

Destructive Fire at Smith's Falls

The main part of the Frost & Wood Company's agricultural implement plant was destroyed by fire on Feb. 8th. The big machine shop, with its very costly machinery, the carpenter shop with its entire contents, the paint shop and the plow shop are a mass of ruins. Their large blacksmith shop was badly damaged but not ruined. In a short time it can be repaired and in working order again.

The fire is supposed to have started in the vicinity of the dry kilns, and notwithstanding the fact that two night watchmen were on duty it got considerable headway before it was discovered. The fire was a hard one to fight on account of the size and arrangement of the buildings, and burned fiercely from 3 a.m. till 7 a.m. when it was gotten under control. The loss, while extremely heavy, was well covered by insurance. The large moulding shop, together with a pattern building which adjoined it, was unharmed and this leaves the company in an excellent position to go right on and supply the demand for their machinery. Their big warehouse containing their entire season's output was untouched by the flames, and while the company is hampered for the time being they are very far from being "out of business" or incapable of supplying machines to fill their orders. The work of clearing away the debris is well under way, and as soon as possible the company will begin to erect new buildings, bigger and better equipped than ever. They are going at it in the right way and are certainly bound to succeed.

In the meantime they intend to put up some temporary quarters, and in that way look after the large business they handle throughout the entire Dominion. This company was established as a private business in the year 1839, and is, therefore, one of the oldest manufacturing concerns in the Dominion.

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I have seen in FARMING World the announcement of the Canadian Rubber Coy's calendars, and would be pleased to receive one.

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Table of Contents

Destructive Fire at Smith's Falls.....	119
A Rubber Calendar	119
National Records a Success	121
Our Live Stock Interests	121
Trade with the Argentine	121
Get Your Seed Grain Ready	121
Legislation for the Fall Fairs	122
Dishonest Milk Suppliers	122
Editorial Notes	122
Identifying the Remains	122
Want a Fruit Farm	122
The Kival Breeders—Booth and Bates	123
A Steel Frame Barn	124
Our English Letter	125
A New Creamery	125
The Clyde and Shire Show	126
Yorkshire Swine Club	128
N. B. Farmers and Dairymen	129
Pressmen at Guelph	131
The Kind of Cow That Pays	132
Profits from a Dairy Bull	132
To See is to Buy	132
Books and Bulletins	132
Care of the Breeding Ewe	133
Sheep Interests on the Range	133
Cost of the Bacon Hog	133
Producing English Bacon	134
The Seed Grain Special in Alberta	134
Struck it Right	134

THE HOME WORLD

The Birds of St. Valentine	135
Why We Give Valentines	135
The Real Power	135
The History of the Canary	135
Money in Hens	135
Teddy, the Unready	136
The Wisdom of Lady Belle	136
Who Gets the Ring	136
In the Kitchen	137
In the Sewing Room	138
Health in the Home	138
Winter Fair Board	139
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders	139
Dominion Cattle Breeders	139
Dominion Sheep Breeders	139
Dominion Swine Breeders	140
Ayrshire Breeders	140
Holstein-Friesian Breeders	140
Canadian Horse Breeders	141
The Clydesdale Breeders	141
Shire Horse Breeders	141
Hackney Society	141
Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horses	142
The Pony Men Meet	142
Dominion Grange	142
Cook in Winter Camp	142
Some Early Clydes	142
Crimson Clover and Alfalfa	142
Sick Horse	143
Worms	143
Dispute over Ditch	144
Strawberry Plants Did not Grow	144
A Wife's Dower	144
Value of a Hen's Egg	146
Prevention of Disease in Poultry	146
Hatching Goslings	146
The Dove as a Pet	146
Old Subscriber's Testimony	146
The Last, the Best	146
Farming World Man on the Wing	147
Gossip	148
Looking up Fair Pointers	148
Ruddington Hall Sale	148
Clydesdales for Canada	149
\$4,000 for Shorthorns	149
Provincial Auction Sales	149
Western Stockmen at Calgary	150
Ottawa Correspondence	150
Amherst Sale	152
Managing the Balty Horse	152
Market Review and Forecast	152
Latest Quotations	153
Maritime Markets	153

A Kind Deception—"She is always thinking of her husband's comfort and peace of mind," said one woman. "Yes," answered the other, "every evening just before he comes home she puts the thermometer in the ice-chest for a few minutes."

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

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No. 4

National Records a Success

ONE of the most satisfactory reports presented to the breeders' meetings last week was that of the National record committee. If further evidence were needed to prove the unqualified success of the nationalization of the records, this would supply it. The report was a complete one and showed that the members of the committee have the best interests of the breeders which they represent at heart.

We have not space to enlarge much on the report. A few figures, however, will show that from a dollar and cents point of view the nationalization scheme has been a distinct success. For the eight months, beginning May 1st, during which the nationalization scheme was in force, there was a net saving in the cost of recording to the different breed associations of \$626.15, \$418.69 of this being credited to Shorthorns. But this is not all. In the cost of printing the herd books and in postage and expenses there was a total saving of \$2,760.82, as compared with the old order of things. Of this amount, \$1,711.94 is credited to the Shorthorn Association, \$637.96 to the Swine Breeders' Association, and proportionate amounts to the other associations. A saving of \$661.10 was effected in the printing of Volume XXI of the Shorthorn Herd Book, as compared with the previous one, though the number of registrations was about the same and 3,000 copies instead of 2,000 as heretofore, were issued.

The report recommended that the members of any affiliated record association in any one province shall be entitled to one representative on the board of directors of such association for 100 registrations until the limit of fifteen directors for the whole association shall be reached when the basis of the representation shall be readjusted equitably. The report also asked for more power for the record committee in controlling the affairs of the record office. That their recommendations and requests were approved of in every particular by the associations to which they were presented speaks volumes for the confidence which breeders have in their committee. It is only fair to say, however, that in all their requests nothing was asked for that would in any way lessen the control of the breeders over their own records.

Two years ago the nationalization scheme was launched. Today it is a working reality and there are few who would return to the old order of things. The result of the eight months under the new regime augurs

well for the future. With an increasing revenue and a system of registration that reaches out to every part of the Dominion, much greater things may be looked for in the development of our live stock industry than the past has given us.

Our Live Stock Interests

Not for many years have more harmony and good will prevailed at the annual gatherings of the breeders than was shown at the recent meetings. The keenest interest was shown in the proceedings by members who were most enthusiastic in regard to every proposal looking to the advancement of the breed they represent. It is worthy of note that in horses, cattle, sheep and swine never has the demand for purebred stock been better and the business on a surer footing. This will apply to the dairy as well as the beef breeds of cattle, to light as well as heavy horses, and to nearly all kinds of sheep and swine. The future is bright and breeders may well look forward in confidence to what is before them.

Among the important proposals that came before the annual meeting was that emanating from the Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, asking for the appointment of an advisory board to assist the Department of Agriculture in all matters relating to agriculture. The objects to be attained as set forth in Mr. Monteith's letter, are: First, that the Minister might have a convenient way of consulting live stock men and of giving the benefit of their advice to the live stock interests of the province; second, to enable the department to keep in close touch with the live stock interests of the province, and third, to organize a body of the various interests of live stock to take the place of the general association. A board so constituted and composed of the right kind of men, if responsibility is not shifted too much upon it, should enable the Minister of Agriculture to do effective work for the live stock interests of Ontario.

With increased revenue, resulting from nationalizing the records, the associations were more liberal in their grants to fairs than usual. This is to be commended. An organization existing for the benefit of any breed or interest should not husband its resources. They should be distributed where they will do the most good. The decision of the Shorthorn Association to widen and enlarge the standard for recording to Volume 40 of Coates' Herd Book is a step in the right direction.

The promoters of the stallion show will welcome the building of an arena. While the Repository has served a good purpose in the initial stages of the show, it does not provide for expansion, either in regard to exhibits or visitors. A new arena, capable of housing both animals and people in comfort, would give to the show an impetus that would make it second to no other show of its kind on this continent.

Trade with the Argentine

While there is and will be for many years to come a good market for horse for nearly all kinds of Canadian purebred stock, the developments of other markets should not be neglected. In Cuba and the West Indies, in Mexico and in the republics of South America, there are opportunities for the disposal of good stock that should be taken advantage of. During the past few weeks Argentine buyers have been in Canada endeavoring to secure some choice stock to send to that country. What success they are having we do not know, but we understand that some breeders were inclined to put their selling price at too high a level to admit of a profitable business being done.

Some rather interesting information regarding the Argentine is given in the "Yorkshire Post" by Mr Arthur S. Gibson, of Ruddington, England, who visited that country recently. Mr. Gibson acted as judge at several of the shows there. As large numbers of animals are brought to the shows for sale, the quality of the animals on exhibition was not so uniform as it otherwise would be. One bull, which, Mr. Gibson said, would have swept the boards had he been exhibited at English shows, sold for 3,400gs. That trade at these shows is brisk is shown by the fact that one breeder alone sold twenty-five bulls at the Palermo Show for 500gs. each. Good quality only is wanted, both in Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep, the breeds that the people of Argentina are buying most of at the present time. Mr. Gibson expects that that country in the near future will export large quantities of pork and bacon. Purebred hogs will then be in great demand and will bring prices on as great a scale as those now paid for Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep.

Get Your Seed Grain Ready

It is none too early to begin the selection of seed for next spring's sowing. Only good clean seed should be sown for any crop. The propagation of weeds from year to year is

due in a large measure to unclean seed.

Often the farmer is too busy at seeding time to give much attention to cleansing the seed properly. Sometimes it goes into the seeder and from it into the ground without even being put through the fanning mill. The best time, therefore, to begin the selection of seed for next spring is now when there is very little to do and when there is plenty of time to go over the seed carefully and eliminate the weed seeds as much as possible. If it is not possible from the supply in the granary to secure good clean seed, then a supply should be got from some other source. It will pay to go to considerable expense and trouble in order to get good clean seed, as the success of the future crop depends upon it.

With the coming into effect of the seed control bill, a better quality of seed may be looked for in the seed stores of the country, especially in the seeds of clovers and grasses.

Legislation for the Fall Fairs

The annual meeting of the Canadian Fairs Association to be held in Toronto on Feb. 21st and 22nd, promises to be one of unusual interest. Legislation amending the Agriculture and Arts Act has been drafted for the approaching session of the legislature. This legislation will be submitted to the fairs association meeting and will no doubt provoke warm discussion. Under the proposed legislation it is understood the distinction between district and township societies will disappear, all the societies in the province being placed under the same footing so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned. The old geographical division into ridings will, it is said, be replaced by counties, and each society within this area will receive assistance from the government in proportion to the amount which it expends in promoting progressive agriculture. This will be determined upon sworn returns, which the secretaries make to the department, showing the amount of money actually paid as prizes for strictly agricultural exhibits. Special provision will be made in the case of New Ontario and other sparsely-settled sections. It is also stated that the legislation will give the department authority to determine the localities in which fairs receiving provincial assistance will be held.

Everyone interested in the welfare of the fall fair will agree that some new legislation is needed to put the agricultural society on a better footing. The proposed changes have been under discussion at the annual meetings of the fairs association for several years past and the members should be in a position to act upon the proposed legislation. The principal clause has to do with the apportionment of the government grant. An ap-

portionment according to membership is unsound in principle as well as in fact. It gives an undue advantage to the society with a large town population in its midst. By apportioning the grant according to the work done for agriculture every society, large or small, will be on the same footing and progress in keeping with the original interest and purpose of the Act will result.

Dishonest Milk Suppliers

According to the reports of Chief Instructors Publow and Barr as given at the recent dairy convention, the practice of adding water to or taking the cream off milk supplied to the cheese factories of Ontario is on the increase. Evidently increased skill and intelligence as applied to dairying does not always make for honesty and square dealing. The inherent tendency in mankind to get something for nothing will not down. The evil is not new, however, and has been with us since those days when dairying was of minor importance to Canadians.

While the practice is not at all general and only unscrupulous individuals here and there attempt it, yet it is sufficiently general to blast the good name of Canada and to bring reproach upon the dairymen of this country. One way of stopping it is to apply the law. This has been done to a large extent, but the evil continues to thrive. At present the law is applied through the instructors employed to aid in improving the quality of our dairy products. But this is not satisfactory. The instructor should not in any sense act the part of a detective. It makes his work less effective and a lot of valuable time is wasted that should be better employed. If the law has to be applied to make patrons honest the maker or a special committee connected with the factory should enforce it and not the instructor.

But there is a better way than all this of discouraging the practice. Let the cheese factories of this country pay for milk according to its quality and the temptation to add water or to take cream from the milk will be removed. There is really no excuse for the expenditure of one dollar in applying the law to dishonest cheese factory patrons. The Babcock test in careful and accurate hands will do the work and give every patron just what he is entitled to get for his milk, both quantity and quality considered. Common sense and justice to all should rule in this matter and not law.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has called a Dominion conference of fruit growers for March 20th at Ottawa. Such a conference should prove of great advantage to the fruit interests of every part of Canada.

The Ontario Government have decided to build a new up-to-date dairy building at the Ontario Agricultural College. This will fill a long-felt need.

At an institute meeting near Guelph the delegation ran into a local option scrap, which broke up the evening session. Those present had the option of receiving a shower of stones, etc., from the liquor battery or getting out, and they "got."

Western fruit consumers have made a decided protest against any duty on fruit as advocated by the Niagara fruit growers, and rightly so. It is hard enough for the Westerner to get good fruit as it is, without making him pay a duty on it.

The fruit marks act is still doing duty at the old stand. A few days ago it loomed up at Trenton, Ont., and two apple shippers were heavily fined for not conducting their business honestly. Lessons of this kind are needed to make some people "do unto others as they would be done by."

The Niagara fruit growers want a fruit experiment station and it looks as if they were going to get it. The object of this station will be chiefly to test fruits and carry on experiments which owing to unfavorable weather conditions cannot be conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College. If profitably conducted this should prove a useful expenditure of public money.

Identifying the Remains

Andrew Carnegie, says the Epworth Herald, tells this as one of his experiences at Skiba Castle:

Soon after he had bought Skiba there was a menagerie exhibited in the neighborhood, one of the main attractions of which was the orang-outang.

One night the orang-outang got out, fell over the cliff, and was killed. In the morning two of the keepers came across the dead body of the orang-outang.

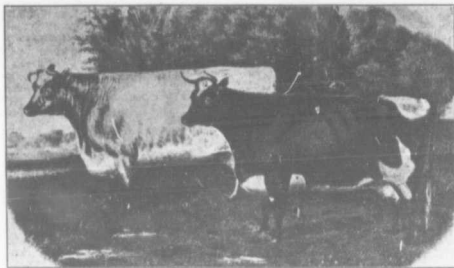
One of them scratched his head and said: "He ain't no 'lander, that's sure."

The other said: "He ain't no Low-lander; they ain't got that much hair on 'em." After a while one of them proposed to the other as follows:

"I'll go up to the kirk and see the parson, and you go up to Mr. Carnegie and see if any of his American visitors are missing."

Want a Fruit Farm

The fruit growers of the Niagara district are asking the Ontario Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in that section. The subject has been under negotiation for some time. On Feb. 4, the executive of the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' Association passed a resolution asking the Government to locate the farm where suitable soil may be obtained, adjacent to good hotel accommodation, and proper railway facilities.



The two historic Duchesses—the 8th (dark) and 10th (light) Duchesses of Geneva (Bates) sold at auction, Sept. 18th, 1871, for \$40,000 and \$25,000, respectively.
—From frontispiece in "Shorthorn Cattle," by Sandes.

The Rival Breeders, Booth and Bates—No. 3

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

In the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were several prominent breeders in England and later in Scotland, all of whom were producing good cattle, and from whose herds individual animals found their way into Canada, examples of which have already been noticed. The breed had now become firmly established in public favor and new men on both sides of the Atlantic were constantly embarking in the business. Choice specimens were constantly in demand, and at prices which would be considered high in our day. Up to this time the Shorthorns had held to their original record as heavy milkers, but influences were at work—silently at first and more openly later—which would have the effect of turning aside a large percentage of breeders from the dual purpose idea to the single object of producing beef. Prominent among these and gradually forcing himself to the front was Thos. Booth, of Killerby, followed by his two sons, Richard and John.

BOOTH BREAKS AWAY

With this object in view, Mr. Booth did not seek to purchase high priced females of the more fashionable blood, but made his selections from among the lower priced animals having the characteristics required, namely, robustness, form, weight of carcass and feeding quality. One of his purchases was selected in the market at Darlington and consisted of a yellow-red and white cow, which from her general appearance attract-



Thos. Bates, of Kirkclevington.

ed Mr. Booth's attention. This cow crossed with the imported Colling bull produced Young Albion (15), one of the noblest bulls of that day. Several others of Mr. Booth's great prize winners, including the twin cows "Necklace" and "Bracelet," trace to this cow. It turned out a most fortunate purchase. From another breeder he selected five heifer calves, and one of these became the foundation of another of Mr. Booth's great families. Upon these selected females he used the strongly bred bulls of Messrs. Colling and others of that time. Whatever of extra milking properties some of these individual females may have possessed, Mr. Booth did not seek to perpetuate it, paying attention only to the production of the carcass for beef; nor did he ascribe great importance to some of the minor points, such as the turn of the horn, delicacy of the head. Some of his cows are said to have presented rather a stery appearance. He was, however, a skilful breeder, and continued his work with much success. Some would say his ideal was wrong, otherwise all admit he was among the most noted breeders of his time and made a high reputation for himself. Many of his females were successful as showyard winners, and within the writer's recollection, their descendants when matured were beautiful animals. It is easily seen that the success achieved could not have been reached in so short a time had it not been possible to use the imported bulls from the herds of Messrs. Colling. These were followed by bulls from his own herd, which had in other hands proved themselves as superior sires.

A DIFFERENT IDEAL

While the Booth cattle were being developed, another breeder, with an ideal somewhat different, was endeavoring with slightly different material to work out his idea to a successful issue. This man was Thomas Bates, the originator of the Bates' Shorthorns. Judged by the values reached for individual animals, his success was a quite beyond that of Mr. Booth. He clung tenaciously to the thought that the dual purpose idea should not be lost, and boasted of the strong milking propensity of his cattle throughout his entire course. The foundation of his herd was different from that of Mr. Booth. Instead of selecting his early purchases in the market or from some breeder not at all famous,

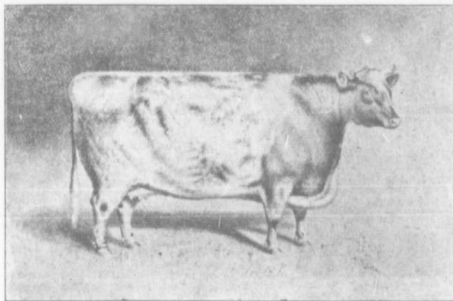
as Mr. Booth did, he purchased what he declared to be the best cow in Mr. Colling's herd. This cow was "Duchess by Daisy Bull" (presented in our last issue) and cost 100g. Some years afterwards he bought her granddaughter "Young Duchess," sired by the \$5,000 bull "Comet" (155) for 185 g. These were the foundation of the Duchess tribe, which, after Mr. Bates' life was ended, became the most fashionable family of Shorthorns ever known.

THE HIGHEST PRICED COW

of the breed ever sold at auction belonged to this family. The writer was present at the great sale at New York Mills, U.S., in 1873, where "80th Duchess of Geneva" was knocked down to an English buyer at \$40,600.00. Four others followed at \$19,000, \$15,600, \$13,300 and \$25,000 respectively. Four more followed at \$19,000, \$15,600, \$13,300 and \$13,000. The highest priced bull was \$12,000 for "2nd Duke of Oisda." It was worth going a long distance to witness this sale. We have only seen one and never shall see another. The excitement was most intense. It is surely not too much to say that no one expected such high prices before the sale started. The purchasers were driven forward far beyond their original intention by force of circumstances which could not be controlled. It was surmised that one syndicate had thought of \$30,000, as it was a matter of rumor that \$50,000 had been provided for the purchase of three individuals. It was the evident surprise of every individual purchaser, as well as every spectator, which gave such intensity of feeling to all present. Talk about the excitement of a horse race! Such an event is not in it at all. On several of the animals the excitement grew as the bids rose, until with the vast audience assembled not a sound could be heard. The stillness of death prevailed, interrupted only by the quiet voice of the auctioneer repeating the bid. J. R. Page, the noted artist, wielded the hammer, and for that crowd and that occasion no better could have been selected. Perfectly calm throughout the greatest strain of the excitement among others, and with that dignity which seemed to say, "I am dealing with gentlemen," he held the crowd under entire control. No one talked but himself, until the last bid was in and he declared the animal "sold." Then the re-action came, and cheer after cheer arose from the onlookers. It was a great day and a great sale, and a great



Thos. Booth, of Killerby.



T. C. Booth's royal prize-winning cow, Lady Fragrant.
—From "Shorthorn Cattle," by Sanders.

privilege to be present. One can feel the tingle of it thirty years after it is passed. Other sales followed in that and the following year where comparatively high prices prevailed but none approached this one. The highest priced female was sold in America in 1873, while the highest priced bull ever sold was the "Duke of Gonnanght" (33694), sold in Great Britain in 1873 for \$36,904. This bull also traced to the original Duchess cow purchased by Bates from Coling. These high prices turned the attention of all more and more to Bates-bred cattle. Booth cattle, from this time on, seemed to be neglected and wherever offered at public auction prices were greatly reduced. This undoubtedly led to careless mating, which further tended to loosen their hold on the general public on both sides of the Atlantic.

