

Coming Events

- Shorthorn Breeders' Convention, Toronto, Feb. 6.
 Ayrshire Breeders' Convention, Toronto, Feb. 7.
 Hackney Horse Society, Toronto, Feb. 7.
 Shire Horse Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 8.
 Clydesdale Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 8.
 Canadian Horse Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 9.
 Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, Feb. 7-9.
 Eastern Winter Fair, Ottawa, March.
 Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, April 24-27.
 Dominion Cattle Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 8.
 Dominion Swine Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 8.
 Dominion Sheep Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 9.
 Winter Fair Board, Toronto, Feb. 9.

AUCTION SALES

- Maritime Auction Sale, Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 2.
 Eastern Ontario Sale, Ottawa, March 6-9.
 Clydesdales, Robt. Davies, Toronto, Feb. 28.

How the Telephone Helps the Farmer

Our readers have noticed in the past few issues the advertisement of the Stromberg Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. We have just received a copy of their little booklet entitled "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." It is very well illustrated and is most interesting reading. Every farmer should have a copy, whether he is particularly interested or not. The advantages of the rural telephone, together with close estimates of cost and valuable hints on organization, are ably dealt with, and the reader of this booklet will have a good, clear understanding of the telephone question. A copy can be obtained by asking for "Book C. 168," Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y., or by writing THE FARMING WORLD direct. Mention it when sending in your renewal.

Reasons Why

This is the very appropriate heading of a pamphlet just issued by The Frost & Wood Company, Limited, Smith's Falls, Ont., descriptive of their new binder. This is a new machine which they are putting on the market this year. A paragraph from this booklet, which will be sent free to any farmer who asks for it, describes this new machine better than by anything we can say about it: "Undoubtedly there are machines which have some points in their construction which are superior to others, but their two or three good points are more than counter-balanced by four or five weak or ill-fitting ones. We have endeavored and have succeeded, in our new binder, in avoiding the doubtful points in general binder construction and have all the essential features found in other machines, without any of their defects. The experience of practical farmers has proven this to be the case; our binder has been used and tested in every kind and condition of grain and in all parts of the country."



IDEAL Woven Wire FENCE
 Best Hog Fence Made.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS:
 It is eight wires high and every one of these wires is No. 9, hard steel. It is strong enough and close enough and high enough to turn any hog that lives. You know No. 9 is pretty near the heaviest wire ever used in fencing. Most manufacturers cannot use it at all. Their machines won't weave it. Ideal fence is all made of No. 9 wire. It has no small upright wires to weaken it. If you have had experience with fence, you know what this means. Wire all heavily galvanized and cannot rust. Looked at every crossing so firmly that it cannot be rooted or pulled or twisted out of place. It will fit perfectly all level or hilly ground. The wires are spaced from 5 to 7 inches apart, fencing in the little ones as well as the big ones. You can have the same six in fence a couple wires higher, making the best all-purpose fence made. While you are buying fence, why not buy for good? Why not buy a good, heavy, permanent fence like the Ideal, and end your fence troubles? We would like to tell you more about this Ideal fence. We have prepared a little book to send out. It shows a style for every purpose. If you are interested in fencing, it will pay you to get it. Write for it to-day.

THE MCGREGOR - BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited,
 Dept. D, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.



A GOOD MOWER

For many years we have enjoyed the reputation of having the best mower on the market. That reputation we do not intend to lose, and our No. 8 is upholding it and adding to it every day. If you are not using one, you should be, and shouldn't rest satisfied till you get one.

The Internal Gear on the No. 8 is one of its strong points. There is no danger of the gears getting out of alignment because each is travelling in the same direction as the other. On other makes of mowers, with external gears, the gears are travelling in opposite directions and constantly slowing and wearing each other out of alignment.—Note this point carefully.

The Spring Foot-Lift allows you to raise the bar with a slight foot pressure, when it is necessary to pass over any obstruction or when going around corners. These are only two of the many good points which are found on our mowers. It will pay you to investigate and satisfy yourself.

THE Frost & Wood Company
 LIMITED

Head Office and Works - Smith's Falls, Ont.
 Toronto Montreal Ottawa Quebec St. John Truro

Profitable Home Reading

There is no time like the present, and especially there is no season like the present, in which to do some profitable reading, by increasing your knowledge and gaining information that will be of **"MONEY VALUE."**

Here is a List of Seasonable Books

Fumigation Methods

By WILLIS G. JOHNSON. A timely up-to-date book on the practical application of the new methods for destroying insects with hydrocyanic acid gas and carbon bisulphide, the most powerful insecticides ever discovered. It is an indispensable book for farmers, fruit growers and nurserymen, gardeners, florists, millers, grain dealers, transportation companies, college and experiment station workers, etc. Illustrated. 313 pages. 5 1/2 inches. Cloth.....\$1.00

Strawberry Culturist

By ANDREW S. FULLER. Containing all the information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. Fully illustrated. 5 1/2 inches. Flexible cloth.....\$0.25

Animal Breeding

By THOMAS SHAW. This book is the most complete and comprehensive work ever published on the subject of which it treats. It is the first book which has systematized the subject of animal breeding. The leading laws which govern this most intrinsic question the author has boldly defined and authoritatively arranged. The chapters which he has written on the more involved features of the subject, as sex and the relative influence of parents, should go far towards setting at rest the wild speculative views cherished with reference to these questions. The striking originality in the treatment of the subject is no less conspicuous than the superb order and regular sequence of thought from the beginning to the end of the book. The book is intended to meet the needs of all persons interested in the breeding and rearing of live stock. Illustrated. 495 pages. 5 1/2 inches. Cloth.....\$1.50

Farm Appliances

Describing numerous useful and labor-saving appliances, which will be found of great value in every department of farm work. With nearly 250 illustrations. 192 pages. 5 1/2 inches. Flexible cloth.....\$0.50

Spraying Crops—Why, When and How

By CLARENCE M. WEED, D.Sc. The present fourth edition has been rewritten and sent throughout to bring it thoroughly up to date, so that it embodies the latest; practical information gleaned by fruit growers and experiment station workers. So much new information has come to light since the third edition was published that this is practically a new book, needed by those who have utilized the earlier editions, as well as by fruit growers and farmers generally. Illustrated. 5 1/2 inches. About 150 pages. Cloth.....\$0.50

We pay postage.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS—SENT FREE.

Morrig & Coy., Limited

90 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO

Field Notes on Apple Culture

By PROF. L. H. BAILEY, JR. A most useful and thoroughly practical book for orchardists. Illustrated. 90 pages. 5 1/2 inches. Cloth.....\$0.75

A B C of Agriculture

A valuable work for all interested in farming and gardening. Illustrated. 66 pages. 5 1/2 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

The New Egg Farm

By H. H. STODDARD. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. It tells all about how to feed and manage, how to breed and select, incubators and brooders, its labor-saving devices, etc., etc. 140 original illustrations. 331 pages. 5 1/2 inches. Cloth.....\$1.00

Profits in Poultry

Useful and ornamental breeds and their profitable management. This excellent work contains the combined experience of a number of practical men in all departments of poultry raising. It is profusely illustrated, and forms a unique and important addition to our poultry literature. 352 pages. 5 1/2 inches.....\$1.00

Poultry Feeding & Fattening

A handbook on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry, covering all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys, water fowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. Illustrated. 160 pages. 5 1/2 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

Bookkeeping for Farmers

By T. CLARK ATKESON. To which is added The Stockbridge System of Accounts. The methods outlined in this pamphlet are so simple that any person having a fair knowledge of arithmetic can keep the farm records so that he will know what each product has cost him, and which crop and line of farming is paying best. 5 1/2 inches. Paper.....\$0.25

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Bacon Hog Question.....	85
Must Have It.....	85
Improvement in Horse Breeding.....	85
Manitoba's Stallion Service Law.....	86
Should the O.A.C. Pay its Way.....	86
Early Importations of Shorthorns.....	87
South Grey Institute Meetings.....	88
Talks with the Old Cattleman.....	88
Our English Letter.....	89
A Conference with the Pork Packer.....	90
New Binder Twine Factory.....	90
Keep More Sheep.....	91
The Winter Feed of Rams.....	91
Winter Care of Manure.....	91
West Bruce Institute.....	92
Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders.....	92
Why Not Ontario Car Lot Exhibit at Chicago.....	93
Western Stockmen Active.....	93
Gargit and its Treatment.....	93
Western Dairymen at Irgersoll.....	94

THE HOME WAGER—

The Riches of the Year.....	97
Educating the Girls.....	97
The Fight for Youth.....	97
A Note of Great Events.....	97
The Art of Pleasing.....	97
Wanted to Make Sure.....	97
Applied Mathematics.....	98
Saving the Family.....	98
She Lost It.....	98
An Interesting Alphabet.....	98
In the Kitchen.....	99
Sunday at Home.....	100
Health in the Home.....	100
The Six-Horse Teams.....	101
The Pure Seed Special.....	101
Western Dairymen (Continued).....	102
Dairy Exhibit.....	103
Prince Edward Island.....	103
Ice House and Hoop Pen.....	104
Removing Fence from Highway.....	104
Witness to a Will.....	104
Durham Seed Fair.....	105
Canadian Poultry Wins.....	106
Producing Eggs in Winter.....	106
New Use for Trap-nets.....	106
How the Best Breeds Sold.....	107
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	107
Gossip.....	108
Canadian Holstein-Friesian Tests.....	109
A Book Free.....	110
Extension Boot.....	110
The Latest on Mary.....	112
Ottawa Correspondence.....	112
Big Clyde's Sale.....	112
Market Review and Forecast.....	113
Latest Quotations.....	113
Maritime Markets.....	115

Durham Seed Fair

A seed fair was held at Durham, Ont., during the institute meeting time early in January. There was a good display, including 2 entries of spring wheat, 4 of goose wheat, 11 of barley, 10 of oats, long white, 6 of oats, short white, 2 of spilt, 7 of peas, S. white, 2 of peas, blue, 3 of timothy seed, 1 of clover seed, 3 of potatoes early, and 4 of potatoes late.

Mr. J. S. Pearce, who judged the seeds, awarded only one prize in timothy seed. He ruled out the three remaining entries of timothy and the entry of clover, as they contained too many weed seeds. He referred to this fact at the meeting and emphasized the need of having only clean pure seed. The other exhibits were of a high class.

Mrs. Style—I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style.

Shopman—Kindly take a chair, madame, and wait a few minutes; the fashion is just changing.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 1 FEBRUARY, 1906.

No. 3.

The Bacon Hog Question

ABOUT all that can be said of the conference on the bacon hog question, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, is that it has served to clear the air somewhat. So far as THE FARMING WORLD is concerned it has never said or implied in any way that there was a combine among the pork packers of this country. It, therefore, has nothing to take back on that score. We are free to say, however, that the evidence presented by the Wm. Davies Co. proves very conclusively that there is no combine, or at least that if there is one that company is not a part or parcel of it.

As most of the time of the conference was taken up in refuting the combine charge, the more important questions of paying for hogs according to quality and arranging for a more uniform scale of prices during the year, did not receive the consideration they deserved. The farmer is not much concerned whether there is a combine or not, so long as he is assured that quality will count on the market and that fairly uniform prices that will yield him a profitable return for his hogs, will prevail. He is not a speculator who delights in an uncertainty. Give him a steady scale of profitable prices all the year round, with a moderate variation for the different seasons, and he will be satisfied.

The situation in regard to these two questions remains the same. Mr. Flavelle, however, frankly admitted that quality should count in the buying of hogs, but with the fierce competition that exists among packers at the present time it was practically impossible to discriminate at f.o.b. points, though a difference of 25c per cwt. was made on hogs bought at the packing house. He also stated that he would heartily welcome a condition that would enable the packer to buy on the open market at some central point, say Toronto. The abrupt variations in price during the past year were, he stated, largely due to packers running up prices for hogs away above the profit line and a reaction setting in bringing them back to normal again, as quickly as they went up. Until the present situation changed and the farmers had more hogs to sell Mr. Flavelle was of the opinion that these sudden fluctuations in price and lack of discrimination in buying would continue.

Unsatisfying as the result of the conference has been on these two questions, the general situation, from the farmers' standpoint, is not without encouragement. Hog prices at

the present time are higher than they have been in the history of the trade at this time of the year, and while a sudden drop from this high level will probably occur at any moment values are likely to remain above the profit line for some time to come. There is, therefore, every encouragement for the farmer to produce hogs in increasing quantities. While there is little prospect of quality getting its just due for a time at least, in the long run it will pay to keep the quality up to the mark. The salvation of the Wiltshire trade depends on this and the present anomalies in the trade are bound to readjust themselves sooner or later. Prof. Day stated at the conference that the select bacon hog can be produced as cheaply as the thick fat hog. We would be glad

lien laws and in other ways in furthering horse breeding.

Just what should be done in Ontario for the benefit of the horse breeding interests, which have always flourished to a considerable extent, but which it is everywhere admitted could well stand some sort of substantial assistance if progress is to be made, should be a subject for active inquiry and investigation at the present time. The desire for progress and improvement is at the present time very keen, and added stimulus is given by the continually increasing demand and price paid for practically useful horses of all kinds. This stimulus may, however, be fairly said to lack a proper discrimination in favor of the good ones, and as a natural result all kinds of mares are being bred to all kinds of horses, and he is an optimist indeed who will say that any real improvement will be made in the horse breeding business because of it. A market where only good horses could be sold at all, and those at a good figure would in all probability be the best impetus to improvement, but the present situation, if rightly guided, should not be without hope. The keen demand for good horses is really the cause of the high price that is being paid for common ones. There is noticeable throughout the country a real desire to use the best sires obtainable. Shipments of breeding sires, particularly of draft horses, and it is to the draft horse, after all, that the farmer must pin his faith, have been by far more extensive this year than ever before, and they have met with ready sale. Numerous purchases of draft stallions have been made in all parts of the province, many by private parties, many again by companies of farmers on the syndicate plan.

As has often been stated before, the syndicate is not without its manifest disadvantages. The plan universally adopted is that of sending out some particular horse, in charge of an "expert" syndicate man, who pushes the adoption of this horse to a "fare-you-well," and praises his virtues until he makes his patrons see gold dollars hanging on every hair in his tail. The syndicate plan has been found much more profitable in the case of a cheap and inferior horse at a long price, but if it is attempted with a good animal honestly sold, the plan is too often found to entail a heavy loss, so that the actual return made from investments of this kind too often lose some appearance of size when seen in actual proper perspective.

MUST HAVE IT

Publishers THE FARMING WORLD,
Toronto:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find sixty cents, for which please renew my subscription for another year. Your paper is certainly a valuable one to all farmers and stockmen, and is becoming better every year. I would not be without it for a good deal. Wishing you a prosperous year,

I am, yours sincerely,

JOHN M. SPEERS.

Wellington Co., Ont.,
Jan. 24th, 1906.

to have the experience of the hog producers on this point. Let us have a number of replies during the next two weeks.

✱

Improvement in Horse Breeding

The true importance of the horse breeding industry of Canada is at last being really recognized, and a general willingness is shown by the Departments of Agriculture in the different provinces, to do something to assist this important branch of agriculture. It no longer remains for Ontario to take the initiative in this movement, as this has been done elsewhere. The importation of a fine string of Clydesdale fillies by Prof. Cumming, of the Truro Agricultural College, together with the purchase of fine Hackney and Thoroughbred stallions, is a work that will without doubt prove of the greatest value as an object lesson to students and visitors at that institution. In the west, too, Ontario has been superseded in the enactment of stallion and service

At the present time the country is actually filled with syndicate men. Never before has the game been worked to such a fine point as this season. Almost every village in the country has been invaded, and in very few cases, either where the horse was an honest piece of goods or where the animal was a mere worthless screw, has the invasion been unsuccessful. This is a condition of affairs that should receive some legislative recognition. On the whole it is an evil of widespread and generous proportions, as in no case that we have heard of yet has a company of farmers ever voluntarily organized yet, subscribed their money and set out to select a horse at the most advantageous terms which the amount of money should secure.

A suggestion that would seem to be a very pertinent one comes in, that of introducing the premium plan in substitution for the syndicate. This could, perhaps, be best accomplished by the appointment of a salaried official, who would use his efforts for the formation of farmers' companies. Premiums given by these societies would make a sufficient inducement to engage the services of a stallion selected by properly appointed representatives of the society. For instance, a company of one hundred farmers, who paid as membership fee two dollars each per annum, would send elected representatives, to offer a premium of one hundred and fifty dollars, about enough to pay the season's expenses, together with a patronage of one hundred mares at, say, fifteen dollars. This would allow of fifty dollars for the expenses of the society during the year. If a horse was obtained which filled the bill in all particulars as far as known, and foaled a good percentage of his mares, he could be re-engaged for another year. His stock would be seen by this time, and it would then be a small difficulty to induce the society to buy him, or, if they then desired a change, the sale of a horse which had proved satisfactory would be an easy matter, and at a remunerative price.

The advantages of this plan over the syndicate plan are numerous and obvious. In the one case, the risk is small, and ultimate success is certain. In the other the risk is very great. On the premium plan the chances are that the company will get the best and most successful horses, while in the syndicate this is very seldom the case. Again, while it is by no means probable that the premium plan will ever be introduced universally, still the establishment of a very large number of societies would prove the strongest kind of an incentive for importers to exercise the greatest care in the selection of animals that would land a good premium, as it has in Scotland. This plan has worked there to the greatest satisfaction, while in the case of the syndi-

cate, there has only been one or two cases where a like satisfaction has been attained.

The purchase of pure-bred horses for the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is a matter that has been deliberated on for some time. This is certainly a department which could well bear a little more attention. The object lessons which could be learned from keeping, at least, a number of breeding mares at the college would represent a very large part of what the experienced horseman requires to know. These could be mated with stallions selected as best suited to each individual, to nick in breeding, type, and conformation to produce the best results, and the reasons given with the result in progeny could not fail to prove of the utmost value to students in the horse breeding department. A little work along this line, which has been followed so carefully in the cattle department, is something for which there is an urgent call.



Manitoba's Stallion Service Law

Ontario horse breeders will be interested in the legislation in the interest of horse breeding, which will be introduced in the Manitoba Legislature during the present session. The bill covering this legislation was drafted by the executive and secretary of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association and may be expected to become law, with, perhaps, some minor amendments.

The bill deals mainly with three things: registration of stallions, liens for services, and enforcement of lien. The registration of stallions as sound or otherwise is not made compulsory, but the certificates are so worded as to make it very desirable for the owner of a sound stallion to have him registered as such. One of the requisites of the bill is that everyone standing or travelling a stallion for profit or gain in that province shall cause the name, description and breeding of such stallion to be annually enrolled in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. To register a stallion for soundness the owner may make oath to that effect before a notary public, or file the certificate of a properly qualified veterinarian, licensed in Manitoba, that the stallion is sound. The bill states that the following diseases are considered as disqualifying a stallion for breeding purposes: Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebones, ringbones, roaring, thick wind or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin. The stallion owner is compelled to keep in a conspicuous place during the season the certificate issued.

In regard to liens, the bill provides that the owner of a pure-bred stallion duly registered may file a statutory declaration, within eighteen months after the stallion performs

service on the mare, setting forth the amount of fee, etc. This gives him a first lien upon the offspring. If payment of the service fee is not made before the first day of January in the year following the year in which the colt or filly is born the stallion owner or his agent may take possession of such colt or filly wherever the same may be found and proceed to sell same by public auction by giving the owner ten days' notice of sale.

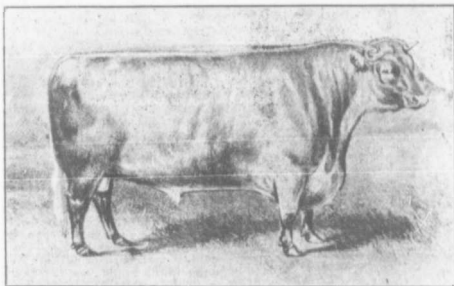
These are some of the essential features of the bill. There seems little doubt but what a system of registration by which certificates as to breeding could be granted might prove beneficial in leading to the recording of all stallions in Canadian herd books. Indeed there are cases on record where a poor horse has travelled under the name and number of some famous stallion. It is stated on good authority that in one district in Ontario a German coach horse travelled as a pure-bred Hackney. Such crooked work as this should be guarded against and a plan for compulsory registration as to breeding would serve the purpose best. As to granting certificates as to soundness, etc., there is room for a difference of opinion, and legislation in this direction should be carefully considered. No reasonable objection can be taken to a lien law that would safeguard the stallion owner and enable him to collect for service rendered. It might, perhaps, be a good plan to provide for a portion of the fee to be paid at time of service.



Should the O.A.C. Pay its Way

At the Ingersoll convention some rather severe and uncalled for criticism of the Ontario Agricultural College was made by the local member for that district. While we have no brief to defend the College, and while in fact it needs no defence, criticism of this nature should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

The College, like any other educational institution, should not be expected to pay its way. As well expect a collegiate institute or the provincial university to return a profit on the investment as an agricultural college. The farmer has as much right to have his sons and daughters educated for a life work on the farm at public expense as any other citizen has to have his children educated for the professions. A member of parliament takes a very narrow view of his public duties when he attempts to show that an institution like the agricultural college is exerting a baneful influence in the community because it cannot be made to pay. The farmers of this country do not expect that it will pay a profit in dollars and cents on the money invested, but they do expect that it will continue to give a large return in boys and girls educated and trained to make agriculture their life work.



