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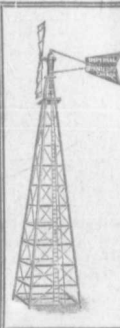
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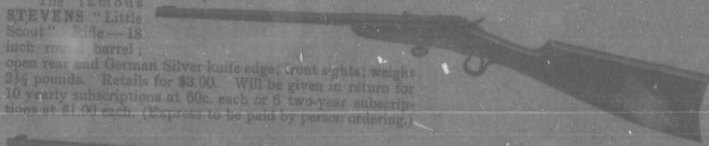
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Special Notice

For the convenience of the large number who will be attending Mr. G. A. Brodie's sale of imported Clydesdale fillies at Bethesda on Jan. 8, arrangements have been made to have conveyances meet trains at Stouffville (G. T. R.), Gormley (C. N. R.) and Oak Ridges (Yonge Street trolley) on forenoon of sale. See special announcement in this issue.

Advertise in the Farming World

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXVI.

TORONTO, 1 JANUARY, 1907.

No. 1.

The Closing Year

ELSEWHERE in this issue appear articles dealing with the condition of live stock and the advancement made during the year just closed. As will be seen, substantial progress has been made. With one exception, perhaps, that of beef cattle, the year has closed upon one of the most successful seasons in live stock husbandry that Canada has ever had. While the sheep industry has flourished, there has not been evinced on the part of the farmer as strong a desire to secure high class stock for breeding purposes as one could wish. While the demand for breeding sheep has been good, there has been too great a tendency to buy the more common and cheaper kinds for this purpose.

On the whole, however, the position of the farmer at the close of 1906 is one of encouragement. The dairy, the leading industry of the country, has flourished. Prices for cheese have never been so high and the farmer who has had a dozen or two good cows supplying milk to the cheese factory, and has not been too greatly hampered by the scarcity of help, has had a little silver mine of his own running every day during this season. Butter-making has also been a profitable undertaking, and the cream-gathering branch of it has flourished. Perhaps the most important feature of dairying during the year has been the development of cow testing associations. The results from the tests of the past season lead to but one conclusion, and that is that, even with the very high prices of 1906, scarcely one-half of the cows of this country are more than paying for their board. Then, the yearly tests of pure-bred cows which have been inaugurated during the year, tend to emphasize the fact that "perform" rather than pedigree and form, is the best indication of a milch cow's worth.

In fruit culture, the rapid development of the co-operative idea is the event worthy of chief attention. This, coupled with the Hon. Mr. Fisher's plan recently announced for the encouragement of the erection of cold storage warehouses, should place the fruit industry of this country on a more stable and safe basis. True, more cold storage facilities will benefit other industries as well, but it is the fruit grower who will, perhaps, receive the greatest benefit from them.

The year, then, has been one that every well-wisher of his country can look back upon with pride. It is sincerely to be hoped that at the close

of 1907 we shall have the same glad tidings to report. At the moment the outlook is rosy and there is a great advantage in being able to start out well. What, with the rapid development of the West, the building of transcontinental railroads, and the growing demand for the best quality of farm produce, no Canadian should have any anxiety about the future. Let him do his best and take advantage of the many opportunities that lie before him, and success is assured.

Ontario Winter Fair

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair of 1906 has well maintained the high standard of other years. The attendance has been as good and the quality and extent of the exhibits equal

uses in such a city as Guelph, and would have assured the future greatness of the Winter Fair itself.

Year after year Canada's most enterprising feeders, breeders and agriculturists are compelled to show their best goods to the worst possible advantage; visitors are compelled to crowd along in the narrow passages, and cattle are simply tied to the stone walls, or to low board partitions temporarily erected each year. Hogs and cattle are in the same apartment, and while the swine are being judged the passage is blocked up with gates, so that only about a dozen people can get any idea of what is going on, and no one a good idea. In the cattle ring a few more can get a view of the proceedings, but not too many.

This lack of space has been tolerated for years with the hope of better things, and now the very suitable little plot of ground to the south is gone, and with it most of the hope that some improvement can be made. Operations are now under way laying the foundation for a military drill shed which will in all probability cost \$100,000, and will be an imposing, spacious and handsome building, where bank clerks will strut to the music of a tin horn and learn to wear little cloth caps a-till until they look like a peanut stuck on the side of an elongated turnip, though it is long odds that they will never in years of this kind of thing make as useful defenders of their country as the average farmer's son will make in three weeks' training, should the necessity arise.

There would be less objection to this prodigal expenditure of government money if Canada's more important interests were given due consideration at the same time. Canada was never made by soldiers. That was left for the farmer to accomplish. He is the backbone of the country in peace and will be in war should it arise, and if he has been too busy building up an empire to get next to all the easy grafts that are going, it is no honest reason why his interests should be placed secondary to those of the people who profess to handle and manipulate his vote. Military colleges and a military system may, and probably are, all right, and good enough in their way, but the average citizen, with his living to earn, has prospered in about exact proportion as he has left them alone and attended to his own business. How much good, present, future and lasting, would have been accomplished had the same consideration been

Renewal Time

At this season of the year a great many subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD expire. Look up the address on the wrapper of this issue, and if your subscription is due you will confer a very great favor by having your renewal sent in early. Also look up our clubbing and premium offers in this issue. They will save you money.

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to, if not ahead of anything that has gone before. The fact is that unless some radical improvement is made in the way of enlarging present quarters it is only in regard to the quality of the exhibits that any advancement can be looked for in future. To attempt to secure more exhibits would be only aggravating a grievance that was apparent to every visitor to the show last week. Larger accommodation must be secured before the Winter Fair can grow and expand as it should.

Just across the railroad siding from the present building is a small piece of ground at which some of the management of the Winter Fair have often cast speculative eyes. With a little financing, this would have made just the spot for a large, spacious building which could have given suitable accommodation to both exhibitors and visitors. It could have beautifully filled the bill for many other

given to the live stock interests in erecting the same building for the Ontario Winter Fair, who can say?

The Cheese-Makers' End of It

While the year just closed has been a very profitable one for the milk producer, it is a question whether the cheese or butter-maker or manufacturer has gained much by it. In fact, it is possible that in many sections where the dry weather caused the milk supply to fall off very materially during the latter part of August and September, they have fared worse than they did in other years when prices were much lower than they were the past season. This hardly seems fair in this era of high prices, especially when it is a well known fact that, taking into account the responsibilities which he assumes, the maker is not at all overpaid as it is.

Conditions which govern the price of making either cheese or butter have changed materially in recent years. The maker has to pay at least 40 per cent, and in many cases 50 per cent, more than he did five or ten years ago for his help. The cost of furnishings, such as rennet, boxes, etc., has increased in about the same proportion. There has, no doubt, been some slight advance in the price of making during this time, but it has not been at all commensurate with the marked advance in the cost of supplies and help. The owner of the factory or the manufacturer who has to pay about double what he did five years ago for milk hauling, might also be included in this list.

But the maker, perhaps, is the first one who should receive consideration. The continued success of the industry will depend in no small degree upon the class of men who man our cheese factories and creameries during the next few years. If the price for making is cut down to little better than a living wage, then rest assured that our brightest and best young men will not take up cheese or butter-making as a business. With mediocre men of limited training and experience in our factories, what chance is there for the present high standard of our dairy products to be maintained, let alone being improved upon?

Truly, the question is one which the milk producer should consider very seriously, and the present is a most opportune time. An increase of from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent per lb. in the price of making will not reduce the producers' annual return from the factory very much. On the other hand, it will help the maker or manufacturers' end very much indeed, and enable him to render better service to those whom he serves, and to maintain his part of the co-operative fabric in a way that will be better for all concerned.

There should be a full and free discussion of this matter at the coming dairy conventions.

Sheep Versus Dogs

No question aroused more interest in the series of lectures at the Winter Fair last week than that dealing with amendments to the act protecting sheep from dogs. That many farmers still hesitate, because of the dog nuisance, about engaging in the business of sheep-raising, is quite evident. And from instances given during the discussion on this subject, there appears to be little abatement in the "sheep-worrying" business, while the present law or the manner in which it is enforced is not very effective in remedying the grievance.

The general opinion of the leading sheep breeders present was that the law as it now stands, with one or two amendments, is all right if properly enforced. But the trouble is that it has not been properly enforced and has been so misunderstood by township councils as to be non-effective in many places. Clause (2) should certainly be eliminated, and the law so worded as to convey no uncertain sound on the question of compensation. That many township councils have for several years fixed a maximum valuation for sheep killed by dogs contrary to the spirit and wording of the act, is pretty clear evidence that some radical changes are necessary. What these changes should be, it will be for the sheep-breeders to decide at their annual meeting a few weeks hence.

It will be better, however, to err on the side of what may appear to be a hardship upon the owner of a good dog, rather than allow present conditions to remain. So long as "sheep-worrying" continues, whether the owner is paid two-thirds or full value for his sheep, many farmers will hesitate about engaging in sheep husbandry. As the law now stands, in order to get full value for sheep killed, the farmer must play the part of a detective in tracing up the owner of the dog that did the killing. This may take a day or it may take a week. But whatever it may be, he gets no pay for the time lost. Then he may spend a week or more in a fruitless search and have finally to come to the township council, where he gets only two-thirds of the value of his sheep. This does not appear to be exactly fair. At any rate, it is one of the things that prevent many farmers from going into the business. What is wanted is a law that will, first of all, put a stop to sheep-worrying altogether, and, if this cannot be done, that will recompense the sheep owner for his loss without his having to spend so much time and money in tracing the dogs that did the damage. How this can be done without working injury to the owner of a good dog is hard to say. There should, however, be no half-way measures adopted. Whatever amendments are made to the present law, let them be effective in putting a stop to the evil.

In view of the contemplated changes in the present act, we shall be glad, during the next month or two, to receive for publication the views of our readers regarding the present working of the law and how it can best be amended to meet the needs of the important sheep industry of this country.

A Novel Transportation Scheme

The latest thing in the way of transportation is an electric elevated carrier system for mails and express parcels. Briefly, it is a system of elevated tracks, on which an automatic car, controlled from the central office, carries mail matter, express parcels or goods to stations along the line. The steel tracks are supported by posts 12 or 15 feet high, running along the fence lines, so that farmers can use these posts for their own fences. The car carries mail boxes, which it delivers at the farm station, at the same time automatically picking up a box. The car will also pick up and deliver parcels at their proper places. The promoters of this scheme, who have established an office in Toronto, with a view to introducing it into Ontario, claim that a speed of 25 miles an hour can be kept up and that cars can be run to carry passengers.

While it is never safe to prophesy in regard to a scheme of this kind till it is in practical operation, if it can be successfully worked out in the way described it has many possibilities that will be of undoubted advantage to the farmers of this country.

A Good Man Honored

The annual banquet of the Experimental Union, held in the college gymnasium, on the evening of Dec. 11th, was of more than usual interest. The chief event of the evening's proceedings was the unveiling of an oil painting of the Hon. Mr. Dryden, Ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. This painting was presented to the college and the Government by the ex-students as a mark of their appreciation of Mr. Dryden's fifteen years in office, who, during that time, had done more for the Ontario Agricultural College than any other man. The presentation was made on behalf of the ex-students by Mr. W. J. Brown, B.S.A. The Hon. Mr. Monteth accepted the gift on behalf of the college and the Government in a suitable speech, after which Mr. Dryden replied.

An international agricultural institute will be held at Rome, Italy, in 1908. A number of countries have signified their intention to send delegates and to report upon agricultural conditions in their own lands. While no doubt a great deal of valuable information will be gained, the conditions are so varied in the different countries that it is hard to see where the real practical value of such a conference can be.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine in 1906

(CONTRIBUTED BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

The year just closed must be accepted as fairly satisfactory for the Canadian stockman. All classes have been in good demand, and in all cases, at extreme prices. The prices for beef cattle have ruled fairly steady throughout the year, although the amount received is too low to afford any reasonable stimulus toward the production of a generally superior quality. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c per lb. live weight will not pay the cost of producing first class cattle, the result is that far too many ill-fed and ill-bred cattle are sent to market, and because the quality is poor—generally very poor—the demand is not in the least stimulated, but is rather turned to other varieties of food. Those who consume the beef in the large cities pay price enough to obtain the highest quality, but they do not get it. The margin between the price paid by the consumer in a city like Toronto, and the price received by the producer on the farm, seems ever widening, and without an apparent reason. It would seem that the

COST OF DISTRIBUTION

in the city is more than is allowed for its production in the country. This appears reasonable and unnecessary. Beef which nets the farmer say $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c dead weight, costs the consumer 8 to 12c, and in some cases more. This is an advance of from 25 to 300 per cent., and to the producer it appears out of all proportion. This is one phase of modern farm life which needs investigation and combating, if need be, in the interests of all classes. We propose returning to this question again. Our desire is to see the farmer receive his full share of the profit in this branch of his business.

The year 1906 has been exceptional in so far as concerns prices for pure-bred animals. The Shorthorn sales in Scotland for young bulls only, set a pace quite plain and sure. More bulls of first quality were required than the offering contained, hence the scramble for the most select. Nearly $\$900$ for calves less than a year old is beyond any real value for the ordinary breeder. It is doubtful if any real good comes to the breeding business by such a high level of prices. A large number of good breeders, but who are not rich men, are debarred from selecting a suitable sire, while those who do purchase are seldom in a position to utilize those really superior in such a manner as brings the greater good to the breed.

During the year a decided public sentiment has set in the world over in favor of a

COMBINATION OF BEEF AND MILK

in the same breed. The Shorthorns are the most likely breed to meet this demand and the breeders cannot too soon set their house in order. If this breed is to meet the needs of the ordinary farmer who follows mixed farming, they must at least be average milkers. Much improvement can be effected by a more rigid and careful selection of the sires used without in the least destroying the production of beef. The outlook presents a real need and the wise breeder will do well to prepare to meet it.

The question is frequently asked: Why are not more sheep produced in Canada? The natural conditions are excellent. The world's record shows a distinct decrease in the total number,

BOTH WOOL AND MUTTON

are bringing higher prices than for some years past, yet the demand has only been moderate during the last half of 1906. Any real movement in the trade seems to run in the line of the common sorts, rather than those more highly bred. Importers of pure-bred sheep have not met with the ordinary demand for fancy sheep, and it may be some loss has followed.

It may be, perhaps, that the word "imported" has lost its charm for most people for all classes of live stock. This will work no injury, provided the aim is kept clear in the mind of the breeder as to the production of a superior quality. It may be that as good sires are to be found among our Canadian-bred animals as those brought across the sea. If so, by all means use them. A passage over the sea never yet transformed any species of animal creation. The same animal born in Canada will prove as prepotent for good as he would if dropped in England. But the danger always is present that anything carrying a pedigree will answer. It is not

MERE PEDIGREE-MAKING

which should demand the energy of the breeder, but the production of the best animal suited to the purpose required. No particular breed of sheep in Canada carries this pre-eminence. A very considerable number of long-wooled varieties are still produced, although the wool itself may not be in brisk demand. The lambs of most of these make admirable food when they are utilized before reaching too great an age. Afterwards the tendency is towards an over-production of tallow. Among the short-wools the Shropshire has obtained a strong footing all over Canada. They carry a medium quality of wool, with fairly average weight, while the flesh is generally strongly developed. They are admirably adapted to the Canadian climate and thrive well in any part, from sea to sea.

Many farmers claim the sheep industry cannot be carried on successfully on account of the danger from

WORKING BY DOGS

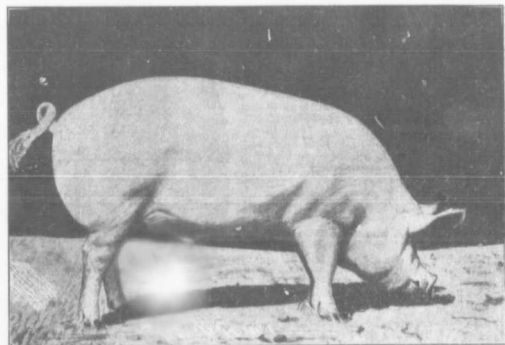
The vast majority of dogs have no specific duty to perform. They are

not needed, but are merely ornamental. It is not wonderful, therefore, if, as in the case of man, Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do. The writer believes that if farmers themselves kept fewer dogs, sheep breeding would be a safer business. Unless dogs are confined in the night, they are likely to wander in the direction of other dogs. If sheep are there also, the temptation for a frolic frequently becomes irresistible and damage follows. The taste of blood is sufficient to destroy the good manners of the best dog in the land. After all, dogs are seldom useful. Some are, because kept always under control and with work to do daily, but the majority are really useless, and the less their number the better for the sheep and the better for the country generally.