PEDIGREE FAD

The exceedingly high prices paid for certain individuals among the Bates cattle set more and more persons on the chase for that blood and that only. The result was that a particular pedigree began to increase in value in the mind of the purchaser, regardless of individual merit. The result was the same as that reached in the Booth cattle, only it came about from another reason. Men became enamored with pedigree, regardless of what it should represent, and from this point the downfall of the Bates cattle began. To add to this pedigree fad, which seized great numbers of the breeders, another crazy idea became prevalent—that, while the Shorthorns from the first had shown a variety of colors from a yellow-red to clear white, now only one color was permissible and that must be a dark red. This naturally limited the

selection of superior males as no one would for some years consider seriously a proposal to use at the head of their herd a white bull nor even a beautiful roan. It is easily seen that, with these two ideas becoming more and more prevalent, individual excellence was, in many cases, lost sight of. The splendid furry coats of the days of Coling or of Bates and Booth were seldom seen, but, instead, a certain harshness of hair and hardness of skin which was the certain premonition of failure to hold the first place in the esteem of the masses of the people. Both of these tribes seemed to be growing farther away from the early maturing qualities sought after. Many breeders looked more for gay appearance than superior feeding qualities. But the man standing next to the consumer could not satisfy him with mere style or even pedigree. These both went into the waste basket when the animal was killed. Good flesh, and lots of it alone met the demand then. With this lacking we cannot wonder that the practical man of that day refused to accept the results reached.

While this was going on in Shorthorn breeding, the owners of other beef breeds were moving in exactly the opposite direction, and began to present cattle for public criticism of another type. The Herefords first demanded attention with a low-set, easy-feeding, fleshy class of cattle, which at once became the popular ideal. Hundreds were brought to the United States, where they were largely used to produce cattle for the extended ranching ground of that time. They were called good rulers and were said to be able, under ordinary conditions, to take care of themselves better than any other

breed. They never secured a good foothold in Eastern Canada, where the above conditions did not exist.

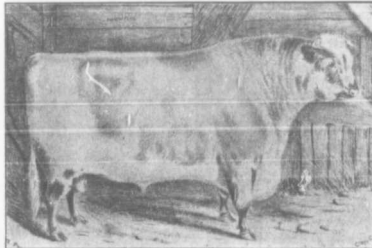
THE IMPROVEMENT OF OTHER BREEDS
Following this invasion by the Hereford, another followed of the Black Polls which also had been wonderfully improved for beef production. In neither of these breeds was there any pretence of the presence of the dual purpose idea. The milking propensity in both cases has never, even up to the present day, been considered. Both of these breeds produce superior cattle, but it is now conceded that neither have the power of the Shorthorn to impress with their own excellence the common or native cattle of most countries. No breed exists today which by a cross of any kind can improve the Shorthorn. But, on the contrary, it is asserted that an infusion Shorthorn blood improves the grade crosses of any other breed, and in most cases the pure breed also.

Notwithstanding this fact, there was a time within the writer's recollection when the ascendancy of the Shorthorn hung in the balance. Style, color and pedigree had taken them far away from the original ideal of Bates or even Booth. Many of the best and most fashionably bred presented long necks, shallow bodies, and hard feeders. But, fortunately, another man was even then rising which would infuse new life and new hopes in the Shorthorn world. Another ideal, better than the old, was to be created. Baby beef was asked for everywhere, which meant the old weight at a much earlier age. Quick growers, easy feeders, good handlers, thicker bodies, shorter necks, with thick flesh all over was to be worked out of the old foundation left by the breeders of the days of Bates and Booth. How this was done will be left for the next article.

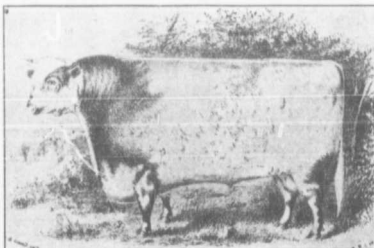
A Steel Frame Barn

To F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N.Y., Director of Farmers' Institutes for that State, belongs the honor of erecting the first steel frame barn. In its construction iron and cement play an important part. In this respect alone will it differ from other up-to-date barns. The stables are built of cement and upon this foundation is built the steel frame of the barn. The trusses were riveted in true bridge fashion, the bolts being heated red-hot and riveted on the spot. The whole frame is painted with two coats of graphite paint.

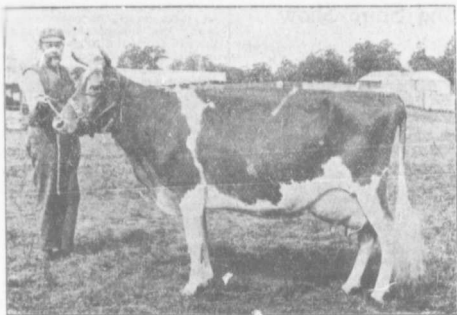
For some time at least a barn of this kind will not be within reach of many farmers. Still it does not represent the so-called wealthy man's barn. It shows the tendency of the age, the growing scarcity of barn timber.



Duke of Northumberland (1911). The Bates type.



Commander-in-Chief (2145). The Booth type.



Anneville Beauty, 2nd prize Guernsey cow, Royal Show, 1903.

Our English Letter

London, Jan. 27, 1906.

Wet and wind have been the distinguishing features of the weather during the past month and a very large proportion of the land has been waterlogged and quite unfit for the resumption of arable work. It is now evident that January sowings will be very rare, while any hopes of increasing our remarkably small wheat area have almost disappeared. To the average present day Englishman, I regret to say, this does not matter a jot, in fact he does not give the matter a thought for all his bread, or nearly all of it, is manufactured from wheat grown in countries thousands of miles away. At present there is little to complain of, so far as arrears of work are concerned, but a change to dry and frosty weather would be welcomed as well as beneficial to the land itself.

A Dorsetshire correspondent sends me a note upon the season and crops in his vicinity. He says: "The new year brought with it the much needed rainfall but a change to dry frosts would be very welcome. Owing to the fine autumn, all farm work is fairly forward. I do not consider the wheat plant at all strong; it is very different to last year, when we had one of the best plants and best wheat crops for several years. The lambing season commenced with the year. We are having a fair amount of twins, but the last few weeks of rough weather has not improved the appearance of the ewes, but as yet no ill effects are apparent. Cattle have wintered well, milk selling rather than making goods, finds favor in this neighborhood, but I am sorry to say the price is very low and the railway accommodation not good. There is a firmer tendency in the corn trade, especially with oats, which is no doubt to be accounted for by the very light crop last season."

The country is just now in the throes of a general election and this has put a stopper on most business. Fortunately, it has come at a time when there is little work in the country, which needs the urgent attention and absence from home to record the vote, produces a minimum of trouble. Never, perhaps, in the history of politics has the country thrown itself more fervently into the spirit of electioneering. The one absorbing topic of the hour is politics, and you cannot get

away from it. The bedding politicians at the schools take their various sides and fight or play Liberal or Conservative as occasion demands. The commercial traveller uses politics as a handle to get an order, farmers and dealers do business and strike bargains during the intervals of political discussions; and how long it takes a waggoner to do a journey depends very much on whether he meets with a fellow teamster on the way who has a mind to discuss politics.

CHEESE IMPORTS

A glance at our imports of agricultural produce gives food for serious thought. To take one week only, the figures show that we imported 21,301 cwt. more of cheese than in the corresponding period a year ago. On the other hand, the butter is 2,485 cwt. less. At first sight it would appear as if more butter was being made in this country, and I hope that such is the case, but this view is not strengthened by the fact that there was an increase in the importation of margarine of 4,322 cwt. This suggests that the taste for margarine is either increasing, or else through the shortage of work or other causes the buying community have to fall back on the cheaper article. The increased importation of cheese is appalling and more than once I have expressed regret that this time-honored industry is going out of the country. The milk trade has increased, but in the end is the milk seller better off than the cheese maker; whereas the former sends everything away by rail, the latter has in addition to his cheese, by-products which are extremely valuable on any farm.

SHEEP OR MUTTON FOR THE ENGLISH MARKETS

The importation of live sheep into the United Kingdom has shown a notable decline during the past year. The actual number imported was 183,084 head, or over 50 per cent. less than in 1904. This large falling off in supply is a matter of satisfaction alike to the sheep breeder and the consumer, to the former because he has had his unfair competition to face, for the whole of these sheep are sold not as imported mutton but as "home killed," and to the latter because he has bought and paid for at English prices 50 per cent. less mutton than he did in 1904, which came from be-

yond the seas. The lessened quantity of mutton imported as live sheep, estimated at nearly 100,000 cwt., was, however, more than made up by the large increase in the mutton supply for this was 309,000 cwt., in excess of the quantity imported during the same period.

The most striking feature in relation to the mutton supply during the past year was the enormous increase in the supply sent to Australia. In 1904 we received from the Commonwealth 324,389 cwt., but during the past year the supply from the same source mounted up to 988,000 cwt., or some 630,000 cwt. more than in the year 1904, that is to say, before the effects of the drought were fully felt. The New Zealand supplies were 6 per cent. less than in 1904, while from the Argentine the increase was only about 3 per cent. A notable and rapid increase is, however, apparent in the Argentine import trade of 1905 and 1906, the quantity in the former year being over double that sent away ten years earlier.

A NEW USE FOR TURKEYS

A curious piece of information has been sent to the "Manchester Guardian" by a correspondent who states that in the suburbs of Rome, Italy, there are two farms where antique medals are produced in large quantities. A farm seems an odd place for the work, but the curious and ingenious method employed explains it. Turkeys are made to swallow coins or medals roughly stuck with the effigy of Tiberius or Caligula and these coins after remaining for some time in the bodies of these birds become coated with "verdigris." This result could, of course, be obtained just as easily and quicker by the use of acetic acid, or dilute hydro-chloric acid as is done in the case of other fakes, but the turkey serves a dual function. The chemical action of the gastric juice is supplemented by the mechanical action of the stones which get taken into the gizzard by which the hardness of the features on the coin is toned down and the figures are partially effaced.

One would like to know whether the inventor of the process was a farmer who turned counterfeiter or a counterfeiter who turned farmer?

ITEMS

Business is dull and depressed all round in Covent Garden, complaints are numerous of bad trade, but the salesman told me himself that since the Christmas season he has been losing money every day. Canadian apples are a thing of the past now, Australians have not yet come upon the market, as they are about a month later than usual.

The cheese market is quiet and there is but little of interest to record; butter meets a steady business, but the general election has had a chastening influence upon trade.

The spring horse show begins in London at the end of next month, and already I hear that prospects are promising. A draft from the Short-horn herd of His Majesty the King is to be sold early in February and this will tend to give a fillip to affairs which are very quiet just now.

A.W.S.

New Creamery

A new creamery has just been established in Stamford Township, Ont., by Mr. John Brown, and is owned by Mr. W. Brown, graduate of the O.A.C. Dairy School at Guelph, has undertaken the management of the creamery.

The Canadian Clyde and Shire Show

The fourth meeting of the Canadian Clyde and Shire Show was this year a record breaker of a very pronounced type. From the opening day, Wednesday, Feb. 7th, to the closing of the event on Friday evening the attendance and enthusiasm was unprecedented. Over one hundred and fifty horses were entered, bonnie Clydes and massive Shires, in all their showing bloom and bunting, and the event is peculiarly, among all the events in the calendar, the horseman's and the horse breeder's own. The weather proved fine throughout, though cold, and some dissatisfaction was noticeable among the exhibitors who shipped early to find the Repository still occupied with sale horses, and very little adequate accommodation to be obtained elsewhere. Many of those who landed in Toronto on Monday did not get their horses off the cars until 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the risk of such an adventure to highly conditioned horses in extreme cold weather is rather heavy. However, all is well that ends happily, and this year's vicissitudes should prove a fair warning to have ample arrangements and preparations made in time for next. In all other respects the show was eminently satisfactory. The judges for the occasion were Messrs. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, John Bright, Myrtle, and Mr. Peter Christie, M.P., of Manchester, Ont., Mr. Robert Graham taking Mr. Bright's place in the Shire class.

CLYDESDALES

On Wednesday afternoon the building was crowded when the ball was opened with a neat introductory speech from the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith, followed by Hon. John Bryden, F. W. Hodson, and Mr. Wm. Smith, President Clydesdale Association. The first call in the ring was for aged Clydesdale stallions, and twelve good drafty ones lined up before the judges. The majority of the leading Clydesdale firms were represented and the class brought out was a strong one. After considerable deliberation first honors were awarded to Messrs. Smith & Richardson, on a new importation, a grand, big bay with white markings, flashy, active and smooth all over, a son of the Baron Pride stallion Up-To-Time, dam by Prince Sturdy. Second honors were awarded to the exhibit of R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., for their big black horse, The Rejected, a horse well known in Canada's showings, sired by Ethiopia, dam by Prince of Carriacou. Third place was for a fine, trappy, beautifully turned Prince of London, shown by O. Sorby, of Guelph. This is a tidy, upstanding horse of the

quality kind, with fine feet, ankles and bone, legs showing a trifle bare of feather, but with plenty of action and style to commend him to the judges' favor. Another good one and royally bred took the fourth class honors for T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., in the fine bay horse Breadalbane, a son of Hiawatha, and Lady Gartly, by Royal Gartly. Prince Orla, shown by Jas. A. Duncan, Stroud, Ont., a large drafty, thick set bay with white markings and lots of scale, good action and fair style, was placed fifth. He is a son of Prince Harold, dam by McGregor. Next in order came a pair from the stables of R. Ness & Son, in Favorite's Heir, a promising bay by the grand breeding stallion Royal Favorite, and Senator's Heir, a very smoothly turned and toppy fellow, by the Baron's Pride stallion Senator. A beautifully topped and drafty stallion that did not get inside the money was Airangan, owned by Chas. Bennett, Russellton, Ont.

A splendid class came forward in the four-year-old Clydes. There were eleven entries, a good class all round and well brought out. Smith & Richardson had a new importation out, a grand horse but showing evidences, amid the careful fitting of the other exhibits, of his recent journey. Graham & Renfrew, with a flashy, Wood-end Gartly-Baron's Pride horse named Recruit, had something nice enough and good enough to simply require a bigger horse to beat him. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., had out a single entry in the big flashy and drafty horse Knight of Glamis, and as he was led into the ring and stood in his place he made horsemen all over the ring sit up and look, as his appearance and bloom, well brought out as he was, gave promise of some fighting for the best of them.

Later, this horse in showing, developed pronounced lameness, owing to which the judges allowed his withdrawal from the ring. First place in the class was accorded to Smith & Richardson's Mascot, sire Baron's Pride, dam by McGregor. Very flashy at the ground, grand feet, good ankles, feather and bone, perfect in action, of good style and drafty scale, he was the subject of strong ringside approval. Second was placed the sweet and stylish Recruit, with Prince Cairnbrogie, sire Prince Thomas, a thick, low set and drafty light bay, shown by the Ancestor Clydesdale Association, for third. Hassard's Lord Lothian colt, Pearl Finder, a horse of very similar type and appearance and quite a sensational mover, was placed fourth. Fifth in order was another good one shown by Jas. Henderson, Belton. Minorsired by Pearl Oyster, dam by McGregor. Sixth in order was Mr. Ness' Diamond, a heavy and drafty colt sired by Up-To-Time, dam Diamond Jubilee, sired by Royal Standard, while Smith & Richardson were again inside the money, landing seventh place on their Montrave Sentinel stallion Glenlivet.

Another splendid class was the three-year-olds. Twenty-one entries was the ticket, and the class was an interesting one to the ringside. Quite a number of the entries were new, while many others had appeared in Toronto's showings before. Among the entries could be found the names of Leamside, winner of first in his class at the Industrial last fall; Moncrieff Baronet, unbeaten as a yearling in the showings of Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago, with several others which had borne premium honors before, were lined up at the call. It was a long and hard class, but after a time the judges got the string untangled to their satisfaction. First place was given to the firm of Gra-

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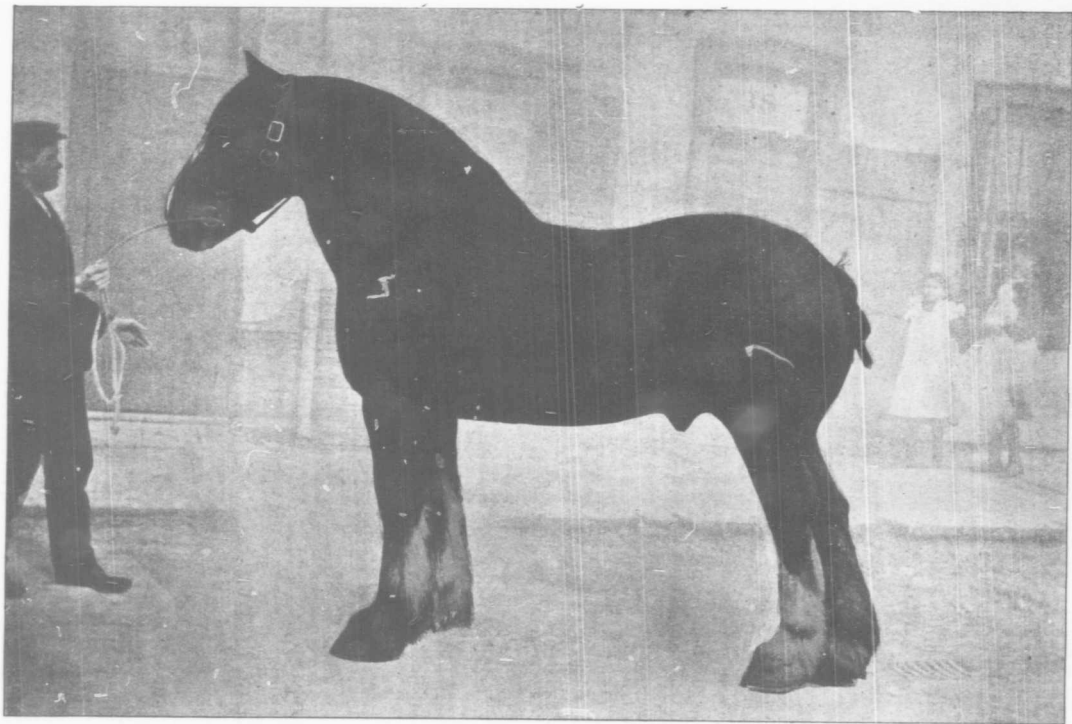
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The four-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, Mascot (Imp.) (4554) (12243), sire, Baron's Pride, dam, Borgue Honey by McGregor. First in his class and champion Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, 1906. Owned and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

ham & Renfrew on their fine big brown colt, Celtic Laird. This colt has been shown before, being placed outside the money at Toronto last fall, and last year at the Chicago International. He was voted an outstanding winner in a class of twenty-two at the Industrial by THE FARMING WORLD, an opinion which has now, before able judges, been vindicated. He had this year, however, much harder company to face, in such gilt edged ones as the sweet and bonnie Clydesdale Moncrieff, shown by Chas. Bennett, and Baron Richardson, shown by Smith & Richardson. The former, however, did not show with his old time snap and vim, and seemed to go wide. The reason of this was soon evident, as he was then in the first stage of an attack of pneumonia and was down almost as soon as led out of the ring. The third prize horse in this class is also a colt that with a little time will be heard from, a son of Baron o' Buchlyvie, shown by Smith & Richardson, of Columbus. He is an exceptional find in his underpinning, a pleasing mover, and promises a strong constitution and great scale. Lord Durham, a grand, drafty black, sired by Lord Faulstich, was shown by J. B. Hogg, of Ravenshoe, and landed fourth place. He was a favorite with many of the ringside, who were impressed with his great bone and promise of draftiness. Fifth honors were for the Columbus firm on Blacon Prince, a nice bay with white markings, a horse of the low set, smooth and even type, standing on good underpinning. O. Sorby landed next, a fine, heavy Peerless Pride, sired by Peerless, dam by Baron's Pride. Banchor's Marcellus, a fine, shapely and drafty son of the champion Marcellus, a nice springy mover, was shown by T. H. Hassard, and landed inside the money, and there were more than two or three splendid entries which did not.

The yearling class was a smaller one but the quality at the top was right up to the mark, and the winner, Blacon Chime, shown by Graham & Renfrew, is an unbeaten showinger to far, having won first at Chicago International. Second honors were awarded to another one that is as full of promise as an egg is of meat, shown by Smith & Richardson—Celtic Prince, sired by Everlasting, dam by Hiawatha. Third honors were for the same firm on Baron Smith, sired by Sylvander, dam by Lord Edwin. Messrs. Boag & Sons, of Ravenshoe, got fourth place with Forgiven Chief, a nice brown son of Hillhead, sired by Prince of Carruchan, and the same firm landed fifth with Ardnaheo, a thick, active son of Pride of Blacon. Andrew Aitken, of Guelph, came next in order with a flashy looking and promising exhibit.

In aged mares a nice class came out, in which Chas. Bennett, of Russellton, had it all his own way, getting first and second on Baron's Lily and the Chiming Bell respectively. They are a fine looking pair of mares, the first prize winner being heavy in foal. Third went to Geo. Gormley, of Unionville, Ont., on his Ornament mare Madge of Hallcroft, with fourth to T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, for Miss Gilmour, sired by Prince of Airties. Another fine mare of the mares got fifth place, the big and flashy Miss Todd, also heavy in foal, being the candidate. Three year fillies were a strong and big class. First in order was placed a rather sensational filly, Fragrance, the Prince of Fragrance, a stallion imported by W. Colquhoun, of Mitchell. This filly is of good size, nicely turned, and with

as good and flashy a set of underpinning as is seldom seen. Next in order was placed another top notcher, Queen of Maple Grove, sire Fullerton, exhibited by A. Gormley, of Unionville. She is a mare with a top that is hard to beat, lots of bone of fine quality, and a good mover, but scarcely so flashy as the winner of first place. Queen of Maple Grove is a Canadian bred mare, and, tracing to imported stock, had been compelled to show against imported classes, and it is to Canada's credit that she has never been outside the money. Third was a fine bay mare imported by J. Boag & Sons, with a nice Montrave Lawrence filly exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, for 4th. Gorianna, a big rangy mare of a good kind, imported by D. Ross, of Streetsville, and a bay mare imported by J. A. Boag, sired by Rozelle, were next in order.