Comet (153)—The first bull ever sold for \$5,000. From "Shorthorn Cattle," by A. H. Sanders.

Early Importations of Shorthorns—No. 2

By THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN, President Canadian National Live Stock Association.

WHAT EARLY SHORTHORNS SOLD FOR

As the closing out sales of the Messrs. Colling occurred shortly before the first importations to Canada, it is interesting to note the range of prices at that day of those considered the best. It was true then as now that the auction sale is the real test of values. Three notable sales were held by the Colling Bros.; the first in 1810 by Robert Colling when his entire herd was dispersed, eighteen bulls averaged over \$800, and twenty-nine cows averaged about \$700. The highest price paid was \$5,000 for the bull Comet (153), described in January 1st issue. The second sale, eight years later, in 1818, scattered the major portion of the herd of Charles Colling, sixty-one head averaging about \$640, the highest price being something over \$3,000 for the bull Lancaster (309). At the last sale, two years after, 1820, the highest price was \$1,750 for the bull Baronet (62), the forty-six head averaging less than \$250.

There are many who now think that no sire is really worth \$5,000 or even \$3,000, but that is an entire mistake. The value hinges on two things: First the certainty of the prepotency of the bull (that is, power to reproduce himself), and, second, the presence in the purchaser's herd of a sufficient number of females of proper form and breeding to make it worth while to secure such an animal. With such mating and a brisk demand, a considerable fortune may be made in a few years. To ordinary men, without the females, the expenditure

might be foolish. These prices indicate the popularity of the breed at that time, and also the strife among the foremost breeders to own the best animals.

Many of these high priced animals were lost to the future by improper mating and handling, but a few men, gathering up some of the best, carried the breed forward, keeping the ideals high and producing animals of the finest quality. It was from selections from these succeeding herds that our foundation stock in Canada came, the first lot landing in New Brunswick about 1835, or about five years after the final dispersion of the Colling cattle. It is altogether probable that some of the cattle selected at that time may not have been of the sort most fashionable at that day and hence not so expensive, but let the breeder of our day remember the risk of such a journey. No fast steamships then. I assume that all the early importations came by sailing vessels and when landed at Montreal must still go by vessel with many a long walk to their final destination.

WHY GUELPH DISTRICT PRODUCES BEEF

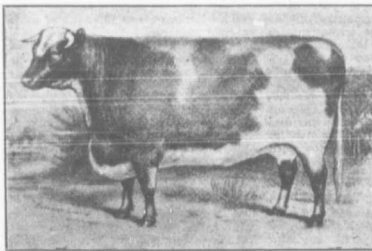
Our cattle buyers are wont to boast of the district around Guelph, Ont., as being the best at this time for the production of the choicest beef. Accepting this as true, there is an evident reason from the fact that eight years later, in 1833, an importation of six heifers and two bulls was brought from England into that country from whence there spread a continuous flow of Shorthorn blood, which has been maintained ever since. This

small herd was brought in by Mr. Wingfield, and afterwards sold to John Howitt of that district, scattering through the females far and near. These were the first considerable bunch brought into Canada. They came in a slow sailing vessel, landing in good condition at Montreal. They were driven on foot through the city and on to Lachine, above the rapids. Here they were placed on another vessel and taken via Ottawa through the Rideau Canal to Kingston. At this point they were re-shipped on a flat-bottomed boat and brought to Hamilton. From thence they travelled on foot through the wilderness of that day about thirty miles to their final destination. Tradition describes them as "splendid animals, very large and massive, with broad backs like tables." We cannot but admire the pluck of these early importers, who were determined to overcome all obstacles, as well as to run many risks, in order to bring to their new homes in Canada specimens of this favorite breed. The dairy craze as a cross on this foundation does not seem at any period to have been accepted by the farmers of the Guelph district, with the result that the quality of the beef output has not deteriorated as it has in some sections without affording any compensating advantage.

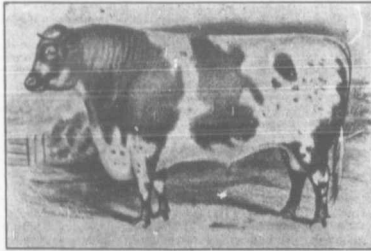
OTHER IMPORTATIONS

The following five years witnessed the addition of several small lots direct from England as well as a few from the United States. Notable among the importers of that day was the Hon. Adam Ferguson, whose home was near Waterdown, Ontario. In 1835 he brought two cows from England and the same year added two from the United States. From these as a foundation, he soon reared quite a large herd and continued as a breeder of Shorthorns until his death. The earliest recollection of the writer always associates Mr. Ferguson's name as among the most prominent breeders of that time. Ten years later, the Messrs. Wade immigrated to Canada, bringing with them some choice Shorthorn heifers, which proved to be prolific and were scattered into numerous herds. To one of these, the first prize senior yearling bull at the last Chicago International Exposition, traces, showing sixty years of Canadian breeding. It is interesting to note that excellence can thus be maintained for so long a period.

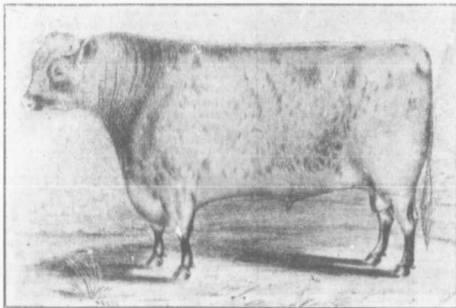
The next considerable influx of imported animals was seen in 1854 and a few succeeding years. No less than five new names were added to the list of importers at that time, the principal ones being Mr. Ashton, of Galt, the Messrs. Miller, of Claremont, and



Duchess by Daisy Bull (186), bred by Chas. Colling and sold to Thos. Basee for 100 gu. Mother of the Duke's Duchess cattle. From "Shorthorn Cattle," by A. H. Sanders.



Keston 1st (709), bred by Chas. Colling, dam Duchess by Daisy Bull (186), sire Favorite. From "Shorthorn Cattle," by A. H. Sanders.



Baron Solway (45), representing the Syme cattle. He was imported in 1861.

Markham, and F. W. Stone, of Guelph. It is noticeable also that by this time the English Shorthorns had spread into Scotland and from thence Mr. Miller brought them to Canada. The importation consisted of three heifers, all sired by 'Baron of Kildale' (11156), and their descendants were known for many years as the "Syme cattle," the name always standing for excellence. These cattle were of great scale and were distinguished for their easy keeping qualities. Perhaps some of them might be considered a trifle coarse, judging by present day opinions, but they filled well the demand of that time. The following year, four more females, all sired by the same bull as the former importations, were purchased from Mr. Syme, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and added to these herds.

Mr. Stone brought to Canada from England three fine cows and one bull in 1854 and the following year added fifteen heifers and five bulls, being the largest importation yet made. This was followed in 1856 by another addition of six heifers and three bulls. From this foundation Mr. Stone's breeding operations continued for many years. He became one of the most prominent and successful breeders of that period, his cattle being continually seen as prize winners at all the leading exhibitions in Canada. From this time the number of breeders and importers rapidly multiplied; the breed spreading continuously until there were not many counties in Ontario where Shorthorn blood did not predominate. Up to this time no particular line of breeding was pre-eminent. The excellence of the individual was the only point considered. As to the pedigree showing the breeding it was generally sufficient to know that it would be accepted for registration in the herd books then extant on either side of the Atlantic—Coates' English Herd Book was established in 1822, 1st volume Mr. Allen's American book appeared in 1846, and the first Canadian volume was published in 1867.

While the foundation was thus being laid for Shorthorn history in our own land, a fierce contest for ascendancy was being carried forward in England between two men, both of whom commenced operations during the lifetime of the Messrs. Colling, and both used freely selections from these herds, but whose cattle afterwards became world famous until they finally were manipulated by speculators who were not breeders

of the same class as the Englishmen whose aim had been to produce cattle of the highest excellence. These two men were Messrs. Booth and Bates. Their ideals were different and their systems were therefore not alike, yet both were marvellously successful. Our next article will deal with the work and results achieved by these men.

Talks with the Old Cattleman

By W. J. SANGSTER

"Bein' careful," remarked the old cattle man, as he flipped the loose end around the coil of his lariar, brought it through in a half knot and deftly flirled the loop around the large wooden saddle peg with an ease acquired only through years of habit, "comes like second natur' to a man in the cattle business. If it don't, then somethin' else comes in its place, which it isn't usually of a very close family resemblance to the pipe dream about gettin' money from home neither. When a tenderfoot goes inter the business it's sure enterainin' to see how soon he loses his sprightly an' versatile style of conversation, an' goes in to pile up a reputation same ez Pat giv' the owl tried to sell for a parrot, remarkin' that he wasn't much of a talker, but th' devil t' think. That is nuthin' like bein' cartul. Bein' cartul what you say an' whar you go is good fer the health, an' bein' cartul an' solicitous about the cattle is good fer the financial end of the deal.

"It pays to be cartul first, last and all the time, but it allus seemed to me that it pays to be cartul at this time of the year most spishul. I ain't tryin' t' come any of the 'free shav' terrorner' deal on yow, like Carly Bill, the barber, hung in front on his place of biness. It has allus been proverbial in the cattle country that if the critters were looked after a little through the winter they would bust along somehow in the summer an' fall, an' just turn in the dividends kinder off-hand an' spontaneous. This may be assumin' a little too much, but it sure pays to be cartul in the winter, and it allus seemed to me espeshul in the fall or the year. The dim a waverin' lamp of a half century's experience hez allus seemed to show me one thing with a startlin' clearness, an' that was that the cattle could lose more flesh an' condition in a little while in the fall than a whole lot of cartul winter feedin' an' general nursin' would

South Grey Institute Meetings

The Farmers' Institute of South Grey held their meetings on January 12th and 13th, at Durham. The first day two meetings were held. In the afternoon, addresses were given by J. S. Pearce, London, and A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, Mr. Pearce taking up the question of seed grain, its growth and selection, and Mr. Sherrington, co-operation in marketing farm products. Both gentlemen gave some valuable advice which cannot but be beneficial to those who heard them. At the evening session a large crowd filled the hall to hear addresses by the same speakers and also an able and feeling appeal to old and young on kindness and economy in the home was given by Mrs. A. Smith. If her hearers will put in practice some of the truths from her discourse many a home will be better for it.

On the second day a seed fair was held in the afternoon and was well attended. During the judging, the crowd was entertained in the hall above by Mr. Sherrington, who spoke on the cultivation of the soil. When the judging was finished the audience adjourned to the hall below and examined the grain and listened to Mr. Pearce give the reasons why the awards were given to certain grains in preference to others. A most instructive and interesting lesson in grain growing and cleaning. This feature of institute work would prove beneficial in many places if adopted. W. J. S.

bring back by the middle of the cold season. A little bit of experience is a good teacher, an' I've found out a game worth two or losin' any condition on my critters in the fall.

"Just when the critters' constitution is gettin' in shape for winter, gettin' a long coat or hair on an' a fall roll off under the skin, after the constitution has got into first class shape all summer on the grass, is the best time or all to spend a little energy an' fodder an' accelerate a prodigious amount, at the time which comes the most natural of all for the business. Since the first time the idea occurred to me my operations has underwent some change, an' I find that by takin' advantage of the natural tendencies of the critters I can get some meat on a little cheaper than I used to do. It pays better to get a steer good an' fat in the fall without much trouble, an' he will sell for the Xmas market in Easter, or he will run through till August lookin' fine an' ready to start at any time or he can be kept over till grass time in better shape an' on less feed than if he is sorter let rustle for himself all fall till a feller gets things inter winter shape around the farm.

"Fattin' beef is something like drivin' a team or mules. Generally speakin' you will have to tell a team or mules several times an' use a liberal amount of profanity before they will stir out on their tracks, an' it will take about as much persuasive effort to get them stopped. Well, you can start a flock of sheep to fatten at a few hours' notice, an' they will quit just as quick, but with the cattle critters it is a little different. It takes a steer a long time to get his mind made up to start to fatten, an' when he does he will stay right along, but if ever he starts to git thin, an' don't you ever forgit it, my son, it takes a good deal of energetic feedin' an' considerable loss of profit to git him turned around the other way agin'."

Our English Letter

London, January 6, 1965.

The new year came in bright and frosty with a keen frost, but this did not last long and succeeded a month that was dirty, foggy, damp and uncomfortable. Last year, however, kept up its reputation for being dry and complaints are still being heard about the scarcity of water. There can be no doubt that the past year a number of dry years is the underground supplies of water are at low ebb. We expect a fair downfall in December, but during the month just ended we looked in vams and pools and springs which were recouped through the rains which fell in November are almost empty again. We have January before us with the possibilities of snow and February with its fill-dyke reputation. We must wait to see what we get in the way of moisture during the next three months, but unless the downfall exceeds the average the shortage of water will be a very serious matter in the spring.

Farming prospects are fairly satisfactory. Cattle and sheep with mild, dry weather have done well and the latter are making satisfactory prices.

opportunity for the consideration of their value as educational institutions. Some consider few exhibitions rank higher than the agricultural shows of the summer, but those who hold that view are entirely mistaken. At the fat stock shows we see only those animals which have not been selected for breeding purposes—the very best specimens are not to be met with, although the best types may be seen and recognized. On the other hand, the finished and mature animal is to be seen at Christmas time in full war paint; trained to the hour and ready to be "turned off" in the pink of perfection. It is impossible to deny that these Christmas fat stock shows are not highly beneficial to the agricultural visitor, for they prove to them what results have been attained by careful feeding, and of course the thing that has been done once can be done again.

CHEESE TRADE IN 1965.

In their annual review of the provision trade in this country, "The Grocer" has some outspoken comments on the business increase in 1965. "The Grocer," I may say, is the leading or-

ticeable and this has knocked out to a great extent the boxed fruit. The apple was at one time called the "King of Fruits," but to some extent this has been superseded by the banana. Nevertheless the apple imports for 1965 are of an extensive nature. We received 3,250,000 cwt. of these fruits, valued at nearly \$10,000,000. In 1963 the total arrivals were, however, over four million cwt., while in 1964 they were of three and a half million cwt. In 1963 we paid out \$12,750,000 and in 1964 we over \$10,000,000 for apples, so that like the orange the import has steadily declined since 1963. This may be due in some measure to the season, but the plentifulness and cheapness of the banana has had a great deal to do with it. Large Jamaica bananas have been sold in our streets for one cent each and although they may not have the delicacy of flavor of Canary bananas they are a very wholesome and acceptable fruit and immense quantities have been consumed. As regards the apple, Canada has done wonders this year. The United States come second and from the other centres exports are small in comparison with the huge quantities that reach us from all parts of North America. In one week



The King's Highland steer, 1st and reserve for the best Highland steer at Southfield, 1965.

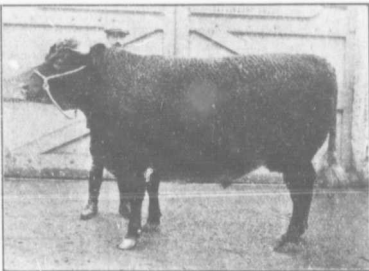
On the other hand the beef trade has been disappointing and graziers have by no means had a good time. Some of them are turning their attention to the breeding of their own stock instead of crying out for Canadian stores. Autumn-sown crops are looking well. Beans were a paying crop last year and this has apparently increased the area sown. Wheat looks healthy and fodder crops present a favorable appearance.

LONDON'S CHRISTMAS MEAT

The weight of meat and general produce that passed through the London central meat markets during the week of the Christmas trade is little short of marvelous. The weight was 12,500 tons against 9,575 tons in the preceding week. This total was made out of 3,000 tons from the county, 430 tons town, 2,380 tons European, 1,820 tons English killed American, 2,700 tons American killed, 1,780 tons from Australia and New Zealand. The top price of beef was \$1.08 per stone of 8 lbs., which was 8 cents less than last year; mutton made \$1.25, and veal \$1.50. Except for veal and pork, which were scarce and dear, values were lower by 8 to 12 cents per stone than last year, but rates were better maintained than was the case last year.

FAT STOCK SHOWS

Now that the fat stock shows are a thing of the past, perhaps the time is



Earl of Roseberry's steer, Nelson, champion and best Devon steer, Southfield, 1965.

gan dealing with the lines identified with its name and its opinion is worth consideration. Cheese, it says, has been all too dear for a highly flourishing trade and a deal of disappointment has been felt at the strong adverse turn against consumers the market for Canadian cheese has taken during the past twelve months. We make the description just named the chief burden of our remarks upon cheese, as it most fairly represents the movements that have gone on from time to time in all departments; and it also more clearly exposes the real position of the home trade in their efforts to resist the advancing rates imposed upon them by a powerful clique of operators on your side of the Atlantic. In 1964 it was proposed that prices were considered safe at 51s. to 53s. but by the following April they had raised another 7s. (\$1.75), and the question then arose as to the next move. It was seen that interests were plainly divided in view of the statements that Canadian factorymen were turning their milk into butter in preference to cheese. The last two months of the year witnessed another advance and at present prices are \$2.50 more than they were a year ago.

"THE KING OF FRUITS"

The uniform good quality of Nova Scotian and Canadian barrel apples this season has been particularly no-

table 150,000 bushels from Canada alone, and during the same week 90,000 bushels arrived from the States. We do an immense trade in apples, but we are large producers ourselves and the home output is greatly on the increase.

ITEMS

We are just now in the throes of a general election. The change of government has brought Earl Carrington to the presidency of the Board of Agriculture. His Lordship is best known as one of the pioneers of the Small Holdings movement. On his Lincolnshire estate the scheme has turned out wonderfully well but is not suitable for many other parts of the country.

The agitation in favor of the importation of Canadian store cattle goes merrily on, but little impression is being made and the movement is not gaining ground. Readers of the FARMING WORLD know what my opinions are upon the subject.

Business of all kinds is quiet just now and all markets are affected more or less by the elections. It will be a very good thing when we have again settled down. A.W.S.

He—"I notice you have discerned all finery of late." She—"Yes; you see mother told me that ribbons and laces were dragging me down to perdition, so I gave them to my sister."

A Conference with the Pork Packer

In response to the invitation extended by the Wm. Davies Co., as per their letter published in THE FARMING WORLD of Jan. 15th, a number of representative men met at the company's offices, Toronto, on Jan. 22nd to discuss some questions affecting the bacon hog situation in Ontario at the present time. Among those present were Hon. Nelson Monteith, Hon. John Dryden, F. W. Hodson, G. A. Putnam, A. P. Westervelt, Prof. G. E. Day, Duncan Anderson, Thos. McMillan, W. L. Smith, of the Week by Sun, Arthur Hawke, Toronto World, W. D. Albright, Farmers' Advocate, and J. W. Wheaton, editor of this journal. The Wm. Davies Co. was represented by Mr. J. W. Flavell, Managing Director, Mr. Wm. Davies, President, Mr. F. J. Smale, Assistant Manager, and Mr. Fred Davies.

Mr. Flavell, who presided, stated that the meeting was called primarily for the purpose of giving his company an opportunity to prove that no combine existed among packers, as had been alleged, and that if there was such a combine the Wm. Davies Co. in no way, shape or form was a partner to it. After reading extracts from the papers mentioned above he stated that the charges stated therein were mistaken in fact, as well as in spirit. Proceeding, Mr. Flavell stated that there was nothing bought from farmers in Canada in which there was so much fierce competition. The uniform prices which prevailed were due to competition and not to a combine. If one buyer paid 10 cents more per cwt. than another buyer the latter was compelled to raise his price to the same level or he could buy no hogs. Thus it might appear to the farmer that there was collusion in regard to price, when, as a matter of fact, all were compelled to pay the same price in order to get their share of hogs.

Mr. Flavell then read extracts from the correspondence during 1905 with the English representative of the company to show that there was no combine. These extracts proved conclusively to those present that there was no combine and that the Wm. Davies Co. were working wholly independently of any other concern, both in the buying of hogs and in the marketing of the product. The evidence submitted was of an interesting character, but space will not allow us to go further into detail. At some future date we may publish some of the information obtained for the benefit of our readers.

An interesting item was the method of fixing prices to be paid for hogs given by Dr. Smale. These are determined by the company on Friday night for the following week on reports from their buyers on the condition of the hog supply, the outlook for market conditions in England, and upon the condition of the market last year at the same date. To show how this worked out Dr. Smale stated that for the first week of January a price of \$6 f.o.b. was paid, but that by the end of the week competition had forced it up to \$6.40 and \$6.60 per cwt. For the following week a price of \$6.65 f.o.b. had been fixed, which in turn had been forced up to \$6.90 and \$7 by competition. For last week a price of \$6.90 had been fixed, but advices received showed that the company would receive very few hogs at that price.