1906 has witnessed a good year's business in

SWINE RAISING

A high grade of prices has been maintained throughout most of the months of the year. If any guarantee could be given that these prices would be maintained in future, the number produced would undoubtedly be increased. Our farmers have never yet reached the maximum in this respect. A limited number of hogs can be kept on every farm at a slight cost. Much of the grain and other material unit for marketing can best be utilized in this way, but when this number is largely increased the expense per head is almost certain to bear a higher percentage of cost. The average price for all the months of 1906 would warrant a larger outlay in the cost of production, but our advice is against any considerable increase that would bring the price below the cost of production. Better pay more attention to the quality. Let every farmer remember that nothing can make up in the years to come for a lack of quality. We are competing against the world, and we make bold to say that we have in old Ontario the best breed of bacon hogs in the world. They have sprung from English breeds, but they are to-day better than the original. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the test of what is best is in the killing. The Winter Fair killing tests have become the best educator which can possibly be furnished. Without it the breeder could not know what strain or line to follow, but with it we have found the ideal. Let us at any



A Good Type of the Bacon Hog.

cost hold it. We are face to face with every advanced nation. We can win if we produce a better and sometimes, but all the time. Our swine breeders deserve every praise for the record already made. Let there be no backward move. The motto must be,

"ONLY ONE GRADE AND THAT THE HIGHEST."

The packers rendered excellent service to their end during 1906 by several times cutting the price for lights and fats, when too many were offering. After all, the real power in maintaining quality is with them, and we hope they will not fail to exercise it.

It is not worth while for owners of special breeds to advocate and try to force on the country any breed which year after year falls short of

the ideal. The Canadian Yorkshire is, we venture to assert, better for all purposes than the English Yorkshire from whence it sprung. This is because year after year the killing tests have pointed to the exact form which many breeders have accepted as the model. The whole question is wrapped up in the relative proportions of fat and flesh. By all means let the names and breeds go, if must be, but give us the animal that wins on the English breakfast table.

We extend our congratulations to the Canadian stockman. The results reached to Canada credit, but there is much yet to be done. Our ambition shall ever be to render every assistance possible, not for the sake of clinging to names, but for the production of the world's best food products.

The Year With the Horsemen

The year just closed has been in many respects a happy one for horsemen. When the "boom" in horsebreeding began a few years ago, the derush was indiscriminate. Every description of mare was bred in any kind of horse that came along. The favorite plan seemed to be to breed little, undersized mares to a big overgrown stallion. The good which the South African exportations had done a few years previous was very soon undone in this manner.

But the continuation of these prosperous times soon began to bring its own remedy. Awakened interest brought a more careful study of the situation and its requirements. While the country was being filled by importers with stallions of all kinds, good, bad, and nondescript, a few were aiming intelligently, and their numbers were increasing all the time. To meet this, importers who had the country's interests somewhat at heart began the importation of pure bred draft fillies. The first attempts were not of a very remunerative character financially, and it is quite probable that they have never been so, excepting in a few instances, where fillies of inferior character, well-fitted, have been sold at prices approximating those at which better goods in poorer condition had realized.

However that may be, these importations have been of the greatest benefit to conditions in Canada. During the past year the importation of Clydesdale fillies has been very great, probably passing the five hundred mark considerably. Then, too, has come a better demand for the best kind of breeding stallion available, and the price of service does not cut nearly so large a figure in the deal as it has in past years. The agricultural press has lent itself to the dissemination of information in the application of scientific and practical principles of horse breeding, and the reproach which has in the past been rather too justly hurled at horse breeders' heads, that they had nothing in the shape of a common, fixed type toward which they were striving to attain, is now fast becoming a dead letter.

If ever there was to be seen the sure signs of improvement in anything, it was in a comparison of the kind of

CANADIAN-BRED GOODS

which came out to the Toronto Fair of 1906 over those of 1904-5. At the spring stallion show of last February, Baroness, a Canadian-bred Clydesdale filly landed the champion-

ship over all the imported fillies that were out, and a very creditable class it was. At least one more Canadian-bred of the same kind was also to the fore in Queen of Maple Grove, from good old Canadian-bred maternity, and sired by the Prince of Kyle stallion, Fullarton. At the Dominion Exhibition of 1905 a Canadian-bred filly, sired by Lord Charming, compelled Robert Neas to withhold the grand championship of the "bonny Clydes" from such a sweet gem of Clydesdale femininity as T. Mercer's Nellie Carrick, and, though only a youngster, she was able to bear away the coveted trophy. The gets of Royal Baron, The Matchless McQueen, and Lord Charming made a grand exhibit at Toronto in 1906. In the Shire classes the Canadian-bred mares at least were right in the money. In

THE HACKNEY

breeding classes the victories of Saxon, Priscilla and Mignonette, were not repeated, and the honors went to imported animals, but what of the strings that went down the line in the heavy harness classes? Mrs. A. Beck's Sparkle and Splendor, Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and many another of the credit of such Canadian-bred sires as Hillhurst Sensation, Prohibition, and other horses, have been the envy of the horse world wherever shown. Before closing the paragraph, one more cher for the Canadian winners at the New York

Horse Show, Graham Bros., George Pepper, Crow & Murray and Graham & Kennerly, and one for the owners of the biggest car load of winners that ever left Chicago International homeward bound for Canada, "Hoch mit" Graham Bros., "hoch mit" Graham & Kennerly, "hoch mit" Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

A HOME-COMING

It is the good of summer time, and the streets of the good old town of Galt are crowded with faces expectancy is in the air, and as "Jimmy" Withrall leads from his padded car the silken-coated youngster that has made the racing talent of the great American continent sit up and take notice, the air is filled with ringing cheers. Again and again the mass the welkin ring, as the mayor approaches and with a few well chosen words of appreciation for the loved and tenderly revered citizen and owner, Miss K. L. Wilkes, he places around the neck of Kentucky Tod, the champion two-year-old of America, the beautiful floral wreath, the city's token of appreciation for the great youngster and his greater and honored owner.

Again, it is winter time. The air is cold and nippy, and the northland breath of a good Christmas time is in the air. One time more the old town has turned out its crowds, for to the home of Oro Wilkes, from the great New York Horse Show, another champion is coming home. Amid the best on the continent and that golden-colored gem of trotting horseflesh, Meaganza, tossed his handsome head, curved his graceful neck, and went down the line with the magnificent stride and swing and go for which his owner knew him a king among his kind and two years ago. The judge found none to equal him, though they sought for it carefully and with pains, and once more does Canada and the town of Galt welcome a champion home.

The year 1906 has certainly been a good one in the horse world of Canada. In the year upon which we have entered, in Ontario, at least, some further steps in advance may be looked for. The report of the horse commission of 1906 will likely be the forerunner of some advanced legislation in reference to the horse industry of this Province at the coming session of the Legislature. What that legislation will be we do not know, but from what has come to light regarding breeding conditions in many parts of the country something of a radical nature may perhaps be expected.

A Simple Explanation

Mike and Pat worked for a wealthy farmer. They planned to turn burglars and steal the money which the farmer had hid in one of the rooms of his house. They waited until midnight, then started to do the job.

In order to get the money they had to pass the farmer's bedroom. Mike says, "I'll go first, and if it's all right you can follow and do just the same as I."

Mike started to pass the room. Just as he got opposite the door the floor creaked. This woke the farmer, who called out, "Who's there?"

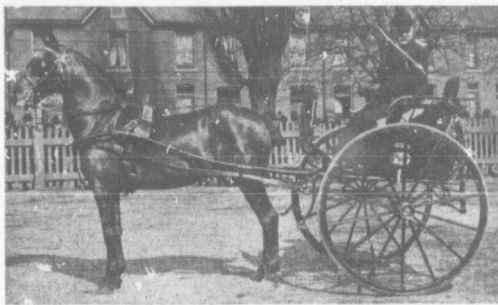
Mike answered with a "meow!" (imitating a cat). The farmer's wife, being awake, said, "O, John, it's the cat" and all was quiet.

Now Mike started to pass the door, and as he got opposite it the floor creaked again. The farmer called out again, louder than before, "Who's there?"

Pat answered: "Another cat."



Mr. Arthur Johnston, President, Provincial Winter Fair.



A Well Appointed Heavy Harness Outfit

Best Appointed Horse and Rig*

An ambitious young horseman wishes to know a few of the points to be considered in judging the best appointed horse and carriage. "At a show this fall," he remarks, "I led first for single gentlemen's driver, first for best piver and best handled horse, and then got placed fourth with the same judges on best appointed outfit, and this in spite of the fact that I had an entirely new and up to date rig and harness. Are there any set rules, principles or styles to be considered in this matter, or is everything left to the judge's personal taste or fancy?"

It is not at all surprising to find in this country many young men who are good all round horsemen, good judges and fair trainers and drivers, who yet have only the most vague ideas of this great department of the fashionable horse fancier's craft. Too often, also, it is the case that judges who are called upon to make awards in these classes know as little as do the majority of the exhibitors. It might be offered in palliation of this condition that the classes mentioned are not usually considered the most important ones at local fall fairs and shows. Yet this is a poor excuse for continuing to do things wrong, and judges at local fairs should at least have good ideas of the rudiments of fashionable equipments.

It is possible that "young horseman" may have been justly relegated to a lower place in his class. The judge probably saw, or thought he saw, some good and sufficient reason for so doing. There are a few things to be considered in making an award in a class such as this. In a single roadster class the conventional rig and harness is a light four wheeled buggy, with light harness and dark rubber mountings. As the model roadster is a horse of light and breezy build, so the vehicle should harmonize and show light, clean cut lines, without any evidence of heaviness to be seen. In the class for gentlemen's driver one looks for a turn of speed, superiority of style and action.

*A MEDIUM-SIZED HORSE,

smoothly turned, that can go high and get away," is the right thing in the horse for this class. Then, as to vehicle and harness, a greater latitude

*This is the third of a series of articles on "training the horse," by Mr. J. W. Sanester (Farming World Man on the Wing).

the horse goes as well without it. If usually safe to dispense with it. If the check is worn it should be with full bridle bearing reins. The bridle fronts and rosettes should match metal mountings, or else be of cloth to match carriage trimmings. Back pads with round lines and blinkers should also be of curved pattern. Pad cloths, with the heavier turnout, should be either of patent leather, with border to match harness mounting, or else of cloth to match the trimmings of carriage. The carriage itself should be painted in some quiet and refined color, and trimmed with cloth or moxoco, cloth preferred, and of a neat and unpretentious pattern. The rugs should be of a character suitable for the season of the year. A flashy looking rug, such as is often offered for sale, is sometimes enough with

A CRITICAL JUDGE

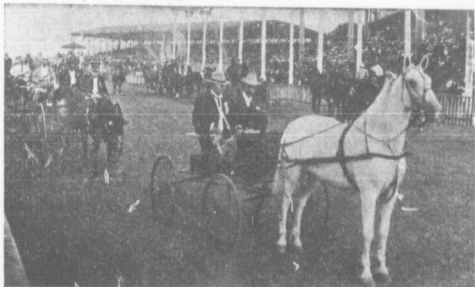
to mean the loss of a prize. In the back of the well-appointed buggy box should be a good woollen blanket, preferably of a color matching the trimmings of the buggy, neatly folded the width of the box, and the ends turned under, to give as neat an appearance as possible.

In awards made for best appointments it is the little things that mean much. Care and taste in equipment is everything. If all entries were unexceptional, then it is possible that the honors might go to the best horse, and the best driver, but the proper appointments call for a good deal of taste, and often some skill as well. At one of our leading shows a year ago, a prize was landed in this class by one of the exhibitors having the presence of mind to lay over the seat of his carriage a waterproof Macintosh, and as it happened to look somewhat like rain that afternoon, this scored a strong point in his favor. When the prize is offered for best appointed outfit there is even a stronger call for care, skill, taste and judgment than in the case of any other class, and it is a prize which, won in strong company, before a competent judge, the recipient may feel justly proud of.

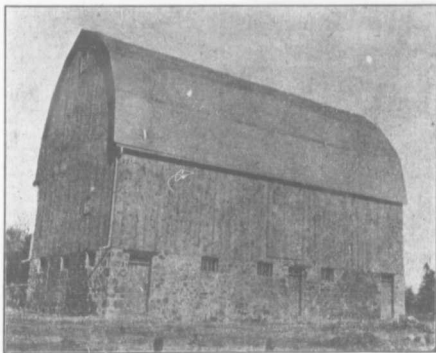
HARNESS HORSES OF GREATER INCHES

and scale will show well in a two-wheeled gig. Heavier harness of the round pattern, without breeching, heavy metal finish, brass being the smarter, would be proper. The harness should be of a weight corresponding with size of horse and weight of vehicle, never so heavy as would be proper with the four-seated, two-wheeled gig. The horse may be harnessed with or without check, with or without standing martingale. If

A man entered a restaurant, took a seat, and after a little deliberation asked the waiter for a plate of "fly-specks." The waiter reported the complimentary request to the proprietor, whereupon the latter approached the customer and informed him that they did not "serve fly-specks." "Then," was the reply, "why don't you take them off the bill of fare?"



A Light Harness Outfit



Mr. Joseph Holden's barn

A Hip-roof Barn

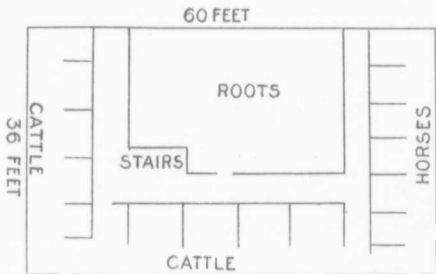
The illustrations on this page are those of a hip-roof barn built by Joseph Holden, Park Farm, Oshawa, on the site of one that was burned recently. The barn was designed and built by H. Gay & Sons, of Courville, Ont. It is built of one and two inch lumber throughout and is what is known as a plank-frame—one of the strongest built.

The barn is erected on a stable foundation 36 by 60 feet. It is roofed with the Oshawa 28 gauge galvanized shingles, manufactured by the Pedlar People of that town. The total cost of the barn was \$1,300. The whole of the roofing materials, including the shingles, ridge, nails, cavetroughs, conductor pipes, etc., cost \$182.

The barn is a very substantial one, and the plans and description herewith will be of assistance to those desiring to erect new barn buildings the coming summer.



Cross section showing hip roof



Plan of stables

The Late Henry Wade

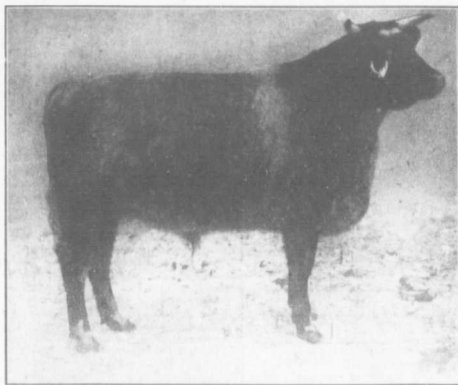
Mr. Henry Wade, who for many years had been prominently identified with live stock association work in Canada, passed away, after a long and painful illness, on Dec. 23rd last. Mr. Wade, who was in his sixtieth year, had for some time past been suffering from diabetes and underwent a critical operation about the end of November with the hope of being greatly benefited thereby. While he seemingly passed through the ordeal very well and his family and friends for a time were hopeful of his ultimate recovery, the strain was too great, resulting eventually in his death.