CANADIAN BREDS

were out strong in numbers, and at least it can be said that there was noticeable a good deal of improvement over recent shows in their quality. In the four-year-olds first premium was for the exhibit of Mr. John Vinson, Brooklin, on his and Lynedoch colt Erskine Lynedoch of a good kind. Second honors went to Alex. Doherty, of Ellsmere, on Golden Conqueror, a very smooth, nicely turned and toppy chestnut, sired by Cloth of Gold. Third honors went to the winner of his class at last fall's Industrial, Admiral, shown by R. L. Graham, of Schomberg, with fourth to O. Sorby on a big, drafty Grandeur colt. Next in order was Alexander MacQueen, shown by J. W. Cowie, of Markham.

Two-year-olds brought out a string of eight, and the winner was found in the entry of Graham & Renfrew, their colt Superior, bred by E. Tink & Son, Columbus, Ont., being the winner. Chief Harmony, shown by Chas. Stewart, Bradford, Ont., was next in line with another get of MacQueen, shown by Crawford Bros., Brown's Corners, for fourth. A colt of Lyon McGregor, shown by A. Doherty, of Ellsmere, with a third MacQueen in the list, shown by J. Burnett, of Elgin Mills, completed the list of Canadian bred stallions.

The call for Canadian bred mares brought out six entries, and at the head of the class was placed a peach of a very luscious variety in Baroness, a nice drafty mare, bred by J. McLaren, Scugog, Ont., and shown by Messrs. Smith & Richardson. The honor went to their Heather Erskine, also a very flashy mare, with third to Lady Union Bank, bred and exhibited by J. Richardson, St. Pauls, Ont. Fourth place was awarded to June, a fine filly by Prince of Quality and shown by A. Mason, of L'Amoureux, Ont. Three-year fillies gave first honors to John A. Boag & Son, for Jessie MacArchie, a good drafty filly sired by MacArchie. Second place was for Flora Annias, a nice, rangy and thick mare, shown by Smith & Richardson, with third to Richard Gibson, of Delaware, on Belvoir Duchess, a nice, neat and flashy filly, sired by Sir Aubrey. Fourth was awarded to the Columbus firm for Maggie Priam, a colt of Prince Priam, and fifth to G. A. Gormley for King of Burndenette, a set of the Company horse Hopewell.

Call for championship stallions brought out the class winners, Olympus Mascot, Celtic Laird and Blacon Prince, the four-year-old Mascot, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by McGregor, getting the honor. He is a

horse of very heavy scale, of grand quality, finest action and stylish on top. He has just recently landed, and is not in as fine bloom as he might otherwise have been shown. In mares the judges awarded championship to the Canadian bred Baroness, the fight being between Bennett's Baron's Lily, the Prince Fragrant filly, and Baroness. The latter were genuine bell ringers, and as opinions differed as to the one best entitled to the honors, the claims of advantage in any case were not wide. The judges also made the award as men who stand at the head of the Clydesdale fraternity, and their award to a Canadian bred filly can well be taken with satisfaction and encouragement by all breeders of the Scotch drafter in Canada.

SHIRES

The classes were not large nor well filled, but in many cases good, useful animals were to the front. In the classes for aged stallions the entries were out and first prize was placed on the exhibit of O. Sorby, a big, drafty and impressive looking horse, Bramhope Blackthorn, a horse with heavy bone, lot of raminess and style, good feet and fair action. Second place went to another black one, a low set, thick, drafty and well turned horse, Colshill Royal Albert, shown by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., a horse of superior conformation, but scarcely showing as much activity. Third place was awarded to a big, rangy grey, shown by E. Keenly, of Cambridge. Fourth was placed with Albert's Model, a big, rangy brown, shown by J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont. Nately King, shown by J. M. Gardhouse, a thick, well turned colt with lots of substance, got first in three-year-olds with Falstaff, a promising brown which only needs time to fill out, second for J. B. Hogate, of Weston. The only exhibit shown in stallions foaled in 1904 was Whitetail Prince, shown by Thos. Irving, of Winchester, Ont.

In aged Shire mares the only exhibit were Black Jewel, shown by J. M. Gardhouse, and Laura, shown by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont. The former got first place, being very flashy in her underpinning. In three-year mares, a nice, pleasing and drafty brown mare shown by J. B. Hogate, of Weston, got first, beating her stable mate, a beautiful thick roan, Parkside Heroine. Third prize went to the open class for yearlings, only two of Clydesdale breeding were forward, one of these being What Care I, bred by Jas. Richardson, of St. Pauls, sire The Leading Article, dam Lady Union Bank, also shown in her class. This entry captured first place, with a good entry made by J. Cowie, of Markham, sired by Gallant Chattan, second.

In the championship classes, champion stallion was found in the exhibit of O. Sorby, of Guelph, and in mares the black mare winning for J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, got the coveted trophy.

Yorkshire Swine Club

A number of breeders of Yorkshire swine in Toronto, on Feb. 15th and decided to form an organization or club. The provisional officers are: President, J. E. Brethour, Burford; directors: Wm. Jones, Zenda; G. B. Hood, Guelph; D. C. F. Gormley, and J. G. Clark, Ottawa; sec.-treas., A. P. Westweli, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen

The New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association held its 30th annual meeting at Fredericton during the last week in January, with an attendance representative of most of the agricultural sections of the province.

The president in his opening address referred to the founders and past history of the association and hoped it would continue to make its influence increasingly felt for the benefit of agriculture. He urged more co-operation in all branches of farm work. In districts where co-operative dairying was supported we found thrifty, progressive farmers, and there was room for more dairying. More hogs should be grown. The province last year sent out for hogs and hog products over \$300,000 in hard cash. Sheep husbandry should have more attention as well as poultry raising. More beef was wanted and in some districts we had abundant facilities for its production. The mayor of Fredericton, Dr. McNally, extended the city's welcome to the association.

Hon. L. P. Faris, Commissioner of Agriculture, in the past season's agricultural operations and gave the following figures of crop production:

	Bushels	Yield per acre
Wheat	405,897	19.5 bush.
Oats	5,486,528	29.3 "
Buckwheat.....	1,157,237	" "
Potatoes.....	5,518,732	148.1 "
Turnips	2,045,401	498.8 "

Wheat averaged 2 bushels per acre more than in 1904, and oats 4 bushels per acre more.

The returns from the cheese factories and creameries aggregated \$344,025, or about \$5,000 more than the preceding year. If dairy farmers had generally provided supplementary food for their cows he felt that the output of the factories might have been greatly increased.

He deplored the fact that in some sections hay and grain were so largely sold off the farms; this must inevitably result in impoverished farms. He believed larger immediate returns and greater prosperity ultimately would be secured by feeding these crops to live stock. He urged more attention to the quality of stock for beef production, pointing to the example which Lieutenant-Governor Snowball was setting upon his farm at Chatham in this respect. He discussed the demand for poultry and eggs and hoped to see more attention given to this branch of farm work. His department was trying to encourage apple growing by planting illustration orchards and through Farmers' Institute meetings to give the best agricultural information. He was also paying the transportation of such young men who wished to attend the agricultural colleges at Guelph and Truro.

SOME DAIRY NEEDS

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, in a short address urged: 1st. The improvement of dairy herds by testing the individual cows and keeping only the profitable ones. 2nd. Better stable management, by the use of concrete floors and the admission of an abundance of light and pure air. 3rd. Cool-curing rooms for cheese and more adequate cold storage for butter, so that both these products might reach the consumer in the best condition.

His department, to encourage the testing of cows, was prepared, where

20 or 30 farmers in a neighborhood would form a cow testing association and supply themselves with the necessary scales and milk bottles, to send an expert to check the weighing of the milk and do the testing.

There were over 400 of these testing associations in Denmark and since they had been formed the production of milk per cow had greatly increased. Originally the cows of Denmark averaged very little more milk per cow than those in Canada today, somewhere between 3,000 and 4,000 lbs. of milk per year. Now statistics showed there were thousands of herds averaging over 6,000 lbs. of milk, hundreds of 8,000 lbs. and several herds over 13,000 lbs. per cow.

In reply to a question Mr. Ruddick said these cows were what is known as the Red Danish cattle. They had been improved by selection from among themselves. They were a compact low set cattle and considerable beef was also made from them. (A voice in the audience here remarked: "A good general purpose cow.") It is not, said Mr. Ruddick, so much a question of breed as of the selection of the best individual cows that will make a profitable herd; there he urged the universal testing of all cows kept for dairying purposes.

The Danes also went a step further and formed breeding associations, co-operating to buy only the best bulls and then allowing only cows testing above a certain quantity and quality of milk to be served by them. In that country all pedigrees had a record of the performance of the various cows in the pedigree.

Referring to stable construction, he said the great merits of a cement floor were that it was sanitary and being a conductor of heat it was always of the temperature of the ground beneath it, and as this ground temperature is always upwards of 50 degrees it helps very materially to keep the stable warm.

His department would furnish working plans for the construction of cool curing rooms and cold storage for creameries on application. A good cool-curing room for the ordinary cheese factory need not cost more than \$200.

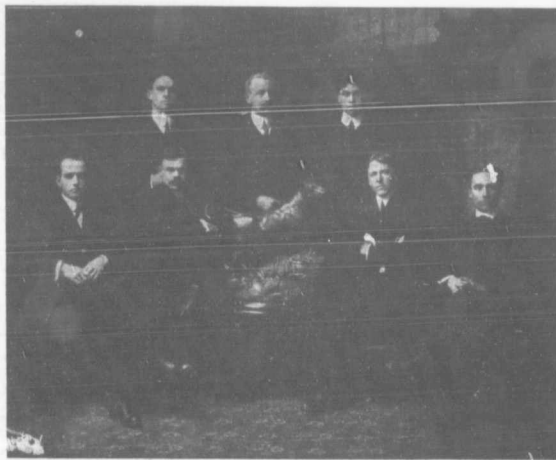
He thought the maritime dairymen should make an effort to put their products in the West Indian market more largely than at present. Cuba alone imports 3,000,000 lbs. of cheese annually, nearly all from Holland. Mexico would also take a large quantity of cheese and butter and the Maritime Provinces were well situated to get this trade. After examining the dairy buildings of most of the countries of the world, he was reluctantly compelled to admit that Canada had the poorest class of dairy buildings anywhere in existence, a condition that must be changed if we were to make the business ultimately successful.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SEED GRAIN

Wm. Renn, the veteran Toronto seedsman, addressed the association on this subject. All improvement, he said, whether in the vegetable or animal kingdom, came from selecting the best and then giving it the best possible conditions for a healthy growth. To improve our grains we must not only get well selected seed but we must cultivate the soil so as to give the plant a healthy and vigorous growth.

Plowing, he said, is not cultivation, the plow should in fact be used as little as possible. In the rotation which he recommended once in 4 years was as often as the land was plowed. After that the land was stirred and the vegetable matter in the soil kept as near the surface as possible. This was nature's plan, and always gave best results. The sub-soil should occasionally be stirred and loosened but never brought to the top.

The wheel cultivator was the implement to use. To grow clean crops he liked to pile the manure so it



THE MEN WHO BROUGHT THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK JUDGING TROPHY TO CANADA.

W. A. Mauro J. A. Bracken Prof. Day H. B. Smith
H. S. Arkoll, M.A., B.S.A. U. G. White H. A. Craig

would heat gently and destroy all weed seeds. He applied this on the surface of the land on which he proposed to grow roots, corn, etc., the following year. After this, land had been put in thorough work with the cultivator and harrow. After the manure was spread he threw the land up into ribs, thus covering and protecting the manure and fine surface soil. When this was harrowed down in the spring it left the land in the best possible condition for crop growth.

The clover plant was the keystone of successful farming, therefore he seeded with clover, using 7 lbs. Red Clover, 3 lbs. Alsike and 4 lbs. Timothy seed per acre. He was always careful to sow this seed always of the drills so that it would grow between the rows and not be choked out by the grain.

Donald Innes, Tobique River, whose son was the New Brunswick sweepstakes prize winner in the MacDonald Robertson seed grain competition, said they had been following up seed grain selection originated by that competition, and would speak from actual experience.

By selecting green heads of oats for three years the yield had been increased 17 bushels per acre and the fourth yielded 85 bushels to the acre. The yield of wheat had been increased in the same way 39 per cent.

What he had done any other man could do. He found that when a large grain was taken from a large head that in 99 cases out of a hundred it would grow to produce a large head. In answering to a question, he said he got best results by not cutting his seed wheat till it was thoroughly ripe, while with oats best results were had when harvested rather green.

BEEF-PRODUCTION

More cattle are needed on New Brunswick farms, said R. Robertson, Supt. of the Maritime Experimental Farm, for it is imperative if the farm fertility is to be maintained that all the rough products should be consumed there. Dairying was, in his opinion, more profitable than beef raising, but it took more labor, therefore beef production was to many men more attractive.

The animals kept on the New Brunswick farms must be greatly improved to make them profitable for beef. Where a man could buy in good steers and feed them for four or five months he believed there was more profit than if the man raised them. At Nappan, where he had bought the best obtainable steers and charged them full market price for all the months' feeding at an average price of \$8.50 per cwt. live weight, in the years from 1901 to 1905, he had made per head profits of from \$2.47 to \$17.71.

To make profit out of beef raising, in his opinion, the man must be able to grow large crops of fodder very cheaply.

Bliss M. Fawcett, Sackville, said that by a combination of dairying and beef raising he had been able to keep out of the poor house, and there were many farmers in the province so situated that they could follow this practice with profit. An abundant supply of cheap fodder and a wide summer range could only be turned into cash by some such means. For this purpose the general purpose cow was the animal to tie to and she could be had by using the right kind of Shorthorn bull.

Frank Trueman, Pt. de Bute, corroborated Mr. Fawcett, and said in his section the farmers believed in

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

WHO

WE ARE

We are a newly organized Canadian Woven Wire Fence Company, who want your fence trade, solely on merit. We have recognized there is a field in the Dominion for a live, honest, square-dealing fence firm, who will put out goods that are ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS, and who will stand right back of their goods with a guarantee that the buyer knows is honest and reliable. OUR MOTTO is THE BEST FENCE AND THE GREATEST VALUE. We are going to build up a wire fence business that the buyer can depend upon for honest treatment and honest goods, just as surely as he buys it. We are going to build up an anti-trust Woven Wire Fence business in the Dominion that will save the Canadian Farmer from "High Prices" and shoddy goods by giving him the greatest value for his money at a price that is right.

WHAT

WE ARE

We are a Company of old, experienced fence men, who have been associated with the manufacture, use and sale of Woven Wire Fence ever since its introduction into the Dominion. We know the Canadian farmers' needs, and we know we can furnish him with a fence that will give him absolute satisfaction.

Our Manager, Mr. H. Banwell, was born and raised on a Canadian farm, and has been engaged in the making of Wire Fence for many years. He is one of the oldest and most experienced wire fence men in Canada. Mr. V. Hoxie is a born fence maker and inventor, being the Patentee of the machinery for making the famous Peerless fencing.

WHERE

WE ARE

Our factory and headquarters will be at Hamilton, Ont. Here, under Canadian rights, we will make the famous PEERLESS WOVEN WIRE FENCE, which has proven in the United States to be the most practical, serviceable and satisfactory fence built. Why? Because the Peerless Lock is the greatest wire fence the ever invented. It not only holds the wire securely, but it does so without damaging them. You ought to see it. SECONDLY, the material that a lifetime experience in wire and fence business has proven to be the best. We term it Hard Steel Wire No. 11, which is tough enough to stand hard usage, yet having ample spring and elasticity, making provision for contraction and expansion. Wire can be too hard or too soft to make a good fence, and the buyer must necessarily depend upon the maker's word in this respect, therefore we say to you that we guarantee PEERLESS fence to give satisfaction. Send for our fence book—it will interest you.

The Banwell, Hoxie Woven Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Dept. G., Hamilton, Ont.

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SMASHES WORTHLESS SEPARATORS

EASY OR HARD WHICH FOR YOU

Put *Facts and Common Sense* to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and you know it must be easy to operate. Put *Facts and Common Sense* up against a buck breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and you can't make yourself believe it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash.

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Tubular	"Bucket Bowl"
Low Can	or High Can
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the general purpose cow and lived very well from the profits. We should, he said, give our calves a good start when they are young and it will ever afterwards show on them.

Thos. Strong, Lindsay, Carleton Co., said in his county there was no waste land and open range for cattle, but he, nevertheless, believed in a combination of beef raising and dairying. "I sell," he said, "considerable hay and grain and make my beef on unmarketable products, such as clover hay, turnips and straw. I generally sell my cattle off the grass, as I can then get the best price in the local market. My average price has been 5c. per lb. live weight for many years."

THE DAIRY OUTLOOK

Harvey Mitchell, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, took up this subject. In ten years, he said, the cheese factory and creamery output of the province had increased from \$76,000 to \$244,000. It was regrettable that this increase had only been in a few sections. In the St. John Valley the dairy output had not increased though the conditions were probably more favorable than in Kings County, where the greatest strides had been made. One reason was that in the latter district the factories were all run on the co-operation plan and the proceeds of the sale of cheese and

at home and the hand separator was going onto almost every farm. Dairying he believed to be the poor man's friend. More land and more capital was needed for beef raising, and where land was high in price dairying would certainly pay best.

In discussing the question as to the relative quality of butter made from milk or cream gathering creameries, Mr. Mitchell said if the proper conditions were observed with the hand separator the quality of butter would be satisfactory.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Prof. M. C. Cummings, President of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, gave an eloquent address in which he outlined the work his institution was undertaking, laying special emphasis upon the short courses which were designed to meet the needs of farmers of all ages who wished to get a better insight into their business.

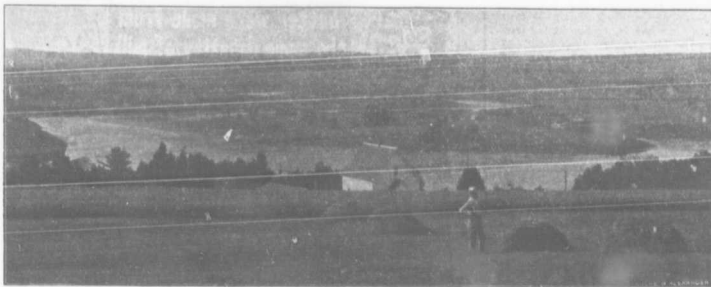
Beside the agricultural colleges' work there was also a great deal that the Farmers' Institute, the rural schools, and our exhibitions could do in giving our people and their children information on agriculture and a taste for farm life. The Truro College was starting a system of co-operative experimenting which would be open to everyone in the Mari-

school. The child could be easily and cheaply taught the properties and source of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon, and how useful such knowledge would be when the study of farm operations was taken up. He told of meeting a man who had bought a patent fire extinguisher for \$2.50 and was most anxious to know what it contained, so the contents had been sent to the university for analysis and they found there it was simply ordinary baking soda and a little starch. The study of a little elementary chemistry would teach every child that baking soda when heated would give off large quantities of carbonic acid gas and that this gas would deaden a fire. The individual who knew this could have as good a fire extinguisher for a few cents as he could by paying \$2.50 for the patent variety. He believed children would learn more if only half their time at school was devoted to books and the other half to natural investigation.

OFFICERS 1906

President, Donald Innes, Tobique River; Vice-President, F. E. Sharp, Midland; Recording Secretary, B. M. Fawcett, Sackville; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. A. Peters, Fredericton.

County Vice-Presidents: Restigouche, J. E. Stewart; Gloucester, P.



A view at Kingsclear, N.B., overlooking the St. John River and Islands.

butter were divided among the farmers after the cost of manufacture had been deducted.

There was every encouragement to the dairymen in the market prices of last year and the prospects for this year. The New Brunswick average price for cheese in 1905 was 10.61 cents per lb., against 10.5 cents at Montreal, and for butter 21.84 cents against 21.50 cents at Montreal. The West India market was ready to take our stuff and the cold storage at Sussex had been a great help in enabling exporters to hold their stocks in good condition for the season of slack production.

To make dairying more profitable it was emphatically necessary to weed out the poor cows by testing and to use only bulls that came from cows of good milking records. If Mr. Fawcett could show good milking records for the dams of his Shorthorn bulls he would be able to sell lots of them to dairymen.

N. S. Dow said the dairy business was in a process of change, and we must adapt ourselves to the conditions. The introduction of hand separators meant that the factories must handle gathered cream. He had been opposed to the change, but the farmers wanted their skim milk fresh

time Provinces. As an instance of some of the things that could be demonstrated by such work he mentioned a trial made last year of sowing mixed grains against sown alone.

They had sown Daubene oats alone and got 3,000 lbs. of grain per acre. Mandscheuri barley alone and got 3,500 lbs. per acre, and sown together the yield per acre had been 4,000 lbs. per acre.

Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick, followed, saying that the introduction of nature study in the rural schools had his fullest sympathy and support and he wanted those farmers present to strengthen his hands in this direction when they returned to their various districts.

One of the best ways to introduce this study was through the consolidated schools, and by school gardens, and it was imperative that we should continue to have a teacher of nature study in connection with our university, our normal school, and where school gardens were established.

Dr. John Brittain, now Instructor in Nature Study in New Brunswick and professor-elect of Nature Study at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, made an earnest plea for nature study as a study for every elementary

J. Power; Northumberland, William Murray; Kent, James Lawson; Westmoreland, Frank Trueman; Albert, S. B. Ryan, M.P.P.; St. John, Frank Hammy; Charlotte, R. Richardson; Kings, J. T. Crawford; Queens, George McAlpine; Sunbury, H. H. Smith; York, N. E. Hoyt; Carleton, James Good; Victoria, David Currie; Madawaska, Rev. Father Babineau. MACADAM.