Mr. Flavell pointed out that his

experience he had never known the price of hogs to be as high as they are now at this time of year. "The real basis of the situation is the price at which we hope to sell in Great Britain, but the collateral condition is the fierce competition in buying here."

Being appealed to by Mr. Flavell to give some evidence of a combine, W. L. Smith said that he found some difficulty in reconciling the farmers' statement that there was no combination with the letters of many farmers who said there was certainly no competition among drovers. It was admitted that the territory was more or less divided up by the buyers, and Mr. Flavell further admitted that drovers might get together to discuss prices on their own account. His company, however, discouraged any dealings with the representatives of other packers.

It was further suggested that monthly conferences between the packers and parties representing the farmers, with a view to regulating prices might be beneficial. Mr. Flavell resented any such means of fixing prices. There was a private company and they would run their own business. They would be glad, however, to meet representatives of the farmers at any time, and would discuss things freely as they had done to-day. He said that buyers now were selling at a loss, and if the farmer desired to stay in the business he must take the bitter with the sweet. When asked if he had ever been asked to meet the other packers in conference, Mr. Flavell said: "You will have to seek that information elsewhere."

In regard to paying for hogs according to quality, Mr. Flavell stated that

he had no fault to find with the criticisms on this score. They were perfectly just. But under the present fierce competition it was impossible to pay according to quality f.o.b. At the packing house they docked six per cwt. for lights and fats. "It is an illogical situation that ought to be corrected by a combine," said Mr. Flavell. "If there was less pride in the business on the part of some I suppose the natural thing would happen. I don't know what the future will produce. My own impression is that the hog industry of Ontario must just go on fighting and scrapping under present conditions."

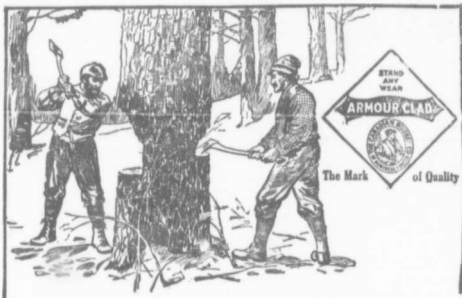
Referring to the bonding privilege Mr. Flavell stated that their company had very little fault to find with the Government's action in stopping the killing of American hogs in bond.

Mr. Hodson raised the question of market quotations at Toronto, and stated that he was led to believe that the quotations given to the press were not as high as were paid by the packers or buyers on Toronto market.

On motion of Mr. Dryden, seconded by Mr. Monteith, the meeting, while giving no opinion, expressed its appreciation of the candor of the Wm. Davies Co. in laying its case before the conference.

New Binder Twine Factory

A binder twine factory is under consideration for St. Marys, and it seems likely that satisfactory arrangements will be concluded between the town and the proposed company. The concern, which will be known as the Canada Flax and Cordage Company, will establish a twine factory to cost \$80,000 and undertake to employ 50 hands on condition that the town guarantees the bonds to the extent of \$25,000.



ARMOUR CLAD Lumberman's and Boots are the best thing you ever put a foot into. Comfortable, strong and durable; weather-proof, waterproof, snag proof.

You'll know them by "the mark of quality" on all styles.



Keep More Sheep

There is great activity among sheep breeders these days, and the business of sheep raising is on a better footing than it has been for some time. Information bearing upon the industry will, therefore, be helpful. For this reason we are asking our readers for replies to the following questions, and trust there will be a liberal response:

- (1) What breed of sheep do you keep?
- (2) Have you found them profitable for mutton and wool production?
- (3) How has the lamb crop been this season? Have you lost many lambs, and what has been the cause?
- (4) Is the worrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?
- (5) Does it pay to wash sheep?

We shall be glad to have answers from our readers to some or all of the questions, and any further information bearing upon the sheep industry that they may care to send.

A large number of replies would enable us to form accurate conclusions on several important phases of sheep breeding. The following replies have been received to the above questions:

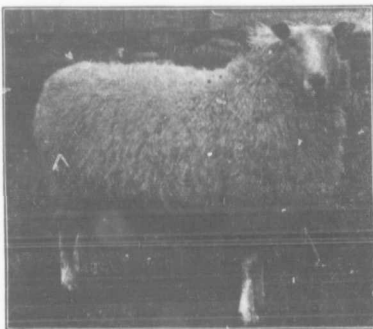
Keep the flock free from ticks, as it is said that one tick will consume four drops of blood every day, so 50 or 100 ticks will take from 200 to 400 drops every day.

We dip all the flock each year about the end of June, old and young, and have no trouble with ticks. If your sheep should take scours, as they sometimes do on succulent grass, a few drops of camphor will stop it, given in a bottle, with water.

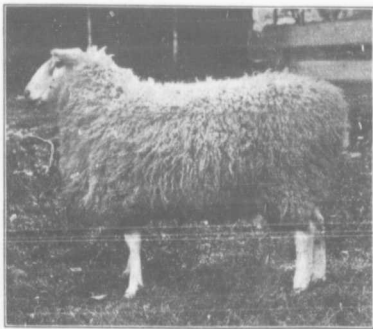
SUBSCRIBER, Kingsbury, Que.

A NOVA SCOTIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

In answer to your questions about sheep, we have had the Shropshire for a number of years. They are good for raising lambs. After the first and second shearing, the wool gets very short and weight very small, and the mutton light. Fifty years ago the Lincoln was the popular sheep. The lambing was about the same as the Shropshires, but the cut of wool would average much more, from one to two pounds a head, and mutton at least one-fourth more. And I think they are no more expensive to feed. The heavier cut of wool counts for something, at present prices.



Aged Leicester ewe, 1st prize Shropshire Exhibition, 1885. Owned and exhibited by R. W. Frank, Kingsbury, Que.



Imported Leicester shearing man, Vendor 6543. Property of R. W. Frank, Kingsbury, Que.

- (1) Leicester sheep.
- (2) I believe they are the best sheep on earth.
- (3) The lamb crop has been excellent, mostly twins, with a few triplets. We have only lost one lamb in three years.
- (4) We are not troubled much with dogs worrying sheep. Two or three good bells on the sheep, and a double-barreled shot-gun handy are good preventives.
- (5) I think it pays well to wash sheep, as it adds 20 per cent to their appearance, especially the long-wooled breed.

In starting a flock do not aim to breed a large coarse sheep. Let quality be your first aim. The head of a dead sheep is not worth much commercially, 10 or 15 cents, perhaps, but on a live sheep it counts 33 points, with good straight back and under-lines good, not tucked up or big-bellied. My idea of a sheep is a short-legged one, and standing square on them, with well open ribs. I like to see a sheep carrying her head well up when walking. The wool should be thick, dense and fine, with plenty of wool around the neck. Give sheep plenty of exercise in the winter, and do not feed the breeding ewes roots till after they lamb and there will not be any trouble with the weak lambs. If you wish for twin lambs turn the ewes into a clover meadow when mated.

The lambs were good last year, we lost none. There is no trouble with the dogs at present. I have heard of no trouble with dogs for several years.

But the bulk of the farmers around here have put away the sheep. I don't feel certain that sheep pay for general feeding, but they are good weed exterminators and help to enrich the soil. A sheep that would give a heavier clip of wool would pay better than the present flock.

The general complaints against sheep here are the extra fencing required, and eating up the grass from the cows and other stock. As far as possible, pastures should be in two or three departments. When there are three departments it gives each section two weeks' rest, and it grows up again. When a change is made from one pasture to the other, as sheep can eat much shorter pasture than cows, the latter should have the first chance.

Sheep don't do well when confined all the time in one field. But where rough land or bushes can be fenced into the pasture, it is a very important matter and of great benefit to the sheep. Where there is danger of dogs or wild animals killing them, they should be brought to some enclosure near the barn at night, where their manure will not be lost.

JOHN MCGEORGE.

West New Annan, N.S.

The Winter Feeding of Rams

In feeding mature rams it is desirable to maintain them in a thrifty and vigorous condition, without fattening. This implies wholesome food and exercise. If rams are made too heavy in flesh at any time, impotency or inability to serve ewes frequently results, and if they are once overfed and made too fat it is a very difficult matter to reduce them without serious injury to their vitality. Exercise and not the reduction of their ration is the best remedy for reducing the flesh. During the winter the object should be to maintain the weight, if the ram is mature, and if a shearer or a lamb, to make continuous improvement. Oats are probably the best grain food, though the addition of some bran is advisable. A mature ram will need from one-half pound to one pound of grain daily to keep him in proper condition. The foders should be chosen so as to give as much variety as possible. They may include clover hay, pea straw and other fodders, and should be fed at different intervals. Some succulent food as turnips should also be fed.

M. A. JULL.

Winter Care of Manure

A well managed manure heap is a valuable resource on the farm. The methods adopted to secure the best results will vary largely according to circumstances. When conditions are favorable, I prefer to haul the manure directly from the stables and spread it at once upon the land, thus securing its incorporation with the soil before any loss in its fertilizing value has taken place. At this season, however, it is not always convenient or wise to follow the above plan too closely; hence, other means by which the manure should be preserved as much as possible from waste, should be practiced.

In dealing with this question, it should be remembered that ordinary farmyard manure is composed of two parts—the solid, and the liquid excrement of farm animals. The former consists of the fertilizing elements that have failed to be digested, and is chiefly insoluble, while the latter contains those fertilizing constituents that have been digested, and are therefore reduced to a soluble state. Liquid manure is very rich in nitrogen and potash, but is generally free from phosphoric acid; thus being an incomplete manure, it should be secured by some kind of absorbent and added to the solids.

The care of manure should begin before it leaves the stable. A first re-

quisite is to have water-tight stable floors, preferably of cement, that none of the liquid be allowed to soak away and be lost. It is also essential that plenty of good bedding be provided. Wheat straw will serve this purpose admirably, it having been estimated that 100 pounds of it will absorb 220 pounds of liquid manure in 24 hours. It is desirable that all straw should be cut, as the liquids are soaked up much more rapidly, also the manure may be handled to better advantage by being spread on to the land and cultivated into the surface soil. In this way the plant food is more readily available to the requirements of a growing crop, than if the manure was ploughed down deeply, as would be necessary with the long, strawy portions of manure.

It will have been noticed by the most careless observer, that manure is a substance that rapidly undergoes change; that certain microscopic organisms are voided with the dung, causing decomposition to begin at once. Therefore, the sooner we are able to control this, the smaller will be the loss. In selecting a storage place for the manure it is well to utilize a shed of some kind, if one can be found conveniently near. If not, I am of the opinion that it would not pay to erect an elaborate structure expressly for the purpose. A very inexpensive manure shed, and one entirely meeting the requirements, may be constructed by setting posts in the ground, on which place timbers supplemented by poles, rails, boards, etc., so as to form a sufficiently strong platform, or scaffolding on which to lay the straw. Provision for sheltering the manure being made much depends on the further treatment it receives.

Right here is where many farmers make a mistake. They throw the manure up into a great loose pile of any shape, where it ferments so rapidly that it becomes "fire-fanged," and those materials which go to form humus in the soil are destroyed. The right way is to first see that the ground is level, or hollowed out so that there is a slope from the outside towards the centre; cover this with straw or other absorbent, and spread the stable droppings over it; keeping the heap broad and flat, and tramping solidly each day as a fresh supply is added. This could be done by the cattle when turned out each day. By placing a couple of rubbing posts on top of the pile they will soon be induced to give their aid in keeping the heap in a solid condition, thereby preventing excessive heating and consequent loss of ammonia. The object in doing this is to prevent the air from penetrating the manure, it being one of the essentials necessary to fermenting. Heat and moisture also assist, but may be largely counteracted, and reduced to a minimum if some form of shelter has been provided, and a liberal supply of suitable absorbents are used.

"AGRI."

West Bruce Farmers' Institute

This institute held a series of successful meetings at Tara, Jan. 17, Port Elgin, 18th. At both places the attendance was unusually good. During the afternoon at Tara John Campbell, of Woodville, spoke on raising lambs for market, and Mr. A. W. Mason on seed grain, its selection, etc. Both gentlemen gave excellent addresses and were listened to by a representative audience of pioneers and their sons of Bruce Co. A more prosperous, intelligent and interested group would be hard to find. Mr. McDonald spoke on corn growing, giving an account of his success with it.


The evening meeting was a crowded house, Mr. Mason giving an excellent discourse on West and their Eradication, Mr. Campbell on How

to double the Production of the Farm. The latter gave the meeting some pointers which will be of great benefit if followed out. Port Elgin farmers turned out to both meetings in crowds, a clear evidence that the farmer of today is progressive. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Mason gave addresses that carried force and were thoroughly appreciated. At the evening meeting a mixed audience filled the hall. Mrs. D. McTavish gave her beautiful discourse on "Kindness and economy in the home." A more pointed, able and kindly talk it has never been the writer's privilege to hear. An address by Mr. Campbell, on the farm home, etc., and some remarks by local talent, with music, filled in a profitable evening. The success of these meetings point to the fact that President Cummings and Secretary Wismer are the right men in the right place.

W.J.S.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders

The annual meetings of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, as follows: Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, on Thursday, February the 8th, at 9:30 a.m. Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, on Thursday, February the 8th, at 3 p.m. Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, on Friday, February the 9th, at 9:30 a.m. Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, on Friday, February the 9th, at 3 p.m.



BAG

BALM

Just the Thing for Sore Teats & Caked Udders

Softens the glands, relieves congestion, loosens inflamed tissues, breaks up the lumps and makes the milk flow easier and natural. Heals but does not kill. A remedy that every dairyman who gives it a trial will appreciate. If your dealer cannot supply you we send it direct.

Dairy Association Co.,
Miss. Lyndonville, Vt.
U. S. A.

WE ARE GIVING AWAY

\$1000 IN CASH

TO BOYS, GIRLS, WOMEN AND MEN.

As a special inducement to our friends and customers to give their stock a little extra care we are giving away \$1000 in Cash Prizes. You stand to win a good chance as only one of every several hundred dollars in cash. The conditions are very simple. If it interests you, write for full particulars.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee that the use of one ton will make you \$100 net profit over its cost, or 100 times, will make you \$100 net profit.

International Stock Food is a highly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration in order to aid digestion and insure perfect assimilation. It is guaranteed harmless even if taken into the human system.

We know it will save you money but we must convince you of this fact. We can only say "buy a package or a pail and if the results are not satisfactory to you our dealer will refund your money."

THE FINEST CALF IN THE COUNTRY.

Lansburg, E.S. June 2nd, 1906

International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Canada.

Gentlemen:—In receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. and note contents carefully. I received a copy of your International Veterinary Digest with letter of March 21st. Thank you again. I am not a farmer so you might suppose I don't always keep a Jersey cow or two. As I possess a horse I have had the best of International Stock Food every day for six months with good results. I have a three-year-old horse with second calf two months old, making 14 lbs. of milk per week. The calf has had a teaspoonful every day, night and morning, along with his regular feed. I challenge this to give a better cow. People can't get rid of milk and milk when they want it. I have a cow that produces 10 lbs. a week but I would not use International Stock Food for anything and had recommended it to every one I know. A. Kinley, Druggist, keeps it for sale and loans it for all at his own risk.

Yours very truly,

GEO. H. LOVE, Town Clerk and Treas.

A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE.

Contains 125 Large Engravings.

The cover of the book is a beautiful live stock picture lithographed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations, and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, etc. It also contains an up-to-date Veterinary Department which treats of the ordinary diseases of live stock and tells you how to cure them.

We will send you this book absolutely free, postage prepaid, if you will write us and answer the following questions:—

1. How much stock of all kinds have you?

2. Name the paper in which you saw this offer.

Address at once.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

Largest Stock Food
Manufacturers in the World

TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid-in
\$2,000,000.00

Why Not an Ontario Car Lot Exhibit at Chicago in 1906?

Would it not look like quite the right thing for Ontario to take her place among the exhibitors of car lots of fat steers at the Chicago International? At the late show there were fifty-nine loads of fat steers in competition, with nearly every feeding and grazing state in the Union and all popular beef breeds, represented. There are few other grounds on which Canada has not met competition on equal terms, and here there would seem to be little reason why we cannot bear our share in an event which is, after all, at least one of the most important and interesting events of this great stock show. It is a matter that might well be taken up. A careful selection of the right kind of goods would have to be made. Uniformity in type, size, quality and even in color, and all these the best, together with careful fitting, are the things

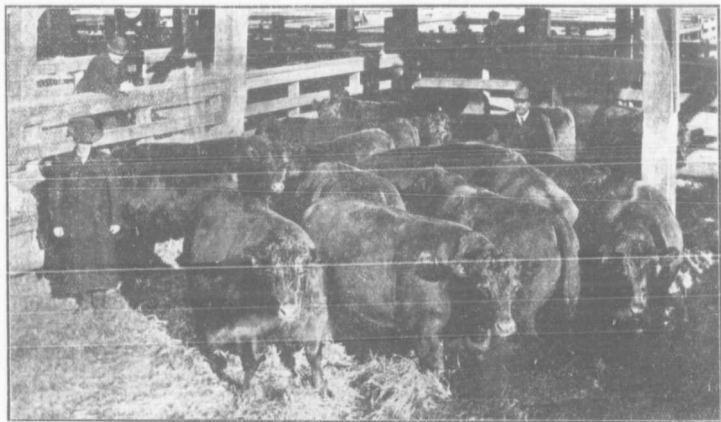
On Feb. 22nd and 23rd stock judging classes and a seed fair will be held at Killarney in southern Manitoba. An effort will also be made to hold a spring stallion show at Killarney in connection with this meeting.

During the week following the Brandon meeting, a spring stallion show, a fat stock and poultry show, a seed fair and stock judging classes will be held at Neepawa.

The list of speakers for these meetings has not yet been definitely arranged, but it is expected that Dr. Standish, of Walkerton, Ont., and F. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division, and C. M. MacRae, of the Live Stock Commissioner's branch, Ottawa, will be among the speakers. The same delegation of speakers will be present at Killarney, Brandon and Neepawa.

as tuberculosis or actinomycosis. In that event the milk would be considered unfit for food, even during the apparently normal condition of the animal, though it may look perfectly healthy. The germs might be present in the milk and transmit the disease to other animals using it. The presence of these germs in the milk could be demonstrated only with the microscope.

Usually, the first that is noticed is the condition of the milk, which is watery, colored with more or less blood, and containing a clotted, stringy substance (accesin). This is frequently followed by a white pus-like fluid, and, in many cases, a very offensive odor. In severe cases the first symptoms to be noticed are first a chill, with horns, ears and limbs cold. The cow has little or no appetite, and she does not chew her cud. The bowels are more or less constive. The amount of milk is lessened and the flow may be entirely absent in the affected portion of the udder. In mild cases many of these symptoms cannot be recognized and the first ones noticed are the swelling, heat and ten-



Champion car lot of cattle, Chicago International, 1905. Shown by Klaus Krambeck. Angus breed. Average weight, 1,241 lbs. Sold for \$5.25 per cwt.

that are called for. The Shorthorn car lots shown at the late show were for the most part red with little white. The first prize lot were nearly a uniform red. A Canadian contingent might, for obvious reasons, be all the more striking, uniform, and of all round high quality, if the color selected were white. This is a shade of Shorthorn on which the blue or red show up to good advantage, and all who are familiar with the showing know that it has got its full share of the honors on both sides of the line. This is a matter that might well be taken up for discussion by our breeders and feeders.

Western Stockmen Active

The Manitoba live stock conventions, formerly held in Winnipeg, will this year be held at Brandon. The time is fixed for the week beginning Feb. 26th. A spring stallion show will be held at the time of the convention and it was thought that Brandon was a better centre for this than Winnipeg. A seed fair will also be held at Brandon during the same week.

The stockmen of the new Province of Saskatchewan have organized an association and are preparing to hold a fat stock show, bull sale and probably a stallion show at Regina on May 16-18 next.

At Calgary on May 7-10 the Alberta live stock associations will hold their annual fat stock and stallion show, and bull sale. This gathering is one of the most important live stock events in the west.

Garget and Its Treatment

Garget is a disease of the udder usually affecting heavy milkers. It may occur at any time of the year, is not confined to any particular locality, and is not contagious. The udder being a very highly organized gland, any condition which affects the general health of the cow is apt to involve this structure and show itself in the form of gargety milk. It frequently happens that a cow is affected with garget or gives bloody milk at more or less irregular intervals. Such animals should be examined by a competent veterinarian, as it is quite likely that the animal has some special disease of the udder, such

derness of the udder. If the trouble grows worse the tenderness caused by animal to straddle with its hind legs. If the cow lies down she will lie on the well side. Should infection take place at any time (the entrance of disease germs into the affected part) the result may be serious and may even cause the death of the cow.