For many years Mr. Wade was one of the best known figures in live stock circles in Canada. He was born at Port Hope and educated at Victoria University, then located at Cobourg. He was one of the first importers of pure-bred stock into that section of Ontario. In 1882 he came to Toronto as chief executive officer of the Agricultural and Arts Association, a position he held until the disestablishment of that organization on Dec. 21st, 1896. It will be remembered that this association was for many years the only organized department of agriculture in Ontario and issued yearly reports of its work. For fourteen years Mr. Wade edited

these reports. After 1896 the registration work of this association was taken directly under the wing of the Department of Agriculture and Mr. Wade made provincial registrar. From that time till two years ago, when the registration offices were moved to Ottawa to complete the scheme of national records, Mr. Wade had his offices in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, where, as registrar of live stock and secretary of a number of live stock and breeders' associations, he came closely in touch with the live stock interests of the country. Among the associations of which he was the chief executive officer for many years are the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, the Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horse Associations, and the Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Hereford Cattle Breeders' Associations. For many years he was registrar for the Swine Breeders' Association. The herd books, stud books and stock records published during these years were edited by Mr. Wade, a work that had much to do with raising the standard and quality of Canadian pure-bred stock. Mr. Wade was a familiar figure at the horse shows of Toronto, and always took a leading part in their management. For several years he had been secretary of the Canadian Horse Show, one of the great horse events of this continent.

He also acted as secretary of the Spring Stallion Show, held in Toronto during February of each year. In many ways, therefore, he was to the front in live stock circles and he will be missed at breeders' meetings and their annual gatherings. He was also identified with agriculture in other ways. It may be news to many to know that in earlier years he had considerable experience in dairying and owned and managed one of the most successful cheese factories in Eastern Ontario. For many years he was a director of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, and was its president during the year 1896. He was also prominent in the organization and holding of the first Provincial Fat Stock Show, which has since developed into the Provincial Winter Fair.

Mr. Wade was a gentleman of most genial and courteous manner, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter, Mrs. Geo. E. Macrae, of Toronto. The sons are Mr. Frank Wade, registrar of horses, and Mr. Gerald Wade, registrar of Shorthorns, under the National Record Board, at Ottawa. Mr. Wm. N. Wade, manager, Crown Bank, Burford, and Mr. Thos. K. Wade, Toronto. He was buried at Port Hope on Christmas day.



Victor's Favorite, yearling Grade Shorthorn steer, grand champion Winter Fair, 1906. Shown by I. & A. Groff, Alma, Ont.

The Ontario Provincial Fair

Large Attendance—Strong Classes—Fine Quality

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair of 1906 can now be recorded as history. With moderate weather, attendance up to the standard of preceding occasions at least, and with exhibits in several classes far in advance, both in numbers and quality, it can fairly be said that the fat stock show is moving in the right direction. As usual, the poultry show was of immense proportions, one of the best on the continent, and something for the poultry fancier worth coming a long way to see. In the sheep pens were the champions of the continent, and they did not stand out against a background which showed them up in strong contrast either. Long and strong classes were the order all round, and conservative salesmen meeting with throngs of eager buyers was the order of things. Among the swine the same order prevailed, and the show was particularly brilliant in the Yorkshire, Berkshire and bacon hog classes. Other breeds represented, if not by long classes, at least by goods of a very high order, were the Tamworth and Chester Whites. In the cattle ring the classes in the grades and crosses were very fine, a few being very strong all through, with some goods of the sensational kind at the top, but in those representing the pure-breds there was to

be noticed a very sharp falling off. In Shorthorns every class was at least graced with one or two good animals at the top, but too often degenerating into a collection of "runtts" as one went farther down the line. Both in Polled Angus and Herefords there were a number of creditable animals out, but the number was not big enough, and there were rather too many of the other kind. Cows in milk, cows heavy in calf, could and did get inside the money, and win in classes which called for fat steer or heifer. In one case a Shorthorn cow heavy in calf got first place in the class. Acrobatic performances of this kind may be credited to the versatility of the management, or judges, or both, but it can scarcely be held to be of a character beneficially educative to the visitors who come to the show to learn, if possible, a little more about the possibilities of the fat stock business. Exhibits of the kind in the pure-bred classes such as we have this year been treated to at Canada's representative fat stock show, make very poor arguments indeed for the superiority which breeders claim for their respective animals, and it is right up to them to do a little more to prove their claims in a visible, practical manner. Sheep and swine breeders, on the contrary, are fully alive to

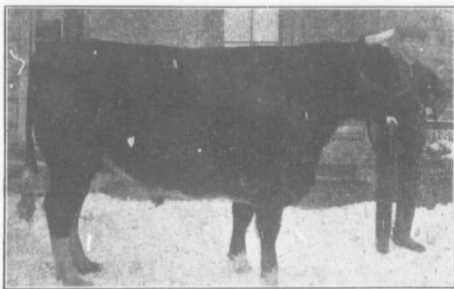
this matter, and the majority of Ontario's leading breeders are always on the ground with flocks and pens of their best. In the

CATTLE RING

the officiating judges were Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denbeld, Ont., assisted by Mr. John Gosling, of Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A. The first call for Shorthorn steer, two years of age and under three, brought out one very good and two very fair animals, not quite enough to claim all the money. First went to Mr. Jos. Stone, of Saintfield, South Ontario, for his big, smooth, well-finished Champion, a son of a Collynie Archer bull of Dryden breeding. Next came General White, shown by John Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont., which, with the third prize steer, shown by James Rennie, of Blackwater, also bore credit for Ontario county's breeders, the first being sired by Crimson Victor, the latter by Crimson Prince, both of John and Birrell, of Greenwood Crimson Flower pedigree. Shorthorn steer, one year and under two, had out enough to claim all the money and places at least, there being five entries. The firm of I. & A. Groff, of Alma, carried off the honors in this class, their fine roan steer King Edward proving an easy winner, although the second prize animal was a creditable entry, being a son of the Crimson Flower bull Crimson Ribbon, and shown by the well-known feeders, Brown & Sons, of Galt. James Reulle had another of the same strain, a son of Crimson Duke, to the front for third place. First place for Shorthorn steer under one year went to H. Smith, of Exeter, on a fine white calf of grand character, and it was not by any means a thin white line which came to the front in this class, though that was the color which showed up strongly. Alex. McKinnon, of Coningsby, ranked second with another fine white one, sired by Crimson Ribbon. Elliott & Sons, of Galt, were third with White Star, sire Wanderer's Star, while Kyle Bros. of Ayr, got fourth place on White Heather, sire Bapton Chancellor. Shorthorn cow, three years or over, was as usual a class creditable enough, but without much to lead to the conclusion that the \$55 purse and honor was looked on with envious eyes by Ontario's breeders, as there were only five entries. First went to J. Brown & Sons on Crystal Belle, sired by Jas. Cramer's Capt. Mayfly, with second to Geo. Amos, of Mof-fat, on Martha 4th, a get of Spicy King. J. McNab, of Rockwood, Brien & Sons, of Ridgetown, and A. Stringer, of Kingarig, followed in order. G. & W. Parkinson, of Eramosa, were the only breeders in Ontario who wanted the first prize for two-year Shorthorn heifer, and they got



The 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners in the 2-year-old Grade class, Winter Fair, 1906. Owned by James Leask, Greenbank, Ont.



Two-year-old steer, champion Shorthorn, Winter Fair, 1906. Bred and exhibited by James Stone, Saintfield, Ont.

it. There were enough Shorthorn heifers under two years of age to get to third place, first going to L. Parkinson, of Eramosa, second to John McNab, and the third to A. Schmidt, of Elmira. The champion Shorthorn was found in the Stone steer Champion, and a really creditable champion he was, nicely fitted and carrying his flesh well.

Hereford and Angus came on together and in two-year-old steer the black "boys" won. Jas. Bowman landing first place with a good animal in finest bloom. Second place again found the color line upside down, with Samuel Young, of Guelph, on Black Boy. The Stone Stock Co. landed third in this class with a white face. Class for heifer or steer one year old came out strong, lots of quality and finish, and in this class the white faces had it all their own way, first going to J. A. Govenlock, of Forest, Ont., on a fine young Hereford heifer of the right kind, a splendid individual, but scarcely fitted to the minute. Second went to H. MacDougall, of Guelph, on Rosey Bright, with third to R. J. Penhall, of Nober, his good Hereford steer also lacking a good deal in finish, and fourth to Govenlock. Four good ones again came forward in class under one year, and in this class Jas. Bowman won first, with a white face second, the exhibit of Govenlock, John Love, of Elera, won third with a black one, and it was a study in black and white all the time, with the Stone Stock Co. in alternate place for fourth. The class for three-year cow or heifer was of commoner order, and, as one of the judges put it, it was a case of fighting to get away from roughness on one hand and milk on the other. The Stone Stock Co. won first, with Bowman second and Govenlock third and fourth.

In Galloway and Devon steers two years of age, Rudd, of Eden Mills, won first with a steer whose long horns and general activity, if not his fatness, won for him consideration. D. McCrae, of Guelph, won second with a shaggy little Galloway, and also third with another good-looking representative of the breed. In Galloway or Devon steer or heifer under one year Robt. Shaw landed first and second on a very nice, thick pair of good quality, with McCrae second in place. In cow or heifer Rudd got first with one of the red ones, with McCrae second. This finished the pure-bred classes. Next came

THE CROSSES AND GRADES

and at once an improvement began to be noticeable, making the show

about as good an advertisement for that class of goods as one could wish to see. Grade two-year-olds steer class came out seventeen strong, a grand class all through, and when the judges got through there were at its head three splendid, well-finished Shorthorn grade steers, all bred and shown by the veteran feeder, Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, South Ontario. The event now began to look like a fat stock show, and it was a whole lot to the credit of Mr. Jas. Bowman that he landed fourth place, and Alex. McKinnon, of Hillburg, has often got higher up with less credit due than when he landed fifth place, with such names as John Brown & Sons, Mr. Oke, the J. W. Stone Stock Co. and

other good ones out to fight for it. The next class was shorter, but just as sweet, and the thing that could beat the yearling winner which I. & A. Groff brought forward, was not found in the entire building, though the judges sought for it carefully and with great pains. A beautiful, stylish roan, thick and deep, smoothly fleshed as one could wish to see, an almost perfect model from his pins forward, and any little shortcoming he might show behind it was one more of proportion than of filling or quality. He is a son of Victor's Roan Duke, and resembles the pure-bred gets of that sire in a remarkable degree. Second came a beautiful white steer, shown by Jas. Leask, a fine, smooth animal, thick, sappy and with lots of quality, a beautiful handler and well covered, but smaller, younger and scarcely so heavily fitted as the grand young roan. Next came G. & W. Parkinson, with a fine red, sired by Royal Hope. John Brown & Sons and Wm. Gerrie, of Belwood, finished the list inside the competition was just as keen, and the goods as creditable, James Leask winning first with a fine calf of very promising character, with Parkinson second. Rennie third, and Elliott fourth. The next class, that for three-year-old cow or heifer, had only two entries, the one getting first place being a fine large typical breeding cow, and quite evidently heavy in calf, shown by Jas. Rennie. The second prize went to a well-fitted, smooth, red heifer shown by John Brown & Sons, of Galt. Although in a breeding class the award would have been quite a correct one, provided any show on top of earth is still in the habit of offering prizes and classes

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Chartered by Dominion Parliament

A NEW CANADIAN RECORD

31st October	Capital Paid-up	Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Sovereign Bank Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public
1902 ..	\$ 1,173,478	\$ 240,000	\$ 759,959	\$1,681,730	\$ 1,413,478
1903 ..	1,300,000	302,838	1,237,050	4,309,432	1,662,838
1904 ..	1,300,000	420,373	1,284,840	7,196,741	1,720,373
1905 ..	1,610,478	523,461	1,550,790	10,134,209	2,133,939
1906 ..	3,042,710	1,335,847	2,850,675	15,578,620	5,278,557

31st October	Cash on Hand and in Bankers	Bonds, Debentures, etc.	Loans at Call	Commercial Loans and Discounts	Total Assets
1902 ..	\$ 383,097	\$ 439,363	\$1,630,199	\$1,558,469	\$3,855,203
1903 ..	622,774	713,397	1,747,342	4,074,048	7,200,920
1904 ..	1,214,822	672,034	1,179,540	7,014,123	10,201,954
1905 ..	1,491,398	791,153	1,506,144	9,578,850	13,118,938
1906 ..	3,916,842	1,612,831	4,614,067	14,640,510	25,343,401

Savings Department at all Offices

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



Tudhope Sleighs

Over half a century's experience goes in every Tudhope Sleigh. Those at the head of the great Tudhope Works have been brought up in the business and "know how."

Every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed to be free of any imperfection in material or workmanship. And this guarantee is backed by a Canadian house established in 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 43

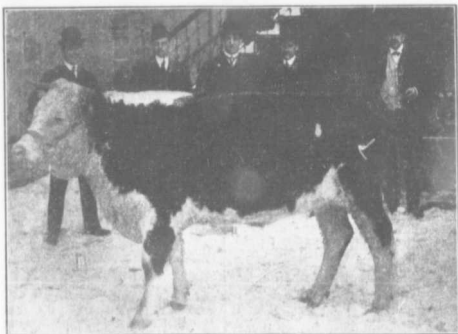
Two beams Democrat Bobs. Body 7 feet 5 inches long. Supplied with one or two seats, pole or shafts desired.

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for grade cows in calf, the award would seem to be a little out of place at a fat stock show, where the breeder is on principal invited to show what he can produce, ready for the block, rather than the things he produces it with. This was the fact which seems to have escaped the judges, who should have recollected that, had the show been intended for a breeding class exhibition, classes would have been offered for bulls as well as females. On this point the judges disagreed, and the matter being left to a third, one of Ontario's leading breeders was called into the ring, and on being asked his reason for placing the breeding cow first replied that he was instructed to judge the animals from a combination of a breeder's, a feeder's, and a consumer's standpoint. This alone should be sufficient to decide the matter, as the cow heavy in calf is, or should be, utterly ineligible from at least one point of view. Two-year heifer was won by J. Brown & Sons, with Chas. Currie, of Morrison, second. Class for yearlings, bred out a grand aggregation, and the red heifer which Wm. Gerrie, of Belwood, won first place with was a creditable kind of representative indeed. Straight in her lines, thick and well covered with fine flesh, she was typical of the most improved Scotch cattle. Second went to Jas. Leask on a thick, fat heifer, a trifle softer handler, third to Peter Stewart, fourth to H. Alton, Everton, and fifth to J. Rennie.

The remarks of Mr. J. Gosling, which he made at the end of awarding prizes in each class, were interesting and edifying throughout, and in this class were particularly to the point. Taking the first and fifth prize winners out he placed them together. "We have here," he said, "an exemplification of the improvement which has marked the history of the Short-horn cattle. At the beginning such pioneer breeders as Colling, Bates and Booth, selected from among the large rough cattle of the Teeswater and Durham counties animals noticeable for their feeding qualities. Following the Bakewell system of breeding and inbreeding these, the progenitors of the cattle before us were produced. Among these the best were selected for their feeding, fleshing and handling qualities, until the old English Shorthorn, of which breed the fifth prize animal before us is a fairly typical representative, was evolved. From this foundation stock grand feeders, often grand milkers, and always with the greatest capacity for the formation of fat, rough of hip bone, usually uneven of flesh, Amos, Cruickshank, of Aberdeen, Scotland, drew for the laying of his herd animals which were not always of the largest size, but if smaller, at the same time more compact, if not so stylish of head and carriage, also with less tendency to run to tallow, and if not so fine of bone, they also carried thicker flesh development, for heavy bone means heavy flesh, and fine bone means heavy tallow. I placed the Scotch type first, because it will kill out a very large percentage of first class flesh, with small amount of waste, and I placed the other fifth because it is an animal of deep flesh of good quality but unevenly distributed, and that means that it is thin in some places, and because there is already, though the animal is young, a good deal of accumulated fat and patchiness, and rolls of pure tallow mean waste in killing out."

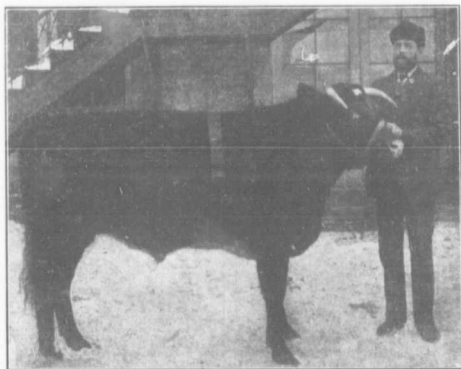
For best three export steers, John Brown & Sons landed first, Jas. Leask second, Jos. Stone third, Jas. McCallum, of Amulree, fourth, and John



Pansy 3063, yearling heifer, champion Hereford, Winter Fair, 1906. Bred and exhibited by J. A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont. Chorus from the background: "There'll be something here about Xmas time."