Pressmen at Guelph

On Saturday, Feb. 2nd, the members of the Canadian Press Association visited the Ontario Agricultural College at the invitation of President Creelman and the Grand Trunk Railway. The Grand Trunk provided special cars for the occasion and the visitors were well looked after by Mr. J. D. McDonald, D.P. Agent, Toronto. Upon arrival at Guelph, the party, numbering 130, including a number of ladies, were taken in hand by President Creelman and spent a pleasant and profitable day visiting the various branches of the college's work. Best of all was the luncheon, prepared and served in Macdonald Hall by the pupils; the repast was unique, and elicited highly complimentary remarks from the visiting

presmen. In fact the whole visit make a most favorable impression. Many wielders of the editorial pen, who have been accustomed in the past to criticize the college unduly, will not do so because they will have some knowledge of what they are writing about.

The Kind of Cow that Pays

January 22.—The Dairy School at Guelph critically examined in the class room for live stock, one of the grade cows from the College stable, whose record is very creditable. During the 7 years she has been milking this cow, now nine years old, has given 61,283 lbs. milk, calculated by adding one-sixth to the milk fat. This makes an average of 8,725 lbs. of milk and 365 lbs. butter yearly, since she dropped her first calf in November, 1898. During 1905 her feed cost \$36.00. The profit on her milk and butter over the cost of feed was respectively \$112 and \$38. The profit per quart, and the butter at 15 to 25 cents per lb. fat, are the prices paid farmers who delivered milk at the dairy of the College during 1905.

Some may ask, will this grade cow transmit her milking quality to her progeny? We answer, yes, if the male be of proper milking stock. Unfortunately we have only one heifer from this cow. During 1905 as a two-year-old, this heifer gave 7,380 lbs. milk, testing 3.6 per cent. fat, which is equal to over 300 pounds butter. We expect this heifer to give close to 9,000 lbs. milk during 1906, if all goes well. We have in these two cows examples of what may be expected from good grade cows, which have given of milk over six times their live weight, during each year they have been milking. H. H. DEAN.

Profits from a Dairy Bull

Breeding is of the utmost importance, but so is the individual excellence and strength which will enable the bull to transmit the good qualities of his ancestry, and so show his prepotency in his offspring. Perhaps someone who has been writing breeders for prices, says he cannot afford to pay for a bull to use on his dairy herd. But it seems to me the question is how can he afford not to buy and to go on in the old way. Suppose a grade cow sired by a pure bred bull gives but one pound per milking more than her dam, an amount so small that the milker could not notice he had it without the scales, in the three hundred days of the milking season, or six hundred milkings, she will give six hundred pounds of milk, worth at the very lowest, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, or \$4.50 for the season. But a good dairy cow is milked eight seasons a year, and that would be \$36 for the one cow, and if the bull got but ten such it would have earned its owner \$360. But a good bull will do three times as well as this, and make three times the money for its owner.—M. H. GARDNER.

To See is to Buy

T. S. Oak Park, Paris, Ont., writes: "I saw a copy of THE FARMING WORLD and think a lot of it. I think it is a good farmer's paper, and have decided to subscribe for it, so I am sending you \$1.00 for a two-year's subscription."

Books and Bulletins

THE CORN BOOK—Kansas State Board of Agriculture. F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kansas.

RATION EXPERIMENTS WITH LAMBS—Bulletin 68. Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyo.

CROP REPORT FOR 1905—Department of Agriculture, Nova Scotia.

THE NEWER STRAWBERRIES—Bulletin 106. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

THE COTTONY GRASS SCALE—Bulletin 121. Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

INJURIOUS INSECTS ON CORN—Bulletin 104. Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

CARE OF HORSES—CATTLE FEEDING—Evidence of J. H. Grisdale, before Agricultural Committee.

DUTY OF WATER—Bulletin 67. Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyo.

NATURE STUDY AND GARDENING—Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

A Maxim for the Barber.—Think twice and then shave the man before speaking once.

"Melotte"
CREAM SEPARATORS

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

36 pounds @ 15¢ per pound

74 pounds @ 23¢ per pound

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

Raymond, Mass., June 6, 1905.

We had a water separator, and from twelve cows we made 96 lbs. of butter. The next week we had a No. 9 U. S. Separator and made 74 lbs. from the same cows in the same pasture without any extra feed. We made 10.45 the first week after using the machine. We are very much pleased with it, and could not do without it now.

JOHN NAYLOR,
Mrs. HEYSON.

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

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will do for you what it did for the Naylorons. Think what that means—a considerable daily saving in the time and work of handling your milk—from 15 to 25 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.

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25¢ Postage, positively only one order allowed for any one person. We want to send you a "Sample Watch" to the first 100 persons ordering, for they know that the money's worth on them will come back quickly, for every person who receives one will rush right in and show his 10 or 20 more friends, telling them that a "Wonderful \$10.50 Sample Watch" is being given away, and some rolling in on us at regular price of \$10. We depend on the "Sample Watches" we give away in the next few days, at this wonderful price, to bring us fully 100 orders at our regular price of \$10.50, and you will be best pleased with the "Sample" you'll receive before long. Everybody you meet, especially American Men, must, will, and is already buying. Times, Tents and Regulated, Stem-wind and Stem-set, Patent Safety, Pocket, Wrist and Wristlet, Gold and Silver, Open-face, Double Hunting, Self-Start and Fully Jeweled, Ladies' and Elaborately Engraved Swiss, Lady's or Gents' Size.

DON'T SEND A CENT OF MONEY. No. 10. Not to be paid until you have first had this "Sample Watch" in your own hands and examined it. We will not take any orders and will not refund money, for this is our best—Watch Bargain—earth, pay Express and not 10.00, but our Great Cash Sale Price \$3.35, and Postage Free. And that's the best of it, and Express free please, and state the name of the person you wish to receive it for. We send a Sample Free to one friend and then to the next. Write with Lady's Watch and beautiful Diamond Watch Chain, and we'll send you one at once—Today. The National Watch and Jewelry Co., Box 1127, Toronto, Can.

About Sheep and Swine

Care of the Breeding Ewe

It is quite important for the breeding ewe and every other breeding animal on the farm to have plenty of exercise. Sheep do not like snow or mud, and it is difficult in time of deep snows to induce them to take sufficient exercise, unless they are compelled to walk for their feed, but exercise in some way or other must be given. One of the most important things is the feed. The ewe is a lamb factory, the finished product of which is albuminous in its nature, and hence the ewe should have plenty of flesh-forming food. There is no better food for the breeding ewe than good alfalfa or clover hay, or clover hay and corn fodder or sorghum, time about. There is no better grain food than sheaf oats during the cold weather; a diet of half oats and half corn is permissible, but with plenty of alfalfa

heavy—what our English friends call "dirty"—weather. Hence we have always preferred to have lambs come the last half of February or the first half of March or the last part of April or the first half of May. If ewes have the proper shelter, care, and feed, they will pay as much for the kind of grain and forage which they require as any other kind of live stock on the farm.—Wallace's Farmer.

Sheep Interests not Expanding on the Range

The condition of sheep interests in the West is good for the individual but not very good from the standpoint of the industry as a whole. For years the price of wool averaged about ten cents until 1904-5, when it was 14 and 16½ cents respectively. Mutton

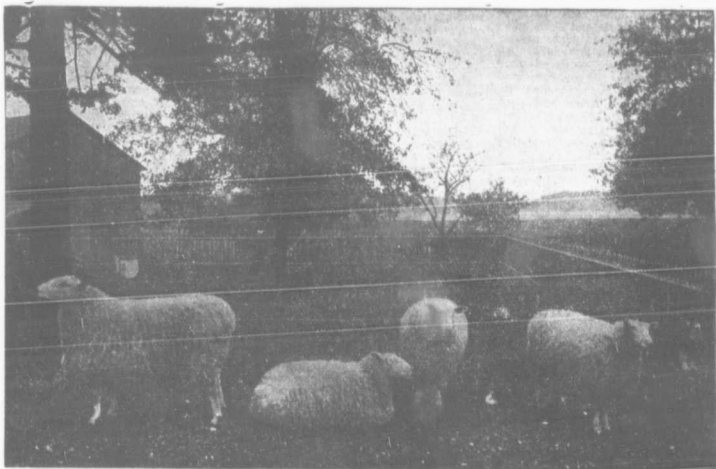
good enough for export and our trade outside of Saskatchewan and Alberta is confined to eastern British Columbia on the west and Winnipeg on the east. This year 3,000 head of lambs, wethers and ewes went as far east as Port Arthur to be fed on screenings. J. A. Grant is also feeding a couple of thousand at Moose Jaw.

J. Mc.

Cost of the Bacon Hog

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

In your issue of Feb. 1st, you ask for the opinion of your readers regarding Prof. Day's statement, "that the long, lean bacon hog can be produced as cheaply as the thick, fat hog." The professor's statement is somewhat ambiguous. Does he mean the bacon type made thick, fat? If so, his statement would be correct, for it would be as easy to manufacture a fine winning Chicago beef animal out of a Jersey steer as a thick,



LEICESTER SHEEP—THE BEST IN AMERICA
Bred, owned and exhibited by MR. JOHN ORR, of Galt, Ont.

or clover hay, corn fodder, and sheaf oats, very little corn will be required except in the coldest weather; but the exclusive diet of sorghum or corn fodder does not prove profitable for the reason that it lacks the flesh-forming elements required. The ewes thus fed will become too fat; possibly toward spring will lose their wool; and the lambs would be liable to come weak.

If they have been bred for February the question of the temperature of the shed will have to be considered for we are likely in that season to have zero or maybe ten degrees below zero weather. This might prove fatal to the lambs, hence where a man has a considerable number of sheep it is important that he give very close attention to the flock, and it may be necessary to have a corner in the shed in which there is a stove or some other kind of artificial heat during the lambing season in extremely cold weather. Cold weather in February or March, however, is not so injurious to the young lambs as foggy,

this year has been good. Range lambs sold as high as \$2.50 per head for slaughter, and this was refused for ewe lambs for breeding purposes. Mutton sold as high as \$5.50 per cwt., weighed at point of shipment, without shrinkage, though the fellows who sold early and did not foresee the stringency sold a good deal easier. Breeding ewes of mixed ages were worth not less than \$4.00 and good yearlings \$4.50, with feed to get.

On the other hand, the western ranges only carry a total of 150,000, a number that is wholly out of proportion to its capacity. The government, however, are following the policy of limiting the sheep lands, which checks expansion and in some places settlement is encroaching on lands formerly run on by sheep. The range sheep are prevented from reaching the coast and Yukon market owing to the freight through the mountains, and this market is supplied by Washington sheepmen who can pay a 20 per cent. duty and beat the range men out. We are not finishing stuff

fat hog out of a bacon Tamworth or Yorkshire. Mind, I say bacon Yorkshire, because I have seen some good strains of Yorks, but they were not bacon type, and did not need knots tied in their tails to keep them from going out through the cracks in the pen. Does he mean the hog that, being of a quiet disposition, requires much less food and of a less expensive kind to keep him in good order all the time? Probably he does.

Prof. Day, in the experiments over which he has presided, has not had farmers' conditions to contend against, but if he will take, say, four hogs, two of the light shouldered, narrow-backed bacon race breed, and two of, say, the thick Poland China, Victoria, Chester White or Berkshire, start them all at six weeks old, feed all alike (in separate pens) for seven, eight or nine months, and then sell at a flat rate, as thousands of farmers have done during the past four years, and he will see the folly of such a statement.

I have stood out all along against

undoing the labor of nearly fifty years in building up an easy-feeding farmer's hog, and am thankful today that I did not sell out and invest in the bacon hog.

R. S. HOLDSWORTH.

Port Hope, Ont.
Feb. 5th, 1906.

Producing English Bacon

The writer is inclined to believe that pounds of gain in the bacon pig can be produced as economically as in the case of the fat or lard hog. This is due to the fact that a much more limited range of feed can be used with safety in feeding the bacon pig, and some of the best feeds for the production of heavy gain, such as corn, must be fed with great care. Practically all the best bacon producers lay a great deal of stress on the use of dairy by-products. From the standpoint of quality of the bacon produced no ration has proved more satisfactory than barley meal and skim milk; shorts and skim milk, equal parts of barley meal and shorts and skim milk; or equal parts ground peas, ground barley and shorts with skim milk. All of these rations have produced good firm bacon, white in color and free from oil and flabbiness. Some feeders use equal parts ground barley and corn meal with skim milk and whey. This ration is said to produce heavier and more economical gains, but the quality of the product is inferior.

On some farms bacon pigs are grown as stores for four or five months, during which time they are on grass or forage crops and are fed grain rather lightly. They are then confined to the pens for about three months and are fed liberally. A great many successful farmers have their pigs ready for market at about six months old, which can be done to good advantage where skim milk is available.—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, in Bulletin 77, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The Seed Grain Special in Southern Alberta

The seed grain special is meeting with pronounced success in Southern Alberta, and its value seems to be fully appreciated. Two cars are nicely fitted with samples of grain, and at most points demonstrations are carried on in both cars. Good meetings have been held in Cardston, Raymond, Lethbridge, McLeod, Pincher Creek and at points all along the Calgary & Edmonton Railway. The lectures cover a good deal of ground in a brief time and in a practical way. Samples of grain in sheaf and ears illustrate the effects of seed selection and good cultivation.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

are mounted and show plants and seeds. Large charts with drawings enlarged from microscopic observations show the life, growth, habit and effect of smut on various grains. Bulletins relating to seed interests, weeds, are distributed at all points.

The lectures deal with methods of seed improvement, the destruction of weeds, the treatment of wheat, oats and barley seed for smut. Other lectures deal with forestry interests and the growing of winter wheat and various kinds of fruit and berry trees.

The latter three matters are proving of great interest. The Dominion Government are dealing with the forestry question as a climatic problem. In relation to the prairie provinces it is viewed with interest in its relation to the

PREVENTION OF EVAPORATION

from soils and from its effect in winds. It may be a means of shelter and is expected to act as a check on the blowing of surface soil as cultivation progresses. Mr. A. Mitchell, of the Dominion Department of Forestry, is in charge of the forestry interests.

Winter wheat growing has found an established home in Alberta. The mildness of the winter climate of Alberta is proving an economic advantage, as well as a consideration of health and the advantage of Alberta over Manitoba with respect to winter wheat growing along with the quality belonging to this class of wheat is going to give Alberta a distinguished position among wheat producers.

ALBERTA RED

The famous Turkey Red, now called Alberta Red, is a much superior grain to the grain first introduced and graded No. 1 Northern. Early sowing is advocated. The autumn is frequently dry and the moisture which starts the crop into a strong-topped and well stooped out stand before winter is the moisture held from spring rains by good summer cultivation. The stooing habit is so strong that a very small seed allowance only is necessary. From a half to three-fourths of a bushel is all that is required.

THE CLOVERS

seem to be about to follow winter wheat in Southern Alberta and the interest in clover now will probably have the effect of preventing the soil robbing that has gone on farther east by continuous wheat cropping and the rotation will keep the land cleaner. The fields of Manitoba are said by the lecturer to be notoriously dirty with weeds. Alfalfa is present a hot favorite. This deep feeding plant has already developed 9 foot roots in the Lethbridge district, where good stands have existed for five years. The mar of soil inoculation is already a commonplace and the procuring of inoculated soil from the oldest fields is a frequent practice. A hundred pounds per acre is generally considered a good beginning and very materially hastens the health and strength of the clover stand. Experts as well as practical farmers see a big future in the capacity of Alberta lands for

HEAVY FORAGE PRODUCTION

The farmers are showing a strong interest in the crop.

It is probable that one of the experiment stations about to be established by the Dominion Government in Alberta will be in the Lethbridge country, where combined experiments in irrigation and dry farming may be carried on on the same farm. Mr. W. H. Fairvold, who has made a distinguished success of the work and is a practical man as well as an agricultural college graduate, it is thought will be asked to take charge, and his choice would be a qualification to those who know his work in the south district.

J. McCAIG.

Struck It Right

I think you have struck it right to advocate Canadian pure-bred stock. Surely we have as much brain power in this country to breed and develop good stock as they have in any other country.—Noah Burkholder, Cherrywood, Ont.

The Extended Popularity of

Diamond Dyes

Induces Speculators to Introduce Weak and Worthless Imitations.

DIAMOND DYES, true home helpers and money-savers for mothers and wives, are dear to every woman's heart.

Recently, speculators have gone in to the package dye trade with a view of gaining a share of the immense and ever-increasing trade held by the manufacturers of the DIAMOND DYES, but all such efforts will, as in the past, result in failure.

The crude and worthless dyes brought out in opposition to the DIAMOND DYES, can never become popular, for the simple reason that they have not one good quality to boast of. The merchants of the world who were induced to buy these adulterated package dyes now find them dead and worthless stock.

The progressive and busy druggists and dealers in Canada sell only the DIAMOND DYES, which have an established reputation of over twenty-five years. The modern merchant has not the time or inclination to encourage the sale of worthless and deceptive goods.

If our Canadian women desire full, brilliant and fast colors, they should at all times ask for the DIAMOND DYES, the only guaranteed package dyes in the world. When buying package dyes, see that the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES are on each packet handed out by your dealer. WEAZ & RICHARDS & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA, will send free to any address their New Dye Book, Card of Dyed Samples, and new book in verse entitled "The Longjohns' Trip to the Klondike." This little book is interesting thousands.

THE

Stewart Straw Cutter

This ingenious device has been advertised and illustrated in previous issues of THE FARMING WORLD. The illustrations should give the reader an accurate idea as to the mechanism of the machine and how it may be attached to any make of separator.

Everyone who has had his straw cut at the same time as threshing knows that it is much less trouble and more economical of both time and mow space to have it done then than to do it by piece work during the winter.

Now is the time for you to speak to your threshman about it, as he will now be placing his order for a new threshing machine or will soon be getting his outfit in shape for the coming season's harvest. It will be to your advantage to advise him to have his separator equipped with a Stewart Straw Cutter, and he will realize how it will be to his advantage to do so, as he will then be assured of increased patronage.

If you have not already done so, send for the illustrated booklet that explains the machine in detail. Address,

THE STEWART STRAW CUTTER CO.,

19 ABERDEEN CHAMBERS,

TORONTO.



The Birds of St. Valentine
 Sure the Winter is not ended!
 What the twittering in the trees?
 Trees so black and sharp and naked,
 Yet are bird-notes on the breeze.
 See, the window panes still frosted,
 No Spring yet the birds to please!
 Still they near the spring-sunshine
 Of the old St. Valentine.

Yes, the pigeon soft is cooing,
 Cooing to his little mate,
 And the rooks more gently cawing,
 Magpies, too, less loudly prate;
 Robins, wrens and small birds calling,
 Singing, wooing, yet they wait;
 Soon again their nests will twine
 For the day of Valentine!

Heralds of the glad time coming,
 For their hearts have hope and faith;
 Love the wintry hour is cheering,
 And to our message saith;
 Soar, though gray the heavens are
 lowering
 On wings of hope and faith and love,
 Solace human and divine
 Comes, as does St. Valentine.

Why We Give Valentines
 Long ago there lived a priest named Valentine. This good man was noted in all the country round for his kindness. He nursed the sick, comforted the sorrowing and was always ready to give help to any one who was in need. Valentine dearly loved the children and those who went to him for food or clothes were never turned away. After this kind priest became too old to go among his people, he was very sad because he thought he could no longer be of any help to

them. Then he remembered that he could write loving messages to the sick and sorrowing. Soon his friends began to watch for the kind words that were sure to come whenever sorrow or joy entered their homes. Even little children would say, when they were sick, "I think Father Valentine will send me a letter today."

But after a time no more letters were received, and soon the news went abroad that good old Valentine was dead. Then every one said that such a man was good enough to be called a Saint, and since then he has been known as Saint Valentine. It was not long until people celebrated his birthday by sending loving messages to their friends. The notes and letters containing these messages were called Valentines. This all happened years ago, but good St. Valentine is still remembered on the fourteenth of each February.

The Real Power

At a prayer meeting a good old brother stood up and said he was glad to give the following testimony:

"My wife and I," he said, "started in life with hardly a cent in the world. We began at the lowest round of the ladder, but the Lord has been good to us and we have worked up—we have prospered. We bought a little farm and raised good crops. We have a good home and a nice family of children, and," he added with much emphasis, "I am the head of that family."

After he sat down his wife promptly arose to corroborate all that he had said. She said that they had started in life with hardly a cent, the Lord had been good to them and they had prospered; they did have a farm and good crops, they did have a fine family of children, but she added, with satisfaction, "I am the neck that moves the head."

The History of the Canary

About three hundred and fifty years ago a ship returning from the islands in the Atlantic which people then called the "Fortunate Isles," but which were undoubtedly the Canaries, went ashore on the coast of Italy, near Leghorn.

A cage of beautiful birds captured in those islands was broken and the birds were liberated. Through some caprice they did not take refuge on the mainland, but went to the island of Elba where in due time they nested and bred, and increased in numbers.

The Italians discovered that they were admirable singers, and began to capture them and sell them in cages. This gave rise to a traffic which soon completely cleared the island of Elba of its "canary birds," so that not one was left there in a wild state.

From that time the history of the canary has been a record of perpetual imprisonment and transformation of his appearance and character.

In their natural state, as they still exist in the Canary and Madeira and other Atlantic islands, the birds are of a grayish green or greenish brown color, and are not remarkable for beauty, but they have been known to burst the membrane of their throats in pouring forth their song.

Money in Hens

Father—Now, see here! If you marry that young pauper, how on earth are you going to live?

Sweet Girl—Oh, we have figured that out. You remember that old hen my aunt gave me?

"Yes."
 "Well I have been reading a poultry circular, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chickens in a season. Well, the next season that will be twenty-one hens; and as each will raise twenty more chickens, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400, the following year 168,000, and the next 3,360,000! Just think! At only fifty cents apiece we will have \$1,680,000. Then, you dear old papa, we'll lend you some money to pay off the mortgage on this house."