The treatment will depend upon the severity of the case and the stage in which the disease is discovered. If the animal is cold, two ounces of ground ginger given in a pint of warm water, or any hot drink, may cut short the attack. This must be given from a horn or bottle. Blanket the animal and rub her limbs with whips of straw, making her as comfortable as possible. Moist heat should be applied to the udder by using heated wheat bran in bags, held in place by strips extending over the loins, between the hind limbs and around the abdomen. After the fever has subsided, drench the animal with one or two pounds (depending on the age, size, condition and strength of the cow) of epsom salts with two ounces of powdered ginger in a sufficient amount of water. When the purging has ceased, one ounce of salpeter may be given

daily. The udder will need constant attention for some time in the way of gentle rubbing with camphorated oil, several times daily; at the same time gently removing the milk by squeezing the teat instead of pulling or stripping it. If this causes the animal too much pain, a teat may be used but should be boiled thoroughly for five minutes each time before using. When the udder is not tender, though rubbing several times daily, with or without the camphorated oil, will aid in bringing about a normal condition.—F. S. Schoenleber, Manhattan, Kansas.

Western Dairymen at Ingersoll

The dairymen of western Ontario received a royal welcome from the corporation and citizens of Ingersoll on Jan. 16-18, when the 39th annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of western Ontario was held in that historic town. The first organization meeting to form the association was held in Ingersoll on July 31st, 1867, or nearly 39 years ago. For many years the conventions were held annually at Ingersoll, but as the cheese industry spread throughout the country, other places laid claim to the convention and the association finally fixed upon the plan of holding the convention at different points, so as to reach as many sections of the country as possible.

This year's convention was in many ways a great success. The attendance was good and beyond the capacity of the town hall at most sessions. The addresses and discussions were of a high order. For some time have we been at a convention of any kind where keener interest was taken in the proceedings. Of course, in the centre of the banner cheese county of Canada, the keenest interest in the proceedings was to be expected. President Robt. Johnston, in opening the first session, on the afternoon of January 16th, referred in appropriate terms to the holding of the convention in Ingersoll. The dairymen were there to start the progress that had been made since the first convention of 1867. The organizers of the association deserve great credit for the work they have done. Dairymen of to-day are rather inclined to take credit to themselves for the high standing of Canadian cheese in the British market and to forget that the first principles of cheese and butter making laid down at the first convention are being worked out to-day. The pioneers of this early days travelled far at great expense and sacrifice to themselves to take part in dairy meetings.

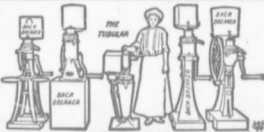
Referring to the past season's work Mr. Johnston stated that it had been the banner year in the history of dairying for the milk producer. The cheese and butter made were of a finer quality, and commanded higher prices and readier sale than ever before. He commended the good work the instructors are doing and advised that in future more time be given to the patrons. Before closing he replied to some criticisms by a well-known dairy authority in the public press of the standard instruction followed by the association, and stated that if the writer would make a personal visit to the cheese and butter districts he would find that a great improvement had been made in the quality of the cheese and butter made during the past three years.

The directors' report was read by Mr. I. W. Steinhoff, 1st vice-president. It called attention to the satisfactory work of the past season, marked progress in the quality and finish of

TUBULAR--or "Back Breaker?"

When you see the waist low Tubular you can't be driven into buying a back-breaking, "bucket bow!" separator. Can and crank are just the right height on the Tubular. Here is the largest Dairy Tubular along side four "back breakers." The girl with her hand on the Tubular is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. This is an exact reproduction from a photograph. Which kind for you? Makers of "back breakers" try to get their cans low by setting the cranks low. High cans break your back backward—low cranks break it forward. Unless you are a double jointed giant, you'll find a high can is no joke. To show you how high these "back breaker" cans really are, when the machines are set high enough to turn easily, we raised those "back breakers" till their crank axles were level with the Tubular crank axle. "Back breaker" makers don't like this picture—it's too true. They try to squirm out of it. You wouldn't like turning cranks as low as "back breaker" makers put them.

The low can is only one of many advantages Dairy Tubulars have over all others. Dairy Tubular bowls are simple—"back breakers" are complicated. Tubulars are self-feeding—no oil holes to fill up. "Back breakers" are oil drippers and oil wasters. To learn a lot more about Tubulars, write today for catalog No. 262.



The
Sharples Separator
Company
West Chester, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.



These two tubs of
butter were made from
the same quantity of milk
from the same cows.



How was it done? Here's the story in the words of a plain honest, hard-working farmer and his wife.

RAYMOND, NEX., June 6, 1906.

We had a water separator, and from twelve cows we made 22 lbs. of butter. The next week we used a No. 6 U. S. Separator and made 74 lbs. from the same cows in the same pasture without any extra feed. We made \$50.00 the first week after using the machine. We are very much pleased with it, and could not do without it now.

JOHN NAVTON,
Mrs. NAVTON.

Are you using any gravity method to skim your milk? If you are, a

U. S. Cream Separator



will do for you what it did for the Navtons. Think what that means—a considerable daily saving in the time and work of handling your milk—from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ more butter than you are now getting, and better butter, too, that brings a higher price. You can't afford to put off looking into this matter another day—write us now for a free catalogue, which explains just what you want to know.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen Centrally Located Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada.

This is the Season

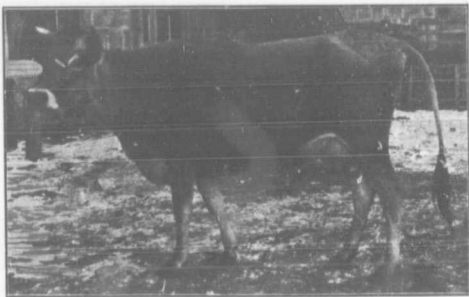
to improve your time by doing some reading.

Consult the Farmers' Library

on back cover and you will be sure to find
BOOKS THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE

The Offer is Most Liberal Take Advantage of It

The FARMING WORLD



Jersey cow, winner of second prize, dairy tour, Guelph, 1905.
Owned by J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont.

these cheese had been made, and the quality of the creamery butter made in western Ontario showed considerable improvement. The Ingersoll group had made the largest expenditure upon factory improvement during the year. The creamery men had done considerable during the year to improve their plants, but a great deal needs to be done yet. The report stated that the prospects for both butter and cheese are very bright.

The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$718.07.

FARMERS' DAY

After the official reports the convention settled down to the regular program of the afternoon, which appealed directly to the milk producer or farmer. Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, discussed the improvement of dairy herds, covering much the same ground as he did at Peterboro. He strongly advocated co-operation and individual tests of cows. He presented figures to show what some cows had given in milk and fat in special tests made by the dairy department during the past two or three years. Some tests made in Oxford county showed the average milk supply for 30 days for 240 cows, 16 herds, to be 914 pounds. There were two herds that averaged 1,000 pounds in the 30 days. These tests had shown that there was often a difference of 50 per cent. between the best and the poorest cow of a herd. It was shown in one case that the poorest cow of a herd was kept at a loss of \$21. Testing the individual cow was the

only way of finding out what each one was doing. Under a proper system the cost was a mere trifle and but little time was necessary.

A valuable discussion followed in which Prof. Dean J. H. Monrad, Mr. Marker and several others took part. Prof. Dean emphasized the test of milk as the only proper way to judge the value of a cow for dairying. All dairy stock should be sold on their records. At the O.A.C. the best cow had earned \$40 and the poorest about \$22 above the cost of their keep. The milking at the O.A.C. is done by machine. Prof. Dean believed they had solved the problem of milking.

Mr. J. H. Monrad, of New York, was present to address the convention but being quite unwell he was unable to do so to any large extent, and was forced to leave for home early. He was, however, able to give the dairymen some sound advice upon co-operation and the operation of cow testing associations.

The afternoon session was addressed by the Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture. He stated that he was pleased to attend a dairymen's convention in the original home of an industry that had brought great wealth to the country. Referring to the bacon industry he said it was almost a necessary adjunct to dairying. The bacon output from Oxford county alone had reached \$910,000. He advised farmers to see that the packing establishments are kept running now that American hogs are shut out. Referring to the expenditure of \$30,000 in dairy instruction work in Ontario he said that great good was being done. He urged upon both farmers and dairymen to do all in their power to improve the industry.

On Tuesday evening, after addresses of welcome by the Mayor of Ingersoll and Dr. Colridge on behalf of the Board of Trade, the convention was addressed by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, upon the construction of creamery cold storage and cheese curing rooms, covering somewhat similar ground to his remarks at Peterboro and which appeared in last issue. Referring particularly to butter he stated that there is room for a great deal of improvement in cold storages for creameries.

The cow and what she has done for man formed the subject of a very interesting address by Prof. G. L. McKay, of Iowa. Incidentally he referred to a trip made last summer to western Canada and reminded the Ontario farmer that he had a strong competitor in the farmer of the prairie. Ontario is well adapted for

dairying. Coming to his subject proper, Prof. McKay stated that dairymen had not made much advancement in butter-making during the past twenty-five years, especially from the producer's standpoint. He compared dairying with grain growing and showed that the latter is much more destructive of soil fertility. The producer is not getting the returns from his cows that he should. Ex-Gov. Hoard's herd gave a return of \$70 per head in butter and from \$16 to \$30 from the skim-milk.

The cow has done more than any other animal for man. She is largely what man has made her. From the wild animal she has developed into a complicated piece of machinery that contributes to man in milk, butter and cheese. He gave a brief description of the various breeds of dairy cows. In Iowa, the dairy and beef breeds had been crossed with the result that many of the animals are a lot of scrubs. From this he drew lessons to show that the dairymen must breed along straight dairy lines. Grade up the herd by using purebreds of known milking strain. He gave the method of feeding practiced by Mr. Norton, one of the best dairymen of Iowa. He gives particular attention to the individual in feeding, waters the cows in the barn, and forces them to take up more water than they would if fed in the regular way. He feeds bran, ground corn, clover hay and ensilage. The average dairymen does not feed his cows enough. Often it is not the man with the best cow who gets the best returns. Another man would care for the cow better and feed her better.

Mr. Donald Sutherland, M.P.P., followed in a brief address in which he emphasized the importance of the dairy industry. One of the hindrances to successful agriculture today is the scarcity of labor. He made some unfair criticisms of the Agricultural College and thought that some results of experiments made there were to some extent responsible for the weaning of the young man from the farm.

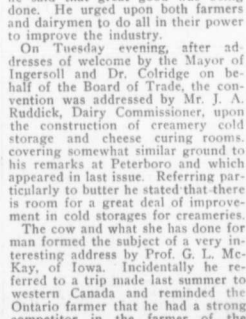
Prof. Dean replied, and, from the applause, had the meeting with him.

CHEESE-MAKERS' SESSION

Cheese makers' session on the morning of Jan. 17 was a most profitable one, though the discussion on the addresses given was not as brisk as it might have been. Chief Instructor Barr's report showed that ten instructors were employed during 1905, seven exclusively among the cheese factories, two among the creameries, and one in both cheese factories and creameries in the Kincardine section. The total number of cheese factories



Thos. Ballantyne, Jr., President of Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.



Geo. H. Barr, Chief Instructor, Western Ont.

given instruction was 217, and the number of visits made 905, and the number of patrons visited 590. The expenditures of the factories for repairs totalled \$55,033.00.

Instruction work is proceeding most satisfactorily. Makers and instructors are beginning to know each other better and the patrons are becoming more interested in the work. Many factorymen and makers will not allow instructors to visit their patrons, which is a hindrance to the work. A great quantity of tainted and over-ripe milk is sent to the factories. Over-ripe milk is caused by keeping it over night at too high a temperature. Cooling the night's milk to 60 degrees immediately after milking will keep it sweet over night. Taints in milk are caused by unclean milking, keeping the milk in bad surroundings and using rusty and unclean cans. More than usual patrons have been admonishing their milk by adding water, and taking off cream. Taking the season all through the quality of the milk has been better than ever before. There were fewer hard, dry cheese, though during about ten days' hot weather in July many dry cheese were made. There is no need for this if the makers will handle the curds properly. Even if the milk does work fast, set it at 40 to 45 degrees, using from one-half to one ounce of extract per 1,000 lbs. of milk extra, cut the curd very fine and dip with a small acid.

Each year makers are adopting more uniform methods. They should especially look after the milk at the weigh stand, the cooking of the curd and the finishing and marking of the cheese. An acidimeter is necessary to successful churning, and it should be emphasized the need of better curing facilities if we are going to have smooth, meaty cheese. The curing room must never go above 63 degrees.

Mr. J. H. Monrad led off the discussion on Mr. Barr's report. He said that factories should pay by test and do away with the necessity of testing milk by the instructor. Wisconsin was ahead of Canada in this respect. The instructor should not spend his time as a detective.

G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, stated that the poorer factories do not take advantage of the instruction. Many think the instructors are detectives.

In reply to a question Instructor Barr stated that \$8,000 had been paid for instruction work, of which \$2,200 was paid by the factories, the Canadian cheese in the British market was the subject of two interesting addresses by Prof. Dean, and J. A. Ruddick. The former stated that there are various standards for cheese in the old lands. Everyone has seemed to want a different kind of cheese. Prof. Dean thought it might be worth while for certain districts in Canada to make cheese for these different sections. Manchester was a very hard market for Canadians to sell butter in. Liverpool wants a rough textured cheese of soft body. He thought that Canada should have a representative on the Manchester Produce Exchange. Glasgow wants a close cheese. Most other markets pay little or no attention to looseness. Prof. Dean thought that attention to closeness was putting an unnecessary burden upon the Canadian maker. Generally speaking, Canadian cheese has a good reputation, but this reputation must be maintained.

Mr. Ruddick emphasized the need of keeping up quality, as it would increase consumption. While agreeing with Prof. Dean in regard to the

variation in standards in Great Britain he said that the Britisher did not expect to get Cheshire cheese in Canada, he expected to get Canadian cheese. If we stick to our present standard and make a good quality there will be variation enough to suit the different markets. There was much less heated cheese delivered in 1905 than ever before, due largely to the cheese being delivered into warehouses at 40 degrees on landing. This had done much to increase the consumptive demand for Canadian cheese. If cheese cooled on arrival increases consumption, how much more may be gained by cooling curd. A soft, meaty cheese was in demand and it can be supplied if cool curing and cool transportation are taken advantage of.

BUTTER-MAKERS' SESSION

The butter-makers' session on the afternoon of Jan. 17th was the most valuable of the convention. Chief instructor Barr's report showed that out of the 71 creameries in western Ontario 53 employed instructors. There are 25 cream gathering, 5 separator and 11 combined creameries. In 1904 there were 13 separator creameries. The number using the Babcock test is 40, as against 29 still using the oil test churl. Over \$18,000 was expended in improving the creameries of western Ontario last year.

Continuing his report, Mr. Barr stated that the quality of the butter made last season was greatly improved. The butter was shipped out earlier and the cream churned at a temperature to give a better granular condition. There was some mottled butter last spring which many blamed preservatives for. The creameries that had proper cold storage had the best demand for butter. Four things are essential in butter-making: (1) Sweet cream, (2) Pasteurizing and cooling, (3) Pure culture in the cream, (4) Keep the butter at a temperature of 40 degrees or under.

Prof. McKay, of Iowa, followed with an instructive address on butter-making, quality and quantity. He prefaced his remarks by stating that a dairy school should not be made to pay. If it pays it is no good. It is purely an educational institution.

In the central west the whole milk system of butter-making had changed to cream gathering. This had developed the large central creamery plant and the industry was in danger from a few trying to get control. Flavor gives butter its selling quality. Care and cleanliness are necessary. Farmers shipping to central stations send old cream. Pasteurizing was of very little benefit to old cream. The Danes pasteurize sweet cream and get a uniform product. Where cows are kept in stables, the germs in milk are putrefactive and can be easily killed by pasteurization. An Iowa maker gave a prize to the hauler delivering the best milk, and in this way greatly improved the general product.

The chief topic among butter-makers to-day was the overrun. Some carry moisture too far. Butter with 14 to 15 per cent. water will have better flavor and color than with 8 per cent. The Danes have been exceeding the moisture content. All countries fix 16 per cent. as maximum. Makers should aim to incorporate 14 to 14½ per cent. water, which would give about 21 per cent. overrun. Don't use any higher than this, or the quality will be injured. More moisture can be incorporated in summer than in winter. Many makers made winter butter too dry. Excess of water



was, however, of secondary consideration to quality.

Mr. Fred Dean, Butter Instructor, led the discussion. He stated that the creameries in western Ontario that had given attention to the overrun had paid more money to the patrons. He instanced one factory that paid \$950 in a month more to patrons, though having less fat, than a neighboring factory. The butter was better and sold for three cents per pound higher.

Prof. Harcourt stated that the overrun was largely influenced by the percentage of water. The different parts of the same churning may vary. He gave some information as to the methods for determining moisture in butter.

Mr. I. W. Steinhoff stated that a large proportion of our butter was too hard. Where more moisture had been incorporated in the butter there was an improvement in quality. But this should not be overdone.

In answer to a question Prof. McKay stated that the keeping quality depends upon the quality of the cream, not upon the moisture.

Mr. Ruddick stated that it was not fair to assume that moisture improves quality. It may have corrected some defects in the methods of making. It is possible to have 15 to 14 per cent. water and have a good keeping butter.

Speaking later upon Canadian butter in Great Britain Mr. Ruddick said that great progress had been made last season. Our butter has gone to many new dealers who were pleased and made money out of it. These will handle it again as a dealer always pushes the line he can get the most money out of. One merchant

(Continued on page 102.)

FREE GOLD WATCH

A regular gilt Watch in appearance. Very handsome. The case is warranted 12 months. The watch is guaranteed 12 months. The watch is guaranteed 12 months. The watch is guaranteed 12 months.

Over 100,000 of these watches are made every year. They are made in the best workmanship and are guaranteed to be accurate and reliable.

POST CARDS

Send for a beautiful set of 100 Post Cards in every set and only one cent. They are guaranteed to be accurate and reliable. We will send you the cards at once, without any charge.

COLUMBIAN Am. Co., Department 1126 TORONTO.



The Riches of the Year

We stand beside the new year's door;
Invited into chambers of the year;
We need not gifts of love implore—
For lo! as gems they wait to there;
Choose what we will of gladsome
good—
And what as beautiful we find,
It goes with task, and home and
food—
To be the jewel of the mind;
As this is treasure of the year—
Convincing us that life is dear.

But one by one the days are sent,
With no bewildering of the heart;
We know what time has always
meant,

It is to do a man's good part;
To simply work in quiet ways—
And take the gladness of the sun,
This is the path of love and praise,
Till all the sands of time are run;
Then in the passing of the hours,
Life proves itself as sweet as flowers!

Educating the Girls

LET us give the girls just as broad and thorough a business education as we give our boys. It broadens and develops their ideas and helps to make them nobler and better women, and when the responsibility of caring for and educating a family is placed upon them, they will be far more capable of doing their duty. Young boys and girls are equally intelligent; girls are as bright, possessed of as good judgment, and are as cool-headed as are the boys. Then, why not give them the same good practical education?—something which they will probably be called upon to use some time in life, and which they will know how to apply. Parents as a rule have themselves to blame if their girls have not the same wide-awake hustle and push as their brothers. So many parents are foolish enough to bring up their girls to do little or no physical labor, and give them only a smattering of the great truths and mysteries of nature and science. They let them spend precious time thinking of nothing but fashions and amusements until too often they are inferior to, and fall far behind the boys in intellectual ability.

The girl should understand that the highest aim of true womanhood does not merely consist in being an accomplished woman of society or to make an advantageous marriage, but that to become a broad-minded, liberally educated mother should be her aim. When girls come to look at things in the right light, they will know there must be shadows as well as sunshine, and that while they should enjoy and appreciate the sunshine, they must also be able, bravely and uncomplainingly, to fight life's bitterest battles. To be truly happy, they should have both mental and physical work in hand, as both are necessary to health and happiness. Many snares and deadly pitfalls lie in the pathway of every girl, and the best way to avoid them is to tell her the truth about herself and about the world in general. By and by the girl tries to place upon her will depend, in a great measure,

the success of her husband as well as the mental and moral advancement of her family.

The Fight for Youth

I have very little regard for the fight against Time which spends itself on a strife with gray hairs and wrinkles. There used to be a picture published as an advertisement in which an elderly woman had one side of her face all ironed out smoothly, while the other was wrinkled and worn. The wrinkled side was the more pleasing. As we grow older every line in the countenance should tell a story of loving deeds. We are making for ourselves in youth the mask we shall wear to the very end. Every fretful, discontented, dissatisfied expression writes itself upon the face, so that the sweetest and ripest natures will have the rarest loveliness when they grow old. A woman is as old as she looks and as old as she feels. A sign of our increased health and vitality today is found in the fact that a woman of fifty looks about as old as a woman formerly looked at thirty-five, and many an active woman of eighty has the vigor that was formerly common at sixty. The mile stones need frighten nobody. Older people are no longer put in a corner, nor are they expected to hug the chimney corner. It is a woman's obligation to be charming to her latest day.—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Woman's Home Companion*.

A Note of Cheer

Are you lying down to rest,
Weary friend,
With a load within your breast?
Prithce, friend,
Cast your fears and griefs away,
They are ended for the day,
And to worry ne'er did pay;
Did it, friend?
Though the hours were full of cares,
Tired friend;
And bad news came unawares,
Saddened friend;
Yet the promise says He will
Give us strength and blessing still,
And will help us through all ill;
Cheer thee, friend!