Red Rose, yearling Shorthorn heifer, champion Amateur class, Winter Fair, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Wm. G. Gerrie, Belwood, Ont.



Champion export steer, Winter Fair, 1906. Winner of the London \$150 trophy. Bred and exhibited by James Leask, Greenbank, Ont.

Brown & Sons fifth. A class of this kind usually presents difficulties in the lack of uniformity, making it a very difficult one to judge. The class as a whole, however, was a very fine one, of 18 choice animals. In the class for best export steer Jas. Leask got first with a very typical export, medium size, well fitted, compact and with little waste.

SHEEP

In the sheep pens was an exhibit of a character to stir the blood of the shepherd. Strong classes, most of them well filled with animals that had met in competition the best on the whole continent of Chicago the week before, were led up to face the judges in almost every case. In the Cots-wolds E. Brien & Sons, of Ridgewood, Rawlings & Bailey, of Forest, and Snell & Lyons, of Norval, were the contenders, and prizes were pretty evenly divided, first and championship for best wether going to E. Brien & Sons.

The Lincolns had for their representatives Mr. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, and L. P. Adams, of Eramosa, Mr. Gibson, with the flock which has for years made such a success at leading shows on the American continent, getting a majority of the firsts, but with no mean competition, Mr. Parkinson landing the championship in wethers.

In the Leicesters the veteran, John Kelly, of Shakespere, had a good strong aggregation, with Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., to the front for a full share. Frank Kelly, of Shakespere, and Oliver Turnbull, of Walton, Ont., had also out good strong material to put up a fight with, and were well in evidence all through. G. & W. Parkinson, of Eramosa, and A. & W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, also had out a few in a number of the classes.

Oxford Downs possibly lost something in the absence of the Arkell aggregation from the fold, but the classes were good and strong, and the honors were contentedly for by J. & W. Lee, of Simcoe, A. Stevenson, of Atwood, W. Brien & Sons, of Ridgewood, and W. E. Wright, of Glamworth, Ont. In judging these classes Prof. Arkell, O.A.C., possibly overlooked the teaching of his uncle Henry a trifle in losing sight of size in one or two classes.

Shropshires were as usual among the strongest out and the classes brought forward would be a credit to any country or exhibition on earth. Among the pens of John Campbell, of Woodville, and Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, Ruddell, Luxton and others were to be found the individuals that had beaten the best at the Chicago International, and the show was one of the best ever seen.

In the Southdowns Sir G. Drummond's veteran manager had magnificent goods, the Chicago champions, and the best of their kind. Mr. J. Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont., Telfer Bros., of Paris, gave him as hard opposition as he has met elsewhere.

In Dorset Horns R. H. Harding, Thorndale, landed most of the firsts with John Hunter, of Wyoming, and A. G. H. Luxton, of Milton, dividing secondary honors. There were good strong exhibits in Hampshires brought out by such veterans in the business as Telfer Bros. of Paris, and John Kelly, of Shakespere.

In the classes for grade or cross-bred wethers the competition was very strong. In the long wools J. T. Gibson captured most of the firsts, and in the shortwools John Campbell, of Woodville, was the heaviest winner. The Bell Piano Silver Cup was

landed by the short wool wether shown by Sir Geo. Drummond.

SWINE

In the hog pens the show was larger and better than ever before, particularly in the Yorkshire and bacon hog departments the entries were very large and of grand character. This is one department at least where competition is always very sharp and keen. There is little danger of the hog business or the bacon industry languishing through want of effort to produce the right kind of goods so long as such deep interest is to be observed, as is in evidence at the Ontario Winter Fair.

In the bacon classes competition was particularly strong. In pen of two pure-breds first and second honors were carried off by R. F. Duck & Son, of Port Credit, with second and third and fourth to J. E. Brethour, of Berford. Fifth place went to Jas. Wilson & Sons, of Fergus, Ont., who had a fine lot of pure-bred Yorkshires and bacon hogs out. Sixth

place in this class went to Herman Koellin and seventh to J. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, Ont. Eighth place was won by Douglass Bros., of Mitchell, on their Tamworths, ninth again by J. E. Brethour, tenth by Jas. Wilson & Sons, and eleventh by Herman Stuart.

In grades or crosses a fine lot were out and first place was for Chas. Currie, of Morriston, second to J. Featherston & Son, third to R. F. Duck & Son, fourth to Douglass & Son, fifth to E. Brien & Son, of Ridgewood, sixth to Herman Koellin, of Glen Allen, and seventh to Alfred E. Houlet, of Norwich. Championship for two best export bacon hogs was won by the choice exhibit of Yorkshires of R. F. Duck & Son.

Berkshires were out in stronger numbers than usual and grand in quality. A few new exhibitors were to the front, and their exhibits showed up good and plenty in the money-winners. Among these were John Kelly, of Shakespere, long known as a successful Leicester breeder; John S. Cowan, of Donegal, who landed first in barrow under six months and also in sows same age. W. W. Brownridge, of Ashgrove, Ont., E. Brien & Sons, Ridgewood, and Robert Hyslop, of Brantford, were leading exhibitors. As usual the Yorkshires were strong in numbers of exhibitors, exhibits and quality. First and second in six months' barrow was won by R. F. Duck & Son, with Jos. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, Ont., third in good strong competition. In barrow under six months a grand type of animal shown by R. F. Duck was displaced as showing rather too mature, first place being given to J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., second to R. F. Duck, who had lots of the right kind of goods out. In sow under nine months the winner was the grand exhibit of Jas. Wilson & Sons, of Fergus, Ont., with second to H. McDiarmid, of Fingal, and all the rest of it to Jos. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville. For sow under nine months McDiarmid landed first, with Featherston, Duck and Wilson in order, in a splendid class of the right kind. In class under six months three splendid sows exhibited by J. E. Brethour were unplaced by the judges as being rather too heavy for the age. This is a scarcely fair discrimination, as sows of such a type, thick, smooth, well backed and thick of flesh, are all the more to the credit of the breed, as their early maturity is not the least of the many things which the breeder seeks after.

In Tamworths, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Chas. Currie, Morriston, and Wm. Elliott, Galt, showed some good specimens, the Mitchell firm heading the list in all the classes.

In Chester Whites, Geo. Bennett, Charing Cross, Daniel DeCoursey, Burnholm, W. E. Wright, Glamworth, were out with some good ones and divided the prize money fairly evenly, the two first named getting rather the best of it.

CARCASS CLASSES

The show in the carcass room this year was well up to the average, especially in sheep and hogs. The Guelph show always keeps up a good show of mutton, and in bacon hogs exceeds anything on the continent of its kind. In the beef carcasses some fairly good specimens were shown. A Devon headed the list in the pure-breds, with a Shorthorn second and a Galloway fourth. In grades an Angus cross was at the top. For complete list of winners see the awards.

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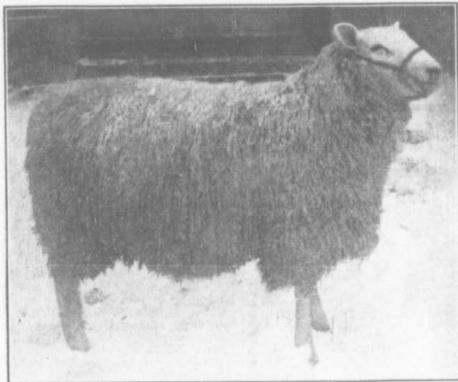
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Lincoln wether—champion Chicago and Guelph, 1906. Owned by J. T. Gibson, Dentfield, Ont.
THE FARMING WORLD camera caught the characteristic Lincoln curl to a nicety.

Gleanings from the Winter Fair Lecture Room

The practical lectures at the Winter Fair this year as usual were of interest and value. There appears to be no lessening of the desire for information of a practical nature. The lecture room was crowded during nearly all the sessions, and a great fund of valuable information was obtained. Though, as must necessarily be the case, a great deal of old ground was covered, still the program contained several new features and new treatment of old topics. On the whole, the lectures and discussions were quite up to those of other years.

SEEDS

On the morning of Dec. 12th the seed growers had their innings. The session opened with an illustrated address on "Cultivated Barleys," by J. Buchanan, O.A.C. He stated that the barley commonly spoken of as four-rowed was in reality six-rowed. Two-rowed barley was used for malting in preference to any other, because the seeds were larger and more uniform.

Prof. L. S. Klinek, McDonald College, followed with an interesting and instructive paper on the selection of seed corn. We have secured a copy of this paper, which will appear later.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Division, Ottawa, outlined some of the advantages and profits realized by farmers who practice seed selection and plant breeding. One result was the increase in yield and greater uniformity in crops. On some farms where corn was badly invested with smut, the breeding plots successfully resisted the disease on the same farm.

Mr. L. H. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, gave an outline as to how the records of the association are kept and their use.

BEEF CATTLE

"Outside of feeding, the important considerations are form and breeding, age and weight, along with the fleshing qualities of the animal." Thus said Prof. Day, in his address on the conditions affecting the purchase of feeders, on Wednesday afternoon, in

the lecture room. He further stated that experiments at the college had shown that the light or long-keep steer would increase in weight at the least cost per pound. Though this was true, the heavy, thick "short-keep" steer is the most profitable to feed. The profit is in the increase in value of the original carcass, hence the blocky, thick-fleshed steer, providing he is young, will require fewer of these expensive pounds to be laid on to fit him for market. Lighter and thinner steers will make greater gains per lb., but larger and fleshier steers will give greater profit per lb. Thinner steers would have to be bought at a less rate per lb. It is hardly fair to charge up all foods consumed on the farm at the market price. There is plenty of food grown on the farm that is useless unless fed to stock. Turnips are an excellent food in their place. They should be fed with grain. Turnip ration should be large to start on, but eased off towards the finishing period. Long-keep steers might be started with little or no meal, then begin gradually with about 2 lb. per day, increasing this largely as the finishing period arrives. Ensilage and lucerne are very good. Bran at \$18 to \$19 per ton was preferable to oats at 40c per bushel. Bran will not fully take the place of roots. Increase the

amount of concentrated foods as finishing period arrives. Four pounds of meal to 1,000 pounds live weight is sufficient to start with. Cornmeal at \$21 per ton is cheaper than barley at 51c per bushel for feeding. If fed alone, barley should not be ground too fine.

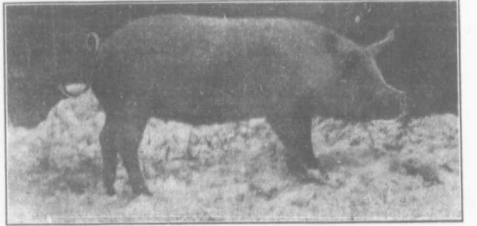
"The Dual Purpose Cow" was the subject of an interesting talk by Mr. E. C. Drury. Such a cow will not give as much milk as the special dairy cow, nor produce as good beef as the special beef animal; still, in her own sphere and for the general farmer, is just as profitable as either of the other two. The average farmer wants a cow that will pay for her keep and raise a calf that in two or three years will sell at from \$25 to \$50. The Shorthorn was the only dual purpose cow we have in this country. Our Shorthorn breeders, he stated, had catered altogether to the special beef animal, making it difficult for farmers to get the right kind of bulls. Often such bulls or cows are of no use to get calves of milking qualities. About the only thing the Shorthorn breeders can do to relieve the situation is to get back to the dual purpose animal. The introduction of dairy sires has been just as injurious as the special beef sires. The stockers from these are no good. The farmer should get a dual purpose cow and work up from this. On his own farm at Crown Hill, Ont., Mr. Drury stated, his cows yielded in 1905 \$48 in milk and the calves made a gain of from \$20 to \$30 per year on the rough feed grown on the farm.

Mr. H. S. Arkell, O.A.C., led in the discussion, differing somewhat from Mr. Drury on some points.

Then followed a most interesting demonstration on judging beef cattle by Mr. John Gosling, of Kansas City. Mr. James Leask's champion export steer was used as an illustration. His weight was 1,350 pounds and he will be two years old next March. He was a well formed steer, a little down from his hook bones back, but more than made up for this in other ways. There had been a change from the big heavy steer to the more moderate weight in recent years.

SHEEP

One of the most interesting sessions of the series was that on Thursday morning when "Sheep" had the floor. Mr. Robt. Miller discussed the profitability of sheep as compared with other live stock. Many think a sheep too small a thing to handle and a great waste of time. He, however, considered them the most profitable animal on the farm. It will cost as much to keep a cow as a pig as five sheep, while the latter will make more profit year in and year out than the average horse or cow. Then, one man can take care of 100 sheep better than 20 cows or horses. Most farmers,



The champion dressed carcass hog, Winter Fair, 1906, on its feet. He is better than the picture shows him to be. Owned by R. F. Duck & Sons, Fort Credit, Ont.

however, neglect their sheep and then claim that they do not pay. Sheep need attention. To start with, get good sheep of any breed that may take one's fancy. Most of our breeding sheep go to the United States. He instanced the profitability of sheep-raising in Australia, South America and in Scotland. A few sheep should be kept on every farm. He had never known a sheep farmer to fail in business. Sheep should be dipped twice a year before going out on pasture and before being taken in the fall. Should change pasture for sheep regularly. Sheep are the best weed scavengers we have. More sheep can be kept on gravelly soil than on clay land. Fatal sheep diseases are not prevalent in Ontario and with ordinary care sheep can be kept practically free from disease.

Mr. John Jackson followed with an interesting talk on sheep fences. Breachy sheep are due to bad training. They can be fenced in with little trouble if they get plenty of feed. The wire fence is the best for all stock. A good sheep fence could be built for 20c a rod. Four wires will do for sheep. A fence can be built for \$1 per rod that will keep sheep in and dogs out. The corners of all fences should be well braced. A wooden post set in cement is good for this purpose.

Dealing with pastures for sheep, Mr. H. S. Arkell, O.A.C., advised farmers not to turn sheep on pastures while sown. Better put them in some place at the start where they will not harm the grass. If the farm is overstocked with sheep they will crop the pastures too short. Sheep pastures should be changed every two years and the sheep changed from field to field during the year. The chief trouble with pastures is in July and August. Lambs should be put on second growth of clover as soon as weaned. The hay from second crop of clover is very good for sheep in the spring. Ewes after weaning should be put on a dry pasture for a month or two. It is at this time when ewes can do most to put down weeds. Rape sown in June makes an excellent fall pasture.

Interesting as were the other topics, that dealing with legislation for the protection of sheep from dogs aroused the keenest discussion. Mr. John Campbell introduced it. He stated that dogs, more than any other thing, prevented many farmers from keeping sheep. It was not the good dog that did the harm, but the "mongrel," that was no good to anybody. The chief fault with the present law was that it had too many loop holes wherein it could be evaded. A petition of 25 ratepayers in any township will make the law inoperative. The following are the opinions of many farmers as to how a sheep law should be operated:

- (1) It should be made compulsory for every municipality to put a tax on dogs.
- (2) The annual tax for one male should be \$1.00 and for a second male or bitch from \$5 to \$10.
- (3) Money collected from dog taxes should be available to pay damages by dogs.
- (4) Every council should appoint competent persons to adjudicate on losses.
- (5) Dog taxes should be a general fund for the county or province to pay for sheep killed or injured by dogs.

LT-Col. McEwen in leading the discussion stated that clause 2 of the present act should be struck out. Section 18, re paying claims, should be altered where a dog cannot be

located. Every dog should be taxed and the money used to pay claims, the whole loss being paid, and not two-thirds, as at present. He closed by a special plea for the good, useful dog on the farm.

In the general discussion it came



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out that many township councils are not living at the beginning of entering a maximum valuation on sheep killed by dogs. In one township, where a maximum valuation of \$0 per head is in force, over \$300 in dog taxes was collected during 1906, while only \$25 was paid for dog damages. One breeder of pure-bred Shropshires in this township had several sheep killed by dogs and only received \$9 each for them, which was a hardship.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Campbell and seconded by LT-Col. McEwen, asking the legislature to strike out clause 2 and to so amend the present act as to give the necessary protection to sheep owners.