DON'T SPOIL IT.

Use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color.

Don't spoil the rich, pure cream that you have gathered for buttermaking by using a common and impure butter color when you do your churning.

Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color will give you butter the natural golden June tint at this time of the year, and it never fades from the butter. Do not accept and use vile and worthless substitutes. At all times insist upon getting the kind that makes prize butter. Sold by all druggists and general dealers.

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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. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario; Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College; Rev. Father Tesfy, 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, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

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With a box, set of our Picture Post Cards to last in a beautifully colored Picture Post Card North to suit in every set. They sell like hot cakes. Don't miss them. Just your name and address and we'll mail them to you. When you return the money, send us the card the most beautiful little watch, with gold hands and case, gold link chain, also a magnifying glass.

Send in this Diamond Time and return the money. Write now. The Colonial Art Co., Dept 1125 Toronto

EARN THIS WATCH

The easiest thing in the world to do is to have done it and they say it is just a simple matter to get published silver nickel case, strong and well made, with decorated porcelain dial, nearly level crystal, hair, simple and second hand, and the best time and good yours, given absolutely free.

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Send in this Diamond Time and return the money. Write now. The Colonial Art Co., Dept 1125 Toronto

Teddy, the Unready

I know a funny little dog
Whose mistress calls him "Teddy." And when she wants to take a walk That dog is never ready.

She's just a tiny little maid
And fairly worships "Teddy." And so to tease her I inquired Why he was so un-ready.

She gave me an indignant glance
And hugged the lady fellow. Says she, "He ain't no red-dy dog
He's just a kind of yellow."

The Wisdom of Lady Belle

"I guess horses don't know much,"
Ellie said thoughtfully.

She was on the front seat with Uncle Colin. Aunt Faith and little Hop o' Thumb were on the back seat. Suddenly Uncle Colin pulled the reins and said, "Whoa, Lady," and there they were stopping right in the middle of Nowhere—not a house anywhere near, not even a store or a schoolhouse.

"Why, what are you stopping here for, Uncle Colin?" cried astonished Ellie, and Hop o' Thumb echoed, "Toppin' here for?" from the back seat. Even Aunt Faith looked surprised.

"For you to get out," answered Uncle Colin, calmly. "We cannot take her any further, can we, Lady Belle? Not a young person that says horses don't know mu—"

The Celebrated English Cocoa

EPP'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

FREE This Big Man, (see Importer from Toronto), is over a foot wide and is made of red lacquered metal with four brass supports and exterior brass trimmings, has a large, fine grinding hop, an excellent adjustment and a screw fine feeding lever. With the Lanthorn you get 40 large best quality carbon plates.

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17 Cards in every set. Boxes \$1.40 and will promptly send you the Lanthorn, all complete. You can handle this and show them from this Grand Order, because they will please every girl, young person, etc. in advertising the extraordinary qualities of the Point Cards. Write quick. Express says they were never so popular as they are now. Point Cards, 412 E. 1st St., Toronto, Ont. **ART 69, Dept. 1127**

"Oh!" laughed Ellie, as if she understood. But she hopped out and ran up to the big gray nose and reached up on tiptoes to rub it.

"I'm sorry I said it, honest I am, Lady," she said. "You know something. Now, will you let me ride the rest of the way to town?—She's bowing her head, Uncle Colin!" She says I may! And Ellie came running gayly back and climbed up on the front seat again.

A little way ahead there was quite a steep hill—a "steepish" one, Ellie said. Lady Belle crept down it very cautiously, picking her steps with the greatest care. She would not trot even near the bottom.

"Mercy! what a slow coach—oh, I forgot! Excuse me, Lady Belle. But, honest, I could run down such a little hill as this is, even if 'tis icy—ain't I've only two legs 'stead of four! Besides, Lady Belle's got 'creepers' on her boots, hasn't she, Uncle Colin?"

"Yes, but they need sharpening. We'll go to Shoemaker Ben's, Lady Belle. Then we'll see!"

"Ho!" laughed Ellie. "Lady Belle won't know they're sharp! That's what I meant by saying horses didn't know—oh!" Ellie clapped both little red mittened hands over her mouth and laughed again.

"Whoa, Lady!" began Uncle Colin solemnly. Then he relented. "No, you needn't this time. We'll go on and show this young person in another way that it isn't horses that don't know much."

In front of the blacksmith's shop there was a very slippery place indeed, and it seemed to Ellie that Lady Belle hardly moved at all, she crept so slowly over it. But when all four of her shoes had been "sharpened," and they were starting away, how she did fly over that long slippery stretch of road! How she didn't creep—mercy, no!—but held her head high in the air and pranced along as merrily as you please, not in the least afraid of slipping! Just as she knew her shoes had been sharpened!

"Why, I believe she does!" thought Ellie aloud. "I believe she knows it as well as I do!"

And just as that minute it almost seemed as if Lady Belle turned her pretty gray head and winked one eye at Uncle Colin!

Who Gets the Ring?

Fill a medium-sized bowl with flour and press it compactly. Turn it out on a large plate, place in the centre of a table. On top of the mound thus formed lightly lay a small ring.

The object of the game is to slice as much flour from all sides of the mound as possible, without disturbing the ring. Each player has a broad bladed knife, and each in turn removes a thin slice of flour until finally only a slender column is left with the ring on top.

The unlucky person knocking down the ring is obliged to pick it up from the pile of flour with his teeth. As he is probably laughing as heartily as the others this is quite a difficult feat to perform.



THERE'S NO COMPANION LIKE A **STEVENS'**

No boy was ever lonely with a "Stevens" in his hands.

Our Free Catalogue

We issue a catalogue of 140 pages, telling all about the "Stevens" shotgun, rifle and pistols, all about cartridges, targets, sights, weights of rifles, sighting them, etc. It also tells how to pick out a rifle or a gun, and how to take care of them. Send two 3c. stamps and we will mail it to you free. If your dealer can't supply you with a "Stevens," write direct to us.

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Send 7c and we'll immediately forward catalogue of 140 pages. Free. We will give you beautiful little March with Gold hands on your large watch with hole and lever. It is perfectly finished in seven colors. Latest business, everyday, or sport watch is a perfect beauty. Write on Free card today and we will send you the book postpaid. A 3c. Certificate free with each purchase. Lincoln Bruce, Chicago, Ill., will mail all the books free for 7c. **THE DOMINION NEWS CO., DEPT. 113 TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

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. Ladies' type facing. Best imported stock. Lynn Side Press, Dep. 9, Simcoe, Ont.

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Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
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Saw Mills
IT IS THE AMERICAN.

This is true of our Planers, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Machines, Drag and Band Saws, Blockers and other wood working machinery—ask for our new hand-book containing full list of prices. Free right now.

AMER. SAW MILL MACHINERY CO., 124 Maple Street, Haverhill, Mass., U. S. A. Office, 628 Engineering Bldg.,

In the Kitchen

Some Uses for the Egg

White of an egg for sealing packages is the equal of maulage. The white of an egg spread over a burn will exclude the air.

For inflamed eyes, the white of an egg beaten to a froth is soothing.

The yolk of an egg rubbed into the hair and rinsed off with warm water will cleanse both hair and scalp.

White of an egg spread on the skin where a mustard draft is to be applied will prevent the severe burning. For a boil or inflamed place on the body cover with the lining membrane of the egg. It will draw soreness out.

An egg well beaten, with sugar and 2 tablespoonful of good wine or 1 of brandy is strengthening for old or weak.

To prevent the juice of pies from soaking into the crust, rub the bottom crust well with the stirred contents of an egg.

Winter Vegetables

CURRY OF VEGETABLES—One large onion, a sour apple, a pint each of carrot, turnip and celery tubes. Make a rich cream sauce, seasoning with salt, pepper, chopped parsley and curry powder. Boil each vegetable separately, drain, add to the cream sauce and serve.

BUTTERED CARROTS—Wash, scrape and slice carrots, boil till tender, drain, season with salt, pepper, butter, a sprinkle of sugar and reheat.

BUTTERED PARSNIPS—Boil tender and scrape. Slice them lengthwise. Put into a saucepan with three tablespoonfuls melted butter, pepper, salt and a little chopped parsley. Shake over the fire till the mixture boils. Then arrange the sliced parsnips on a dish, pour the sauce over and serve, garnishing with parsley. A little cream may be added to the sauce with pleasing results.

FRIED PARSNIPS—Take cold boiled parsnips, slice lengthwise, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and fry in butter till brown. Serve with broiled steak.

STEAMED WINTER SQUASH—Cut in small pieces, take out seeds and strings and pare. Steam over boiling

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on, not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search end my effort were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by Dr. Shoop's drugists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

water till soft. Mash, season with butter, salt and pepper. A sprinkle of sugar may be required.

BAKED WINTER SQUASH—Cut in two inch squares, remove seeds and strings, place in a dripping pan and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Keep pan covered for half an hour, then uncover and bake an hour longer, basting with melted butter and molasses. Serve in shell.

STUFFED TURNIPS—Wash, scrape and peel shapely turnips. Cut a slice off the top of each and scoop out the inner portion, leaving a thin shell. Chop small onions and cold cooked mutton, add cold, boiled rice and chopped parsley. Parboil the turnip shells, fill with the mixture, sprinkle with crumbs, dot with butter as recommended. Add a little vinegar to the sauce remaining in the baking pan, pour over the turnips and serve.

Kitchen Rules

Don't use all your strength economizing food. It is wiser sometimes to use more groceries and less strength.

When boiling cabbage or anything with disagreeable odor throw a little coffee on the stove and it will counteract the disagreeable odor and impart a pleasant aroma.

Loose mittens, made from old hose, are useful in building fires or handling ashes. For sweeping, make them of canton flannel, with soft side in, and

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn boy joints into flesh again and never fall that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health.

Address: Dr. Shoop, Box 25 Racine, Wis.

they will keep your hands from blistering.

Poor food makes poor blood. A good cook wastes nothing. Never leave soap lying in the water.

The secret of nice broiling is frequent turning.

A hot fire for roasting, and a clear fire for broiling.

Free Address On Alfalfa

by N. C. Dunlap, Manager Watson's Ranch, Kearney, Neb., the largest in the world, will be furnished by the makers of the alfalfa seed.

Cahoon Hand Broadcast Seed Sower.

Write now to **GOODELL COMPANY, 21 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.**

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Boys! How would you like to have an All-Steel Long-Discharge Air Rifle of the best make and latest model, that shoots 100 shots with terrific force and perfect accuracy? We are giving away **absolutely free** these superb rifles to anyone who will send us **only 10 cents** for postage of **Sweet Pea Seeds** at 10c per bushel. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 months' time with all of the latest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **Everybody buys**. In Ontario, New York, Canada, send "I no longer opened my parcel than I had all the birds shot, I went the wilder." A tin, certificate free with each package. Write us **post card today** and we will send the seeds postpaid. Boys, this is the best offer you have. It has all steel barrel and trigger, improved cocking, safety, and without noise. It is always ready for business. **Hats, Rapiers, etc. Give**. **Broads, Hats, caps** I prepared my little printer and think it is worth it. I have shot 5 birds already." **Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 1130 Toronto.**

\$80 TO \$175 PER MONTH

For Firemen and Drakemen. Experience unnecessary. Instructions by mail to your home. High wages guaranteed; rapid promotion. We assist you in securing a position as soon as competent. Send to day. Full particulars at once. Inclose stamp.

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HANDSOME LONG MINK STOLE FREE

A beautiful soft brown fur trimming Mink, 60 inches long, 14 inches wide, ready made, beautifully lined, trimmed and shined to fit close to the neck as shown in the illustration. It has a handsome Chain Fur collar at the throat, and is trimmed with 40 beautiful tails. It is worth at least \$100.00. We will send it worth \$10.00. It is yours for only 10c. We will send you our beautiful colored Pictures Post Cards of Mink and other beautiful furs. All different, 10c each. Five for 50c. We will send you all the new and special styles of mink and beautiful and cheap. Many people write to us that they have thousands before they get out of the town. This elegant stole is worth one hundred times the price we offer you to do. Nothing we have ever given away.

Write your address. If you're needing the most stylish and warm stole have it in 4 days. Address: **THE COLGATE ART CO., DEPT. 1124 TORONTO, ONT.**

In the Sewing Room

May Manton's Hints
GIRL'S COSTUME 4963

Surplice effects are among the newest and most effective of all models for young girls and will be greatly worn during the coming season. The very attractive little frock illustrated combines a waist so made with a circular skirt, but is closed invisibly at the centre back. In the case of the model the material is pale green albatross with chemisette and cuffs of string colored lace and the trimming of silk banding and braid, but all those that are soft enough to render shirring effective are appropriate.

The frock consists of the waist portion and the skirt. The waist is made over a fitted lining, on which the chemisette is arranged, and consists of the full front and back. The collar extends well over the shoulders and serves to finish the front edges of the waist while the sleeves are made over fitted linings, which are faced to form cuffs, the full portions being shirred midway of their length, so forming double puffs. The skirt is in one piece and is shirred at its upper edge.



4963 Girl's Costume,

6107 Nine Gored Side
Plaited Skirt,
22 to 30 waist.

NINE GORED SIDE PLAITED SKIRT 6107
The plaited walking skirt in its many variations appears to have taken a hold upon the fashionable world that nothing can shake and is promised in ever increasing variety. This one is among the most graceful, there being abundant flare and fullness below the stichtings, while it is without awkward bulk over the hips. The model is made of white mohair stitched with holding silk but is fashionable for all suitings and all skirting materials whether for those of immediate wear or the future, as the skirt is one that can be relied upon for many months to come.

The skirt is cut in nine gores, the plaits being so arranged as to conceal the seams and is laid in inverted plaits at the back.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morgan Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

Made One New Suit Clothe All

In the days when the West was not so prosperous as it now is, a pioneer was troubled one fall because new woollen underwear was needed for all the children. He consulted his wife about the matter, who figured it out in this way in about five minutes: "Yours," she said, "have shrunken, they just fit John; John's so they just fit Jimmy; Jimmy's shrank to fit Willie, and Willie's are just snug on the baby. You are the only one that needs new ones."



WASH DAY IS CHILD'S PLAY
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Health in the Home

Simple Remedies for Colds

At the first sign of a cold give the child a teaspoonful of castor oil with one drop of turpentine. The latter keeps the oil from griping. Next take a tablespoonful each of lard and quinine, mix well and add half a teaspoon each of kerosene, camphor, turpentine and rub the chest, throat and under arm-pits with the mixture. This will not be too strong for a two-months-old infant. Heat a thick flannel bib and button around child's neck under clothes.

Repeat greasing every four hours. Wash off the old grease each time and thus keep the pores from clogging. One must have a warm room and be very careful of a new cold or grave results will follow. Watch for the pneumonia cough, a dry, hacking cough, commencing suddenly with no other sign of a cold.

Put on heavy flannel shirts at first sign of illness, and if an extra bib of flannel is used over lungs during the cold, keep it on till spring.

A poultice of fried onions or steamed hops is excellent for a cold on the lungs, the poultices being kept as hot as the child can bear them.

Antidote for Poison

Oxalic acid, frequently mistaken for salts. Give chalk or magnesia water and soothing drinks.

Prussic acid—when there is time—hot water and brandy, hartshorn and turpentine.

Corrosive sublimate—give white of egg, wheat flour and water, or soap and water.

Arsenic—first, if possible, evacuate the stomach, then give lime water, chalk water, charcoal.

Laudanum—strong emetic of mustard and water, strong coffee and acid drinks.

Handy Remedies

Chloral as a sleeping draft is dangerous for old people.

Use ipecacuanha as an emetic in sudden attacks of croup, bronchitis or whooping cough.

Slight bleeding from the lungs may be treated by giving twenty drops of liquid extract of witch-hazel every two hours.

When anything gets into the eye it is a good plan to dip a clean feather in sweet almond oil, raise the lid and brush the feather across the eye surface toward the nose.

A sore throat should never be neglected especially in time of epidemics. A cleansing gargle is made by dissolving a heaped teaspoonful of salt and carbonate of soda, mixed in equal quantities, in half a tumbler of water.

The Breeders in Annual Convention

Winter Fair Board

The Provincial Winter Fair Board met on Feb. 9th, President Arthur Johnston presiding. The secretary's report gave full information regarding fees and moneys paid out during 1904 and 1905, showing an increase of 696 in entries, \$377.75 in fees received, \$362.60 in gate receipts, and \$420.25 in prize money paid out. The receipts totalled \$12,650.90 and the expenditure \$11,802.03, leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$154.07.

A resolution from the Sheep Breeders' Association asking that the class for grade sheep should be divided with one class for long-wooled wethers and another for medium wethers and no classification for grade ewes. Long-wooled wethers should be sired by a purebred ram of any of the long-wooled breeds, and wethers in medium class shall be sired by a purebred ram of any of the medium wool breeds, was referred to the executive committee with power to carry into effect if it can be financed. The sheep men also asked for championship in each of the wether classes and a grand championship over all.

A communication was also read from the Aberdeen-Angus Association asking for a division of the Hereford and Angus class, there being now sufficient entries to make two good classes. This was also referred to the executive with power to act.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Hon. the Ministers of Agriculture for the Dominion and for Ontario, and ask for increased grants. The dairymen asked for better quarters for their exhibit.

The old officers were re-elected with the exception that W. W. Ballantyne was elected in place of G. W. Clemons on the executive, cattle and dairy committees. The Hon. Mr. Monteith's name was added to the executive committee. Mr. Arthur Johnston will be president of the Winter Fair in 1906, and Lt.-Col. McGillivray, vice-president.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders

The 20th annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association held in St. George's Hall, Toronto, February 6th, was one of the most successful in the history of the Association. W. A. Pettit, president, occupied the chair. The attendance was large and representative, several Western members being present. In his annual address the president dealt at some length with the subject of foreign trade. The reason for Great Britain's great success in breeding was her trade with nearly every country where live stock are raised. If one country falls off a little in their importations others increase and they have a steady and good demand at all times for their surplus stock. In Canada conditions are favorable for producing the very best animals, but the United States is our only foreign market and when it fails we will have no other unless others are taken to develop a trade elsewhere.

The annual report of the secretary-treasurer, the registrar and the executive committee was a most comprehensive one. The outlook for Shorthorns is most favorable. The opening up of trade in purebred stock with Japan was commented on. The total registrations for 1905 were 1,745 and 3,900 in 1904, the total receipts in fees being \$11,379.60, an increase of \$2,995.60. No. XXI of the Herd Book

has been issued, containing 10,230 pedigrees. Vol. XXII closed on Dec. 31st, and will contain 12,000 pedigrees. A total of \$3,250 was given for prizes in Shorthorns at exhibition. The total membership for 1905 was 2,538, as against 2,005 for 1904. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$20,779.19, and after paying all expenses there is a balance on hand of \$9,687.17, as compared with \$3,834.78 from 1904.

A feature of the meeting was an address by the Hon. Mr. Monteith, during which he drew attention to the fact that it might be worth while to consider whether we shall retain the beef ideal or try for a breed that shall include the dairy industry as well. Live stock was the backbone of agriculture.

The report of the record committee was presented and showed a satisfactory state of affairs. The request of the committee for additional power to enable them to properly control the record office, came in for some opposition chiefly because some of the members did not clearly understand what was wanted. Finally the request was granted and the neces-



W. G. Pettit, President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

sary power given the committee to do the work properly.

Hon. Mr. Dryden introduced a resolution widening the scope of registration from volume 30 of Coats of the Herd Book to volume 40, to correspond with the standard recently made by the American Association. After some discussion the resolution carried, only two dissenting. All told, nearly \$5,000 will be given in prizes at exhibitions during 1906, or about \$1,500 more than in 1905, as follows: British Columbia, \$200; Alberta, \$400; Saskatchewan, \$300; Manitoba, \$500; Quebec, \$200; New Brunswick, \$100; P. E. I., \$100; Nova Scotia, \$150; Toronto Industrial, \$2,000, and Winter Fair, Guelph, \$500.

The officers elected for 1906 are:—President, W. G. Pettit, Freeman; 1st vice-president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; 2nd vice-president, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; vice-presidents from provinces, P. White, jun., Pembroke; John Richards, P.E.I.; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; Wm. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.; C. A. Archibald, Turin, N.S.; Geo. Kimion, Cottonwood, Assa.; C. W. Peterson, Alta., and W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man. Four of the retiring directors were re-elected, including W. D. Car-

gill, Cargill, Ont.; S. Dymont, Barrie; John Isaac, Markham, and C. M. Simmons, Ivan. Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, was elected in place of Geo. Raikes, Barrie.

Dominion Cattle Breeders

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held on Feb. 8th, A. W. Smith, president, in the chair. The report of the executive committee gave detailed information regarding the provincial auction sales held at Guelph, Port Perry, Ottawa, and of the winter fairs at Guelph and Ottawa. Cattle breeders were advised to take up the work of cow records. The financial statement showed receipts totalling \$447.66, of which \$350 was from members' fees, and expenditures totalling \$181.77, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$127.95.

Lt.-Col. McGillivray introduced the question of starting a milk test in the Canadian National Exhibition. After considerable discussion it was decided to endorse the proposal. A letter was read from the Hon. Mr. Monteith stating that he had been decided to form an advisory board of live stock men composed of two representatives of the heavy or draught horse breeders, two of the light horse, two of the beef cattle, two of the dairy cattle, three of the swine breeders, and three of the sheep breeders. A resolution was passed endorsing the proposition. The appointment was left to the board of directors.