The Art of Pleasing

The secret of many a man's success is an affable manner, which makes everybody feel easy in his presence, dispels fear and timidity, and calls out the finest qualities in one's nature.

Comparatively few people have the delightful faculty of being able to get at the best in others, and of so drawing them out of their shell of reserve or shyness that they will appear to the best advantage.

It is a wonderful gift to be able to reach the heart of a man and to help to develop powers and qualities of attraction which he did not know he possessed. Such a gift has sealed great friendships for life, and has caused a man to be sought after in business as well as in social circles.

By taking a large-hearted interest in every one we meet, by trying to pierce through the mask of the outer man or woman, to his inmost core,

and by cultivating kindly feelings towards every one we meet, it is possible to acquire this inestimable gift. It is really only the development of our own finer qualities that enables us to understand and draw out what is fine and noble in others. Nothing will pay one better than the acquisition of the power to make others feel at ease, happy, and satisfied with themselves. Nothing else will make one more popular and sought after.

There is a vast difference in one's respect for a man who has made himself and the man who has only made his money.

Want to Make Sure

An old negro went to the bank in which he kept his hard-earned savings, and asked the paying-teller to give him all the money he had deposited. He offered no explanation of his sudden desire to withdraw his funds, and after vain argument with him the teller counted out the bills and delivered them to the old man. He eyed the paper money for a moment and said: "Kin I git dat in silver, boss?"

The teller assured him he could, and forthwith made the exchange. The old negro retired to a neighboring desk, remained crouched over it a long time, and then to the teller's great surprise, returned to the window and gleefully thrust his money back through the pigeon-hole. Before he could speak the old man said, grinning widely:

"Thanks, boss, you kin take it back; I jes wanted 't see ef it wuz all there."

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.

The Southern California New Train

—Best Route
The Los Angeles Limited, electric lighted, new from the Pullman shops, with all latest innovations for travel comfort, leaves Chicago 10:05 P.M. daily, arrives Los Angeles 4:45 P.M. third day via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line and the Salt Lake Route. Pullman drawing room and tourist sleeping cars, composite observation car, dining cars, a la carte service. For rates, sleeping car reservations and full particulars, apply to your nearest agent or address, B. H. Bennett, 2 East King Street, Toronto, Ont.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

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

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. B. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.
Rev. Father Tealy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, and painless. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of honor, no business and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Applied Mathematics

He opened wide the bakeshop door,
As boldly as you please;

He calmly looted the showcase o'er,
And asked, "How much are these?"

"Them cakes," replied the sales girl
fain

The bargain glad to drive,
"To you, young sir," she said, "them
ere

We sell at 6 for 5."

He measured only four foot three,
His years were but fourteen;

"Oh, 6 for 5," repeated he—
"My life, but he was keen!"

"Then 5 for 4, and 4 for 3,
And 3, of course, for 2,

And 2 for 1; and, Q. E. D.,
One's nought—why, one will do!"

(He got it.)

"You take the cake," the counter
queen,

Damfounded, murmured, "Shorty,
If that's your way at cute fourteen—"

Say,

What will you be at forty?"

Saving the Family

Bobby had two grandmothers. One
grandmother lived far away from him,

and sent him presents—a striped wor-
sted ball, a "Mother Goose's Melod-
ies," a cotton-flannel pig, a calico

cat, a rag doll and a pair of reins; and
the other grandmother lived with

Bobby, and had to play ball, read
"Mother Goose," squeal for the cot-
ton-flannel pig, "miau" and "scat" for

the calico cat, make dresses for the
rag doll, and drive Bobby all over

the house, crying "Get up, horsey!"

Of all his presents, Bobby liked the
reins best. They were red leins, hung
with tiny jinglers.

When grandma had callers, and so
could not play "horsey," Bobby used

to loop the reins over a chair-back,
and sitting on a cricket, drive round
the country until the callers were

gone.

Somebody else in the family liked
the red reins with jinglers. That was

Pussy Gray, the pretty Maltese kit-
ten. She used to chase round after

grandma and the prancing horse, and
whenever the team stopped she would
come frisking up, lift a little fore paw,

and set the bright bells ringing.

One day grandma had several call-
ers, and the last one was the minister,
and he took Bobby up on one knee

and Pussy Gray on the other. The
reins were left over the chair-back.

"Those are my new reins," said
Bobby. "My grandma that lives away
off sent them to me. Do you know
my grandma that lives away off?"

He slipped off the minister's knee,
ran over to the table and got an al-
bum. He laid this on the minister's

knee, and turned the pages till he
came to the photograph of a lady with
white hair. "There," he said, "that's

my grandma that lives away off, in
it—the whole family. Everybody's in
it—grandma and papa and me and

everybody."

The minister looked at all the
photographs, and Bobby, standing at
his side, told the name of each. This

took a long time, so it was late when
the minister said good-by.

Then grandma, Bobby, and Pussy

Gray went to supper. After supper
grandma put Bobby right to bed; and
the chair horse remained tied to the
table all night.

In the middle of the night grandma
woke up and heard a jingling of bells
—like sleigh-bells; and not being real-
ly awake she fancied that somebody
was coming to give her a sleigh-ride.

Then she woke up a little more, and
knew that it must be Pussy Gray play-
ing with the jinglers on the red reins.

"I forgot to put her down cellar,"
thought grandma. "I must go now,
or she may get into mischief. Why,
it is raining, and I left the parlor
window open a little way! Dear me,
I must hurry!"

When grandma reached the parlor
she found the rain beating in at the
open window; and she was just in
time to save the album, which had
been left in an easy chair by the

window, from a wetting.

In the morning she told Bobby
about it. "In another moment," she
said, "the whole family would have
been flooded. We may thank Pussy
Gray for it, because if she had not
been playing horsey I should not
have waked up. Pussy Gray saved the
whole family from the flood." And
grandma laughed.

"We must thank my horsey, too,"
said Bobby, "because he was standing
still to be ringed. I tied him there.
My horsey helped save the whole
family, grandma."

✽

An Interesting Alphabet

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Attend carefully to details.
Be prompt in all things.

Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.

Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battles bravely.

Go not into the company of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.

Injure not another's reputation.
Join hands only with the virtuous.

Keep your mind free from evil
thoughts.

Lie not for any consideration.
Make few special acquaintances.

Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.

Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.

Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.

Touch not, taste not, handle not, in-
toxicating drinks.

Use your leisure for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of
wrong.

Watch carefully over your passions.
Extend to everyone a kindly greeting.

Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labor for the right, and suc-
cess is certain.

WEDDING Stationery. Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

Stationery, Young Ladies who are
interested in what is Proper in
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.
Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn
Slide Press, Dep. 9, Elmwood, Ont.**

**ON THE
LOOKOUT
FOR A
STEVENS
FIREARM**

so is your boy. Don't disappoint
your boy, and your boy won't
disappoint the hawk, should
he come looking for trouble
around your chicken yard.

If your dealer can't sup-
ply you, we send direct,
express prepaid, any
Stevens shotgun rifle
or pistol, on receipt
of catalogue price.

**A
Catalogue
Free**

The greatest
variety of
Stevens shot-
guns, rifles and
pistols that can
be seen. It tells
how to choose a rifle,
test it, sight it and
protect it. Sent free for
two recent stamps.

**J. STEVENS ARMS
& CO. TOOL CO.
230 High Street
Chicago Falls
Mass.
U. S. A.**

**FALLING HAIR
AND
BALDNESS**

There is but one way to
kill the roots of bald-
ness and falling hair, and
that is by a microscopic ex-
amination of the hair itself.

The particular disease
with which your scalp is
afflicted must be known
before it can be intelligently
treated. The use of dam-
aging and irritating agents
without knowing the specific
cause of your disease, is like taking medicine without
knowing what you are trying to cure.

Send a few fallen hairs from your combings, in Prof.
J. H. Austin, the celebrated bacteriologist, who will send
you absolutely free a diagnosis of your case, a location
on one of the hair and scalp, and a sample box of the
remedy which will improve especially for you. Kindest
of terms. Write at once.

PROF. J. H. AUSTIN, 215 Webster's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**FARM
LABORERS**

Farmers desiring help for
the coming season should
apply at once to the **GOV-
ERNMENT FREE FARM
LABOR BUREAU.**

Write for application form
to

Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

**American Saw Mills
LEAD THE WORLD.**

Factory at Leeds of Iron, steel and steel products. Lowest freight
rates, prices right, too. Five sizes portable saw mills, ranging in
capacity from 100 to 1000 ft. of lumber. Also saws, steam and gas-
oline engines, feed mills, Free catalogues. Ask for it. Address
American Saw Mill Machinery Co., 114 Hope St., Rockton, N. J.

New Territory Office, 211 Waterbury Building,
Distributing Points: The Phoenix, Portland, Seattle, St. Louis, New
Orleans, Atlanta, Richmond, Vancouver, St. Paul, New

In the Kitchen

Baked Beans

Beans contain a large per cent. of nutriment, and when served with salt pork or corned beef, they form what is termed a complete food, that is, one that contains all the elements necessary to sustain life.

Beans are baked without pork for the vegetarian and can be seasoned so that the uninitiated would not dream of the omission of the cube of salt pork. To cook the beans properly without pork bury the heart of an onion in the bottom of the pot, dissolve a little molasses, a speck of mustard, salt and a few grains of cayenne in two cups of boiling water and pour over the beans after they have been soaked over night, drained and parboiled in fresh water and drained again. Half a level teaspoon of soda added to beans enough to fill a two-quart pot will improve them if put in when they are nearly boiled. Put two rounding table-spoons of butter cut into several pieces on top of the beans, cover closely and bake six hours, adding a little boiling water as needed. Just at the last uncover and cook until nearly dry; never stir the beans.

Unless porkless beans are well seasoned they are not palatable. If pork is added score the top with a sharp knife and bury in the beans. Brown and cook crisp by uncovering the pot during the last hour of cooking. Use one-quarter pound of pork to each pint of dry beans. Small pea beans are preferred by most cooks for baking than the large kind of white beans and occasionally for a change the red kidney beans are good. Serve with brown bread.

Baked Corn Meal Pudding

Large $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn meal (yellow is the best) and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses beaten well together. Add a pint of boiling milk, salt, little ginger and cinnamon, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped suet. Butter a pudding dish, turn the pudding in and let it cook until it thickens. Then, as you put it in the oven, turn over it one pint cold milk. Do not stir, as this makes the jelly. Bake 3 hours and serve with whipped cream or any hard sauce. This is excellent.

Winter Recipes

WHITE RICE—Heat two cups of milk, add one-quarter cup of lard and one-quarter cup of butter. Cool, add one-third cup of sugar and one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cup of lukewarm water. Add flour enough to make as soft a dough as can be handled and let rise light. When risen, roll out half an inch thick, cut in rounds, spread a little butter on one-half of each and fold over. Press the edges together, let rise and bake.

RAISIN GINGERBREAD—Cream one-half cup of butter with one-half cup of sugar, add one cup of molasses, one cup of stoned raisins, one-half cup of water, one level teaspoon of soda dissolved in the water, one beaten egg, one level teaspoon of ginger, two and one-half cups of pastry flour and a pinch of salt. Bake in a sheet.

CREAM CAKE—Beat three eggs light, add one cup of sugar and one-half cups of flour in which are sifted three level teaspoons of baking powder, also two table-spoons of cold

Heart Trouble

The heart itself has no power—no self control. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must assist the heart to expand and contract.

This nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic, or Insane, nerve system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Insane trouble through sympathy, and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the INSANE NERVE.

In Heart, Kidney or Stomach troubles, it is of but little use to attempt to doctor the organ itself—the most permanent relief lies in restoring the INSANE NERVE. Dr. Shoop repairs these nerves to be the real cause of such troubles. The remedy—known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does not, does the organs to deaden the pain—but it aims to go at once to the nerve—the Insane nerve—the governing and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Every heart sufferer may have Dr. Shoop's book on the Heart. It will be sent free, and with it you will receive the "Health Token," an intended passport to good health.

For the free book **Book 1 on Dyspepsia**, and the "Health Book 2 on the Heart." Take, you must add: **Book 3 on the Kidneys**, from Dr. Shoop, Box **Book 4 for Women**, **Book 5 for Men**, **Book 6 for Rheumatism**, which book you want.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

DON'T HARRY DOCTOR or despair
"Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's the best by aid of **Flashlights on Human Nature**, on health, disease, love, marriage and marriage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage in coin. **BUREAU HILL BOOK CO.**, 140 Bank Street, New York.

312 WOMAN'S FALL SUITS \$4.50
MADE TO ORDER Suits to \$10.00. Jackets, Blouses, Waists, etc. All plain, fancy, or plain. **W. J. PAUL**, 140 Bank Street, London, Canada.

water. Bake in a sheet, cool partly, split with a heated knife, spread one-half with a cream filling, put on the other half and dust liberally with powdered sugar. For the filling heat two cups of milk in a double boiler. Mix three level table-spoons of corn starch with three-quarters cup of sugar and stir into the milk. Cook six minutes, pour a part on two well beaten eggs and return all to the double boiler and cook until a custard is formed; add a rounding table-spoon of butter, stir well, and cool slightly before using.

HEAT PIE—Make a rich crust of baking powder, lard and flour, using a little more lard than for biscuit, but not so much as for pie crust. Line a pan with crust, fill with fresh pork that has been stewed until very tender (that cut from back-bones is best), mix in some pieces of fried sausage, season with salt, pepper and sage, and a generous lump of butter, pour over it the water in which the meat was cooked, first removing the grease from top of kettle. Then put on upper crust, leaving a big gash in top. Send to table piping hot, and what is left over is very good warmed up another meal. This dish is a great favorite with us.

STUFFED ONIONS—Boil large onions in salted water until tender, but not broken. Let cool and take out half or more from centre. Fill the cavities with a forcemeat made with one cup cold boiled ham chopped fine, one-half cup bread crumbs, one beaten egg, enough sweet bread to make a soft paste, salt and pepper to season. Set in a buttered baking dish, dot the tops with butter and bake three-fourths of an hour; serve with white sauce.

Roast Ham

Remove bone from a small ham of fresh pork and stuff with a dressing of bread crumbs, seasoned with salt, pepper and sage. Gash the rind, wrap a cord around it, put in oven and bake thoroughly, basting frequently. When done send to table on a platter garnished with parsley, and you serve a dish almost, if not quite, as good as turkey.

Cyrus—"Well, Seth, an' how's business?" Seth—"Pretty bad—eg I says tew my ole mule this morning, when I was feedin' him. I says—"It's a good job fer yew that yew ain't a camel, fer that's the last straw!"

MAGNIFICENT Blue Fox Ruff FREE NO MONEY REQUIRED

Think of it, a beautiful Ruff of Blue Fox, the most fashionable for wear, given absolutely free. Such an offer was never made before. The only reason we are able to do it is that we arranged for these handsome Foxes during the fall season in the summer months when they were offered to us. The Ruff is 41 inches long, nearly 4 inches wide, made of the handpicked Blue Fox, entirely of its own color. It is a handsome pattern, lined with white satin, also lined with satin, and surrounded with long tails of Blue Fox also. It is a wardrobe find, and will give you more pleasure than any other. Such a handsome Fox has never before been given away, and you can't get it until you send us your name and address, plainly, and we will mail you the Ruff, free.

Picture Post-Cards

Send us 10¢, or send 10 cents to us. They are beautifully colored, all the rage, and each one has such an interesting story. 100 was never offered before in the world and only in Canada. You couldn't buy anything in the Fur Store that would look richer, be more beautiful or more elegant, and remember, it's yours for 10¢, send it today. We trust you and send the 10¢ in Post-Card post-paid. **Continental Art Co.**, Sec. 1125 Yorkville

Sunday at Home

Trust

The way of silent following,
The way of spirit's reign,
The way that ne'er knows doubt or fear,
That way, my soul, is best.

To know that God is leading thee,
To feel His presence nigh,
To take His hand, to understand,
To wait His by and by.

Oh, this, I think, is wisdom sweet,
Is living glad and true,
Is heart leaveless, is perfect peace,
Is heaven's best, for you.

A Day's Programme

Live one day at a time.
After sincerely asking God's guidance each morning, begin the day with a smile and a cheerful word for all whom you meet, for there are many sad hearts to cheer. Resolve that with God's help you will do at least one act of kindness during the day which requires a sacrifice of self. Resolve to say nothing but good of anyone; try to see some good in every one; the search will not be fruitless.
At night remember to thank the One to whom you owe the day's happiness.

Rules for a Happy Life

To surrender heartily one's will and life wholly to Jesus Christ as the Master.

To be contented with what God sends, and discontented with all that comes short of His abundance.

To avoid fretting over the incurable, and never to be satisfied with the evil that is curable.

To study the happiness of others rather than one's own happiness.
To be too busy for idleness, and at the same time allow one's life leisure from the daily toil of life for useful service for God and humanity.

To press constantly upward and onward to the heavenly prize.

The Cost of Being a Christian

This phrase is borrowed. You have heard something like it a thousand times. Then it meant cost in giving up sin and making bold to confess Christ. Here it has an entirely new and strictly commercial sense. It means cost in dollars and cents. Do not be frightened, and remark that religion is something spiritual, something too superhuman to be associated with so sordid a thing as money. Not a bit of it. A man's religion, if he has any, costs him in silver, gold and greenbacks, and, if it doesn't, he hasn't any religion. His bills for support of the local church, for colleges and seminaries, for brethren at home and brethren abroad, are as much part of his legitimate expense account as his boots and shoes, bread and meat, rent and concerts. If he is a Christian, he does not squirm when he puts the religious items into his budget of the year's expenses, and, if he has to economize, he does not begin by striking out his religious expenses, but by scaling down some of the others. He is just to God and to the greatest cause in the world before he is generous to himself. Now just how much it costs to be a Christian depends a great deal on the degree of a man's enlightenment, and somewhat on his consecration.



WASHES CLOTHES IN FIVE MINUTES

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand.
5 minutes to do it better with the

"New Century"

There's no rubbing - no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water, simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water, put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free.
The Ingersoll Mfg. Co. Limited
Hamilton, Canada

PALMER & SON

Gray Hair

An enormous stock of the great "Chase's" Natural Gray Hair made up into

HAIR TIGES

WAVES, BANGS and

POMPADOURS

with our new styling

WIGS & TOUPEES

For Ladies and Gentlemen

Specialist for the Gray Hair Dyeing and Hair Dressing Patents

1245 Notre Dame St., Montreal



GINSENG

is a money making crop. Boom in your garden. Thrives throughout the U.S. and Canada. We sell roots and seed during spring and fall planting seasons, and buy the dried product. You can get started in this profitable business for a small outlay. Send for our catalog today for illustrated literature, telling all about it.

The St. Louis Ginseng Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HUNTERS

Send for our price list of cash for your furs. Also our letter as to values. If you miss an opportunity if you do not write at once.

REVILLON BROS., Ltd.,

134 McGill STREET, - - MONTREAL.

MONUMENT YOUR OWN TROPHIES

LEARN THIS ART



BE your own Taxidermist. We can teach you with complete success BY MAIL to correctly mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Fishes, Head-tan skins, etc. Taxidermy is a most lucrative secret - now easily and quickly learned in your own home during spare time. Extremely fascinating. VERY PROFITABLE. Fine business for a side line. You can soon double your income, decorate your home and den, save your time, enjoy your leisure hours. If you are a Hunter, Angler, Naturalist, Bird Lover, or enjoy Animal life in any form, You Should Know Taxidermy. We teach Standard Methods only. Have thousands of successful students. Guaranteed Success. Our school is endorsed by all leading taxidermists and the standard nature magazines. Are you interested? If so, we want to furnish full particulars, including hundreds of letters from students. Our New Catalogue, and sample copy of the "Taxidermy Magazine" all sent Absolutely Free. Ask to-day. The N. W. School of Taxidermy, 146 R. St., Omaha, Neb.

Health in the Home

Cure for Slight Burns

Put the part instantly in cold water, or cover it with moistened baking powder and then with a wet cloth. When the skin is destroyed the point to be attained is to exclude the air; do this by covering the burn with sweet oil; cosmoline, vaseline, lincseed oil, cream, caron oil, lard, or with flour spread thickly on a linen cloth or on a cotton batting. An excellent covering for burn surfaces is made by mixing common whiting (used in kitchens for polishing purposes) with sweet oil, olive oil, or cottonseed oil, or even water, into a thick paste. With this the burn is carefully covered by means of a feather, taking care not to break the blister, then the whole part is covered with cotton cloth and kept clean and moist. In severe cases cover the patient warmly in bed with dry blankets and stimulants. Burns of large size are always dangerous, often resulting in death, and always should receive the careful attention of a skilled physician.

Children's Aches

When children awake in the night with carache or the elders with toothache or neuralgia, and there is no fire, quick relief can be had by slipping a hot lamp chimney inside a stocking leg, preferably woolen, and applying. Where one is often troubled, by keeping a change of chimneys and a pair of stocking legs ready the necessity of building a fire for hot applications can often be avoided.