DAIRYING

The dairy session on Thursday evening was of more than usual interest at the beginning of the several of the previous sessions. Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Branch, Ottawa, gave an address upon cow records and their value in building up a milking herd. There were about 1,000,000 cows in Ontario. If each of these could increase her milk flow by 500 lbs. a year, it would increase the revenue from the dairy by \$4,000,000. This would not be hard to accomplish if dairymen weeded out their poor cows and kept only good ones. He estimated that in the average herd of 20 cows there are at least three that do not pay for their keep. The only sure test for a cow is production.

Prof. Grisdale dealt with increasing the receipts from the average dairy herd. They may be profitably increased by better feeding. The average cow does not get enough grass. If the food is varied she will eat more. Grass should be supplemented with other feeds, especially when the pastures are dry. For summer feeding he advised sowing rye, say 100 lbs. to the acre, about Sept. 15. This would be ready for feeding in May. They should follow this a mixture of peas, oats and vetches, sown at intervals of a couple of weeks, so as to be fresh. One-third of the plot for this summer feed might be in clover. These would bring the cows on to September, when the corn would be ready. Mr. Grisdale stated that in Ontario pasture was expensive feeding for cows. In feeding male, a fairly safe rule was to feed one pound of meal for every five pounds of milk produced. If milk of high quality is being produced, one to four pounds might be given. One gallon of 30 lbs. of milk might be given 2 lbs. of oil cake, 2 lbs. crushed oats and 4 lbs. bran. If the hay feed is largely timothy, the proportion of oil cake might be increased. If cows were getting very succulent feed, the proportion of oats might be increased and bran decreased.

The greatly increased interest in the milking machine as a means of solving the help problem on the dairy farm, made Prof. Dean's report of the milking machine in use at the Ontario Agricultural College of great value. While predisposed in favor of machine milking, Prof. Dean said that he was reluctantly compelled to report unfavorably as to the one tested at the college. Four machines had been tested during the past dozen years, the first three had been discarded as of no use. The Birrell-Lawrence-Kennedy machine, the one tested the past season, while showing a marked advance over other machines tested, was still imperfect. Cows were milked for a time by hand and for a time by machine during the year. Four comparative tests were made, and in three out of four cases

more milk was obtained by hand than by the machine. In one case more was obtained by the machine. Three cows gave eighty pounds more milk with machine than with hand milking, but with three of the oldest cows in the herd Prof. Dean estimated that 10,000 pounds of milk, or \$100, had been lost by the use of the machine. One two-year-old heifer, on the other hand, gave 8,000 pounds, with her first calf, with machine milking. He was inclined to think from this that with young cows, with the milking machine used from the beginning, possibly as good results would be obtained as with hand milking. In the average herd, however, it would not give as good results in yield as hand milking. Moreover, to keep the machine clean, boiling once a week was absolutely necessary and boiling once a day desirable. With a large herd the machine would be a time-saver; with a small herd it would not. In any case, further improvement is necessary before it will be what it ought to be.

Mr. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., in discussing the selection of the dairy sire, stated that the only test of value is found in the record of his milking ancestry and in the milking quality of his progeny. The showing is wholly useless as a means of determining the value of a dairy sire. Mr. Stevenson deprecated the practice that many farmers have of

discarding their dairy bulls too young. A good bull, if treated properly, can be kept for a number of years and render good service to the herd.

SWINE

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, opened the swine session by a discussion of the mutual interests of the hog producers and the backers. Their interests should be identical. A low cost of production and the productions of uniform quality was of prime importance to both the producer and packer. Bad feeding was the chief cause of soft pork.

The interesting topic of the afternoon was, however, Prof. Day's report on the co-operative feeding tests conducted during the past few months by practical hog raisers in different parts of the province. The liberality of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, in paying 50c per cwt. more than the market price for all hogs reported upon made this work possible and induced farmers to take it up. The accompanying table gives in a condensed form the results of this work. Two more experiments than those in the chart were reported upon, but too late to be included. We have added two columns, giving the date when sold and the market price, in order that the exact profits may be noted. The values given are not those given by the experimenters, as they were not uniform. They was

valued at 4c per cwt., roots at \$2 per ton, skim milk at 15c per cwt. and green food at \$2 per ton. Young pigs were valued at \$1.50 each. Pasture is hard to value and the experimenters' figures are given in each case. Some used very expensive foods, but the hog should not be blamed for that. No stipulation was made as to the kind of hog or the kind of feeding, the farmer doing as he thought best. The average weight when sold was about 200 lbs. Group No. 10 was not included when making up the general averages, as the results obtained are very extreme. The average cost of production of the remainder, when meal is valued at \$20 per ton, is \$4.07 per cwt.; \$31 per ton, \$4.21; \$22 per ton, \$4.35, and \$23 per ton, \$4.49. To buy young pigs it would cost say \$3.50 each. The average cost of production, with this additional value for young pigs, would be: Meal \$20 per ton, \$4.55; \$21 per ton, \$4.71; \$22 per ton, \$4.85, and \$23 per ton, \$4.99 per cwt. They sold at an average of \$6.09 per cwt. No charge was made for labor, as this would be offset by the value of the manure.

ABOUT THE CARCASSES

The session devoted to a discussion on the carcasses was held on Friday morning, when most of the farmers had returned. If it were at all possible to have the killing earlier, the carcass room opened and the

CO-OPERATIVE TESTS IN HOG FEEDING

No.	No. of Pigs	How Bred	Cost at Weaning	Age when Sold	Weight when Sold	Food Consumed	Cost per cwt. when meal is worth per ton				When Sold	Market Price per cwt.
							\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23		
1	9	York. boar grade Tam and Chester. white sows	\$13.50	217	1,800	{ Barley 3552 lbs., shorts 905, Mangels 740, green clover 2,850, milk 1,020 lbs. }	\$3.56	\$3.68	\$3.80	\$3.93	Sept. 12	\$6.00
2	12	Yorkshire	18.00	224	2,425	{ Barley 5,374, shorts 1,169, mangels 815, green clover 3,000, milk 2,160 lbs. }	3.77	3.90	4.04	4.17	Sept. 19	6.00
3	12	York.	18.00	247	2,360	{ Meal (barley, oats, peas and shorts) 7,333 lbs, mangels 5451, milk 2,520. }	4.05	4.21	4.36	4.52	Nov. 12	5.35
4	10	York.	15.00	238	2,056	{ Meal (barley, peas and oats) 5,171, shorts 1,038, mangels 3,200, milk 2,050. }	4.06	4.21	4.36	4.52	Nov. 6	5.35
5	7	Berkshire and York. Sow	10.50	233	1,525	{ Barley 1,900, wheat 1,300, oats 800, mangels 6,000, milk 8,800. }	4.68	4.71	4.84	4.97	Aug. 22	6.15
6	10	York. boar and Tam. Sow	15.00	177	2,060	{ Meal (barley, wheat, oats and peas) 4,215, shorts 816, whey 15,000, different foods valued at \$5.00. }	3.70	3.82	3.94	4.07	Oct. 17	6.25
7	14	York.	21.00	213	2,740	{ Barley 1,243, shorts 4,800, corn 1,585, milk 9,350, small potatoes 3 bags, 90c., and pasture valued at \$5.00. }	4.20	4.33	4.47	4.61	Aug. 14	7.00
8	7	York. grades	10.50	193	1,300	{ Meal (barley and oats) 2,230, shorts 274, milk 3,960, pasture and green feeds valued at \$5.00 }	3.57	3.67	3.79	3.86	Aug. 14	7.00
9	14	Berk. boar and grade York. sow	21.00	179	2,740	{ Meal (barley and peas) 10,016, mangels 3,300, milk 4,020. }	4.76	4.94	5.12	5.31	Aug. 23	6.50
10	8	Tam. boar grade York. & Tam. sow	12.00	200	1,740	{ Barley 3,115, shorts 390, mangels 600, milk 1,200, 51 days on stubble without other food. }	2.84	2.94	3.04	3.14	Nov. 14	5.35

lectures a day earlier it would add much to the educational value of the show. As it was, Mr. John Gosling had about a baker's dozen to talk to when he opened up on Friday. Four sides of beef were brought into the ring and the defects and good points of each touched on. The butcher works on percentage now, and values most highly the carcass that will give the largest percentage of choicest cuts. Age considered, the finished steer will give more flesh and better eating than the heifer, as the lean meat in the latter is limited.

Before closing, Mr. Gosling, who has a wide experience in fat stock shows, gave some advice regarding the Winter Fair. There should be a different classification in the prize list. If cows are to be shown have a breeding class. Show only steers in the beef class. Heifers should only be shown in the calf classes. The term of feeding for the export cattle class should be lengthened out. Short term steers are not attractive. By eliminating the cow class the management would be able to increase the prizes in the steer classes. In the carcass competitions the show should be separate classes for yearling and two-year-olds.

STOCK JUDGING COMPETITIONS

The following are the winners in the various stock judging competitions:

Beef cattle—1, H. C. Duff; 2, C. F. McEwan; 3, J. A. Telfer; 4, D. H. Kelly; 5, G. R. Bell; 6, J. J. James; 7, W. A. Barnett; 8, C. Wheeler; 9, D. Stewart; 10, W. L. Jacobs; 11, P. M. Ballantyne.

Dairy cattle—1, R. L. Moorhouse; 2, G. R. Bell; 3, W. E. Palmer; 4, P. E. Angle; 5, A. G. Turney; 6, R. J. Allen; 7, W. M. Ballantyne; 8, R. F. Bell; 9, W. C. Owen; 10, R. W. Hodson; 11, L. Evans.

Swine—1, R. W. Mills; 2, T. H. Walker; 3, R. W. Hodson; 4, J. W. Brownridge; 5, E. L. Hodgins; 6, P. E. Angle; 7, A. J. Green; 8, W. E. J. Edwards; 9, G. C. Smye; 10, M. F. Cogan; 11, C. B. Twigg.

City Hall Meeting

The public meeting in the City Hall, Guelph, on Dec. 12th, this year, drew the usual big crowd. The program was of interest and value. Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, presided. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Sleeman and J. P. Downey, M.P.P., and President Creelman, and these were replied to by Mr. Arthur Johnston, President of the Winter Fair, and the Hon. Mr. Monteith. Other addresses were given by Mr. John Gosling, Kansas City; C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Wm. Hays, Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa. Captain T. E. Robson had charge of the musical program and as usual did it exceedingly well.

Tongue Twister

Three boys, Dunn, Wunn and Nunn, ostensibly corrected sums under the master's eye, in reality tossing for pennies, of which Dunn has one, Wunn has two, and Nunn has won one.

"I'm done," sighs Dunn.

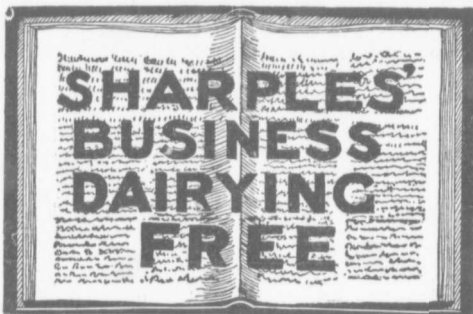
"Why, you've won," says Wunn.

"Then I've won," says Nunn.

"Time's up," roars the master.

"Who has done?"

Nunn has, Dunn has done one, Wunn has done none. Of the pennies, Dunn has one, Wunn none, so Nunn has won and done Dunn and Wunn.



Contains all the money-making points of dairying. Among the subjects treated you will find How to Feed, What to Feed, When to Feed, What Foods Produce Most Milk, How to Take Care of Milk-Producing Foods, How to Feed Silage, the Care of the Milch Cow, and many other profitable and practical suggestions that help swell the profits of the dairyman. With the book we will send additional information telling you how and why you can get the most out of you milk by using the

Sharples Tubular Cream Separator

We guarantee that with a Tubular you can get 50 per cent more cream over the old method of skimming, and 6 per cent over any other cream separator made. Sharples Separators get all the cream and the Tubular is the easiest running, easiest cared for, and easiest kept clean. There is just one tiny piece in the bowl, the milk can is low and handy, the bearings are self oiling. Write for the "Business Dairying" at once stating number of cows you keep. Ask for booklet D.292



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My pictures with plain, easy-to-understand explanations in our new catalogue, make the construction and operation of the U. S. as plain as though the machine was before you. Let us send you a free copy. Just write: "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110". Write today.
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In the Dairy

The Dairy Test

There was nothing very sensational in the records made in the dairy cow tests at the Winter Fair this year. The champion cow was a Holstein, owned by H. Bollert, Cassels, Ont., and the champion heifer was a two-year-old Ayrshire, shown by A. E. Hulet, Norwich. While a Holstein cow in the general standing stood at the head of the list, the Ayrshires followed in the five succeeding places. The show of Ayrshires was one of the best ever seen at Guelph. They were an even lot, and with one exception every one qualified for the prize money. One of the chief winners was the firm of H. & J. McKie, Norwich, who secured 1st, 2nd, 4th and 4th in one class. The Holsteins were short in numbers this year,

though some very good cows were out. The Shorthorns and Jerseys were not up to their usual standard, and especially the latter. Unless some of the leading Jersey men take an interest in the show and bring out their best cows, this breed will become a back number at these annual milking competitions. This year all of the Jerseys were shut out of the prize money, owing to the raising of the standard, and also several of the Shorthorns. Some of the exhibitors complained of the standard being too high. A little friction arose between the dairy exhibitors and the management over some details in connection with the dairy department, but we understand a satisfactory basis was agreed upon, so that things will likely run more smoothly another year. The accompanying table shows the standing of the various breeds:

DAIRY TEST, GUELPH, 1906.

Name and Owner	SHORTHORN COW, 48 MONTHS AND OVER.			Lbs. fat	Lbs. milk	Lbs. milk per cent. fat	Lbs. milk per cent. fat	Points in milk	Total points
	Lbs. of milk	Lbs. fat	Lbs. milk per cent. fat						
1—Kentucky Queen, Jas. Brown, Norval	93.7	3.4	3.16	9.15	...	99.8			
SHORTHORN COW, 36 MONTHS AND UNDER 48.									
2—D. of Bonnie Doon, L. D. Currie, Osprings (No first prize awarded.)	79.44	2.8	2.22	7.47	1.5	75.78			
SHORTHORN HEIFER UNDER 36 MONTHS.									
1—Rose of Kentucky, 34th, Jas. Brown	69.39	3.4	2.40	6.30	5.8	78.2			
AYRSHIRE COW 48 MONTHS AND OVER.									
1—Sarah, 2nd, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	100.87	4.2	4.24	9.46	...	122.64			
2—Jean Armour, H. & J. McKee,	99.00	4.2	4.16	9.41	...	121.24			
3—Primrose of H. H. N. Dymont, Clappington	91.75	4.1	3.04	9.4	...	118.4			
4—Annie Laurie, 2nd, H. & J. McKee,	95.69	3.8	3.64	8.99	1.1	109.88			
AYRSHIRE COW, 36 MONTHS AND UNDER 48.									
1—Bonnie Jessie, W. M. Smith, Scotland	76.93	4.2	3.23	7.29	3.4	97.16			
2—Scotch Lassie, W. M. Smith,	65.06	4.0	2.90	6.15	2.6	79.2			
AYRSHIRE HEIFER UNDER 36 MONTHS.									
1—Belle, Alfred E. Hulet, Norwich,	77.2	4.6	3.55	7.74	...	101.96			
2—Old Ada's Last, H. & J. McKee,	67.13	3.8	2.85	6.55	...	77.8			
3—Rosalie, N. Dymont,	68.45	3.8	2.6	6.33	...	77.82			
HOLSTEIN COW, 48 MONTHS AND OVER.									
1—Tidy Pauline De Kol, H. Bollert, Cassel	131.00	3.4	4.46	12.52	...	139.28			
2—Isosco De Kol, Geo. Rice, Tilsonburg	96.88	2.8	2.71	8.77	...	89.28			
HOLSTEIN COW, 36 MONTHS AND UNDER 48.									
1—Madam B., 4th, Alfred E. Hulet,	106.88	3.4	3.63	9.44	...	110.36			
HOLSTEIN HEIFER UNDER 36 MONTHS.									
1—Tidy Pauline De Kol, 2nd, H. Bollert	73.36	4.0	2.93	6.9	10	96.2			
2—Starlight Calamity Countess, Geo. Rice	87.88	3.2	2.81	8.26	...	89.24			
3—Daisy Texal Posch, Geo. Rice,	93.93	2.6	2.49	8.33	...	83.12			
GRADE COW, 48 MONTHS AND OVER.									
2—Black Dinah, Geo. Rice,	87.07	3.4	2.96	8.23	...	92.12			

A New Process for Making Dried Milk

Decimated or dried milk is not a new or novel thing. For years condensed or partially dried milk has been a commercial commodity. Completely dried milk is a more novel thing, though it has been long enough on the market to have experimenters working on new ideas and inventions that will do the work cheaper and better.