With a few exceptions the old officers were re-elected. G. Wright, Regina, was elected vice-president for Saskatchewan and F. M. Logan for British Columbia. The delegates from the various breed associations were accepted. These are, with a few exceptions, the same as last year. Delegates to the different fairs, boards and associations were elected as follows: Toronto, Lt.-Col. McGillivray; Ottawa, R. Ness and Peter Christie; London, A. W. Smith and T. E. Robson; Winnipeg, W. W. Ballantyne, J. T. Gibson and John Bright; Eastern Winter Fair, A. W. Smith, N. F. Wilson and J. H. Grisdale; National Live Stock Association, A. W. Smith, Lt.-Col. McGillivray, and P. Westervelt.

Dominion Sheep Breeders

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association held one of the best attended meetings in its history, on Feb. 9th, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, president, presiding. The chief business was the report of the executive in reference to the matter of establishing Canadian records for sheep. Representatives had discussed the question with the American organizations and a tentative arrangement had been reached.

Canadians registering in U. S. Records must be members of the American Associations where the record is made.

All pedigrees transferred from the Canadian office to an American record shall be fully prepared for the printer before transmission.

For each pedigree transferred from the Canadian office and for publication in the American Record there shall be paid to American registry office 30 cents per pedigree.

Should export certificates be required, an additional fee of ten cents per pedigree may be charged.

Registration numbers for Canadian transfer to be allotted by American Secretary (en bloc at a time); when these are used an additional block of numbers to be furnished to complete the volume.

A representative approval of the American Secretaries to be placed in

the Canadian office, who will be authorized by power of attorney to sign the certificates for publication, such officers to be paid by the Canadian authorities.

The Association approved of these proposals and also of a resolution regarding the Quebec stock sale. In regard to auction sales it was decided to approve of the holding of a sale early next fall for 100 ewes and 50 rams, the members strongly advising that only first-class stock be offered. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$129.13, and a balance of \$67.16 on hand after paying all expenses.

All the old officers were re-elected with the exception that T. R. Arkell, Arkell, takes the place of James Tolton for Oxford, and W. A. Dryden takes the place of J. G. Hamner for Shropshire. Delegates to the fair boards were elected as follows: Toronto, Hon. Jno. Dryden and J. G. Hamner; Ottawa, N. F. Wilson and J. B. Spencer; London, Geo. T. Taylor and Lt.-Col. McEwan; Winter Fair, W. Smith, John Jackson, and Lt.-Col. McEwan; Eastern board, J. M. Gardhouse, J. G. Clark and J. A. Richardson.

A list of expert judges was submitted for consideration by the various fair boards.

Dominion Swine Breeders

The Dominion Swine Breeders held their annual meeting on Feb. 8th, Mr. Thos. Teasdale presiding. The report of the directors gave particulars regarding the incorporation of the Association under the Dominion Act. The results of nationalizing the records had been most successful and saved a considerable sum to the Association. 2,915 pedigrees had been recorded. A circular had been sent to a number of breeders in reference to swine sales, but the same were not considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant the holding of public sales. The report recommended the division of the surplus funds of the Association among the provinces according to the amount of registration fees received. Ontario's portion was recommended to be granted as follows: Winter Fair, \$200; Toronto, \$300; London, \$150; Ottawa, \$150, and Eastern Live Stock Show \$100. This leaves \$500 to the credit of the Ontario account.

The financial statement shows total receipts of \$4,860, and after paying all expenses a balance on hand of \$2,385.34.

The recommendations from the record committee were adopted.

The election of officers presided at as follows: President, R. H. Harding; vice-pres., D. C. Flatt. Directors: Berkshires, Geo. Green; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour; Chester Whites, D. DeCourcy; Poland, Wm. D. Jones; Duroc Jerseys, W. M. Smith; Tamworths, J. C. Smith; Essex, Joseph Featherstone; general director, Thos. Teasdale; O.A.C., Prof. Day. Delegates to the different fair boards were re-elected.

A list of expert judges was selected for submission to the different fair boards.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Hon. Jno. Dryden and J. E. Brethour were elected to the record board, and D. C. Flatt, R. H. Harding and J. E. Brethour to the advisory board.

Ayrshire Breeders

The Canadian Ayrshire Association held a well-attended meeting on Feb. 7th, President Alex. Hume presiding. In his opening remarks he emphasized the breeding of only the best

and urged Ayrshire breeders to adopt the yearly test as decided upon a year ago. He urged the appointment of a committee to wait upon public institutions and especially the O.A.C. at Guelph, and urge that a better quality of Ayrshires be kept. He advised spreading the work of the association to the other provinces.

The report of the registrar, J. W. Nimmo, showed that during the year 4,086 pedigrees were recorded and 685 transfers issued, the largest in the history of the association. The Herd Books from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had been brought to Ottawa and all pedigrees tracing clearly back to imported stock accepted for registration. Quebec stood first in the number of registrations, Ontario second and New Brunswick third. Correspondence had largely increased during the year. He advised discontinuing printing transfers, only making an official entry on the office books and issuing a transfer certificate, as this would save the cost of printing. The association, however, did not act upon the recommendation. He referred to public sales of Ayrshires during the year and stated that Hunt's sale at Maxwell, Ont., was a record breaker.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a membership of 256, or 10 more than in 1904. Vol. 14 had been issued, and registrations are now being received for Vol. 15. There is a balance of \$1,062 in treasury.

A letter was read from the president of the American Ayrshire Association asking for the co-operation of the association in compiling a score card suitable for Scotland, United States and Canada, but no action was taken.

In view of the fact that a French interpreter will hereafter be engaged in the record office at Ottawa, it was decided to do away with the branch office at Montreal.

The recommendations of the record board, as presented by the other associations, were adopted, and R. Ness and J. G. Clark elected to the record board. Mr. Henry Wade was made honorary secretary and consulting registrar and given an annuity of \$200. Mr. W. F. Stevens, of Trout River, Que., was elected secretary. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Hon. Mr. Monteth in regard to securing a better class of Ayrshires at the O.A.C. At a subsequent conference with the Minister and Prof. Dean, the question was fully discussed and a promise made to remedy matters.

Grants were made to the exhibitors as follows: Sherbrooke \$100, Quebec City \$75, Ottawa \$50, Toronto \$50, London \$50, Halifax \$100, Winnipeg \$25, and New Westminster \$25.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary president, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; president, Robert Hunter, Maxville; 1st vice-president, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 2nd vice-president for Ontario, Alex. Clark, Brinston Corners; for Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick; for Manitoba, Dr. Thompson, Winnipeg; for Assiniboia, J. C. Pope, Regina; for British Columbia, A. C. Wells, of Sardis; for Prince Edward Island, James Easton, Charlottetown; for Nova Scotia, F. S. Black, Amherst; for New Brunswick, H. M. Parlee, Sussex; directors, Alex. Hume, Menie; John McKee, Norwich; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Alfred Kains, Byron; Wm. Stewart, Menie; N. Dymment, Clappison, and W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.

Holstein-Friesian Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held on Feb. 6th. There was a large attendance and keen interest shown. The secretary-treasurer's report showed a prosperous year. Registrations numbered 943 cows and 690 bulls, and transfers 709 cows and 593 bulls. In the record of merit there were 42 1st tests and 17 additional tests, an increase of seven. Vol. VIII of the Herd Book and Vol. IV of the record of merit were published. Receipts totalled \$4,629.23, of which \$285 was from members' fees and \$194 from annual dues. After paying all expenses there was a balance on hand of \$2,460.33.

The president, Mr. Matt Richardson, explained the action of the association with reference to National records, and it seemed to be the wish of the meeting to remain as they are.

Mr. J. B. Spencer, assistant Live Stock Commissioner, explained the Government's plan for carrying on a yearly test of purebred cows. He read a memorandum from the Minister of Agriculture in reference to it in which he asked for the cooperation of the association and agreed to provide an inspector to look after the work. The general plan is to have each breeder who so desires, take up the yearly test of his cows, and to publish the names of the cows that come up to a certain prescribed standard in a record of merit.

The members did not fall in with the idea and decided not to endorse



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I saw the following test of "Lamb" wire on my farm in Colborne Township, Huron Co., Ont.: This test was made between two gate posts by taking a piece of No. 9 wire from the Lamb Fence and a piece from another cheaper woven wire fence. Each piece of wire was securely fastened to the post and the other end attached to a stretcher jack chain, so that the jack came between the posts.

The power was then applied to the jack and for three consecutive times the piece of wire from the cheaper fence broke, with no apparent harm to the wire. Then a piece of wire from the post and jack chain in opposition to the same one piece from the Lamb fence, and when the strain was applied it broke the double wire.

This was ample proof to me that the wire from the Lamb fence was stronger than the two wires from the opposition fence. I bought the Lamb fence, although the price was a trifle higher but not twice as high.

(Signed) Wm. T. ALLEN.

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the test, the chief reason advanced that it would not be authentic. It was stated that as the association had already adopted a seven days' test, nothing would be gained by taking up this further.

After the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancestor; first vice-president, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; second vice-president, C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell; third vice-president, B. Mallory, Belleville; fourth vice-president, H. Bollert, Cassell. Directors—John W. Richardson, Caledonia, and J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotstown, Quebec. Secretary-treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George; Mr. F. E. Came introduced the question of granting powers to form affiliated associations in the other provinces. It was proposed that each of the four vice-presidents be given to the different provinces as follows: One to Ontario, one to Quebec, one to Maritime Provinces, and one to Manitoba and the West, and that these vice-presidents from local societies to form branch associations of the parent society. While the meeting decided to defer action by referring the question to the Board of directors, that body at a subsequent meeting decided to grant the request so far as Quebec is concerned.

Canadian Horse Breeders

The annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association was held at the Repository on Feb. 9th. Dr. Andrew Smith presiding. The name under which this association parades is a misnomer. It should be called the Toronto Horse Association as the majority of the representatives live in the city and have no or no direct interest in horse breeding or what should be done to promote the interests of horse breeding in the country at large. Heretofore the only thing accomplished by this association has been the securing of public money for the horse shows of Toronto, a very laudable object, no doubt. But a representative organization of this kind should do more than this. However, with the retirement of Dr. Andrew Smith from active work in the Association and the elevation of Mr. Tom Graham to the presidency in his place, better things may be hoped for. The new president is a breeder and practical horseman of national repute, and we may look for a little more aggressive work than the past has given us.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$6,536. The meeting voted the various grants as given last year to the horse societies, and \$200 to the Toronto Open-Air Horse Parade, and \$1,750 to the Toronto Spring Horse Show.

The Provincial Government's proposal for an advisory board was approved of and Thomas Graham and Geo. Pepper were appointed as the light horse representatives and John Bright and J. M. Gardhouse as heavy horse representatives.

Mr. Pepper submitted his arena proposal. A resolution was passed approving of the scheme and a strong committee appointed to press it.

Dr. Andrew Smith, who has been president for a number of years, was unanimously elected honorary president. Mr. Tom Graham was elected president; Ald. Sheppard, 1st vice-president, Wm. Hendrie, Jr., 2nd vice-president, and Henry Wade secretary-treasurer.

The Clydesdale Breeders

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association, held in the Repository on Feb.

8th, was very largely attended, and the greatest interest and enthusiasm prevailed. The report of the secretary and registrar was satisfactory. 1,066 pedigrees were registered in 1905, and 457 transfers made, a slight decrease from 1904. Vol. 13 of the Stud Book has been issued. Vol. 14 is in the hands of the printers and registrations are now being received for Vol. 15. The total membership for the year was 571, a gain of 144 over the previous year. The total receipts from all sources were \$3,194.16, and after paying all expenses there is a balance on hand of \$1,761.26. During the year \$1,000 was given in grants to fairs. Importations of Clydesdales had been larger than ever before. The numerous sales of fillies had helped to bring more good breeding stock into the country.

In moving the adoption of this report, President Wm. Smith made one of his characteristic speeches, full of enthusiasm and encouragement for Clydesdale breeders. He outlined to some extent the progress made since the association started some twenty years ago. The present stallion show was one of the largest and best in general quality ever held in Canada.



Mr. Thos. Graham, President Canadian Horse Breeders' and Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Associations.

He made reference to the good work of the Graham Bros. in upholding the honor of Canada at the recent International Show.

The secretary read several letters from parties, chiefly in the other provinces, asking for grants for exhibitions. The whole question of grants to fairs was referred to the board of directors.

The association unanimously adopted the recommendations of the record committee which provide for representation from the outlying provinces and for power to enable the committee to control the work of the record offices at Ottawa.

C. W. Peterson, Calgary, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, addressed the meeting in behalf of the west, the latter giving notice of motion regarding changes in the standards of registration to come up at next meeting.

Addresses were also given by the Hon. John Dryden, A. C. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., and A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

The following officers were elected for 1906: F. W. Hodson, Ottawa, honorary president; Thos. Graham, Claremont, president; John Bright, Myrtle, vice-president; vice-presidents for the provinces—Ontario, Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Manitoba, J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon; Alberta, John A. Turner, Calgary; Quebec, Robert Nass, Hawick; Saskatchewan, Geo. Mutch, Lumsden; British Columbia, H. A. Vasey, Ladner, and the Maritime Provinces, W. W. Black, Amherst.

The representative to the Industrial Exhibition is Peter Christie; to Lon-

don, James Henderson and James Innes; Ottawa, J. C. Smith and Geo. Gray; Quebec, R. Ness and Geo. Stewart; Winnipeg, J. C. Nichols, and to Canadian Horse Breeders, Wm. Smith and John Bright.

The directors are: Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; Peter Christie, M.P., Manchester, Ont.; J. Torrance, Markham; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; J. W. Boag, Ravenshoe; G. Gormelly, Unionville, and J. Henderson, Belton.

Before closing, the following resolution, appreciative of the work of the Live Stock Commissioner, was moved by R. Beith and seconded by R. Ness and unanimously adopted:

"That the members of the Canadian Clydesdale Association desire to place on record our high appreciation of the work accomplished by Mr. F. W. Hodson, as Live Stock Commissioner, for the breed which we especially represent as well as for what he has done in this and other positions, which he has so ably filled in the past for agriculture generally in all Canada."

Shire Horse Breeders

Shire horsemen held their annual meeting in the Repository on Feb. 8th. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; president, James M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; first vice-president, William Hendrie, Jun., Toronto, Ont.; second vice-president, Dr. Hopkins, Winnipeg.

Vice-presidents for the provinces: Quebec, Robert Nass, Hawick, Que.; New Brunswick, T. A. Peters, Fredericton; Nova Scotia, Professor Cumming, Truro; Manitoba, George Greig, Winnipeg, Man.; Alberta, G. W. Peterson, Calgary, Alta.; British Columbia, S. R. McNeil, Vernon; E. E. Island, Hon. Frank Hassard, Charlottetown.

Directors—Joseph Dalgety, London; James Henderson, Belton; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; John Gardhouse, Highfield; A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta.; William Wilkie, Toronto; Colonel J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge.

Delegates to fairs and associations—Industrial Exhibition, John Gardhouse and James Dalgety; Western Fair, H. Wade and E. C. Aittrill; Central Exhibition, Ottawa, F. M. Wade and Campbell Smith; Horse Breeders' Association, James M. Gardhouse and James Dalgety.

Fifty dollars was voted for a special prize for Shire horses at the Industrial Exhibition, and a like sum was added to the prize fund of the Spring Stallion Show.

Hackney Society

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society the treasurer's report showed over \$750 on hand. It was decided to give an aggregate of \$200 in prizes to the various provincial fairs.

The recommendations of the record committee were adopted and more power given to that body to carry on the work of national records.

The following officers were elected: R. Miller, Stouffville, honorary president; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, president; O. Sorby, Guelph, first vice-president; W. Renfrew, Toronto, second vice-president; T. Graham, Claremont; R. Wade, Toronto; W. Spencer, R. Beith, Bowmanville; S. Bennett, Mississauga, and the officers are the directors for the year. R. Beith and G. W. Pepper were appointed to the National Record Board.

Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horses

After a joint dinner held at the King Edward Hotel, on Feb. 6, in conjunction with the Open-Air Horse Parade Association, the members of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society held their annual meeting. The chief topic of discussion was the proposal to erect a large arena in Toronto which would be available for horse shows, cattle shows, etc. Mr. Geo. Pepper outlined a scheme which provided for the erection of such an arena on the western portion of the Government House Grounds. Mr. Geo. H. Goodrich suggested the northern portion of St. Lawrence Market.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Walter Harland Smith; president, J. J. Dixon; first vice-president, R. W. Davies; second vice-president, Aid. McBride; secretary-treasurer, H. J. P. Good; directors, Alfred Rogers, T. H. Roe, J. D. Montgomery, Dr. W. A. Young, Geo. Pepper, W. J. Stark, Thomas Graham, Dr. Thomas H. Lodge, James Murray, H. C. Tomlin; representatives to Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, J. J. Dixon and Aid. O. B. Sheppard; to Canadian National Exhibition, J. J. Dixon.

The Pony Men Meet

The Canadian Pony Society meeting, held on Feb. 7th, received an application from Mr. K. K. Marshall, on behalf of polo pony owners, asking that such ponies may be eligible for all competitions recognized by the society. The matter was referred to a special committee. A similar course was taken with reference to the proposal to compile a stud book. It was decided to give a special prize of \$50 to the owner of the pony which takes most prizes during the current year. After meeting all liabilities, the treasurer has \$61.59 in hand.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—G. V. Foster, honorary president; W. J. Stark, president; W. R. Mead, first vice-president; C. A. Burns, second vice-president; A. Taylor, honorary treasurer; H. J. P. Good, secretary; W. K. Knowlton, H. Wade, Rev. Mr. Baker, Major A. B. Lee, and R. Beith, honorary directors; H. M. Robinson, T. Graham, R. Miller, G. W. Pepper, Col. John A. M. Gillivray, Aid. McBride, Dr. MacOrt, E. C. H. Tisdale and R. Bond, directors, and W. K. Knowlton, representative to the Industrial Exhibition.

Dominion Grange

The Dominion Grange held its annual meeting in Toronto, on Feb. 7th and 8th. Recommendations were made regarding the abolition of the senate, the salary grab, the new county councils act, the customs tariff and the taxation of railways. The following officers were elected: Master, J. G. Leithbride; St. Catharines; overseer, R. A. Sutherland, Vine; secretary, W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington; treasurer, James Follis, Newbridge; Chaplain, W. Goodfellow, Stroud;

lecturer, W. L. Smith, Toronto; Steward, A. A. Carruthers, Whitby; assistant steward, W. E. A. Peer, Freeman; gatekeeper, J. Todd, Gifford; executive committee, J. G. Leithbride, W. F. W. Fisher, Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cook in Lumber Camp

(1) Would you please tell me through the columns of your paper if there is a school (either in Toronto or Guelph) where a man can receive a course in cooking, enabling him to cook in some of the large lumbering camps?

(2) What wages do they pay first-class cooks in these camps?

(3) What fee do they charge at the school for teaching the course?—W.D.C., Vill.

(1 and 3). There is no school in Canada where cooking in lumbering camps can be taught. The only way to learn it is to go as an assistant to a cook in a camp.

(2) A first-class cook in a large lumber camp will get from \$50 to \$60 a month, and an experienced assistant about \$40 a month. An apprentice to a cook would get from \$30 to \$50 a month, everything depending upon how good a man he is.

Some Early Clydes

Would you give the number of a horse called Champion, imported about 35 years ago, and a horse called Ontario Chief, imported about 32 years ago, and a description of them? They were imported by Andrew Harvie, of Beverly Pt., near Hamilton. What horse was Champion sired by and what horse was Ontario Chief sired by? I have a young mare a direct descendant of them that I wish to get registered, and I would like to know their number in the Canadian Stud Book.

How many horses did Andrew Harvie import? Did he import a gray horse called Tam o' Shanter about 38 or 40 years ago? He travelled this horse 37 or 38 years ago around Adirondack and left many gray horses in that neighborhood. What was his number in the stud book. Mr. Harvie imported 4 or 5 other horses, but I have forgotten their names. McKenzie's Scotch Block.

Champion's number was [40] Canadian stud book, 100 American; sire Sir Charles Napier [770], dam unknown. Champion was a horse of the more modern Clyde type. He was bred in Ayrshire, Scotland, bay in color, with white marks, four white feet and strip on face, a fine, toppy fellow, good mover, with the best of feet and underpinning. Ontario Chief [155], Am. 398 [1776], sire Lockergue Champion [449], dam Jenny by Loch-ead Champion [448], was imported by

Mr. Harvie in 1875. He was a light bay in color with two white hind feet, was a nicely turned horse, with fine, rangy head and neck.

The gray horse to which you refer was a Canadian bred, owned by A. Harvie, but bred by Jas. Johnston, Whitechurch, Ont. He was known as Tam o' Shanter and his number is —146—. He was a get of old Grey Clyde, imp., —170—, and his dam was said to have been an imported mare.

King of the West, imp., —185—, was a large and handsome dapple bay, with black points, foaled about the year 1850, bred by a Mr. Lang, of Dalry, Scotland, and was imported by Mr. Harvie in the year 1854. He was sired by Young Emperor, dam by Souter Johnny (810). British Flag —232— was another of Mr. Harvie's importations. He was a dark dapple bay, foaled 1881, and imported in 1882 by Mr. Harvie. He was sired by Prince of Killbride (661), dam Maggie of Flemingland (2447), by Lord Lorne (488). Pride of Dundonald, imp., (2334) —133— was also imported by Mr. Harvie. He was foaled 1878, was bay in color with white markings. Mr. Harvie, whose recent death from injuries received from the vicious horse Walpole Chief, many will remember, was an importer who never sold one of the horses he brought out to this country.

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

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Magazines, Blue Fox Hair, the most fashionable Fur worn, all such things, made from the finest skins, made from the Blue Fox Fur, many will remember, was an importer who never sold one of the horses he brought out to this country.

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Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Crimson Clover and Alfalfa

(1) Is crimson or scarlet clover good as a food for cattle, sheep and horses? Is it as good as the other red clovers?