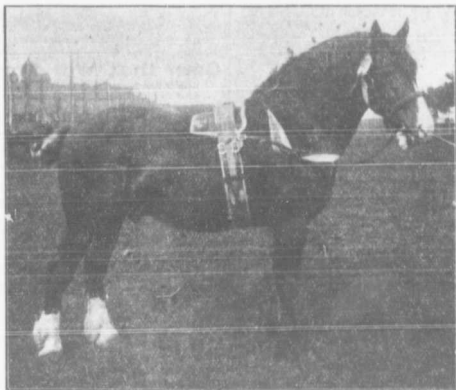
Comfort Asleep

Let it be your first luxury if you will insist upon calling necessities for health luxuries, to put a lot of good money in blankets. You'll have to put in a lot of money, for the fine ones are expensive. A very fine blanket carefully cared for at wash times and at moth seasons will outlive a cheap blanket by so many years that there is absolutely no comparison between them. A good part of one's twenty-four hours is spent in sleep. Upon the length of that sleep and upon the quality of it depends your vitality in your waking hours. The excellence of your work, the thoroughness of your pleasure, depend upon your sleeping well. You cannot sleep well unless you sleep comfortably.

Health Rules in Brief

Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for luncheon. Avoid pastry. Shun muffins and crumpets, and buttered toast. Eat whole-meal bread. Refuse rice pudding. Decline potatoes if they are served more than once a day. Do not drink too much tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day. Take a bath every day. Wash the face every night in warm water. Sleep eight hours a night.

Would the woman aid her digestion, clear up a muddy skin, and secure all round health, let her become an apple eater. Pears are health aids, but better when cooked. Peaches are calculated to beautify, and grapes are declared the healthiest of all fruits. Cherries, an authority says, frequently restore health and strength to the weak. Strawberries, though a cold fruit, have the virtue of healing rheumatism. Fresh Apples are said to be the best cure for dyspepsia known.



5. The Clydesdale stallion, Maple Cliff Stamp 4367, foaled June, 1891, sire the Right Stamp 2363, dam Highland Maid 1111 [2099] by Sir Walter (imp.) 11131 [8772]; 3 dam Highland Maid 1043 2366, by Darling's Prince 89; 2 dam Highland Maid 411 2367, by Bold Buckland (imp.) 181; 4 dam Highland Maid (imp.) 593, by Young Hope 563, by Bobbie Burns 793. He is a bay, stripe on face and white hind feet and has plenty of action and style. Let at Ottawa in 1893 as a two year old, and let in spot class 1895. He also won 1st at the county fairs in 1904 and 1905. Owned by H. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont.

The Six-Horse Teams

Standing in the large showing of Dexter Park Amphitheatre during the late International Show at Chicago, perhaps the most impressive sight of all was the parades of six-horse teams made by the different packing houses. Those large, drafty and magnificent-looking geldings, harnessed in heavy and massively embossed housings, brought out in teams, treds, four and six-horse teams, in class and in parade, made a sight that, once seen by anyone, is never forgotten. But it is to the horseman, and the fancier, that these grand teams make the strongest appeal. Such fine conformation, such grand quality from the ground up, every hoof an almost perfect model, with a nice open hoof head, grand broad heels, nice springy pasterns and neat ankles, supporting in nearly every case cannon bones of the cleanest, flattest and broadest kind, clean, broad, flat hocks, with strong sinewy gaskins, with equal strength and perfect in front, was what was to be seen everywhere. In fact, out of the thirty head composing the five teams, there was only one horse which would be considered as in any degree lacking in bone, a Percheron grade in one of the lead pairs who carried his weight to a queen's taste, and moved with all the

grace and style one would look for in a carriage horse on the boulevard. In fact, the most striking feature about these teams was their peculiarly "classy" appearance. All were carefully trained and educated, bitted and mouthed in a manner that meant the skillful application of the dumb jockey and the curb bit to the case. And every horse was of markedly "harness" type. Not only "drafters" in the accepted sense of the term, each animal looked as if made for the harness which he wore in such an attractive way. Looking over the whole contingent, one might be tempted to say that the grays as well as the bays had a good share of the blood of the Scotchman's draft horse in their veins, and they at least showed a full share of the character which had been imparted to the Clydesdale by long years of careful breeding. But whatever their genesis may have been, in designation there could be little doubt about its character. Perhaps the most striking feature of all was the all round "toppiness" of the entire aggregation. High heads nicely carried, and well set on long, rangy, clean cut necks, from which the large "Scotch" collars, well laid back over clean and sloping shoulders, detracted nothing of the jauntness so pleasing to the

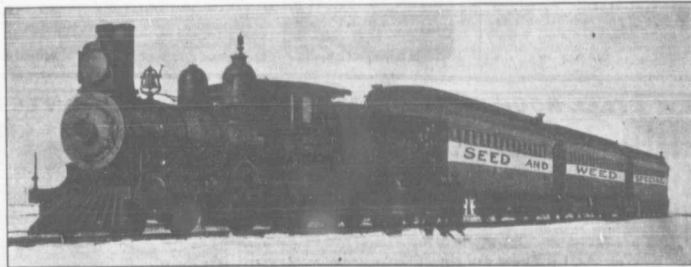
eye. This is a suggestion that is not without its value to the breeder of the drafter as well as any other class of horse. "I don't care whether he will scale a ton or not," said a buyer one day, "what I want is a horse that looks as if he weighed a ton," and it was long experience of the horse markets that gave him this keen appreciation of appearance in a horse. The stallion that has good sloping shoulders, which will allow the collar to set well back, showing the neck to good advantage, and with neck and head of the topsty attractive kind, has a strong argument to commend him in favor of one of the plainer kind.
J.W.S.

The Pure Seed Special

Great interest is being taken in the west in the "seed special" train now journeying through the west in the interest of clean seed and the eradication of weeds. The train consists of two auditorium cars and a living car for sleeping and dining accommodation for the lecturers. In addition, the private car of the freight department of the C.P.R. for the accommodation of railway officials who will discuss with the farmers present any matters of mutual interest. The train will remain one hour at the stations previously announced by a schedule.

A score of lecturers, including Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa; G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner; Prof. Black, Winnipeg; Angus McKay, Indian Head; S. A. Bedford, Brandon; James Murray and W. C. McIllican, of the Dominion Seed Division, and Mr. John A. Mooney, Valley River, Man., will address the farmers at the various stops. Samples of all kinds of grain grown in the Northwest, samples from unclean or inferior seed, and samples from weed infested crops, are shown. The movement has the co-operation and support of every agricultural organization in the west, including the various provincial departments of agriculture.

"Aunt Tabitha," said the minister, "don't you know that the Good Book says that nothing unclean can enter the Kingdom of Heaven? What will you do when you are refused admittance because of your breath polluted with tobacco? What have you to say to that?" he sternly concluded. Aunt Tabitha puffed away while she looked the minister calmly over. Then taking the pipe from her mouth she answered. "What I say to that, young man, is that I spects to leave my breath behind when I goes to Heaven."



Western Canada Seed Special ready to start on its mission.

Western Dairymen at Ingersoll

(Continued from Page 96.)

whom he visited in Leeds mentioned six creameries in Ontario whose butter he would as soon handle as Danish. The facilities for handling butter in Great Britain were improving. While Canadian cheese has practically no competition, our butter-makers may always expect to meet keen competition in the British market. Ireland ships as much as we do, and of about the same quality. The Danish butter stands at the top for uniform quality. Some Siberian butter is of very good quality. It is a heavy, waxy-bodied butter. Argentina is expected to be a factor in the future. A good deal of Canadian dairy butter goes to Germany, which will import more butter in future than she does to-day.

Mr. J. A. McFeeters pointed out that the essentials to a successful export butter business were: Prompt shipments and better cold storage at the creameries. Some of the defects of Canadian butter were lack of uniformity, mould, and strong flavors.

Prof. F. C. Harrison speaking upon the question of moulds said that those most prevalent on butter were blue green moulds. They are plants and require air in order to grow. By reducing air and moisture moulds can be kept down. A 2 per cent. solution of 40 per cent. formalin was the best mould preventative. Dip parchment paper in this before putting on butter. The chief address of Wednesday evening was made by President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College. He emphasized the need of more co-operation. Only 7 per cent. of the women in Canada kept servants. There was, therefore, great need for training young girls in domestic science. The consolidated rural school should be taken up in rural districts.

After finishing his address Mr. Creelman presented the special prizes to the successful competitors in the dairy exhibit.

Others who gave addresses were: Poet McIntyre, G. Smith, M.P., Woodstock; J. C. Heglar, Ingersoll, and M. S. Schell, M.P., South Oxford. Thursday morning session was a very brief one. The report of the resolution committee was presented by W. K. McLeod. The chief resolutions presented and adopted were: That the Western Association cooperate with the Eastern Association in appealing to the government for some system of sanitary inspection in cheese factories and creameries; that the association approve of the forming of cow testing associations among patrons; and recommending to the Ontario Government the need of a new up-to-date dairy building and equipment at Guelph.

The report of the nominating committee, which carried almost unanimously, provided for many changes in the directorate for 1906. The new

officers are: Pres. T. Ballantyne, Jr., Stratford; 1st vice, John McQuaker, Owen Sound; 2nd vice, A. F. MacLaren, M.P., Stratford; 3rd vice, John Brodie, Mapleton. Directors: G. E. Goodland, Milverton; James Connolly, Porter Hill; Robt. Sutherland, Dorchester; James McLeaven, Hickson; J. N. Paget, Canboro; J. J. Parsons, Jarvis, and F. J. Steinghalm, Strathroy. Auditors: J. A. Nelles, London; J. C. Heglar, Ingersoll. Representatives to Toronto Fair: A. F.

MacLaren, M.P., and J. B. Muir. Representatives to Western Fair: Geo. A. Boyes and J. W. Steinhoff.

Corn that Will Grow

Buy Your Seed Corn on the Cob and Avoid Uncertainty.

White Cap, Yellow Dent, Leaming, Bailey, King of the North, Early Ohio, King Phillip, Compton North Dakota, Canadian Eight-row Yellow and Longellow. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Send for price list to:

J. O. DUKE, Ruthven, Ontario



ESTABLISHED 1869

EVERYTHING FOR GARDEN AND FARM

SOW

EWING'S
RELIABLE
SEEDS

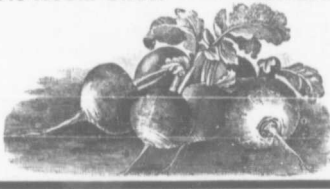
"No Surer Way of Acquiring the Best Results."

We shall be pleased to mail you our '06 ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE." Write for it NOW! IT EXPLAINS.

WILLIAM EWING & CO.,

SEEDSMEN,

142-146 McGill Street - - MONTREAL.



Tudhope Carriages



It's a positive luxury to ride in a Tudhope. The perfect ease and solid comfort, make Tudhope the Carriages for business as well as pleasure.

Guaranteed by a firm that has been building Carriages in Canada, since 1855.

TUDHOPE NO. 4

The most popular carriage sold for general use. Green wool cloth or hand buff leather seat—selected hickory gear, wheels and shafts—Dayton silk wheel-rubber tire wheels if desired—silver dash rail—green or wine painting. You'll see dozens of them on every road. Let us send you our free illustrated catalogue—which gives details you want to know.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., LTD. - - OREGON, OHL.

NEW STEEL ROOFING and SIDING, \$2.00 per 100 SQ. FEET FIRE, WATER and LIGHTNING PROOF

Metal roofing such as this is far superior to any other kind. It is water lay, lasts longer and costs less. No expensive necessary to lay it. Just an ordinary Hatchet or Hammer—the work is done. This roofing at \$2.00 per 100 square feet, in 200 ft., 15 Grade, Best-Handed Steel, painted and two sides, perfectly flat, 24 inches wide by 36 inches long. Corrugated (as illustrated) 12" or 14" lengths at 35c per square additional. We also press Brick Slating and beaded Ceiling or Siding at \$3.00 per 100 square feet. At these prices

WE PAY THE FREIGHT-TO ALL PORTS IN CANADA

Send your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old building. This has proven its enduring qualities. Thousands of Barns, Houses, Boats, Bunkies, and buildings of every kind are covered with this superior material. We guarantee satisfaction. Money cheerfully refunded if upon receipt of this material you do not find it all we represent. It will refund the purchase price. If you want quick delivery, now is the time to place your order. Send us diagrams of the building you have in view, and we will quote you a prompt, rapid price order. Send us your best suited for your purpose.

Ask For Our Special Catalogue No. R 647. It gives low prices on many other things. Write, Wire, Post, Telegram, Phonograph, Cash, Order, Payment, International Money, and every method on the face of the globe. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 300 W. Wacker Drive, CHICAGO

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

NOTES

President Johnston made a good presiding officer and kept things moving.

The financial statement of the association showed a balance on hand of \$715.07.

The members' badges given by the association by the Canada Salt Co. of Windsor, Ont., were real gems, and much sought after as souvenirs of the occasion.

For several years the badges for both the eastern and western conventions have been supplied from the Windsor Salt Co. This year's badges could hardly be improved upon and what is better they were made in Canada.

The only thing that Ingersoll lacks in order to provide ideal conditions for a big dairy convention is hotel and hall accommodation. However, dairymen willingly put up with this inconvenience and went home happy.

Dairy Exhibit

Never before has a better display of cheese been seen at a winter dairy exhibition in Canada, if indeed, in America, than that seen at Ingersoll. The entry was large, both in butter and cheese. Mr. J. B. Muir, one of the judges, reported a very finely finished lot of cheese, though the quality was not as good as it might be, lacking in flavor. A number of new makers won prizes.

Prof. McKay, who scored the butter, pronounced the exhibit much superior to that of last year. The highest scoring butter (97½) would go very closely to the top in a large international contest. He referred specially to Mr. Waddell's exhibit of butter, which had been kept several months in cold storage. It scored 96½, and Prof. McKay stated that it was as good butter as he had ever scored. On the whole the exhibit compared favorably with what he had ever scored. Waddell's butter was made from separator cream, 5 per cent. starter was used and the butter kept at 10 above zero when in cold storage.

The following are the awards:

September White Cheese—1st, Jas. Paton, Newry, 96.50; 2nd, Jno. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 96.08; 3rd, Alex. F. Clark, Poole, 95.41; 4th, Mary Morrison, Newry, 95.23.

September Colored Cheese—1st, Geo. Cameron, Hagersville, 95.33; 2nd, Jas. Thompson, Smithville, 94.75; 3rd, J. S. Isard, Paisley, 94.60; 4th, J. H. Williams, Embro, 94.58.

October White Cheese—1st, Jno. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 96.00; 2nd, W. Hamilton, Listowel, 95.50; 3rd, D. Menzies, Canboro, 95.41; 4th, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, 95.32.

October Colored Cheese—1st, Alex. McCallum, Kintore, 95.08; 2nd, tie for second, A. E. Gracey, Dorchester, and J. H. Williams, Embro, 94.58; 4th, D. Menzies, Canboro, 94.42.

Special by the Ballantyne Dairy Supply Co. (two handsome gold watches)—For cheese scoring highest number of points made with Royal Danish Extract, Class 1, Sec. 1, Jno. Cuthbertson, Sebringville (Sept. White); Class 1, Sec. 2, J. S. Isard, Paisley (Sept. Colored).

Special by C. H. Stewson & Co.—For cheese scoring highest number of points made with Hausen's Rennet Extract in October, white or colored, \$25.00 in cash, Jno. Cuthbertson, Sebringville.

Jas. Paton, Newry, captured the buyers' trophy, having the cheese scoring the highest number of points.

Winter Creamery Butter, 56 pound boxes—1st, Fenton E. Brown, Strathroy, 97.50; 2nd, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 95.75; 3rd, S. P. Brown, Birnam, 94.00; 4th, O. B. Hartley, Bookton, 93.75.

Winter Creamery Butter, ten one-pound prints—1st, Thos. Malcolm, Kinlough, 95.50; 2nd, Miss A. W. Green, Aylmer, 95.25; 3rd, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 94.50.

October Creamery Butter, 56 pound box—1st, W. Waddell, Kerwood, 95.50; 2nd, Fenton E. Brown, Strathroy, 94.50; 3rd, Geo. Balkwill, LaFontaine, 93.75; 4th, Canadian Milk Products, G. Dobbie, maker, Brownsville.

Kincardine Group Special—1st, Wm. McKay, Underwood, 93.50; 2nd, W. McGregor, Londesboro, 92.75.

Alderney Butter Color Special—1st, Fenton E. Brown, Strathroy; 2nd, W. Waddell, Kerwood.

Ryrie Bros' Special (best finished and most attractive exhibit of butter)—Sterling Silver Medal, H. Weston Parry, Princeton.

Prince Edward Island

The weather still keeps very mild, with excellent sleighing. There has been only one night with the temperature below zero.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qr., per lb. 5 to 6c, small, per lb. 5 to 7c; mutton, per carcass 5 to 7c; butter, fresh, per lb. 22 to 24c; eggs, per doz. 25c; flour per cwt. \$2.40 to \$2.50; oatmeal, per lb. 3½c; potatoes, per bus. 22c; hay, per ton, pressed, \$9; hay, per cwt. 40 to 48c; straw per ton, pressed, \$5; straw, per cwt. 27c; chickens, per pr. 20 to 60c; oats, per bus. 34 to 35c; carrots, per bus. 50c; pork, per carcass, per lb. 7½ to 8c; turnips, per bus. 12c; beets, per bus. 50c; geese, each \$1 to \$1.30; ducks, each 60 to 75c; turkeys, each \$1.20 to \$1.50.

John Tweedy, Vernon River Bridge, has purchased a prize-winning Holstein cow from Logan Bros., Amherst, N.S. This is said to be one of the best cows ever imported to the Island. The Tariff Commissioners met at Charlottetown on Jan. 10th. The Farmers' Institutes all over the Island, with the exception of two, were strongly in favor of a low tariff.

The annual seed fair was held in Charlottetown on January 15 and 16. The meetings were fairly well attended. Excellent addresses were delivered by F. W. Broderick, representative of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Truro, N.S., D. H. Newman, Ottawa, and Wm. Rennie, Toronto. There are going to be held at eight different places on the Island, 'good seed' meetings.

A. R.

No other Soap has ALL the qualities of Baby's Own



King Baby

Baby's Own Soap

Pure, Fragrant, Cleaning

The best for delicate skins

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfg.

MONTREAL.

1000 Acres of Alfalfa

Sown by the world's standard

Cahoon Hand Seeder




N. C. Dunlap, Manager

Watson's Ranch, Kenney, Neb.

Write all about it in an address which will be furnished free by

GODELL COMPANY,
82 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.



Seed Catalogue Free.



When you can get a whole lot of useful, accurate and interesting information about seeds free and post paid to your address for a postal, why not send a postal?

Our catalogue contains more information than a farmer or gardener can learn by a lifetime's experience and hard work.

Why not make use of this valuable book and improve your gardens and farms and profits?

It is free for a postal. Write today.

Darch & Hunter Seed Co.

119 Dundas St., London, Canada. Limited.

The highways are for the use of the general public, and so long as they are making a proper use of them the public cannot be held responsible for any damage which may arise and which cannot be attributed to their neglect or default.

We do not think a township council would pass a by-law authorizing a farmer to remove his fence in the sense in which you mean. By-laws must be general in their application and a township council has no authority to pass one particular by-law in regard to a certain matter for one person and a different by-law in regard to the same matter for such person's neighbor. In other words, councils do not pass by-laws saying that A need not fence his land along the highway, but that B, who lives next A, must fence his land.

Witness to a Will

What are the age and qualifications for a witness to a will? Are seals legally necessary?—Subscriber (Belleville).

There is no particular age fixed for a witness to a will. The Wills Act of Ontario enacts that the signature of the testator "shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator." Nor are there any special qualifications fixed in regard

to witnesses to wills. In fact the Wills Act is careful to provide that "if any person who attests the execution of a will is at the time of the execution thereof or becomes at any time afterwards incompetent to be admitted a witness to prove the execution thereof, such will shall not on that account be invalid."

A person who receives any devise, legacy or gift under a will, or the husband or wife of such person should not be a witness to such will, since the devise, legacy or gift, so far as concerns such witness or the husband or wife of such witness, or any person claiming under such witness or such husband or wife, is utterly null and void.

Seals are not necessary, though a seal does not invalidate the will.

She Lost It

Marjorie had been given some hard peppermint candies, and after holding one in her mouth for a few minutes, she ran to her mother and cried, "O mother, I swallowed that candy!" "Never mind," said her mother; "it will not hurt you." "Yes, I know," said Marjorie, "but I lost the use of it."

The Appropriate Thing.—Mrs. Gaswell—"I'd like to see some of your rugs?" Salesman—"Yes ma'am. What kind?" Mrs. Gaswell—"Something Oriental, I guess. I want it for our east room."

The SAFE INVESTMENT of SMALL SUMS

is a difficult matter. Many a man has lost all his money through unwise investment or some get-rich-quick scheme.

A Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto will prove to be safe, convenient and profitable to you, and your money can be had when required.

Interest paid on Savings Balances.