There are a number of processes for drying or eliminating the water from milk, for that is what it means. A common plan is to throw the milk upon steam-heated metal rollers in the form of a thin film, when it is almost instantly converted into a fine crust, which is subsequently removed from the rollers and powdered. One of the objectionable features of this and other methods employing high temperature, is that the chemical constituents are changed by the heat, and that even if finely ground the resulting powder is never entirely soluble. An interesting method for the production of milk flour, as it is called, has recently been developed, which makes no use of high temperatures. It is said that the cost of manufacture will be extremely low, for the plant can be located at some large creamery, and thus make use of the skim-milk from the latter. Milk-cream will be extremely low, for the plant can be located at some large creamery, and thus make use of the skim-milk from the latter. Milk-cream will be extremely low, for the plant can be located at some large creamery, and thus make use of the skim-milk from the latter. Milk-cream will be extremely low, for the plant can be located at some large creamery, and thus make use of the skim-milk from the latter.

The milk from which the cream has been previously separated, is run through a centrifugal clarifier, which removes all floating impurities and foreign substances; the liquid is then allowed to cool below the temperature resulting from the action of the clarifier, and is then placed in open receptacles, from which it is drawn into the desiccator. The latter consists essentially of a large, closed copper vessel, provided with glass peepholes through which the progress of the operation may be watched, vacuum gauges, and thermometers. A large pipe rises from the top of the copper vessel and leads to a cylindrical condenser, in which is arranged a coil or worm of small piping. Between the condenser and the desiccator the large connecting pipe is provided with a trap, to prevent the accidental return of any of the evaporated and subsequently condensed liquid to the vessel. A strong vacuum pump communicates with the desiccator through the condenser and the connecting pipe.

When the milk is ready for drying the vacuum pump is started, and this creates a partial vacuum within the copper vessel. The end of a rubber tube in communication with the latter is now introduced into the receptacle containing the milk, and the liquid is then rapidly drawn into the desiccator by means of the vacuum within the same. The pump continually draws off the vapors during the entire operation, which lasts from three to four hours, and it maintains the partial vacuum in the desiccator during this period. The action is thus analogous to boiling off the water, though the temperature of the milk is maintained at a point under 105 deg. F. To the eye the operation is indistinguishable from a direct boiling of the milk by means of the application of heat; but it is claimed that by this absence of heat the chemical pro-

erties of the milk are not altered in the least, notwithstanding that the process removes impurities and destroys all the harmful bacteria. The vapor is changed to liquid form in the condenser, where it is cooled by a flow of cold water through the worm located within it. From the condenser the liquid, which has been shown to be chemically pure distilled water, flows into a tank provided with a gauge glass, by means of which the amount evaporated can be accurately estimated, and thus the progress of the operation may be checked by the amount of the condensed water. When the milk has been sufficiently dried, the moist, white, flaky solid is removed from the desiccator through a suitable opening in the bottom. It is then placed on flat pans, and completely dried by means of a blast of cool dry air.

The crusty mass of the dried milk is ground or powdered by being placed in a revolving metal cylinder, which contains a number of porcelain balls. These are tumbled about by the rotation of the cylinder, and soon reduce the milk solids to a fine flour. This is very nearly soluble in water, and it is possible to reconstitute the desiccated liquid milk by the addition of the requisite quantity of water to the flour. The reconstituted milk, while it has all the exact properties of real milk, has a flat taste and is, of course, not as palatable as the original article. The great value of solid milk lies in its use in baking and cooking, or for certain commercial purposes, as in the manufacture of milk chocolate.

As the flour made by this process will keep indefinitely, it should prove invaluable to tourists, campers, explorers, and for military and naval purposes. Its use would greatly simplify the transportation of milk, as its weight is less than one-tenth the weight of the proportionate liquid milk.

New Pork-Packing Firm

A bacon-curing firm of Glasgow, Scotland, have purchased three acres of land in the town of Oshawa, and have erected temporary buildings and started work killing and curing. They skin the hogs, shipping home both hides and meat. They are already taking all the local supply of pigs.

Value of Skim-milk

It was expected that when the numerous milk powder and casein com-

panies got into operation that the farmer would receive a price for his skim milk that would make it worth while. A number of such companies have been in operation in the United States for some time and the highest price paid for skim milk so far is 15c per 100 pounds and 10c per 100 pounds is nearer the mark. At these prices it will pay the farmer better to keep his skim milk at home for his stock. There is a report of a new company being organized to make an uncooked milk powder, which is condensed at 90 degrees and has qualities said to be superior to any similar product at present on the market. The promoters of this company propose to pay farmers 25c and possibly 30c per 100 pounds for skim milk. If so it may be worth while, though even at these figures it is a question whether it will pay farmers to keep the skim milk away from their young stock.

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The coming session of the Eastern Dairy School will open on Wednesday, January 2nd.

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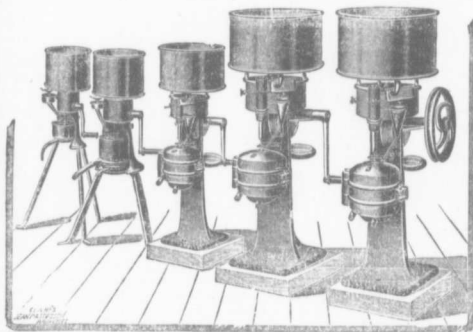
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A Snow Fantasy IN A GARDEN.

Honey-palace summer-long—
Hive of sweetness and of song—
Court of golden-grilled bee,
Home of all feebly,
Whither fled your guests, and how
Came these ghosts to haunt you now?

Yet I guess the secret quite,
Following your pathways white,
Watching ghostly bees who swarm
In the wilderness of the storm;
Born of snow, they gather where
Now the garden stretches bare.

Silently they come in hosts—
Snowflake bees and honey-ghosts—
To this barren garden-hive,
Where they gladden, labor, thrive;
And when spring bids them depart,
They shall leave a honey-heart.

Bud and blossom, leaf and vine,
In the sun their sweets shall shine;
And the summer bees shall know
Of their brothers of the snow—
Specter bees, whose frosty wings
Fluttered over fragrant things.
—Frank Dempster Sherman, in the
January Woman's Home Com-
panion.

Jessie's Dream

"No," said Jessie Graham, as she curled her hair in front of the kitchen mirror, "we are not exactly engaged, but he has promised to understand that he wants me to marry him."
"Has he told you what prospects he has of making a home?" asked her mother, as she sat over the skirt she was cutting out in the kitchen table.

"Oh, he gets \$15 a week, and I could make that go a long way."
"I've heard," said Mrs. Graham, "that most young couples in the city board, and I think that is a dreadful shiftless way of living."

"Percy thinks a young couple should start housekeeping as soon as they are married, and he told me the last time he was here that he was saving every dollar he could."

"He is, is he?" said the mother dryly. "He gets \$15 a week, pays \$2 for his board, sends you a box of flowers every week, comes out here twice a month, bringing you some useless, expensive present, and always has a pocketful of cigars. The last time he came, because there was no one to meet him, he paid a dollar for a cab to save walking less than a mile. That may be his idea of saving money, but it ain't mine."

"Mother," said the girl airily, "you ought to know that when a man finds the one girl for him the best is none too good for her."

"No doubt," returned the mother. "Don't be doleful, mother. You know that was the way Kitty Jones' husband spent money on her before they were married, and you remember the letters I used to get from her. Why, she was living a perfect dream of a life."

"Well, I hope Kitty's dream, or yours either, won't turn into a nightmare."

"Never fear, mother; it must be fine in the city, and where the young men are much nicer and more polite than in the country. Look at that stungy Bob Moore, who has been hanging around after me for more than a year, and has never given me a single present."

"No," said the mother, with some asperity, "he has not spent money on you, but he has worked early and late to make a home for you, and now his father has given him a clear deed to the fifty acres across from the homestead. There is a good barn and a house that can be made comfortable, and he has a brand new top-buggy. It goes to my heart to see how crestfallen he looks since you have been giving him the cold shoulder."

"Well, he can get some one besides me to ride in the buggy," said the young lady.

"Jessie," said the mother wistfully, "you know I think only of your good. I fear you will miss much in the city that you are used to here."

"There are many things here I would like to miss. I would like to miss milking the cows that give a bucketful of milk, and to miss feeding city, squealing pigs, and greedy, bawling calves when the men are too busy to do it. I would like to miss picking berries and weeding the garden in the hot sun. I would like to miss carrying in water and carrying it out again, instead of the conveniences they have in the city."

Just then a timid knock was heard, and as Mrs. Graham opened the door a weary, travel-stained woman entered, carrying a baby on one arm and a valise in the other hand. She sat down on the nearest chair, then raised her veil.

"Why, Kitty Jones, is it really you?" burst forth both at once.

"I think it must be," replied the visitor with a dull smile.

Then Mrs. Graham took the two-month-old baby from the tired arms of his young mother, and Jessie fell to kissing her old chum with tears in her eyes.

"So Jessie," she said, "how did you happen to come along like this?"
"Because I couldn't come any other way, and I had to come."

"Come, Jessie," said her mother, "hurry and make some tea for Kitty. Don't you see how tired she is, after walking from the station with the baby and that big valise?"

"So Jessie soon had a lunch of homemade bread, sweet fresh butter, strawberries and cream and steaming hot tea.
"Did you leave the rest of the luggage at the station?" asked Jessie.

"No; I left it at the rooming-house until two months' back rent is paid."

"But your husband got \$15 a week, didn't he?"
"Yes, but I didn't get it. He seemed to need most of it to keep himself in cigars and other luxuries. From the first he gave me barely enough to live on. Even when baby came I could scarcely get a dollar from him to buy things I needed. When baby was about two weeks old

he lost his situation and went to Chicago to look for another, leaving me with only a few cents change and a month's rent coming due. Two weeks later he wrote advising me to borrow money from home, as he had not a dollar to send for me. I hated to do that, so I sold some of the fine presents he gave me before we were married. That lasted me until yesterday."

So Kitty and her baby were soon resting in the spare room, while Mrs. Graham betook herself to the Jones farm. As gently as possible she told Mrs. Jones of Kitty's sad plight.

"Oh, my poor child," wailed the mother, "and to think that she never wrote a word of it to me!"
"Now," said practical Mrs. Graham, "the way is to leave her with us to-night and I will tell her one I see you are expecting her to-morrow to make a visit with her baby. Then you can tell her father to-night, and drive over for her to-morrow, and we can truthfully say she came before she was expected and stopped at our place."

This was decided on, and Mrs. Graham returned with the cheering news and managed to have a little talk with Kitty before Jessie came up to the room. As the three were busy getting the baby settled for the night Mrs. Graham remarked: "Jessie thinks it must be awful nice in the city."

"So it is if you have lots of money."
"She thinks it would be so nice not to have to milk cows or feed pigs and calves."

"Many a time I would have been glad to have a cow to milk or anything to feed."

"And she despises picking berries." Kitty smiled, "used to just dream of the bushes red with berries when I paid 15 cents a box for them, with bad ones on the bottom."

"And she thinks it must be so handy to wash there."
"It may be, if you have a house of your own, but if you have to wash a few things secretly in the bathroom and dry them in your hanging closet, it makes a difference."

A few days after this a certain spruce young clerk, who was spending his money in cigars and soda water and costly presents as a means of paying the way for marriage, received a polite note signed "Jessie Graham," saying she would not be

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
70 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

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Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for the Liquor and Tobacco Habits are healthful, safe, inoffensive home treatments. No poisonous injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.
Consultation or correspondence invited.

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at home on the day of his intended visit.

"Ye gods," he said in amazement. "Surely she does not mean to turn me down. Well, perhaps, after all, it is just as well. I'm afraid that her father is a stingy old duffer, and if he should not come down with something handsome I would be in a bad bog."

The next week Jessie was seen riding beside a handsome young farmer in a new top buggy. His face was radiant with happiness. That summer she picked pails of berries and did them up separately from those preserved by her mother.—(By Elizabeth Pollard.)

Women's Institute Convention

The annual convention of the Ontario Women's Institute, held at the Ontario Agricultural College, on Dec. 12th and 13th, was one of the most successful ever held. The attendance was large, representing all parts of the province. This organization now has a membership of over 10,000 and is in a most prosperous condition.

Health in the home and home management were the chief topics discussed. Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto, dealing with the milk supply of cities, stated that she would have such milk inspected by Government officers. She quoted many instances in which germ diseases were traced directly back to unsanitary dairies.

Dealing with the milk question, Miss Shuttleworth advocated the use of a few vessels as possible for the handling of milk, and also would have it handled as quickly as possible. In the matter of cleanliness she recommended the washing of the cow's udder before milking. The result of a test quoted showed that from an udder apparently clean three and a half times as much dirt was collected before washing as was done after. She says if she could not find time to groom the cows and wash their udders, she would have a covering to protect the udder. In the matter of dairy utensils she would have them with smooth surfaces, and when the tin wears off discard them. They should be washed as quickly as possible after using, and cans should never be kept closed when not in use. Bright sunlight is an important factor in keeping dairy utensils in good condition.

CARE OF THE TEETH

Dr. A. E. Webster attributed diseased teeth in a large extent to the foods eaten, applying this more to the mode of preparation than to the quality of food. He noted the difference between the condition of our forefathers' teeth and ours of the present day. They used food of a harder and tougher nature, which required thorough mastication which acts an important part in keeping the teeth clean. We use to-day much food

of a pasty, sticky nature, such as tapioca puddings, etc., which do not clean the teeth. Children should have one article at least of food that requires mastication.

Teeth decay in direct proportion to their uncleanness. The decay of teeth is a disease of childhood. Persons who reach the age of twenty years without decayed teeth are likely to reach fifty years or thereabouts. There is nothing better to free the mouth of particles of food and bacteria germs than an abundance of water rinsed back and forth between the teeth after a meal and before going to bed, and on arising in the morning. For grits to polish the teeth, powdered pumice stone is good, also chalk or salt, but the speaker cautioned his hearers against buying preparations unless they are known not to contain sugar.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is propagated by contact with the person affected, the place occupied by the person, or the thing used by the consumptive. Contagion depended on the habits of the person affected—a carelessness of the expectorations renders him practically harmless. Persons may become contaminated by careless habits of the victims. The greatest danger is in the house. The tubercular germs get on walls, carpets, etc., and stay longer than outdoors on account of less sunlight. The treatment he most strongly recommended was proper food and fresh air. The best foods for consumptives are milk, eggs, meat, fresh vegetables, nuts. He would give one solid meal per day, supplemented by fruits, nuts, etc. Fresh air, day and night, sleeping or waking, and lots of sunlight are necessary. The patient requires rest and exercise combined with fresh air.

LABOR-SAVING IN THE HOME

One of the chief addresses on this topic was given by Miss Watson, of the Macdonald Institute. She advocated that all non-essentials be eliminated from the home, as many women are doing unnecessary labor, and those unnecessary things cost more than they are worth in time, money and muscles. She would apply this principle of elimination to furnishings, dress, cooking. Unnecessary furnishings take time to keep in order; women doing their own sewing put too much work on their clothing; and for a home with much work there should not be many courses in the meals. The absolute question of temperance, as applied to the household, means simplicity.

In the planning of the house the rooms should be arranged to save as much labor as possible. There should be few steps to climb. The woodwork should be plain and free from crevices. The plumbing should be arranged to make the work easy.

In kitchen machinery Miss Watson would have the latest things. Get away from old customs. She asked how many had those little labor-saving devices, such as carpet sweepers, mangles, rolling tables, and linoleum on kitchen floor. She considered a well trained son or daughter amongst the best labor-saving devices—those trained to help mother, to wait on themselves, and not make unnecessary work.

MAKING A HAPPY HOME

Mrs. Helen Wells, of Syracuse, N.Y., gave a valuable address on this subject. A good recipe for a happy home was: Equal quantities of cheerfulness, justice and love. She claimed that the atmosphere of the home depended more on the mother than the

(Continued on Page 26.)



