes I could not walk, the pain in my back was so bad. I had not worn the Belt more than two months when my back was as well and as strong as ever.

PHILIP HARPER, JR.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME

If your stomach is weak, your bowels irregular, your liver torpid, your kidneys bad, your circulation sluggish, if you suffer from pains or aches, sleepless nights, mental or physical debility, if you are troubled with lame back, weakness, drains, despondency, if you lack ENERGY and VIGOR, what you need is more life, more Electricity in the cells of your nervous system, and this you can get from our Electric Belt, if you use it as we recommend, and not from drugs.

Call and have a talk with us, if you can; if you cannot, cut out this coupon, send us your address, and we will mail you our beautifully illustrated 80-page Book, which points out the quickest and surest road to health.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—800-acre farm, two miles from Arvola, Sask. 400 acres under cultivation. 150 acres summer fallow. Good buildings and water. Terms and particulars on application.—L. J. C. BULL, Brampton, Ont.

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FARMERS, ATTENTION—Drain your land and double your income. This may seem exaggerated, but it's a fact, nevertheless, if you use Doyle's Tile. Write to-day for prices. R. J. DOYLE, Green Sand, Ont.

Wanted

WANTED—A Canadian farm hand, single, desirous position to manage farm. State wages. Address, MCKAY, 42 Simcoe st. West, Hamilton

Help Wanted

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

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salaried positions in every locality. One good man in each locality with big capacity of handling stock and poultry specialties. No experience necessary. We lay out your work for you. Fix a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED in every locality to sell our new line of Canada and United States Showers in all prominent places and districts. Good work. Salary \$10 per month and expenses 1st per day. Weekly work. No travelling. No plan to experience required. Write for particulars.

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FOR SALE—Hereford Bull Maple Leaf Duke No. 2531, winner third prize Canadian National Exhibition suitable for breeding a herd. Three Hereford cows, with calf at foot. Would exchange for young horses. Apply **JOHN MILNE**, Weston, Ont.

CANARIES FOR SALE—Fine singer or a pair for breeding. Cash or on my easy payment plan. For particulars write to **HENRY WAITE**, Owen Sound.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and cannery factory produce farms in the Niagara District, to better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. **THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO.**, Dunville, Ont.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and casks. **Travco Salt Works**, Toronto

certified milk, inspected milk, and pasteurized milk (heated to 160 degrees). Competent men should be employed to see that proper sanitary conditions are enforced. There should be bacteriological laboratories in the leading dairy districts. If advocated the use of paper milk bottles, and that all by-products should be pasteurized. There were many instances of tuberculosis in hogs caused by eating tuberculous germs in milk.

GOOD ROADS.

A new feature of the lecture course this year was a session devoted to good roads. Mr. D. Ward King, of Missouri, the inventor of the splitting drag, was present to advocate its claims.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Toronto, also advocated the claims of this simple road improving contrivance. He stated that in 153 townships in Ontario there was no statute labor. A lot of money had already been spent on roads, but we had not got the improvement we should. The whole problem was a question of drainage. Crown the road one inch per foot from the centre.

SHEDS.

An interesting session that was the morning of Dec. 11th, which was devoted to seed improvement. Addresses were given by Mr. J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Division, Ottawa, and Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph. The last speaker gave some valuable information about the improvement of pastures, but as space is too limited in this issue, we will give his address in full in a later issue.

POULTRY.

How best to provide for and breed poultry was outlined in four interesting addresses given on the evening of Dec. 10th. Prof. W. H. Day, O.A.C.; L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Ont.; F. C. Pilford, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager, O.A.C., were the speakers. We have not space to deal with these in full here.

Winter Fair Pleasantries

The meetings held this year in connection with the Winter Fair were well attended. At the open meeting in the city hall, on the evening of Dec. 11th, the building was crowded to the doors. The Hon. Mr. Monteith presided. Addresses of welcome were presented by His Worship Mayor Newstead and Mr. J. P. Downey, M.P.P., and suitably responded to by Mr. Arthur Johnston, President of the Winter Fair, and Prof. G. E. Day. The addresses of the evening were made by Hon. A. J. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, and Dr. Falconer, President of Toronto University. They both emphasized the need for higher standards of education in Ontario and better pay for the rural teacher. Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont., acted as musical director in his usual skilful way.

The luncheons to exhibitors and those, tendered by the Guelph City Council for the three days of the show, were very enjoyable and added much to the interest and value of the show.



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