CAPITAL	- - -	\$3,000,000
REST	- - -	\$3,000,000

BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We 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, guarantee you a working order worth \$3 a day for 30 days or more absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILK BOND CO., Box 807, Windsor, Ont.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
PURE-BRED CATTLE
(REGISTERED)

(150 Head, Males and Females of Beef Breeds)

WILL BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

GUELPH, FEBRUARY 28th
PORT PERRY, MARCH 2nd
OTTAWA, MARCH 9th

ALL STOCK INSPECTED BEFORE BEING ACCEPTED. ONLY GOOD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS BREEDS WILL BE OFFERED.

Special Inducement to Purchasers in Ontario

FREIGHT PAID. The Freight on any single animal purchased by a resident of Ontario, to be shipped to a destination in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture up to \$2 per head. While a limit of \$2 per head is set, it is not expected that it will be necessary to confine the payment of freight to this amount. It is hoped that it may be possible to pay the entire freight bill for stock purchased to be shipped to Ontario points.

For Catalogues and particulars regarding any of the Sales, address the Secretary at the point of sale, or make application to

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH,
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO.**

In the Poultry Yard

Canadian Poultry Win

At the Boston Poultry Show, held Jan. 18-20, Canadians were large exhibitors, contributing nearly seven hundred birds. They were also very successful in their winnings. W. G. Murray, Strathroy, won the challenge cup for the best White Cochins male and most of the prizes in Black Cochins. In Buff Wyandottes Rev. S. F. Bartlett, Cobourne, Ont., won all the firsts. In Javas, Hamburgs, Polands, Ornamental Bantams, McNeil & Oke, London, Ont., won 75 per cent of the principal prizes and captured the challenge cup for the best White Cochins Bantam. In Buff Leghorns, James Dundas, Deer Park, won two prizes on two entries. In Australians, N. Cosh, Port Dover, won all the specials, and the big challenge cup for the best male. In Black Spanish J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ont., won all the specials and principal prizes. A number of other Canadians won the first prizes in games, bantams, pigeons, etc.

Producing Eggs in Winter

J. Wesley Bean, Wetaskiwin, Alta., writes:

It affords me pleasure to accede to your request and answer certain questions submitted, and reply as follows:

1. In my judgment, while it is indeed highly desirable to have a modern, up-to-date poultry house, thoroughly equipped for the successful production of winter eggs, yet, so far as my experience and observations go, it is not an absolute necessity. Other things being equal, however, hens will do more towards filling the egg-basket when ideal conditions are realized and the environments of the hen all tend toward egg production. Any poultry house should afford necessary protection from the elements both in winter and in summer, and should be so constructed or changed as to admit plenty of light.

2. As a rule most layers will do their best in the second year. There are exceptions, of course, where some will lay best the first year, and others again will do well the third year, but for most hens, however, the third year should be the year of doom if profits are expected.

3. Feeding for winter egg production is a very important item in making poultry a success. In the first place we do well to remember that a layer has no vitality to waste in heating frosty and chilled feed. Ice and frost have never yet been considered good egg producers, but always the reverse. Hens must produce eggs from the ration they are fed. They cannot give what they do not get—in one form or another. The best results will be obtained when no particular bill of fare is exclusively adhered to. Variety is always best, both as to kind of feed, and time (i.e., morning, noon or evening), of feeding any certain kind of grain or mash. For instance, some prefer feeding mash in the morning, others at noon, and others again in the evening. But it is a mistake to follow any strict rule. While I do

not believe in dry feeding altogether, yet I think the soft meal should not be given at any certain time exclusively. In the winter the mash should always be given quite warm. Boiled vegetables, boiled grain, such as barley and oats, meat scraps, ground bone, biscuited with scalded water, cut clover (if obtainable) cornmeal, bran and chop-stuffs, interchangeably make a very good mash. Condiments, stimulants, "forcing foods," etc., should be used sparingly, if at all, in case the fowls have been "bred to lay." Generally it is well to make the hens earn their breakfast by scratching for it. A lazy hen will never lay. If she will not scratch neither will she pay. Kill her. Before going to roost, they will enjoy scratching for corn. Corn being very heating, will give them added warmth for the cold, wintry nights. But this should not be fed too generously or too exclusively, as it is also very fattening, and fat and eggs are not produced by the same hen. In some parts of the territories corn cannot be obtained, in which case I should substitute oats, or barley, or quite often a warm mash quite rich with cornmeal. All grain fed in the winter, as well as all water given, should have the ill off. Milk, of which farmers generally have plenty, is always a good article of diet for poultry. Used in the mash or given as a drink it will be appreciated by the stock and found profitable by the egg gatherer.

4. The greatest hindrance to winter egg production is the cold. But this may easily be overcome by a warm house, warm feed and plenty of exercise for the hens.

5. The difference in cost between producing eggs in winter and in summer is conditional. On a farm where poultry has free range the cost would be 30 per cent to 50 per cent less in summer than in winter. But in towns and cities, where poultry, instead of having unlimited range, must be kept in pens, the difference will not be so marked, but must be at least about 25 per cent, in case proper attention be given to fowls.

6. Provided he has hens possessing laying qualities (for nothing on earth will make hens lay if these be lacking), there is no reason whatever why any farmer with reasonable and intelligent care should not be able to produce winter eggs in abundance even though his equipment be not as perfect as he might wish it.

A New Use for Trap-nests

Trap-nests are generally adopted to ascertain which fowls lay the greatest number of eggs; but there is another use to which they may be put—namely, to ascertain which hens are producing the eggs that are clear or incapable of being brought to a successful issue when incubated under artificial conditions. During the many years' practical experience the writer has had in the operation of incubators, he has generally found when testing eggs that those which were infertile or added have been the produce of some particular hen or hens. In testing eggs last season it was found that such eggs as failed to survive the period of incubation were almost without exception marked with the same numbers. For instance, out of twenty-three eggs marked 9, eighteen failed to produce chickens, and the few remaining eggs though hatching out, produced chickens of a most delicate nature.

When several hens are mated with a male bird of exceptional vigor, it does not always follow that the eggs laid by each individual hen will be either fertile or hatchable. Often a hen will produce a number of eggs, some of which may be clear and others fertile. The fertile eggs from such a bird are as useless for artificial incubation as the clear eggs, for hatching under the mother produce strong chickens. I believe that there must be physical perfection both in the male and the female at the time of coition if eggs are to be produced such as will give the best results when subjected to the artificial method of incubation. For instance, take a batch of eggs from a hen that is over-fat, and such eggs, though fertilized by the male, will seldom produce strong chickens even when incubated under natural conditions, whilst in incubators such eggs will prove an entire failure.

Male birds have their particular favorites amongst the opposite sex, and they bestow their attention upon such favorites and leave the rest of their harem unloved, and therefore incapable of producing hatchable eggs. It is very disappointing when testing a drawer full of eggs on the seventh day to find that many are clear or added. Sometimes so many are clear or added that the produce hatch is impossible. The few good eggs that remain after testing will generally be found to be the produce of some particular hen or hens—that is, if such eggs have some distinguishing mark on them; otherwise the operator will have nothing to guide him towards better results when again selecting eggs for the machine.

When only a few hens are kept to supply a single incubator with eggs, it is sometimes possible to distinguish the eggs of any particular bird from those of her companions; but when several pens of fowls are used to supply eggs for a number of machines it is not easy, without some device, to ascertain which birds are producing hatchable eggs or otherwise. If on testing the eggs it is found that all or nearly all are either clear or added, notwithstanding the fact that the incubator is a good one and operated under proper conditions, one may come to the conclusion that either the male bird is at fault or that his wives are out of condition; but who with common sense would choose an inferior male bird for the breeding-pen, or allow the hens to become internally fat or the reverse, when from such birds eggs are required for hatching under artificial conditions?

Now, it is quite possible to ensure hatches of greater percentage by weeding out from the breeding stock such birds as fail to produce good, hatchable eggs, and to do this we must resort to the use of trap-nests. If each laying hen has a numbered ring on her leg, and trap-nests are used, and the eggs are marked at the smaller end when laid, we shall be able to ascertain from what birds the majority of the hatched eggs come, when such birds can be removed from the breeding-pens and the incubators filled only with eggs from such hens as are reliable breeders.—J. S., in Feathered Life.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK

Send for the 1906 complete 224 pages, with many colored plates, for 25c. New York, N. Y. 1000. Write for catalogue and price. Also obtain the 1905 complete edition. All about poultry houses and how to build them, and a complete description of the incubator. You need it. Price only 10c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 576, PASADENA, CALIF.

\$12.80 For 200 Eggs INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction. Makes every incubator. Write for catalogue and price. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

How the Beef Breeds Sold

The following table from the Breeders' Gazette gives the average

prices made at the different auction sales of beef breeds held in the United States during the past three years:

Name of breed.	1903			1904			1905		
	No. of sales.	No. sold.	Average price.	No. of sales.	No. sold.	Average price.	No. of sales.	No. sold.	Average price.
Short-horn	82	5,512	\$129.75	65	4,755	\$101.23	83	4,474	\$174.15
Hereford	24	1,179	115.45	28	1,481	117.10	30	2,029	172.50
Aberdeen-Angus	22	1,084	130.35	21	932	134.80	14	1,041	220.15
Galloway	5	190	103.85	3	133	143.55	3	161	116.10
Polled Durham	1	34	231.75	7	286	100.00	8	282	155.55
Red Poll	3	94	109.80	1	48	70.00	1	22	145.00

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, the veteran Clydesdale importer of Mitchell, Ont., has sold the entire lot of his last fall's importation, and has now on the water a consignment of five fine stallions selected from the stables of Messrs. Montgomery. Mr. Colquhoun has a reputation among Clydesdale men which has been earned through years of honest dealing in high class goods, and those wishing to obtain something of the right kind will find it to their interest to inspect his new importation.

Mr. W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, Ont., has purchased from Graham Bros. a number of fine stallions, among them Baron William, well known to horsemen as the winner of the championship of the Dominion Exhibition held at Winnipeg a year ago. This horse has been a first prize winner wherever shown, standing first at Toronto, 1903, first at Chicago International, 1903, Toronto at Toronto Spring Station Show, 1904. He is a good drafty son of Baron's Pride, dam by the Toppalant stallion Edinburg, g.d. by McGregor. The others are a well bred and high class lot, among them Lord MacLure, a beautifully turned and massive horse of fine style and action.

Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, made a good selection in his last shipment. It includes the six-year-old horse Masterpiece (11832), bay with white face and three white feet, bred by the Marquis of Londonderry, Seaham Hall. He is a son of the flashy McGregor horse Johnnie's Style, dam Marchioness of Queensberry, by the good breeding horse Ethiopia, g.d. by Prince of Wales (672).

Colonel Graham (12103), rising four years of age, is by Lord Lothian (5598), dam by Pr. of Johnstone. He is a thick set low sturdy type with good style and action. Black Diamond, rising three years, is a fine black with white face and three white feet, is by Baron Blacon, one of the best breeding sons of Baron's Pride, dam Big Mary of Sterling, sired by Gartscherie Blend, g.d. by Simon Pure, g.g.d. by Challenger, g.g.g.d. by England's Glory. He is a large growthy colt, flashy, and with lots of substance.

Prince of Aikton is a nice brown by Lord Lothian, now rising three years of age. His dam is by Prince of Rossa. He is a nice, well set up, deep-bodied colt, and looks like a doer all over. Crown Gold is

a fine colt, rising one year of age, and is sired by Mr. Berry's stallion Garty Gold out of a mare by Crown Rights. He is an exceptionally well bred youngster, his g.d. being by Royal George, g.g.d. by Gartscherie, g.g.g.d. by Challenger, g.g.g.g.d. by Merry Farmer. In appearance he closely resembles his sire, and promises to be equally as drafty as that remarkable horse. Included in the shipment also is the grand Shire stallion Red Cloud (10966). This is a decided acquisition to the Shire horse interests of Canada, he being one of the good ones in England, having until now stood at 80s. per mare, and being the sire of many young stallions standing for service in England at the present time. He is now six years of age, will scale 3,200 lbs. with great bone and trappy style. He is a grandson of the great Vulcan, whom he is said to resemble, being sired by Stone-wall, a son of Hindley Champion. The shipment also includes a number of fine fillies, a few of which are bred by John Kerr, of Wigton, Cumberland.

Mr. J. S. Rankin, of Wybridge, Ont., has disposed of his grand breeding imported bull, Pride of Scotland, to Mr. W. Doherty, of Grinton, Ont. This bull is one of outstanding merit, being of Bessie strain, sired by Clifton (74241), his dam being Roan Bessie, vol. 48, by Sittytown Sort, also the dam of Lord Banff, sold for the price of \$2,000. Pride of Scotland is a bull of all round showing order, besides having to his credit progeny which has won honors at Canada's leading shows, and being a remarkable sire as well. Mr. Doherty is to be congratulated on the acquisition. A few heifers sired by this bull are still obtainable from Mr. Rankin, of Wybridge.

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., the breeder of the champion sisters, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal,

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Ball, Sway, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, and all lameness from Spavin, Engorged and other hump tumors, Cures all Run Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Aphthoria. Removes all Bunches from Hooves or Galls.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprain, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Druggists or sent by express, charge paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive literature, testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 9 3 Bros.

ABSORBINE, JR., for man, foot, \$1.00 bottle. Cures strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfg. only by
W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F.F.,
11 Westmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.

Canadian Agents: STEVENS BROS. & CO., Montreal.

If You Have Lost Your Colts

Last year, why should you do so again? It can be prevented by using

WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIFIC
It will guarantee a good, strong, healthy foal, will prevent big knees and running navel. Don't wait till your mare has foaled—treat her now. Price \$1.50; special rates for three or more.

Impotent and indifferent sires successfully treated. Why have a stallion that will only leave 25 or 40% if you may have 50 or 75%? For terms apply

J. WILHELM, V.S.
Specialist on Cattle, Horses, Gout,
Lock Box 175 SHAKESPEARE, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE makes any animal under 10 years old breed. **ABORTION COW CURE** prevents any animal aborting. Both given in feed, and your money will be refunded if they fail. Particulars from L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale, Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM,** Box 102, Toronto.

Canadian Holstein Official Tests

Since last report fifteen cows and heifers have made official tests sufficient to qualify them for admittance to the Canadian Record of Merit. All the tests reported were made under the supervision of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and their correctness is vouched for by him. The amounts of milk and butter fat are actual; the amount of butter is estimated by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat, according to the rule adopted by the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

SEVEN DAY TESTS

1. Adelaide Brook DeKol (2378), at 4y. 10m. 27d; milk, 438 lbs.; fat, 17.12 lbs.; equivalent butter, 19.58 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tilsonburg, Ont.
2. Tilly Famine DeKol (3522), at 4y. 7m. 17d; milk, 465.0 lbs.; fat, 17.22 lbs.; equivalent butter, 20.10 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.
3. Canary Starlight Lassie B. (3950) at 4y. 10m. 12d; milk, 409.8 lbs.; fat, 16.08 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.76 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
4. Belle Dewdrop (4088), at 4y. 2m. 11d; milk, 402.1 lbs.; fat, 16.00 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.07 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
5. Inka Josephine Abbecker (2565), at 6y. 21d; milk, 460.3 lbs.; fat, 15.07 lbs.; equivalent butter 17.28 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
6. Empress Josephine of Brookside (2019), at 10y. 3m. 29d; milk, 499.8 lbs.; fat, 14.81 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.28 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
7. Winnie R.'s Countess (4495), at 3y. 2m. 26d; milk, 375.5 lbs.; fat, 14.04 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.38 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
8. Oxford Belle's Lady Aubrey (3712), at 3y. 9m. 19d; milk, 449.9 lbs.; fat, 13.22 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.43 lbs. Owner, Robt. McGhee, Beachville.
9. Clothilde DeKol Waldorf (4409), at 3y. 1m. 29d; milk, 383.00 lbs.; fat, 12.45 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.53 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
10. Car Born DeKol 3rd (4410), at 3y. 1m. 6d; milk, 372.7 lbs.; fat, 12.00 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.00 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
11. Bontje Pietertje De Kol (6093), at 2y. 9m. 4d; milk, 320.3 lbs.; fat, 11.52 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.44 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
12. Calamity Jane 2nd's Posch (4070), at 2y. 7m. 23d; milk, 329.9 lbs.; fat, 10.35 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.31 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
13. Abbecker Tryntje DeKol (4241) at 3y. 5m. 29d; milk, 347.0 lbs.; fat, 10.21 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.92 lbs. Owner, W. Rivers, Foldsom, Ont.
14. Princess Calamity Posch (4820) at 2y. 7m. 26d; milk, 354.9 lbs.; fat, 9.97 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.63 lbs. Owner, W. Rivers.
15. Clarice Clothilde 2nd (4972), at 2y. 3m. 26d; milk, 227.3 lbs.; fat, 8.08 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.43 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

THIRTY DAY TEST

1. Sara Jewel Hengerveld (4407), at 4y. 2m. 25d; milk, 2453.3 lbs.; fat, 78.22 lbs.; equivalent butter, 91.27 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.

G. W. CLEMONS,
Secretary.

The Point of View—Niece (to Scotch uncle, who has attended English service for first time)—“Well, uncle, how do you like our service?” Uncle—“Oh, well enough—but it's an awful' wae tae spen' the Sawbath!”



WAVERLY FARM

Hackneys have stood the champions of America's leading shows. We were never in a better position to supply our customers with the right goods than at the present time.

Come and see what we have to offer.

R. BEITH, Bowmanville, Ont.

W. C. Kidd's Stallion Repository
LISTOWEL, ONT.

Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale and Standard-Bred Stallions. Prize Winner at leading Continental and American Shows. A number of genuine toppers to choose from. Sales made to companies, or private. Terms and prices right.

CLYDESDALES

Those desiring something in high quality Clydesdale Stallions will find a splendid choice in our stables. Sons of Scotland's best sires of the kind that Canada wants. Write or call on

MESSRS. LAVIN & RICHARDSON
Harriston P.O. and Station C.P.R. and G.T.R., Ont.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prize-winners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality.

Come and See Them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.



J. B. HOGATE, WESTON, ONT.

IMPORTER OF
CLYDESDALES, SHIRES AND PERCHERONS

AND

Hackney Stallions and Spanish Jacks, Clyde and Shire Fillies

SIXTY HEAD TO SELECT FROM

If you want Draft Stallions, visit my barn, and get prices before you buy. If you want ponies, don't come; I have not got them. If you want high-acting Hackneys, 16 hands high, come; I have them. Prices right and terms to suit.

Weston is 9 miles west of Toronto, reached by G.T.R. and C.P.R. and Street Railway from Toronto. Long distance phone.

Any further information cheerfully given by mail.



IMPORTANT

CLYDESDALE SALE

AT

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM

TODMORDEN, NEAR TORONTO

Wednesday, February 28th, 1906, at 1 p.m.

Fifty Clydesdales, home bred and imported, (Champions and Grand Champions), Yearlings, Two-Year-Olds, Stallions and Bred-Mares. Also some heavy weight Saddle Horses and extra Carriage Horses, and imported Yorkshire Sows. Catalogues can be had on application to 30 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. Conveyances to farm from Broadview Avenue terminus every fifteen minutes, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor, Thorncliffe Farm.

Advertise in The Farming World.

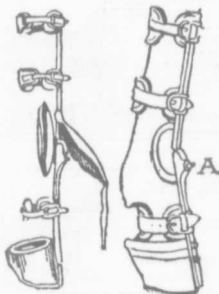
Book on Absorbine Free

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 71 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., is distributing a book, "How to Remove Blemishes With Absorbine." It is free for the asking, and everyone interested in the welfare of their animals should send to Mr. Young for a copy of this book. A bunch or a blemish on a horse is almost invariably removable with Absorbine. A blemish often-times not only lessens the value of an animal but is painful. Don't have a blemished horse when you have at your command such an excellent remedy as Absorbine. Price \$2.00 per bottle at your druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 71 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Extension Boot

Sometimes cases of "knuckling over" occur in very young foals, especially well bred ones, which are foaled in this condition, or show it very soon after birth. It is sometimes so serious that the young creature cannot walk; indeed, it can scarcely stand, and the hoofs and pasterns become upright, or so inclined forward as to come in contact with the ground. The younger the foal the greater likelihood there is of a satisfactory cure; in older animals the cure is seldom complete.

But the sooner treatment is adopted, the greater is the probability of a successful termination. A pitch, glue, starch or plaster bandage should first be tried,



supported by leather or wooden splints; but before these are applied the foot should be laid on its side, the pastern bones forcibly placed in their natural position, and the skin covered with wadding to equalize the pressure. Then the bandage and splints are to be put on. Whenever the animal can place his weight on the limb the bandage may be taken off. But a perhaps more convenient plan is that of an extension apparatus consisting of a leather shoe or sock, with an iron splint in front fitted with straps and well padded in front of the fetlock, pastern, and shank. The splint is hinged at the fetlock joint, and by means of a screw at this part pressure is made so that the joint is pushed back into its natural position. This extension boot has been successfully employed in many cases.—"Live Stock Journal."