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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Going to Bed

I tell you what, when everything
is sizzling in my head,
'Bout pirates, or a storm at sea,
Or Injun scouts, or battles—Gee!
I hate to go to bed!

I want to know, so awful bad,
Just what the end will be;
An' when that loud old clock goes
whirr!
I keep as still—I never stir—
But mother looks at me.

An' says, "My dear it's time for bed;
You know we can't allow
This sitting up." But then I tease,
"Aw, just this one short chapter—
please!
It's so exciting, now."

Then 'tain't a minute till dad says,
"A lengthy chapter, son!"
An' mother says, "Come, come,
enough!"
An' dad, he says, "That boy's a bluff!
Come youngster, scuttle—run!"

An' then dad chases me upstairs,
To make me go to bed;
An' spansks me, an' I thump him back,
An' then he gives me one more
whack
An' stands me on my head.

I hate to start to go to bed,
The same way, every night;
But dad, he makes it all a game—
I have to mind, though, just the same;
I tell you, dad's all right!

Then mother comes and hears my
prayers,
An' dad gets me a drink;
An' then dad bugs us both real tight
An' we bug back with all our
might—
It's kind o' nice, I think.

Willie's Gold Mine

"If I were rich I'd never go to
school another day—there!" exclaimed
Willie, as he threw his books and
straps upon the sofa in the cozy sitting
room. "What's the use bothering
away all one's time in school, any-
way?"

"Well, Willie," inquired grandma,
cheerily, from her pleasant corner,
"how would you like to own a gold
mine your very own?"

"A gold mine! My! I'd like it aw-
fully, grandma; but," continued Willie
slowly, "I don't s'pose I'll ever own
one."

"I see no reason why you can't,
if you really want one," replied grand-
ma, smiling.

"How? Do tell me quick!" cried
Willie, eagerly. "I guess Jim West
won't feel so big if I get a gold mine,"
and Willie whistled gayly as he talked
the thought.

After a moment's silence, Willie
continued, thoughtfully, "I can't buy
a gold mine, for I've only two dol-
lars in my bank, and a mine will cost
heaps!"

"Sit down a minute while I explain,"
and as she spoke grandma fondly
drew her pet to her side.

"You can't buy this gold mine with
money; and no one can give it to
you; you must work for it, and work
hard, too, Willie."

"O, grandma, I'll do anything, sure.

See how big and tall I am!" and
Willie actually grew six inches taller
at once by standing on his tiptoes.
"You can't get your mine in a hur-
ry, either," went on grandma. "You
must get it little by little. It isn't
like some gold mines that are full of
wealth at the beginning—you must
fill this mine yourself."
"Will it take long to fill it, grand-
ma?"

"Yes, a number of years. Each day
you can add some valuable bit to it,
and by and by, lo! you will have an
inexhaustible treasure. No one can
steal your mine from you, Willie, and
you can never dig it dry."

"My!" exclaimed Willie, with spark-
ling eyes. "When can I begin to get
my gold mine, grandma?"
"At any time! You have already be-
gun to fill your treasure house, and
by going to—"

"I know, grandma," interrupted
Willie; "it is an education that you
mean; that's the gold mine."

"And isn't that a fine one, Willie?"
"Yes, and I'm going to begin now
to fill it up. Hurrah for grandma and
the gold mine!"

"And the school, too," added grand-
ma.
"Why, of course," laughed Willie.
—Southern Presbyterian.

The Baby Bud

A tiny little baby bud
Peeped from her cosy bed,
And shivered as the icy wind
Blew fiercely round her head.

"I'm very glad it is too soon,"
She said, with drowsy sigh,
"I'll creep back in my bed again
And wake up bye and bye."
—F. H. Sweet.

Turkey Lullaby

When you're sleepin', lile turks,
Sleep wil jest one eye;
Mind yer wise ol' mammy—
Roost up near de sky.
Christmas day am comin';
Watch dat farmer stout;
He sure am goin' ter git ye
Ef ye don't watch out.

When dat man am callin'—
Frown' out de corn—
Mind me don't ye eat it,
Or yer ma will mourn.
Kase de feast-day's comin',
And dat farmer stout
Am shorely tryin' ter fat ye.
So ye jest watch out.

Chillen, quit yer shovin'—
Hang tight to de limb;
Brer Fox am watchin'—
Keep yer eye on him.
When de wind am blowin'
Watch what yer about,
Or he shore will git ye
Ef ye don't watch out.

When de moon am shinin' bright,
Reflected in de stream,
Autumn' winds a-sighin' soft,
Life's a pleasant dream.
Till ye see de lantern come,
Or hear de fox about,
Den you'll be gone turkeys
Ef ye don't watch out.

—Alison Secor.

Esquimo Philosophy

You cannot eat your candle and
burn it, too.

A whale in the pantry is worth two
in the sea.

Many an honest heart beats beneath
a sealskin jacket.

It is a long polar expedition that
has no turning.

Life's a pleasant dream.

Till ye see de lantern come,
Or hear de fox about,
Den you'll be gone turkeys
Ef ye don't watch out.

Never look a gift walrus in the
teeth.

Where there is so much grease
there must be some blubber.

Do not eat your fat candle at both
ends.



Ironing Dolly's Clothes.

Sunday at Home

Practical Religion

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late, and keeps the dinner from being late, keeps the wife from frowning when the husband tracks the snow-washed floor with his boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, amuses the children as well as instructs them, wins as well as governs, projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon, and makes every hour like the eastern fig-tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit.

Scolding the Children

Suppose you are the mother, and the children dash into your presence with some experience of childish triumph to relate; now is your test. The children's eyes are like diamonds as they tell their story, and all the eagerness of their anxious souls is shining through them, but from a large round hole in a new pair of stockings a little round knee stares at you—a dear, soiled, plump, pink baby knee it is, and you love the owner of it. Well, you know how it irritates you when you see the hole in the stocking. What do you do then? Do you still see the love and joy shining in their eyes, or do you frown and scold and send the children away to be cleaned up, as though the soil on their faces and clothes were spots on their souls instead?—Philadelphia "Press."

Praying and Doing

There is a quiet story told about Dr. Adam Clarke, the old commentator, which has in it a suggestion most direct and sensible. He was in the habit of rising very early. A young minister was talking with the old doctor one day about these things, marked that he could not rise early; he was very sorry, but there seemed to be no help for it. He was anxious to know how Dr. Clarke managed it—what was the secret of his early rising? "Do you pray about it?" he asked. "No," was the reply, "I get up." An old mother was asked on one occasion whether she prayed over certain matters and things with her Lord. "Of course not," was her response. "I do not see the necessity of bothering little about these things. I settle them myself by going and doing what I know ought to be done." There is much idle sentiment in the world concerning the matter of prayer. It is, indeed, the living breath of the Christian. He cannot live without communion with God. But there are some things that common sense would put outside the realm of prayer, and place immediately in the realm of activity. What use was there in praying about getting up, when all that was needed was cannot to "get up!" If we can wisely discriminate between that which is a matter of uncertainty and that which is clearly one's duty to perform, and then go ahead and "perform," we might be saved much useless soul agony. It is folly to pray over the doing of a thing which it is clearly one's duty to go ahead and accomplish. We may pray for grace to do the task, but we need not question that which is clearly wisdom and sense to perform.—Service.

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Health in the Home

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To Avoid Taking Cold

The best way to overcome chilly sensations of the spine and back on the least change of temperature is to put your back up, so to speak; to contract the muscles of the back. If of the neck, stiffen the neck and set the muscles to work. When you are sitting still and find yourself getting chilly, set the muscles to work, and you will soon get over it. If you do not start your muscles going, you will soon find them going of their own accord. You will begin to shiver—an involuntary action of the muscles. If you will set your muscles at work before that shivering comes, you will be able to prevent it. Contract your hands, your legs, the muscles of your back, raise up your chest, stiffen your neck, then turn it vigorously, slowly, from side to side, or bend it backward and forward. This will keep you from taking cold. One never need take cold when sitting still. You can make your muscles work just as hard when sitting down as when walking around, and it may be more convenient.—Good Health.

Physical Culture

Physical culture, in its broad, true sense, means the cultivation of all of one's physical faculties, the storing up of vitality and nervous energy, the building up of superior health, and the bringing into being of a sound, clean, wholesome body, not alone through exercise, but also by means of correct habits of life, including sensible clothing, the use of proper food, correct bathing habits, proper ventilation of one's living and sleeping rooms, and other rational modes of life. In fact, the scope of physical culture is so broad that it embraces everything that is inclined to improve one's general bodily condition, favor the building of increasing energy, and thus add to the mental capacity, thereby making one fit for the duties of life. In short, physical culture means simply common sense in regard to health and health habits, as distinguished from the abject ignorance and incomprehensible stupidity in reference to those subjects so common among the masses of the people.

Worth Knowing

Chapped hands often come from imperfect drying.
Don't sleep facing the light; it will weaken the eyes.

Camphor water is an astringent good for an oily skin.

Hot lemonade without sugar is excellent for biliousness and bilious headaches.

To harden the gums and sweeten the breath rinse daily with a little tincture of myrrh.

Pine apple is good for indigestion, the juice containing a digestive fluid similar to pepsin.

If you wish to preserve your teeth, take all medicines containing acids through a glass tube.

IN THE KITCHEN

During the winter months when flowers are expensive and difficult to procure, it takes one's ingenuity to get something to brighten the table at meal time, especially if one lives in the country. If there is a stocky little fern or any other husky plant with bright green leaves, in your window, use that for a centre-piece, or get a plant from the florist, that, like the fern, will keep green with much sunshine and it will be a thing of beauty all winter, where flowers would soon fade.

The Care of Lamps

People who are using lamps should know the right way to manage them. A smoky, oily, strong-smelling lamp is a nuisance, while a well-cared-for lamp is a joy and a comfort.

To begin with, every lamp owner should know that a new wick ought to be soaked or boiled in vinegar. This having been done, there will be neither smoke nor smell, while a much brighter light will be given.

Wicks are the main things to be considered in connection with lamps. Unless a wick is well cared for a satisfactory light cannot be had.

In the first place, those who have the care of lamps should never cut the wicks; rub the charred portions off every day with a soft rag. If the wick becomes too short to carry up the kerosene do not throw it away, but fasten a piece of cotton cloth to the end below and it will prove a good feeder. Wicks should not be allowed to grow too short, however, for then they clog the burners.

No better treatment for burners can be suggested when they have become gummy and prevent the wicks from moving freely, than to boil them in strong soap suds. In this way they may be kept clean, and a clean burner always works well.

When lamps become very dirty a teaspoonful of soda to a quart of hot soap suds will cleanse them thoroughly, but the washing should be done quickly, lest the soda injures the outside metal, bronze or decorated china. And the drying is as important as the washing, for if a lamp is not perfectly safe it must be thoroughly dry.

Various Cuts of Beef

(By Cornelia C. Bedford)

Lying directly underneath and along the backbone is the tenderloin or fillet which when separated from the loin is worth anywhere from thirty-five cents to a dollar a pound. It begins just beyond the tip of the sirloin and where much meat is consumed and choice portions, it is economical to buy a large portion of the sirloin—from eighteen to twenty pounds. The tenderloin may be taken out and larded or roasted or a portion may be cut into thick slices for broiling. The thin end of the large piece will make good steaks, or, chopped and seasoned, Hamburg steaks; the bones separated from the meat will go into the stock pot while the remainder forms a tender roast or a number of fine steaks.

Back of the sirloin lies the rump, which, in a ten-pound piece or more, gives a juicy, tender roast. Smaller pieces dry out too much in cooking to yield a satisfactory result and

should be braised or served as a pot roast.

The upper part of the round carefully cooked, also yields a good roast and some have it cut into steaks; another piece also used for these purposes is the top sirloin.

Of the fore-quarter the first six ribs are the most tender and expensive. Well marbled with fat and carefully cooked they give prime roasts. With the ninth rib the chuck begins; it may be distinguished by the presence of the shoulder blade, a broad thin bone. It is tender and well flavored, but does not lose quite as well when cooked as a rib roast, hence is more reasonable in price. Another good piece for roasting which is not so expensive is the cross rib. The neck and shoulder also give small pieces suitable for pot roasts.

From the fore to hind legs of the animal, running along the lower part, is a thin strip of fat and lean which in the fore-quarter is called the plate and naval; in the hindquarter it is called the flank. Inside this strip in the fore-quarter is a thin lean piece called the skirt steak, in which the grain runs from side to side. A similar piece in the inside of the flank is called the flank steak; it is distinguished from the skirt steak by the grain, which runs from end to end. These two steaks are excellent for stews where lean meat is desired. They are fairly tender when closely scored and carefully broiled; and are excellent when spread with a stuffing, rolled and braised. The flank, plate, naval and brisket (another thin piece running from the shoulder to the neck), are generally corned. When fresh they may be used for stews or Hamburg steak.

Halibut Steak

Four pounds of fresh halibut, one pound of fat salt pork. Slice the pork and lay half in the sheet iron dripping pan and place in the oven till it is crisp but not brown. Now lay the slices of fish on this, sprinkle with salt, and place the rest of the pork at the top of the fish. Dredge with flour, add two tablespoonsful of water and bake three-fourths of an hour. Serve on a hot platter with a wall of mashed potatoes about it and garnish with parsley.

Ginger Pudding

Cream one-third cup of butter. Add one-half cup of sugar and beat light. Add one well beaten egg and one cup of milk. Sift two and one-quarter cups of flour with three and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, a tablespoon of salt, two level teaspoons of ginger. Add to the first mixture, beat well and add last one-half cup of preserved ginger cut fine. Pour into a buttered mold and steam two hours. Serve with a sauce made as follows: Cream two rounding tablepoons of butter with two cups of powdered sugar and one-half cup of cream. Beat until light and frothy.

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vessel bound with wire and having a wire handle. It holds about a cupful of cold water, milk, tea or medicinals. It can be used to hold hot liquids, but can only be used once, or at most twice. A cup filled with cold water stood for eight hours without injury and was then dried, refolded, and used again several times. It is useful in travelling, in camp and in the sick-room. A package of eight can be bought for twenty-five cents. —Charles E. Barnard, in Woman's Home Companion for January.

"The weather bureau needs 'es' one thing," said the man who walks with a cane.

"Why they have a wonderfully complete scientific equipment."

"Yes. But they ought to have a man with the rheumatism up there to tell 'em dead sure when it's going to rain."—Washington Star.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

GIRL'S BOX PLAITED DRESS 5541

Such simple dresses as this one are the favorites (on the younger school girls) and possess a great many advantages. They give the long lines that are so becoming to childish figures, being made with waist and skirt that are joined one to the other; there is no danger of parting at the waist line and the labor of making is exceedingly slight. This one is box plaited and consequently is generously full in the skirt. As illustrated the material is dark red henrietta cloth stitched with beading silk and trimmed with a banding of braid, with pretty buttons, while it is worn with a silk tie. All the materials that are used for girls' dresses are appropriate, however, and there are a great many very attractive as well as very fashionable plaids and checks in addition to such plain materials as cashmere, serge and the like. The tie is pretty and dressy but by no means obligatory, as the dress is quite complete without.



5541 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years.



5540 Saque Night-Gown, 34 to 45 bust.

The dress consists of a smoothly fitted body lining, the waist and skirt. The waist is made with front and backs while the skirt is five gored. The waist is arranged over the lining, which keeps it well in place and the skirt is joined to the lower edge of both, the closing being made invisibly under the edge of the box plait at the centre back. The sleeves are in one piece each, with straight cuffs. The belt can be of the material as in this instance or of leather, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, 5 yards 36 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 5541 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age. SAQUE NIGHT-GOWN 5540—TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT APPLIED YOKE.

The plain saque night-gown is preferred by many women to every other sort and unquestionably has advantages that are all its own. It is perfectly smooth over the shoulders and can be made from the heavier materials without clumsiness or disagreeable bulk, while it is quite sufficiently full at the lower portion for genuine comfort. This one allows a choice of yoke or no yoke and is made with the wide roll-over collar, so becoming equally well adapted to flannel, flannelette and muslin, cambric and all

the thinner materials used for garments of the sort. As illustrated, it is made of longcloth with frills of embroidery.

The night-gown is made with fronts and back and when the yoke is desired it is applied over indicated lines. There are hems at the front edges and the roll-over collar finishes the neck. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered into straight bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, with 2 yards of embroidery for the frills. The pattern 5540 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust measure.