(2) How is alfalfa for feed for stock? Is it harder to grow than other hay, or does it spread to adjoining fields?—ALLAN A. BEATON, Mabou Co., Cape Breton.

(1) Crimson or scarlet clover is good as a food for all kinds of stock. Where it can be grown successfully it furnishes pasture early in the spring and in good supply. Crimson clover has no advantage over the common or medium red clover, and where the latter is growing, we would most certainly not advise changing to the crimson or scarlet clover.

(2) Where it can be grown successfully, alfalfa furnishes one of the very best and cheapest foods for stock. It is no harder to grow than other clovers when once seeded. Its great value is that when once seeded it will furnish much valuable food for a long term of years without re-seeding. It is claimed by some to be hard to get out of the soil when once in, but successful alfalfa growers have found no difficulty in this respect.

Sick Horse

I have a 14-year-old good driver and since last March have been bothered with him, and concluded he had mange and treated for same. Later on, thought it was hen lice, as I found some in the stable and on the horse. Treated him for the hen lice. Destroyed the hens, turned horse out, cleaned both stables. Have had no hens since October. Clipped horse and tried to clean him thoroughly, fed lots of sulphur and gave him other medicine from veterinary. This last month have noticed him rubbing again quite a lot on his head and neck and root of tail. He is not getting much exercise, not fed too heavily. I have fed him roots most every day since early in November. There are spots about his head and neck yet which indicate mange. I cut all his mane off when clipped. It is about 2½ inches long now and keeps rough. What is the trouble, and what can I do?—Jno. B. ASHLEY, Bruce Co., Ont.

It is hard to say what is wrong, as the treatment given, together with the veterinarian's medicine, should have been helpful. Give laxative food for a while with plenty of exercise, also some good tonic to improve appetite and increase vigor of the animal and improve blood circulation.

Worms

I have a horse that is not doing well. His hair is very dry, and he sweats easily. He scours when driving; and a heavy draw will bring on an attack of colic. He eats and drinks well. He looks very thin and gaunt after a drive, and groans considerably at times.—J. G. S.

Parasitic worms are the probable cause of this horse's condition. Starve him well and then give two drachms Santonin, two ounces turpentine, and one pint raw linseed oil mixed together. Follow with some good condition powder and repeat the worm drench in two weeks.


Miss Jackson—"I think of taking up automobileing." Miss Johnson—"Good idea! It is certainly worth becoming to you." Miss Jackson—"Becoming?" Miss Johnson—"Yes, dear, you can wear a mask in a motor-car."

PERMANENT MEADOWS should have an annual dressing of 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing eleven per cent. POTASH and ten per cent. available phosphoric acid.

This will gradually force out sour grasses and mosses from the meadows, and bring good grasses and clovers; thus increasing the quality as well as the quantity of the hay.

Our practical book, "Farmer's Guide," gives valuable facts for every sort of crop-raising. It is one of a number of books on successful fertilization which we send on request, free of any cost or obligation, to any farmer who will write us for them.

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Most productive Oat ever offered in Canada

Our "White Jewel" is undoubtedly the most wonderful Oat that has ever been offered in in Canada.

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Experts state that it is without exception the best-all-round oat in existence to-day.

It is just as easy to grow as poor, unproductive oats—why not have it.

Price per legal bushel of 34 lbs. \$2.00

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ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Dispute Over Ditch

I own the south half of lot No. 18, which runs from the third concession to the fourth concession, and contains two hundred acres. A creek runs through the part of the lot I own. The tail of the land is westward towards the creek. There is dissatisfaction about the drainage.

Commencing at or near the east side and near the north end of my one hundred acres, I dug a ditch west and south-west to the creek, of sufficient capacity for all the water that falls on my land. Parties above me have had a surveyor on who staked out the course for a ditch to be dug by the parties affected by it. Some of the surveyors runs about 100 rods across my farm. I am required to dig twenty-four rods of it for the benefit of my neighbors—although the greater part of the distance I am only required to deepen slightly and widen considerably the ditch which I had already dug and was sufficient for my own use. Is this just? While I think I am being imposed upon, and the other parties are very much dissatisfied and say they will have another engineer on. If they do, will I have to pay him?—E., Ontario.

We presume that the ditch is being constructed under the provisions of "The Ditches and Watercourses Act," Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), chapter 285. This Act provides, among other things that the engineer acting under its provisions "shall make his award in writing, specifying clearly the location, description and course of the ditch,—its commencement, termination, apportioning the work and the furnishing of material among the lands affected and the owners thereof, according to his estimate of their respective interests in the ditch, fixing the time for performance by the respective owners—apportioning the maintenance of the ditch among all or any of the owners," etc. The Act also provides that "should the engineer be of the opinion that the land of any owner will not be sufficiently affected by the construction of the ditch to make him liable to perform any part thereof and that it is necessary or not as the case may be, to construct the ditch across or into his land, he may by his word relieve such owner from performing any part of the work of the ditch and place it under the construction of the other owners."

On reading the above quotations from the Act you will see that the object of the Act appears to be that the cost of any ditch constructed under its provisions shall be borne by the owners of the lands affected according to the benefit which each receives therefrom. This must appeal to you as being just and equitable. It is left to the discretion of the engineer surveying the course to apportion the work and furnishing of the material amongst the respective owners, and the Act further provides that "any owner dissatisfied with the award of the engineer, and affected

thereby, may, within fifteen clear days from the filing thereof, appeal therefrom to the county judge."

Any applicant may have the lands and premises inspected by any other engineer or persons who for such purposes may enter upon such lands and premises, but shall do no unnecessary damage. The judge on appeal may set aside, alter or affirm the award and correct any errors therein. He may examine parties and witnesses on oath and may inspect the premises, etc. The Act also gives him power and discretion to deal with the costs of the appeal as to him may seem proper according to the result of the appeal.

Strawberry Plants Did Not Grow

An agent selling strawberry plants called on me and I bought from him enough plants for one acre of land for which I agreed to pay \$39.00 fourteen months after I received them. The agent stated that they did not want any money until I got it out of the plants, which were to be first class. When I received the plants I signed a note for \$39.00, the price of same. I put them in, and out of about four thousand all but three plants died. At the same time I got some other plants which I put in right beside those I received from the agent. They lived. All got the same care. After the plants I got from the agent died I got some more like the second lot mentioned and planted them in the same ground where I had planted those received from the agent. They all lived but one. There were a dozen or more persons who got plants from the agent and their plants also died. When they delivered the plants to me they wanted me to pay cash with a discount of ten per cent, but I told them I would wait until I saw how the plants turned out. The note I signed falls due in July, 1906. Will I have to pay it, or can I successfully refuse to do so?—J. F. R., (Inlington).

If the plants were guaranteed to be first class and you can prove that they were worthless and of no value, as would appear from your statement above, you should not have to pay for them. To strengthen your position, it would have been well had you notified the persons from whom you got them that they had all died. They might have been willing to replace them with good plants. We presume there was no such agreement between you. If, before it falls due, the note is transferred for value, by the holders to some third person who does not know anything of the transaction you cannot refuse to pay him the amount of same since he is an innocent holder, but that would not prevent you from recovering damages from the persons from whom you got the plants provided it should prove that you have a proper claim against them.

A Wife's Dower

I married my husband four years ago. He was a widower with three children. There was no marriage settlement, and to save future trouble I repeatedly asked him to make a will. This he never seems inclined to do. Should he die without making a will what am I legally entitled to?—FAIR PLAY, (Ontario).

When a husband dies without making a will and leaving issue his widow is entitled to receive one-third of her husband's real and personal estate absolutely. Provided, however, that the widow may elect to take her dower instead of a distributive share in her husband's real estate.

A FARMER'S MONEY

should be placed so as to be **Quite Safe** at all times, **Easily** and **Quickly Obtainable** when required, and **Earning Interest**, because to keep idle money is wasteful.

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supplies all of these requirements in its Savings Department at each of its 46 Branches.

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patent arrangement, and highly finished workmanship in an American style, stone watch and expansion movement, nickel case, and you can only get it from W. Cottingham, Bell Door, Alton, Ontario. It is the only watch of the kind in the world. It is the only watch of the kind in the world. It is the only watch of the kind in the world. It is the only watch of the kind in the world.

STUMP PULLERS **WE PAY THE FREIGHT**
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VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.
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If you are putting stock out this spring, you will need them. They are cheap and very useful. Sample and circular free.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

DO NOT TRY TO BUY MORE CHICKENS

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, we can prove to you that four actual cash loss in eggs, which the 20 hens should lay during the time you keep them 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 attained 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 do it better. Now, here is a question for you.

If you keep 20 hens from laying for 8 weeks, how much cash do you lose if each hen would have laid 3 dozen eggs, and eggs are worth 15 cents per dozen? **Ans.—\$3.00**

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really producing for you \$3.00 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 broilers are scarce and prices at the top notch. If you depend on the hen, your chicks will grow to broilers just when every other hen's chicks are being marketed, and when the price is not so stiff.

The hen is a careless mother, often leaving her chicks amongst wet grass, 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 infested 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 use a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. We are making no special offer, which it 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. Anyone with a fair sized stable or shed and a small farm can raise poultry.

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 from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Halifax, Chatham, Fredericton at 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.

Any woman with a little leisure time at her disposal can, without any previous experience or without a cent of 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 prosper with much interest only to be surprised by the ease and rapidity with which the profit 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 we were not sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and last 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 larger 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. H. S. PLUMMER, Plainville, Ont."

"Gentlemen,—I had never seen an incubator until I received yours. I was pleased and surprised to get over 80 per cent., and the chickens are all strong and healthy. A child could operate the machine successfully. JAS. DAY, Rail-wood, Ont."



No. 1—60 Eggs
No. 2—120 Eggs
No. 3—240 Eggs

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 putting 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 on 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. Think of it!

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

It is always our opinion that there is a great deal of money or a great deal of technical knowledge 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 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 a just claim to it.

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 it was made in full, 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 or woman who may wish to add to their yearly profits with a small expenditure of time and money.

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

If we have not done so already, we will make it. Write us a post card with your name and address, and we will send you full particulars, as well as our beautifully illustrated book, "How to make money out of chicks." Write to-day to Chatham.

Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal.

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

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

In the Poultry Yard

The Value of a Hen's Egg

Here are some facts and figures relative to the hen's egg which may not be without interest to the student of poultry possibilities. Its average length is 2.37-100 inches, its average diameter at the broad end 1.72-100 inches, and it weighs about one-eighth of a pound. The pullets are smaller than the old hens. The shell constitutes about 11 per cent, the yolk 32 per cent, and the white 57 per cent of the total egg. Chemically speaking, an egg consists of two nutrients—protein and fat—together with some water and a small quantity of mineral matter. Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl, for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.—Feathered Life.

Prevention of Disease in Poultry

Immediately a bird shows any signs of illness, it should be isolated, placed quite apart from the other fowls, as many of the diseases from which fowls suffer are infectious, and unless this simple precaution is taken the complaint may spread to the other birds, until the entire flock is affected. Moreover, when any fresh birds are introduced into the yard, they should not be immediately placed with the other birds, but should be kept for a few days in a coop by themselves, in order to see that they are thoroughly free from illness. I have come across several cases in which a fresh bird has been bought and put with the other fowls, but which has come from a yard where an infectious disease was prevalent, with the result that it has been caught by the other birds, perhaps seriously affecting the whole flock. Too much care cannot

be exercised when importing fresh birds, and these should always be isolated for about a week.—Agricultural Gazette.

Hatching Goslings

Geese are always considered to be the hardiest creatures living. There have been records of longevity among geese in the English country villages that surpass any other bird with, perhaps, the exception of the swan. Nevertheless a mysterious disease seems to have crept into the goose pen, and occasionally a little gosling will be found dead. The fatteners are also have discovered dead geese and scientific investigation has shown uncommon bacteria in the blood. As a rule the little goslings will be found afflicted with tubercles on the brain or lungs. There is no doubt but much of all the troubles that affect our domestic poultry proceeds from close inbreeding. Again, there is danger in allowing the goslings to be chilled on emerging from the shell.



It is better to run the risk of having one crushed, which is, after all, only a chance, than to undermine the health of the whole hatch by chilling. I must also say that if the nest is made deep in the centre the mother will rest her "elbows" on the rim of the nest and her weight will not rest on the goslings. The nest must not be too deep, but always have a gentle dip towards the centre. As a rule if the young are found dead in the nest it will be a certain indication of weakness in the chick. It may be that the eggs have not been kept clean and moist enough, and in consequence that the pores of the shell have become blocked. The gosling or chick has been breathing its own breath over again and is too weak to live. It must be borne in mind that goose eggs are rather delicate things to handle. They must be very fresh. They do not travel well and as far as any information that I can gather goes, refuse to hatch in an incubator. Those whose goose eggs are hatching in a satisfactory manner will be wise to continue in the same manner that they have found successful, but to the many who do not I should recommend a little care in feeding the parent birds. Feed oats and wheat as well as the pasture and do not feed corn. A little mash with

meat and poultry spices is also beneficial. If the eggs have been found to have weak germs it is best to leave them in the nest. The goose on returning every day to lay will refresh the germ. As soon as there are enough eggs after this and they cover, the first lot of eggs should be removed and placed under hens. As soon as the goslings are all hatched it is as well to remove them from the mother, as she will usually lay another lot of eggs after this and these she can bring up. It requires some courage to remove the goslings, as both parents will attack the intruder. I have accomplished this feat single-handed, but it is much better to have some one to keep the gander quiet, or the goslings may get hurt as well as you.

(Mrs.) OCTAVIA ALLEN.

The Dove as a Pet

Although very pretty ornaments, doves are scarcely fit for parlors and drawing rooms. The aviary in the garden is their proper place. When confined indoors the birds seldom have sufficient room, and are more wretched than one they are a decided nuisance to the family circle. If kept outside, the ordinary diet of bird seeds, plenty of grit, and a little warm food during frosty weather will do. Indoors, let the cage be as broad as possible. Give seeds and plenty of sand and clean water. The pigeon loft dietary does well with doves. As doves, like pigeons, are given to fighting, only a couple should be kept in one compartment.

An Old Subscriber's Testimony

I would not be without your paper for a good deal, and I have been taking it for sixteen years. I am sending \$1.00 for two years' renewal.—J. E. Ashford, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Last the Best

The January 13th issue is without doubt the best I have seen since it was published as the Live Stock Journal in Hamilton. It is a credit to the publishers and I hope it will prosper and keep up to its record as the best farm paper in this province. Your article on Clydesdales was well worth the subscription price, let alone the beautiful cuts of the Scotchman's noted horses. More power to you.—McKenzie, Scotch Block, Ont.

Reasonable—"Mr. Buggins," said the attending physician gravely, "I am afraid your wife is gone."
"Well, I'm not surprised," replied Mr. B. "She's been giving me a piece of it every day for twenty-three years, and she didn't have a whole lot to start on."

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A regular 20 Watch is very handsome. The case is made of solid Gold-Plated, a standard material. They are made of the finest material. It is the best thing of the kind. We have a large stock of watches. They are very reliable. We will send you a watch if you send us your name and address. Write today. This watch is yours. Write for your copy. Write for your copy. Write for your copy.
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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

About three miles from the C. P. R. Junction at Streetsville, and six miles from Brampton, G.T.R., is situated the stock farm of S. J. Pearson & Son, known as the home of the high bred Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and improved Berkshire swine. At the head of his herd of cattle is the grand bull Banfi, a son of the great Lord Banfi, assisted by a fine three-year-old of Jilt breeding and sired by the Bapton-Uppermill bull Royal Diamond. The females are a grand selection, embodying grand Shorthorn type and character, and represent choice breeding in Miss Jilt, Nonpareil, Mayflower and other popular lines of breeding. There are a few young bulls fit for service still on hand. A fine flock of Shropshire sheep with a flock header from the Maple Shade Farm of Hon. John Dryden & Son, together with a herd of purebred Berkshire swine of good, smooth quality and improved type, headed by a fine boar from the best breeding in the famous herd of W. H. Durham, makes a visit to the farm an interesting one. Mr. Pearson is an enthusiastic lover of fine stock and has been breeding it for the past 25 years.

Mr. Dugald Ross, Streetsville, Ont., reports entire success with his first importation of Clydesdale and Shire horses, having sold the entire stock on hand except two stallion colts rising two years of age. One of these is a splendid brown colt, sired by Majestic, and from Kate of Bombie, well known as the dam of Lady Victoria, Earl Bombie, Baron Bombie, Vester, all of them prize winners, and herself a sister to the champion filly Empress. The other is a promising black, sired by Up-To-Time. Mr. Ross purposes landing another consignment in March.

The herd of Mr. Chas. Rankin, of Wyebridge, is a splendid example of what can be done by a little careful selection in purebred Shorthorn cattle. With a few well bred imported females of the right kind in quality and conformation, low-set and thick-fleshed, with abundance of evidence of feeding qualities, he has built up a herd of which every member is a money-maker. It has had its share of the honors in the showing, too, the heifer Dorothea, so successfully exhibited throughout the United States, and Lovely 58th, now owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne, are a pair that have brought championship honors to this herd. Her dam, Lovely 36th, imp., is a fine, typical, thick-set and smooth roan, sired by Cyprus, and with such other top-crosses as Prince Palatine, Diogenes and Sir Charles, in her ancestry. Baroness Cromwell, imp., a splendid cow in the herd, is sired by the great Spicy Robin, dam Lady Ythan by Gravesend Princess 32nd, imp., is a fine, thick red, calved 1901, sired by True Scotch, dam by Village Archer, g.d. by Marr (67440).

Deeside Girl, imp., is a very typical thick red cow, calved 1902, sired by Lord Methuen (75281), dam by Scottish Prince (73593) and of straight

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sway, Cupps Hoof, Hoisted Tendons, Scurvy, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic Thrush, Ringworms. Removes all Blisters from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Gout, Throat, etc., it is Invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 50¢ per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address

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Seldom See

A big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair-removal, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 10-15 pages. ABSORBINE, JR., for mutilated, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes Sore Shingles, Cuts, Yaws, Venous, Allays Pain. Genuine mid. only by

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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.

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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 1052, Toronto.

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keep all animals healthy and enable them to extract the full amount of nutriment from the whole of their food, but also prevents the milk from being tainted when cows are fed on turnips and roots.

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"I milk 30 cows, and have used MOLASSINE MEAL for them the whole season, and have never had better or sweeter butter nor given my customers such satisfaction. In fact, since using it I have never had butter come so quickly nor so sweet so long.

"My calves have done wonderfully well on it; for ewes and lambs it is excellent. IT IS A GOOD FEED TO USE WHEN GIVING THE COWS TURNIPS, AS IT PREVENTS THE BUTTER TASTING OF THE TURNIPS.

(Signed) GEO. ARMSTRONG.

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Write for special quotations to

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IMPORTER FOR CANADA.

Jilt breeding. She has at foot a fine red bull calf, sired by the Bessie bull Pride of Scotland. Lady Ella Hope—48441—is a nice roan, calved 1901, imp., sired by the Prince of Wales, and is of straight Wimple strain, tracing through a fine pedigree of crosses in the best sires. She has a fine heifer calf by Pride of Scotland. Diamond Bracelet (48421), imp., now a grand cow, red in color, calved 1901, is sired by Arthur (2782), dam Red Bracelet, by Lowland Chief, and has such crosses as Chilton, Lord Ythan and Sultan in her ancestry. Bloomer, imp., red, calved 1896, is sired by the Great Merry Mason, and tracing to Missie 1st through the herd of J. B. Manson. She has a fine yearling heifer by Pride of Scotland. Another extra fine heifer of the showing kind is Jilt, dam Bessie Lass, imp., and sired also by Pride of Scotland. Mr. Rankin has also a number of pure-bred Berkshire swine and a choice flock of Oxford Down sheep, bred from imported stock, and of fine quality.

Gossip

Mr. John W. Cowie, Markham, has sold the Canadian bred stallion Alexander Macqueen (3291), shown by him at the recent stallion show, to Thomas Powers, of North Dakota, for a long price. He is a bay, with face, off fore and both hind feet white. He was foaled April 20th, 1901. He was bred by Mr. Cowie and sired by Macqueen (imp.) [462] (5300); dam Nellie Rosewood [3486] by Lord Wellington (imp.).

The champion Shire stallion at the recent show, Bramhope Blackthorn (imp.) [458] (19394), and exhibited by O. Sorby, Gravelly, has been sold at a long price for the Aberdeen Ranch, Enderby, B.C. He was foaled in 1899, is black in color, white blaze and white hind legs, and was imported by Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta. He was sired by Bramhope Duke (6019); dam Stenson Duchess (7114), by Royal Albert (1885).

Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., advises us in a recent communication, that his stock is wintering splendidly and that he has never had his horses in better condition and finer trim at this season of the year. He regrets that he was not able to get up to the Clyde and Shire Show, held in Toronto on the 7th, 8th and 9th of this month.

Looking Up Fair Pointers

Mr. H. E. Cowan, Superintendent of Fairs, is visiting some of the northern and eastern states to obtain information which may be of assistance in framing the proposed legislation respecting the agricultural societies of Ontario.

Ruddington Hall Dispersion Sale

On May 3rd, 1906, the executors of the late Philo L. Mills will sell by unreserved auction the celebrated herd of Shorthorn cattle, numbering about 130 head, at Eastthorpe Farm, Ruddington, England. The herd was founded in 1874, with some of the finest specimens of Bates' blood. A few years later some notable purchases were made from Wm. Duthie, including the bull, Master of the Ceremonies 56168. Since that time purchases have been made annually at the Collynie and Upperthorpe sales. The stud of Shire horses comprise 50 to 60 head. Besides these, there will be sold the flock of Shropshire sheep and the herds of Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs.

IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE

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21 HEAD—13 Females and 8 Young Bulls,

Imported and bred from imported stock. Strictly first class individually and in breeding. Also registered Work Horses—the property of Mr. Robert Johnston and Mr. Hugh A. Potter,

On **THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1906.**

At Lot 15, Con. 3, Caledon. Conveyances will meet C.P.R. trains at Cataract and Caledon on morning of sale.

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TERMS—9 months' credit, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash.

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Clydesdales for Canada

A week ago Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, shipped three Clydesdale stallions and one Thoroughbred stallion to the order of Canadian buyers. These horses are of a very high class, being not only well bred, but in respect of individual merit such as are likely to win at Canadian shows. They have been shipped in the middle of a storm, but it is to be hoped they may reach the other side in safety.—Scottish Farmer.

\$4,000 for Shorthorns

At a meeting of the cattle committee of the Canadian National Association, held last week, the association decided to duplicate the grant of \$2,000 made by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, thus making a total of \$4,000 to be given in prizes for Shorthorns at the coming Toronto Exhibition. This is a total increase of \$2,000 over 1905 and the largest amount given in America at any annual fair for Shorthorns, if not in the world. It is expected that a number of American Shorthorn breeders will exhibit at Toronto next fall.

Provincial Auction Sales

An official inspection of cattle to be offered at the Provincial Auction Sales at Ottawa, Guelph and Port Perry is about completed. As a result of this inspection an even lot of animals of good quality will be offered and persons who contemplate purchasing breeding stock this spring will do well to attend one or another of these sales.

Attention is called to the advertisement of these sales for particulars regarding assistance to be given by the Ontario Department of Agriculture towards payment of freight on animals purchased at the sales.

Western Stockmen in Session at Calgary

At a recent meeting at Calgary of the stockmen of Alberta and Saskatchewan with the representatives of the departments of agriculture for both provinces, important changes were recommended in the matter of stock legislation. There were present at the meeting: Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta; Messrs. Harcourt and Honeyman, deputies, and the following stockmen: Geo. Quirk, C. M. Williams, A. B. McDonald, R. Cruickshank, O. E. Brown, J. A. Turner, G. Lane, T. Allan, J. Walker, A. E. Cross, C. W. Peterson, H. M. Stewart, E. M. Mannell, R. G. Matthews, A. R. Springett, A. J. Day, W. E. Cochrane, and R. Linton. The following resolutions were passed:

1. That each province should enact and administer its own ordinance, but that a stockman might register in both provinces and that a re-allotment of brands should take place every four years.

2. That a stock inspector be appointed for Calgary, and that an experienced cattleman should be associated with the recorder in the allotment of brands.

3. That the legislation in the two provinces should be similar.

4. That steps should be taken to amend the law relating to cattle killed in the trade in order to secure reasonable indemnity, have less trouble in establishing negligence on the part of railways, and quick reports from railways of cattle killed.

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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.

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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.

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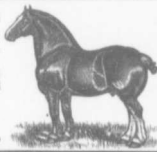
MESSRS. LAVIN & RICHARDSON
Harriston P.O. and Station C.P.R. and G.T.R., Ont.

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

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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; if you have not got them. If you want high-acting Hackneys, it 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

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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 Brood-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. Conveyance to farm from Broadview Avenue terminus every fifteen minutes, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor, Thorncliffe Farm.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

5. That the North-West mounted police should be continued as at present.

6. That the system of inspection of hides provided for under the old ordinance is the best. It requires persons other than butchers who expose meats for sale to present the hide for inspection and record before a sale is consummated and that butchers be required to keep for not less than seven days the hides of animals slaughtered and have such hides inspected, recorded and punched by an inspector.

The including of cattle of other owners in shipments was discussed and it was thought the responsibility should rest in the shippers rather than the inspectors.

Hon. Mr. Finlay received a deputation of the different breeders' associations of the province in order to secure increased grants.

Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, Feb. 12.

The dairymen of Grenville county have decided that they can best guard and promote their interests by means of a county association, and acting upon the decision have formed a strong organization to be known as the Grenville County Dairymen's Association. A preliminary meeting was held at Easton's Corners upon the invitation of W. G. Gardiner, dairy instructor, and J. B. Arnold, both of Easton's Corners, and the organization meeting at Kemptville last week. The movement was entered into heartily by all the dairymen of the county, and at the latter meeting there were some even from Lanark and Carleton, consequently the meeting was well attended. W. G. Gardiner presided, and addresses were given by G. Howard Ferguson, M.L.A., L. A. Zuleit, dairy instructor, of Chesterville, and M. K. Everetts, of Smith's Falls, who is looked upon as one of the dairy kings of Eastern Ontario. Upwards of thirty members were enrolled at the meeting and the number has since grown to over forty. One important decision was that arrangements will be made to hold a series of meetings throughout the county in the interests of the dairying industry. The election of officers resulted in a fairly even distribution of membership on the executive all over the county. The list is as follows: President, W. G. Gardiner, Easton's Corners; vice-president, A. J. Cummings, Heckston; directors, W. H. Latourelle, South Gower; B. Mosier, Merrickville; A. Derrick, Montague; F. F. Bishop, Bishop's Mills; W. J. Buchanan, Kemptville; John Ferguson, Spencer-ville; John Cassidy, Acton's Corners; J. C. Rutherford, Kemptville; James A. Sanderson, Oxford Station; John Ferguson, Garretton; Robert Taylor, North Rideau; John Edwards, Algonquin; Mr. J. B. Arnold, of Easton's Corners, was appointed secretary-treasurer. The association will oppose the centralization of the cheese markets in a few large cities of the province and will do all in its power to preserve the integrity of the only cheese board at present in the county, that at Kemptville, which has given general satisfaction.

The veterinary surgeons of this part of Canada took advantage of the annual meet of the Central Canada Racing Association to hold their annual meeting. They are united in a body known as the Central Canada Veterinary Association, and a large number of them attended the ice races. The officers elected for the following year: Honorary president, J. G. Rutherford, Chief of Dominion



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High Class Clydesdale Horses

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

COLUMBUS, ONT.

Oshawa 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. G. FIFE, 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.

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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 ISCHE, Sebringville, Ont.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

CLYDESDALES—Winners at Toronto, London and other leading shows. Some choice young fillies. Pair young stallions, sired by Pearl Oyster and Prince Romeo, for sale. **Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont.**

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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 foot, getters at prices to defy competition. Write.

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Long distance telephone in office.

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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 for sale a few grand young stallions and several splendid fillies, which I offer at reasonable prices considering breeding and quality of goods.

Write for prices and particulars or call at my stables at **HOWICK, QUE.**

GEO. T. STEWART,

Long Distance Phone. Importer and Breeder.

Veterinary Service, Ottawa; president, T. Thacker, Renfrew; vice-president, J. B. Hollingsworth, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, A. E. James, Ottawa. The following members were added to council: Drs. A. W. Harris, D. McAlpin, R. W. Kenny, Pembroke; S. Kennedy, Wakefield; W. C. Young, G. R. Hilton, W. C. McGuire, Drs. Monk and W. C. Young were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Preparations are being made for the holding of the annual Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show which begins in Ottawa on March 5th, and will be continued throughout the succeeding four days, making five days in all. The official premium list just issued shows a liberal distribution of prizes among the various classes, in poultry, sheep, beef, dairy cattle and swine. In addition to the stock show there will be an exhibition and exchange of seed grain, held under the joint auspices of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Eastern Ontario Seed Grain Growers' Association. There will also be a sale of purebred stock in which the Provincial Government will assist by paying, up to \$2 the freight to its destination on any animal purchased at the sale. The list of judges has just been published and is as follows: Cattle—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; B. Slatery, Ottawa. Dairy—Thomas Gamble, Ottawa. Swine—Berkshires and Grades, Thomas Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; Yorkshires and Tamworths, William Jones, Mount Elgin, Ont.; Export Bacon and Hogs (alive), Wil-

OLYDESDALES

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

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Breeders of **CLYDESDALE HORSES**, **BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS**.

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Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lancets and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farms 3 miles from Weston Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Onondaga, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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Ring-bone

Is common nearly ever. It is a disease of the hock, and a very enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the right or left side, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or on one side or both sides. Once like the latter are called Ribbons. No matter how old the case, how long the hump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under no circumstances, except when it fails to cure the horse you want. Often takes of the right or left side, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or on one side or both sides. Once like the latter are called Ribbons. No matter how old the case, how long the hump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

FLEMING'S RUBBER, the best to use for every kind of bluish that horses have.

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

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CHAS. HANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont. Importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Pride of Rockland (Imp.). For sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

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

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D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont. offers for sale at bargain prices grandly bred 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 Herd

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Cruikshank 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. W. A. HERR & SONS, Jackson, P.O., Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.

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

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

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

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

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.

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

R. B. NESS, Howick, Que.

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ont.
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JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont.
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W. H. FUGH, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.

W. COLOUHOEN, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and Hackney Horses.

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

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

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

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JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.
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W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.
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JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
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GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, P.O. and sta., C.P.R., Midway, G.T.R., Oxford Downs 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 Downs Sheep.

GEO. SNELL, Yeoville, Ont.—Shorthorns. Newton Prince and Lady May (imp.). 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

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J. E. BRETHER, Burford, Ont.
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H. M. STOCKTON, Redgrave P.O. Harrison sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not skin furnished. Write for prices.

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CATTLE

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.
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JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
See large ad.

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

T. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.
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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. BERRELL, Greenwood, Ont.
See large ad.

E. WICKS & SON, Burford Park, Ont. A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle, young bulls fit for service. Heifers and cows for sale.

W. SEHRING, Selkirkville, G. T. R., Ont. Hosts of best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.

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

AMOS SMITH, Knowlbridge 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. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 101, Hamilton, Que. A Springfield Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

J. A. GOVERNLOCK, Forest, Ont. Hereford, young stock, some carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.

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

R. J. PENHALL, Naber, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

JOHN 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 Downs sheep.

PHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns. O. Shrophires. Good selection in young bulls.

GEO. A. BRIDDE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shrophire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, a few good imported and homebred ones at right prices.

A. BELLJOTT, Pond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs and Narragansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

liam Jones, Mr. Gray, Sheep, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Live Poultry—Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor; L. G. Jarvis, Montreal; N. Nash, Port Dover. Dressed Poultry—F. C. Elford, Ottawa. Pig-breeding—F. Wagner, Toronto. Dressed Carcasses—Export Bacon Hogs, W. E. Matthews, Hull; Professor G. E. Day, Guelph; Cattle and Sheep Carcasses, Professor G. E. Day, B. Slattery.

In a recent visit to Montreal, Mr. F. W. Hodson and J. B. Spencer, acting for the live stock department, completed arrangements for the admission of the records of the Quebec live stock associations into the National records. The event is important from the fact that it completes the nationalization of the records of Canada which heretofore will be recognized as being on a unified and business footing. The associations are the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, the French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Belgian Draft Horse Breeders' Association. It was decided that all animals registered in the books of these associations will be subjected to a rigid inspection to see that they are qualified for entrance upon the national books. Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, will inspect the horses.

Amherst Sale

The Maritime auction sale of pure-bred stock at Amherst, under the management of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, came off the other day and, as usual, the Shorthorns were the chief cattle that seemed to be in demand.

The attendance at the sale was representative and the purchases go to various parts of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a considerable proportion of the offerings were under one year old, and considering this fact prices were fairly satisfactory for the bulls which ranged from \$29 to \$120, but the female cows, being rather disappointing, being only from \$29 to \$67.

Managing the Balky Horse

A balky horse is hard enough to handle when driven by himself on the road, but it is a decided nuisance when working with another horse.

One of the best ways to handle such a horse in the latter case is to take a stout rope, if the horse works on the left, fasten one end to the left side of the hame ring, pass it around just below the breeching and hitch it to the ring in the hame of the other horse, on the inside. Draw up most of the slack, start the horses and if the one horse goes along all right the other horse will follow as soon as he discovers that if he does not he is likely to lose the hair on his side. It is always best, in the case of a balky horse to use some appliance rather than to attempt to coerce him openly. If he does not think the driver has a hand in the urging he is much more likely to get a move on, and the more mysterious the source of the thing that moves him the more quickly the balks habit will be broken.—"Indiana Farmer."

The Best Ever

I think THE FARMING WORLD is one of the best papers ever published for the money, devoted to the interests of farmers.—J. Butler, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets - Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1906.
General trade continues good. The recent cold weather has improved matters somewhat. Money is easier at about 5 per cent. on call.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little change. Those in the speculative field, however, are banking on the mild weather injuring the growing plant to such an extent as to influence the market later. But this cannot always be counted, and everything will depend upon what kind of a spring we have. The market rules steady here at 78½ to 79½ for red and white, and 74 to 75c for spring and goose.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market keeps firm and the outlook for continuing high prices is bright. Prices at the moment here are a shade easier, though 35 to 36c. at outside points. No. 1 and No. 2. Barley prices are largely nominal as also are those for peas, 43 to 45c being the quotations here for the former and 79c for the latter. The corn market is a little easier at quotations.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market has an easier tone with quotations showing little change from last writing. No. 1 and No. 2 hay being quoted at \$8.00 and No. 2 at \$6.00 in car lots, Toronto. There is said to be plenty of hay in the country and as soon as the roads improve receipts will increase.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market, generally speaking, is not so strong and supplies of new laid are more plentiful. At Montreal, new laid in case lots are quoted at 23 to 24c, and selects at 20 to 21c. New laid are quoted here at 22c, and storage at 16c. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 25 to 28c a dozen.

Deliveries of poultry continue light and the market is about steady. Choice dry plucked are quoted: 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

Last week's Trade Bulletin has this to say on the cheese situation:

"Holders of finest Western cheese at 13½c, and are not making offers, as the quantity remaining here for sale is so small, that they are not in the least concerned as to their disposition between now and the next three months. Our special London correspondent cabled us today that the market there was quiet at a decline of 1s."

Referring to butter, the same paper says:

"A better local demand has sprung up since the cold weather set in, which has been more noticeable during the past two days, and quite a few lots have changed hands at 21½ to 22c for winter creamery, whilst 22c has been secured for choice October make, as much as 22½c having been paid for an exceptionally fancy lot of October, but it is hard to get over 22c from the local trade. As regards dairy butter, three car loads of Manitoba have just been received, and 17½c has been freely bid for round lots, but holders ask 18c, whilst small lots are quoted at 19 to 20c. Sales of rolls have been made at 19 to 20c, a

lot of very fine being placed at 20½c, but 20c is an average today figure. Our special London correspondent cabled the market there today dull and 1s. lower."

The market here has an easy tone with receipts of inferior grades heavy. Prices rule steady at 24 to 25c for creamery prints, and 23 to 24c for solids. Choice dairy rolls and tubs bring 20 to 22c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock here have been fair. Some choice cattle are offering, but the bulk are of the common to medium kind and need to be finished a little better by the farmer. Trade is fair for fat cattle, the best selling at firm prices. The common stuff is lower, all other classes bringing good prices. On Tuesday, a car load of choice exporters, fed by Robt. Potter, of Thorndale, and W. Hanson, St. Marys, sold for \$5.25 per cwt. The ruling price, however, is \$4.60 to \$4.80, with bulls selling at \$3.20 to \$4.00 per cwt. Two choice loads of butchers' cattle sold at \$4.75 to \$4.85, but the regular quotations are \$4.50 to \$4.75 for choice; \$4.25 to \$4.40 for good; \$3.90 to \$4.15 for fair to good, and \$2.40 to \$3.80 for other quality. The market for feeders and stockers rules steady at the following prices:

Best, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.85; best, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$3.35 to \$3.50; best, 650 to 800 lbs., at \$3.15 to \$3.35; best stock heaters, 550 to 650 lbs., at \$3.10 to \$3.20. Some short keep feeders, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Milch cows are a little off and sell at \$28 to \$32 each, with some going lower. Calves rule steady at \$3.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are light and prices firm as follows: Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt., and bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt., and the best ewe and wether lambs sell at \$6.75 to \$7.10 for the bulk, while some choice lots sell as high as \$7.25 per cwt.

Receipts of hogs continue light, and the fight between the packers to get them still continues. On Toronto market, quotations are \$8.50 for selects and \$6.25 for lights and fats. At some county points it is reported that \$6.50 is being paid for hogs, notably at Lorneville, Jt.

HORSES

Toronto horse market was never more active than it is at the present time. The volume of trade is large, but buyers are not paying any more than they can help and dealers' margins are not large as they have to pay high figures to farmers for horses. As a rule the kind offering is more or less a job lot, there being comparatively few choice animals of the classes in greatest demand to be had. Choice animals are in very great demand and command almost any price



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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	
	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	10	10	
Wheat, per bushel	\$0 79½	\$0 80	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Oats, per bushel	36	41	43	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Barley, per bushel	40	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Peas, per bushel	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Corn, per bushel	49	53	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Flour, per barrel	3 60	4 00	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75
Brans, per ton	16 50	15 00	19 00	19 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00
Shorts, per ton	17 50	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Potatoes, per bag	75	70	30½	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Beans, per bushel	1 75	1 65	1 80	1 90	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25
Hay, per ton	8 00	9 00	11 00	11 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
Straw, per ton	5 00	5 00	9 00	9 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Eggs, per dozen	22	24	21	21	23	23	23	23	23	23
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	11	12	12 lb.	12 lb.	14	14	14	14	14	14
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	13	13	13	13	13 lb.	13 lb.	13 lb.	13 lb.	13 lb.	13 lb.
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17
Geese, per pound, d.w.	11	11	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Apples, per barrel	3 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Cheese, per barrel	13½	13½	13½	12½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Butter, creamery, per pound	25	22½	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26
Butter, dairy, per pound	22	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Cattle, per cwt.	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 10	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
Sheep, per cwt.	5 00	4 50	5 00	5 00	5 75	5 75	5 75	5 75	5 75	5 75
Hogs, per cwt.	6 50	7 25	7 00	7 00	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
Veal Calves, per cwt.	7 00	5 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00

*Patents.



GOD LIFE

That's what horses have that are normal and not troubled with disease. If your horse is dull and has no appetite, he is out of condition and needs help. A few doses of

American Horse Tonic

will put him in the pink of health very quickly and will take away all dullness and heaviness. It is a powerful tonic for the blood and nerves, stimulates the appetite, assimilates the food and invigorates the internal organs, cures coughs and colds, lung and bowel troubles, worms, and puts new life and strength into the horse. Horse Tonic is not a cure-all, but a specific for certain ailments of horses and is for horses only. As an every-day remedy it is a positive necessity to the horse owner. Sold by dealers; if you cannot apply you, we will send it direct. Write today for free "HORSE COMFORT" book if you keep cows safe for book, "THE COST OF A LOST COW." Both books free.



FREE WATCH Lady's Enamelled

Wholesale price. Each 2 doz. package of seeds containing 2 doz. each the largest and most beautiful package ever sold for \$10. Each one contains over 50 different varieties of seeds. Imported by specialty firms, in thousands of beautiful colors. Wholesale price money and 2 1/2 doz. per doz. only \$10. Write now, over 500, to receive your free watch.

Each one guaranteed with fine, black and white enameled case, after a month's trial in the money.

Price Seed Co., Dept. 1125
TORONTO, CAN.

the holder may care to ask. The following are the prevailing prices at the Repository this week: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$165; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$125 to \$170; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$140 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$135 to \$155; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$160 to \$190; serviceable second-hand cobs, \$70 to \$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$80.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 8, 1906.

Business is much brighter than at the early part of the year. Receipts of butter and egg are improving slightly, and the market is a little easier owing to the renewed spell of mild weather. Case eggs have dropped to 21 cents. The continued mild weather has brought along a few fresh eggs but jobbers are not carrying too large stocks as they will be absorbed if the weather becomes colder. Eggs are jobbing here from 21 to 24 cents.

The price of butter is still about the same. Prints are quoted at 25 to 26 cents, rolls 23 cents. Cheese has advanced a half cent since last reporting. It is now quoted at 13 1/2c for large and 14c for twins and small.

In the matter of vegetables the demand is quiet and prices unchanged with the exception of potatoes which are now selling at 40c per bushel for P. E. Island growth.

Feeds remain steady and without change in price. The market is exceedingly quiet in the absence of any quantity of Ontario bran. Supplies of Manitoba bran are also light. Both Ontario and Manitoba middlings are offered at unchanged prices. The hay market is easier and offerings more liberal but prices do not show any quotable change. The oat market remains firm at 45 to 47 cents per bushel.

Fresh meats are showing a slightly higher tendency in some lines. Beef is firm. Lamb also is firmer. Prices are one-half cent in advance of quotations a fortnight ago. Fowls and chickens are quoted at 12 cents per lb. Turkeys from 18 to 19 cents.

The demand for apples is rather light, the high prices keeping the consumer from buying. Spys, Golden Russets and Baldwin's are quoted at \$2.50 per barrel. Although these fruits are marked No. 1, the quality is far below the average.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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CASH WITH ORDER

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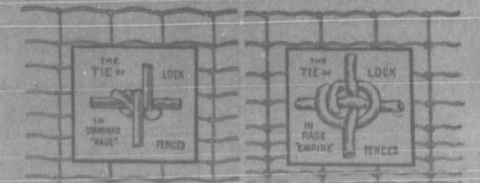
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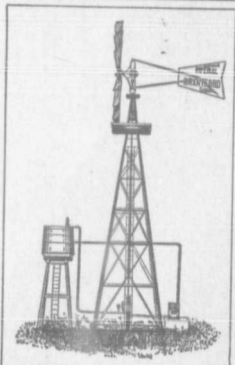
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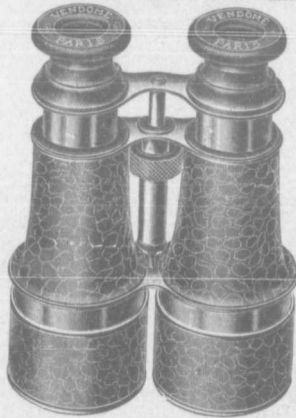
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