The Latest on Mary

Mary bought a little stove,
So pretty and complete,
And every chill that Mary took,
She'd warm her little feet.



SMITH & RICHARDSON
IMPORTERS OF
High Class Clydesdale Horses

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

COLUMBUS, ONT.
Oshaw Station, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Clydesdales - Hackneys



I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Marcellus. Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

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

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

New Importation of**CLYDESDALES**

AND

CHEVAL NORMANS

Just arrived; all ages; some ton weight.
The best of quality and at low prices—must sell. Write for breeding and prices.
A few French Canadians.

ROBT. NESS & SON,

"Woodside," Howick, Que.

Long Distance Phone.



REGISTERED.

HOMESTEAD ANGUS

Farmers who want good Angus bulls to sire best quality steers can buy them here at inducing prices. We have them from calves to two-year-olds. Write.

WILLIAM ISOHE, Sebringville, Ont.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with know-
edge offers
own on four education to work in an office, \$600 a month with
advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable.
Branch offices of the association are being established in
this province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The
Veterinary Reserve Ass'n, Dept. 56, London, Can.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America.

Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,

Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

Live Stock Auctioneers

T. E. ROBSON,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
ILDERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON,
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.
Live Stock a Specialty.

DR. J. WATSON, IMPORTER
of Shires, Suffolk and Hackneys

I am now offering for sale two Shires, a three and a four year old, prize winners at both Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions this year, and also two three-year-old Suffolk stallions. These are all first-class stallions, and I can guarantee them sure foal getters at prices to defy competition. Write

DR. J. WATSON, HOWICK, P.Q.
Long Distance telephone in office.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

CLYDESDALES ?

I have just landed a consignment of Clydesdale stallions which will be offered at a very low price considering the kind and quality. If you are wanting a good one, write or call at my stables at Howick, P.Q.

GEO. S. STEWART, Importer and Breeder

Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Steps that are being taken to set in order the records of the Aberdeen Angus breed in Canada are progressing favorably. Rapidity of progress is somewhat retarded by the condition that the principal breeders are separated by a considerable distance, some being in Ontario and others in the North-West, where this famous beef breed is very

OLYDESDALES

Imported Clyde Stallions for sale. Good individuals of choicest breeding. Prices low for quick sale.

ALEX. McCREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of OLYDESDALE HORSES, BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH FIGS.

FOR SALE our grand young Clydesdale Stallion, "MAPLE CLIFF STAMP," 1st Prize winner at Ottawa.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farms 31 miles from Weston Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

DAVID McDRAE, Jansfield, Guelph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway, Ayrshire, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

PARK GLEN FARM

Scotch Shorthorns

Matchless, Jill, Nonpareil, Mina and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand Imp. Besnie bull, Pride of Scotland (G.T.R.). Roan Besnie (G.W.S.), Dan of Lord Haniff (G.W.S.). Some choice young stock for sale.

W. DOHERTY, Prop.,
CLINTON, ONT.

Razor Steel Secret-Temper
Cross-Cut Saws
FOR FARMERS

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground in this back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose twenty-five cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
MAPLE LEAF SAW WORKS, GALT, ONTARIO

CAIRNBROGIE

THE HOME OF

The Matchless MacQueen

and more of America's CHAMPIONS than all others combined.

Clydesdales



Hackneys

We have now on hand a splendid selection of grand, big, GOOD ONES AT PRICES THAT ARE AS HARD TO BEAT AS THE HORSES. Visitors welcomed.

GRAHAM BROS. CLAREMONT, ONT.,
P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.
25 Miles East of Toronto. Long Distance Telephone.

Maitland Bank
STOCK FARM

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

D. MILNE & SON, Ethel P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., Importer
Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd
headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.). For Sale
—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted
Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK
FARM
MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 12 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

GREENWOOD SHORTHORNS



D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont., choice young Shorthorn stock greatly bred and young Shorthorn stock tracing to grand imported cows, every top-cross a carefully selected imported bull. A large selection to choose from.

Hickory Hill Ayrshire Hard

Winners of First in Milk Test Five Years in succession at Provincial Dairy Shows as well as Show Ring Honors. Bred for standard of utility. Choice young bulls and a few females for sale.

N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendent, Proprietors,
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

John Bright,
MYRTLE, - ONT.

Choice Breeding Stock in
Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep,
Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

Some fine flock headers in Sheep. Choice young breeding stock in Shorthorns, and some fine imported and home-bred Fillees.

Myrtle Station G.T.R. and C.P.R.
Long Distance Telephone.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Cruickshank Shorthorns
and Shropshire Sheep

We have now for sale a number of choice young bulls fit for service. They combine size, birth, quality, flesh and bone, and should be useful for producing the best type of steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females.

A square deal and a reasonable price.

JNO. DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R.
Brooklin, G.T.R.

Ashland Stock Farm

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. WARRHALL, Jackson, P.O., Ont.
Tara Station, G.T.R.

popular. All the breeders desire to join in the national movement and the desire is to make the conditions as nearly as possible favorable to all. The original records went through a fire in Toronto some years ago, but not all of them were burned. Those intact cover a period of about twenty years and are in the hands of Mr. J. W. Nimmo. It is believed that all the animals reported are not free from blemishes, while others that are of the best type are not on the list. An expert inspector is to be appointed to go over all the herds and make reports as to the animals that should find a place in the new herd book. The new association will likely be known as the Canadian Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association.

A number of progressive dairymen in the Brockville district have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to form a cow-tening association, the first, it may be said, in the province, the only one before it being in the Province of Quebec at Cowanville. A meeting was convened at the call of Mr. J. A. Ruddick. The twenty-one farmers entering into the association elected the following officers: President, S. Brown, Lyn; Vice-President, Thomas Davidson, Fairfield; Secretary-Treasurer, Nelson Forester, Lausdowne. Executive Committee, W. Neilson, Lyn; Joseph Hudson, and John Stewart, Brockville. Exceptional interest was displayed in the aims and objects of the association. The speakers of the day pointed out that the weighing and testing of the milk and compiling records were the preliminary phase of a scientific system of breeding, feeding and selection, with the object of improving the herds. The farmers will bear the expense of providing bottles, etc., and for 1906 the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa will provide blanks for recording weights and compile the figures and make a report at the end of the year.

Volume 21 of the Canadian Short-horn Breeders' Records has just been issued. It contains records of 4,940 bulls and 2,390 cows, making a total of 19,220. Mr. H. Gerald Wade, registrar, states that in the 21 volumes are recorded 55,047 bulls and 44,762 cows, a total of 119,809 pedigrees. Volume 22 has just been closed and contains over 12,000 pedigrees, an increase over the previous year of about 2,000. This shows unmistakably the increased interest that is being taken in thoroughbred stock by Canadian farmers.

Big Clydesdale Sale

Mr. Robert Davies, proprietor of Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Todmorden, two miles from Toronto, announces that he will sell by auction at the farm on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, fifty Clydesdales of the best breed known to the books. They are the result of a liberal expenditure of money and very superior judgment, and comprise not only prize-winners but champions and grand champions. It is safe to say a better lot were never offered at any sale on this continent. They represent at least \$100,000 of investment, to say nothing of the home expenses. At the same time there will be offered a number of extra well bred saddle horses, hunters and carriage horses, and a number of improved Yorkshire sows. Catalogues will be had on application at the farm, or at 56 Toronto St., or to C. A. Burns, Auctioneer.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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.

HORSES

S MITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont. See large ad.

T H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont. See large ad.

J B. HOAGUE, Weston, Ont. See large ad.

J OHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

J M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. See large ad.

T HOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont. See large ad.

GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. See large ad.

R R. NESS, Howick, Que.

GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ont. See large ad.

W C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont. See large ad.

J OHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont. See large ad.

DR. J. WATSON, Howick, Que. See large ad.

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont. See large ad.

W H. PUGH, Claremont, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.

W COLOUHOON, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and sta., G.T.R., importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

DAVIS & GRAHAM, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.

W J. WELLS, Temperanceville, Ont., mile from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argo.

FRANK RUSSELL, Cedarville P.O., Ont. Two imported Uysdale stallions for sale, five and seven years old.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.—Uysdales—Stations and fillies for sale.

SHEEP

J OHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

J M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. See large ad.

W C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont. See large ad.

J OHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Tinsley, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down sheep, showing 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.

SWINE

J E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont. See large ad.

W H. DURHAM, Toronto. See large ad.

H M. STOCKTON, Redgrave P.O., Harriston, Ont., C.P.R., Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not skin furnished. Write for prices.

J COWAN, Donagel P.O., Aitwood, sta. G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Shire and Berkshire Swine.

CATTLE

W J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.

W C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont. See large ad.

J OHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont. See large ad.

J OHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

R OBT. NESS, Howick, Que.

J OHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

J M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. See large ad.

T HOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont. See large ad.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.

W H. FORD, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorn cattle, W. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individuals. Prices right.

BROWN BROS., Lyn P.O., Ont. A number of young Holstein stock of both sexes for sale, from prize-winning and advanced registry parents.

D BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont. See large ad.

MCDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Belle Vie, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Reford herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Mr. William C. Macdonald. Seven yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

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

W HAY, Tara, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, W. Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Young offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

W F. STEPHEN—Box 10, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

J A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords—Young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners in leading shows.

H K. FAIRBAIRN, Theford, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.

R J. PERHALL, Noler, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Holt, Hunter, Manager. Phone 31228.

MISCELLANEOUS

D GUNN & SON, Clydesdale Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

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

R OBT. NICHOL, Brunsell, Ont., P.O. and sta. G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

J T. OIBSON, Denfield, Ont., sta. G.T.R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Short-horns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

J OHN McFARLANE and W. A. Galbraith, Dutton, Ont. For sale—Shorthorns imported and homebred, both sexes; also ten dark red bulls, from five months to one year, and Oxford Down sheep.

GHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns. Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale cattle, a few good imported and homebred cows at right prices.

A S. ELIOTT, Pond Mills, Oxford Shire, Collie Dogs, Choice breeding stock in Leicester Shire and Berkshire Swine. London Station, Ont.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, January 30th, 1906.

General trade has ruled quiet, owing largely to weather conditions, and the bad state of the roads in many sections. The money market rules steady at from 8½ to 6 per cent. on call. Bank discounts remain firm at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little change. If anything conditions are not as favorable for higher prices as they were at last writing. Receipts at central points seem to be increasing, showing a full supply for present needs. At the moment English cables are lower and the export demand not so keen. Manitoba wheat keeps firm, with an active demand. The market here rules steady at 78 to 79c for red and white, 75c for goose and 74 to 75c for spring f.o.b. at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market keeps firm, with a good export and local demand. At Montreal oats are quoted at from 39½ to 40½c to the trade. Here the market is firm at 35½ to 36c outside. The barley market is firmer here at 43 to 49½c at outside points. Peas also rule firm at quotations, with a strong export demand. Corn rules easy. No 2 yellow being quoted at Montreal at 52c in car lots on track there. Canadian is quoted here at 44½c Chatham freights, and American at 49 to 50c Toronto freights.

HAY AND STRAW

There appears to be sufficient hay being marketed to meet all demands, excepting in some sections where the roads are bad. There is a fair export demand and a sufficient enquiry from local sources to keep stocks down. Inferior quality is somewhat of a drag, but first grade brings top prices, which at Montreal are \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 1. Here first quality sells at \$8 for car lots, of baled hay on track Toronto.

Baled straw in car lots rules steady at \$6 per ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The warm weather seems to have started the hens laying a month earlier than usual and receipts are larger, though some expect that the renewed cold weather may check the supply somewhat. At Montreal cold storage eggs have dropped to 15c and selects to about 20c. Receipts are large here and prices easy at 22 to 23c for new laid.

The poultry market has a firm tone owing to light receipts. Quotations for choice dry-plucked here are: Fat chickens 10 to 11c, thin 7 to 8c; fat hens 7½ to 8½c, thin 6 to 7c; ducks 12 to 13c, thin 6 to 8c; geese 10 to 11c; turkeys 14 to 15c for choice small lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market is reported quiet with London cables is lower. Sales are reported at Montreal at 13½c on spot.

Butter has an easier tone due to a falling off in the English demand and the recent warm weather. The general run of best creamery reported at Montreal is 29½ to 31c. Holders seem anxious to realize and high-

er values are hardly to be expected. Here choice creamery prints sell at 24 to 25c, and the best dairy at 21 to 22c.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at Toronto cattle markets last week were not large. The quality of most of the fat cattle offering was not as good as it should be, showing that farmers are not finishing properly. Early in the week trade was a little dull, but towards the close was more active. Only a few exporters are offering. Choice lots are quoted at \$4.60 to \$5.00 and other quality at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt. Export bulls bring \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.65, good to choice at \$3.60 to \$4.10, fair to good at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt. Few stockers and feeders are offering. Prices rule steady as follows: Short-keep feeders, 1100 to 1200 lbs., at \$3.90 to \$4.25; feeders, 900 to 1050 lbs., at \$3.40 to \$3.80; best yearling steers, 600 to 850 lbs., at \$3.00 to \$3.25; common stockers, of which there were few sold, at \$2.75 per cwt. Milch cows and springers are in good demand at \$30 to \$60 each, and calves at \$2 to \$12 each, and \$1.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Trade in sheep and lambs has been active and prices were higher at the end of the week. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 and bucks and culls at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Choice grain-fed lambs sell at \$6.85 to \$7.00 per cwt. and mixed lots at \$6.00 to \$6.50.

The hog market is very firm in tone, owing to the keen competition of the packers to get hogs. Prices are higher now than they have been for a long time at this season. Quotations on Toronto market last week were \$7.00 for selects and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

HORSES

Business on the local horse market last week was good and brisk, and prices firm for heavy horses, drivers being in light demand, owing to the mild weather. For drafters and workers generally the market is good, but there is little doing in carriage, saddle and roadsters. Prevailing prices at the Repository are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 19 hands, \$150 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$175; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 pounds, \$140 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 pounds, \$150 to \$190; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 pounds, \$160 to \$210; servicable second-hand workers, \$90 to \$80; servicable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$90.



Capital Authorized,
\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GUNNEY
PRESIDENT.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.
Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty Cents and upwards received, and interest at three per cent. per annum, **COMPOUNDED FOUR TIMES A YEAR**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion at the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

DATE	Toronto		Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	30	30	25	25	25	26
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 79	\$ 80	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 26½
Oats, per bushel	36½	40½	43	44	44	32½
Barley, per bushel	49½	53	57	52	39	...
Flour, per bushel	79	79	77	78
Corn, per bushel	50	53	65	66
Peas, per barrel	4 00	4 00	4 75	4 75	3 40	...
Bran, per ton	18 00	15 00	19 00	19 00	14 00	...
Shorts, per ton	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	15 00	...
Potatoes, per bag	75	65	300b	35b	65	...
Beans, per bushel	175	165	1 80	1 90	1 75	...
Hay, per ton	8 00	9 00	11 00	11 00	8 50	...
Straw, per ton	6 00	5 00	9 00	9 50
Eggs, per dozen	23	20	24	22	30	...
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	11	12	10-12 lb.	75	per lb.	...
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	13	12	13 90	14	17	...
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	15	14	16	16	14	...
Geese, per pound, d.w.	11	11	13	13	14	...
Apples, per barrel	3 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	...
Cheese, per pound	13	13½	13	12½	13½	...
Butter, creamery, per pound ..	25	22½	26	26	29	...
Butter, dairy, per pound	23	20	24	24	20	...
Cattle, per cwt.	5 00	4 50	5 00	5 10	3 50	...
Sheep, per cwt.	4 75	4 50	5 00	5 00	5 75	...
Hogs, per cwt.	7 00	7 25	7 00	7 00	6 25	...
Veal Calves, per cwt.	7 00	5 50	5 00	4 00

*Patents.

IT'S THE ONLY WAY TO RISE ABOVE THE CROWD

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has created a New Era in Poultry Raising.

The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.

THE SETTING HEN—Her failures have discouraged many a poultry raiser.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way—lots of it.

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good incubator and brooder.

Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the old idea that you can successfully run a poultry business using the hen as a hatcher, we would like to reason with you.

In the first place, you can prove to your actual cost, how in eggs, which the hen should lay during the time you keep it, hatching and brooding will be enough to pay for a Chatham Incubator and Brooder in five or six batches, to say nothing whatever of the larger and better results obtained by the use of the Chatham Incubator and brooder.

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least eight weeks of laying (three weeks hatching and five weeks taking care of the chickens) or say in the eight weeks she would lay at least three dozen eggs. Let the Chatham Incubator on the hatching, while the hen goes on laying eggs.

Our No. 3 incubator will hatch as many eggs as twenty setting hens, and will cost you less. Now, here is a question in arithmetic:—

If you keep 20 hens from laying for 4 weeks, how much cash do you lose if each hen would have laid 3 dozen eggs each week (worth 15 cents per dozen)? Ans.—\$600.

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you \$600, besides producing for your profit chicks by the wholesale, and being ready to do the same thing over again the moment each hatch is off.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching?

There are many other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. By planning to take off a hatch at the right time, you may have plenty of broilers to sell when 1000 others are scarce and prices at the top notch. If you depend on the hen, your chicks will go to broilers just when every other hen's chicks are being marketed, and when the price is not so high.

The hen is a careless mother, often leaving her chicks unguarded, in barns, bushes, and in places where rats can congregate her young.

The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infected with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. We are making a very special offer, which will pay you to investigate.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town lot. A house with a fair sized stable or shed and a small yard can raise poultry profitably.

But to make money quickly, you must get away from the old idea of trying to do business with setting hens as hatchers. You must get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

To enable everybody to get a fair start in the right way in the poultry business, we make a very special offer, which it is worth your while to investigate.

We can supply you quickly by our district warehouses at Chatham, Brandon, Regina, Halifax, Chatham, Fredericton, Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money every month raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

Every woman who has a little leisure time at her disposal can, with a few dollars' previous experience and a few dollars' cash, begin the poultry business and make money right from the start.

Perhaps you have a friend who is doing so. If not, we can give you the names of many who started with much insignificant only to be surprised to see and rapidly with which the profits came to them.

Of course, success depends on getting a right start. You must begin right. You can never make any considerable money as a poultry raiser with hens as hatchers. You must have a good incubator and brooder, but this means in the ordinary way an investment which, perhaps you are not prepared to make just now, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

If you are in earnest, we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down. If you are sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and that with it and a reasonable amount of effort on your part, you are sure to make money, we would not make the special offer below.

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID

A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER

You pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest

"Gentlemen,—Your No. 1 Incubator is all right. I am perfectly satisfied with it. Will get a No. 2 one from you next year. H. M. LOCKWOOD, Lindsay, Ont."

"Gentlemen,—I think both Incubator and Brooder is all right. I got 75 per cent. out of three batches. G. S. FLEET, Plattsville, Ont."

"Gentlemen,—I had never seen an incubator until I received yours. I was pleased and surprised to get 80 per cent. and the chickens are all strong and healthy. A child could operate a machine successfully. JAS. DAV, Rathfriland, Man."



THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—Its success has encouraged many to make more money than they ever thought possible out of chicks.

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry

Almost every farmer "keeps hens," but while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business, even when letting it take care of itself, few farmers are aware of how much they are losing every year by not getting into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it.

The setting hen as a hatcher will never be a commercial success. Her business is to lay eggs and she should be kept at it. The only way to raise chicks for profit is to begin right, by installing a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. With such a machine you can begin hatching on a large scale at any time. You can only get one crop off your fields in a year, but with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and ordinary attention, you can raise chickens from early Spring until Winter and have a crop every month.

Quite a few farmers have discovered that there is money in the poultry business and have found this branch farming so profitable that they have installed several Chatham Incubators and Brooders.

Perhaps you think that it requires a great deal of time or a great deal of technical skill to raise chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken. Your wife or daughter can attend to the machine and look after the chickens without interfering with their regular household duties.

The market is always good and prices are never low. The demand is always in excess of the supply and at certain times of the year you can practically get any price you care to ask for good broilers. With a Chatham Incubator and Brooder you can start hatching at the right time to bring the chickens to marketable condition when the supply is very low and the prices accordingly high. This you could never do with hens as hatchers.

We know that there is money in the poultry business for every farmer who will go about it all right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make the special offer.

IS THIS FAIR ?

We know there is money in raising chickens. We know the Chatham Incubator and Brooder has no equal.

We know that with any reasonable effort on your part, you cannot but make money out of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We know that we made a similar offer last year and that in every case the payments were met cheerfully and promptly, and that in many cases money was accompanied by letters expressing satisfaction.

Therefore, we have no hesitation in making this proposition to every farmer, man, woman or woman who may wish to add to their poultry profits with a small expenditure of time and money.

This really means that we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down, money right from the start, without asking for a single cent from you until after 1906 harvest.

If you are of a fair offer, we would make it. Write us a post card with your name and address, and we will send you a circular, as well as our beautifully illustrated book, "How to make money out of chicks." Write to-day to Chatham.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 4, CHATHAM, CANADA

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

Please mention

World's Best when writing Advertisers.