NINE GORED SKIRT 5538

The nine gored skirt that is made with inverted plaits is a most satisfactory one from every point of view. It provides sufficient fullness for grace and flare at the low edge, while it is stitched flat over the hips and is without bulk at that point. Again, it requires only a small amount of material where the gores can be cut in and out, and even where material must all be cut one way, leaves sufficiently large pieces to allow of cutting the suit or the gown from a comparatively small pattern. In this instance the material is a novelty goods of wool with threads of silk and the trimming is bands of taffeta, but braid can be similarly applied. Bands of broadcloth are well liked on rough material or on velvet or velveteen and again the skirt can be finished with a stitched hem only. All seasonable materials that are used for walking skirts are appropriate.

The skirt is cut in nine gores, these gores all being cut with extensions below the stitchings that are laid in inverted plaits and pressed flat. There also are inverted plaits at the centre back beneath which the closing is made invisibly.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is $13\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 52 inches wide if material has figure or nap;



5538 Nine Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

5539 Tuckled Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 or 4 yards 52 inches wide if it has not, with 9 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 5538 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

TUCKLED BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 5539—TO BE MADE WITH ELBOW OR LONG SLEEVES, WITH OR WITHOUT THE LINING.

The shirt waist or simple blouse that is made with a chemisette is

among the daintiest of all and is exceedingly attractive as well as eminently fashionable. This one is closed invisibly at the front and allows of trimming after a most effective manner. In the illustration the material is a pretty plaid, while the trimming is velvet, matching one of the darker colors and the chemisette is of all-over lace. But chemisettes of lingerie material are always pretty and are equally in vogue, while trimming can be silk or any contrasting material that may be liked, or, indeed, the same material trimmed with a little braid or velvet ribbon. The pointed trimming straps on the front are decorative and quite simple, yet are not obligatory for a plainer waist can be made by omitting them. The collar finishes the neck and whether the sleeves are made with deep cuffs or terminate at the elbows, the full portions are completed by pointed bands.

The waist is made with a fitted lining that is closed at the front and which can be used or omitted as liked and consists of fronts and back. The back is laid in plaits for its entire length to give tapering lines to the figure, but which are stitched to yoke depth only, while the fronts are laid in tucks to yoke depth. The chemisette is separate and closed at the back, while the waist is closed invisibly beneath the tucks at the front edges. The sleeves are pretty full, laid in tucks at their lower edges, and when full length is used the linings are faced to form the deep cuffs but if the lining is omitted the cuffs are joined to the lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of all-over lace for the chemisette and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 20 inches wide for the collar and trimming.

The pattern 5539 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 5 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

Women's Institute Meetings

(Continued from Page 22.)

father, as mother is there all the time; that a boy likes brightness is a secret that hotelkeepers have learned, which many parents have not. The home should be made attractive to the children. Motherhood consists in getting a grip on the child that can never be forgotten. She referred to the custom of women calling on the clergyman's wife, because of the influence she will wield, and neglecting the school mistress, who wields a greater influence, in that she has the molding of the child's nature to a great extent. Mothers should get in touch with the teacher, should visit the school, and see that all its surroundings are such as will insure the proper development of the child in every way.

Bed Was Unnecessary

A Doniphan county farmer who is known for working long hours recently hired an Irishman. A day or two later the farmer said he was going to town to buy a new bed for Pat.

"'Yeze needn't git extravagant on me account," said Pat. "If it's jist the same to ye, I'll 'ave me 'own bed buyin' a new bed and can thrade the ould wan for a lantern."

Experiments with Farm Crops

The 25th annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union was held at the O.A.C., Guelph, on Dec. 10-12, 1906. There was a good attendance and the usual keen interest was taken in all the deliberations. The president, Mr. Geo. H. St. Catharines, in his annual address, outlined the work done by the College and the Union since they were founded, the former in 1873 and the latter in 1880. He stressed the need for more co-operation on the part of fruit growers and agriculturists if they hope to succeed.

Mr. J. M. McCullum, Shakespeare, Ont., in discussing the president's address, outlined the growth of the Union and the interest taken in it by ex-students and farmers. By introducing the testing of varieties of fruit and vegetables at country schools we would gain the interest of the children in the work and induce them to stay on the farm and make it more attractive.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann said that according to the analysis of honey, both in this country and Europe, buckwheat honey contains twice the percentage of formic acid that the honey made from clover or basswood does. The formic acid is put in the honey at an early stage and influences the winter keeping qualities of the honey and the wintering of the bees.

VEGETABLE TESTS

As co-operative work in vegetables is a new thing taken up by the Union, Prof. Hutt stated that a year at least should be given to allow varieties to be tested by the Union before they are sent through the country to be tested by individuals. There must be a basis to start on and only the best varieties should be sent out to be tested. The horticultural department of the O.A.C. has already been working along the line of testing varieties of vegetables. They selected 12 of the best varieties of tomatoes and sent the plants or seeds to the leading tomato growers throughout the country, asking them to grow out to 200 plants of each variety and to report on them, and the canneries were also asked to send in their reports of the varieties. He stated that the results which they received from their tomato experiments could be given to the Vegetable Growers' Association as a basis on which to start and that the best varieties of tomatoes be sent out for testing among the farmers.

CONTROL AND SALE OF FEEDING STUFFS

On account of the adulteration of bran shorts and other feeds with oat hulls and other impurities, W. P. Gamble, O.A.C., recommended that a law should be passed compelling sellers of feeding stuff to label their goods and prosecute the said sellers if the goods were other than represented.

As there is no legal definition for bran, shorts and other feeds subject to adulteration, a committee of three was nominated to draw up legal definitions of the above-named feeding stuffs. Dealers should also supply on demand the per cent of proteid and fat material in the fodder.

5,700 EXPERIMENTERS

The secretary's report showed that in 1906 material for co-operative experiments was furnished to about 4,700 farmers in all, but this does not include all of the men engaged in the work. In the division of horticulture there are many experiments,

such as those with bush fruits, which run through a number of years, so that while only 4,150 received material in the spring of 1906 there were about 2,000 actually engaged in experimental work during the year. In the division of agriculture there were also a number of men conducting experiments with grass and clover crops, who received the seeds a year or two ago. Taking all of these into consideration, we have a total of about 5,700 persons conducting co-operative experiments under the direction of the Union in 1906.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS

W. R. Graham, O.A.C., reported ten co-operative experiments from whom he received reports. Eight of these filled the reports out in detail while two failed to let him know how many chickens were living at two weeks of age.

There were 9,340 eggs set, 80 per cent of which were fertile; 3,54 chickens were hatched, or 41 per cent of the total eggs set. There were practically 56 per cent of the fertile eggs hatched. Of the chickens hatched about 70 per cent. lived past two weeks of age. Some experimenters raised a much higher percentage than others. For instance, one man who hatched 405 chickens raised past two weeks of age 89 per cent; 9 hatched 69 per cent of eggs; one fell as low as 42 per cent. There are several causes, some of which are supposed to be due to feeding, others to bad breeding, etc. In one case the brooder lamp went out.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS

Mr. J. Buchanan, O.A.C., reported that there are 20 distinct experiments to be carried out in agriculture and also in horticulture. A farmer wishing to conduct one of these experiments, simply has to drop a line to the Experimental Department, O. A. C., and material, carefully prepared, will be sent him free of charge, and all that is asked of him in return is a careful report upon the work done and the results of the experiment.

Last year 3,600 lots were sent out, from which 1,700-1,800 lots were reported on. This line of work among the farmer encourages cleaner and neater farming. We have secured a tabulated report of these tests, but which is crowded out of this issue.

READING IN THE FARM HOME

Prof. Reynolds in discussing this question, stated that a farmer should not only be a farmer, but also a good citizen—an up-to-date man. To be a good citizen he must be a well read man and be familiar with the popular questions of the day. He also should read a paper on his business—agriculture—therefore the agricultural papers are the best papers for the farmers. He should also read daily papers; not a Liberal or a Conservative paper, but a paper which gives a state of both sides of important questions. He should avoid taking "yellow journals," and read not only the sensational parts of papers, but should read the editorials, as they contain the cool opinion of the man who knows. Not only should the farmer read papers, but he should also have a good agricultural library, which he is thoroughly acquainted with and can turn to for reference. The bulletins on agriculture make a good library of good material. The women should also take papers as well as the men. Her nature differs from that of a man and her work is differ-

ent, therefore, she should take a good women's paper. Neither must the child be forgotten. The child's mind must be developed. Fairly tales, etc., are best at first, as they widen the child's imagination, and as he grows, so his mind grows and he will read more substantially. It is the early training which makes the man. The child is father of the man and his early reading and training govern his life.

FERTILIZER TESTS

Prof. Harcourt reported upon fertilizer experiments with oats, mangels, fodder corn and swede turnips, as given in subjoined table:

Kind of Fertilizer Used.	Average yield per acre.	
	1906	1905
Nitrate of soda	100	100
Superphosphate	100	100
Complete fertilizer	220	220
Manure of poultry	215	215
Cow manure	215	215
None	100	100
Kind of Fertilizer Used.	Oats	Manure
	5 years, 74 tests,	5 years, 41 tests.
	Whole crops, 47 tests,	Produce corn,
	Husked ears, 8 years, 41 tests,	Swede turnips, 3 years, 41 tests.

Twenty-one tests of garden crops were conducted. Though all the results had not been received at the time of the meeting, in almost every case fertilizers did not give increased returns. In some cases they were not applied according to directions, and in others the ground was so loaded with barnyard manure that it was practically impossible for any fertilizer to affect the crop.

The sugar beet experiments were more successful in showing the value of fertilizers, 300 lbs. superphosphate, 100 lbs. sulphate of potash and 75 lbs. nitrate of soda were used on plots one acre in extent each. As the returns for 1906 are not all in yet, Prof. Harcourt made his report on the tests of 1905. In every case the fertilizers increased the yield, the average increase being about 1 1/2 tons per acre. The growth in the early season was more rapid on the fertilized plot than the unfertilized plot, and farmers were able to do the thinning three days earlier. The fertilizers did not materially affect the percentage of sugar, but the increased tonnage was sufficient to make the average crop from the fertilizer plots worth \$6.02 more than when no fertilizers were used. Half of the plots gave a profit after deducting the value of the manure. But the whole cost of the fertilizers should not be charged against the first crop, as they will

probably effect an improvement in future crops.

The next question brought out was the need for bringing more forcibly before the farmers the value of seed selection and plant improvement. Several of the members stated their experiences along this line and showed that seed selection would amply repay both time and money spent on it.

VEGETABLE TESTS.

The meeting was called to order at 8.45 on Tuesday morning, and the report of the treasurer was read by Prof. H. L. Hutt. The report of the nominating committee was then read, and the following officers for 1907 were elected:

President—J. M. McCallum.
Vice-president—A. E. Shuttlesworth.
Directors—Hon. Nelson Monteith, G. C. Creelman, G. A. Brodie, G. A. Putman, J. O. Laird and L. A. Bowes.
Auditors—H. S. Arkell and R. W. Hodson.

A committee was appointed to meet a committee from the Vegetable Growers' Association for the purpose of considering the best methods of carrying out tests with vegetables in connection with the Experimental Union.

Prof. H. L. Hutt showed that before any work along the line of conducting experiments could be carried on there should be a firm basis on which to work. Experimental work had been carried on with tomatoes by the Horticultural Department of the O. A. C., Guelph, and the professor stated that he would be pleased to give the results which he obtained to the Experimental Union, so that they might have something to start on.

R. F. Holtermann suggested that the work on honey be incorporated in the annual report of the beekeepers' association. He also referred to the percentage of formalin in honey at different seasons of the year, and also on its action on the keeping quality of honey.

FARM FORESTRY

Mr. E. J. Zavitz next reported on the work being done along the line of redeeming waste lands. Farm forestry, he said, was mainly concerned with the care of the wood lot, replanting waste land, and the formation of protection belts or clumps. Waste land planting is unlike orchard planting, and can be done with a very small outlay of labor and expense. The plants used for this planting are very small, and are easily healed in. Mr. Zavitz then gave particulars for two different styles of planting, but suggested the following as being the better method: The ground in the portions of the field which were covered with grass and weeds, a very light furrow was skimmed out, the plant being placed on the side nearest the thrown out sod. This protects the plant. Planting holes were made by driving in the spade and moving it back and forth. The plants were firmly inserted and covered by a boy who carried plants in a pail half filled with muddy water in which the roots of the plants were submerged. The plants used were from eight to twelve inches high. The plants were placed about five feet apart in the row and the rows five feet apart, which means that one acre will take 1,742 plants. The evergreens are best suited to waste land planting, but on the better part of such land hard woods can be used to profit, although for the average waste land planting,

native white pine gives promise of being most useful.

COMMERCIAL FRUIT INTERESTS

As Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, was absent, Mr. Robt. Thompson, of St. Catharines, opened the discussion. He stated that the only reason that any other province or county ever beat Ontario in the market was because our growers and packers were not careful enough in packing and grading the fruit. There should be central packing houses where the growers could take their fruit direct and have it graded and packed there. In this way Ontario fruit growers could put their fruit of uniform quality on the market.

Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, stated that Ontario fruit growers grew too many varieties of apples; that if they stuck to the standard varieties, such as Spiced Kings and Baldwins they would have good shippers. He strongly recommended co-operation in packing and marketing, and that growers look more toward the West for a market.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT TESTING

Prof. H. S. Hutt gave a brief outline of the history of this work and its great growth. Last year there were over 1,500 experiments carried on, and this year over two thousand experimenters are working and reporting on results. Material for carrying on experiments will be mailed free of charge to any party applying for them to the horticultural department of the college.

Prof. Hutt then gave the result of many experiments carried on, the majority of which were very successful. Apple trees were sent out this year for the first time; different varieties for Northern and Southern Ontario. A resolution was moved by W. J. Brown to provide for post-graduate work at the O.A.C. along these lines, so that our men may specialize here instead of going to the States to do so. The motion was seconded by Prof. Hutt and carried unanimously.

GRAINS AND ROOTS

Mr. J. Buchanan reported on the experiments carried on last year and of the results obtained. He spoke chiefly on the barley and oats, and summarized the other experiments by use of a chart.

The two-rowed barley of the Duck-bill class is of high protein content and most suitable for feeding, the grain being long and standing well up. The Chevalier class, generally used in England for malting purposes, is higher in starch content. During the past season peas had not been used in any mixtures for experimental work, as they had been a failure other years.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Prof. W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., brought greetings from the United States Department of Agriculture, the State of Minnesota and the Animal Breeders' Association, which he advised all members of the Union to join, and promised that a convention would be held in Canada at an early date. He stated that as in animal breeding to produce good stock the parent stock must also be carefully selected, so it is in plant breeding.

Prof. Hays gave some very interesting figures resulting from the increase in crop yield brought about by plant selection and breeding of the seed. He also outlined some of the plans of the Minnesota Experiment Station, whereby public money is to be used in special seed plots on pri-

vate farms, these seed plots to be used for breeding plants.

Hon. John Dryden then spoke a few words, outlining the work from its beginning to the present day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Wheat or Rye for Feeding

Would you please answer the following questions through your paper:

(1) Is rye harder on sandy and gravelly soil than wheat when they are both fed to live stock and the straw used for bedding and the manure all returned to the land? (2) Which is best for a nurse crop when seeding with clover—rye, wheat, oats or barley? (3) Will stock derive as much benefit from oats run through the cutting box without being threshed, as they will by threshing them and feeding them separate or ground? —C. S. F. Kent Co., Ont.

(1) When rye or wheat are grown, fed, and the manure returned to the soil, neither will prove very hard on the soil. Any soil, gravelly, sandy or otherwise, will improve in condition under treatment of this kind. A sandy or gravelly soil should prove very suitable for growing either. (2) Barley first, next oats, then wheat or rye.

(3) Stock will derive as much benefit from oats unthreshed and run through the cutting box as if they were threshed and then fed separately. Very often, however, the business can be done to better advantage by threshing them, as one might desire to use part of the grain or a part of the straw for other purposes. Straw may be required for bedding, or grain to be ground in mixtures with other grain for feeding. Some animals do not take kindly to cut straw. It is very often an advantage to have the crop threshed.

Out of Condition

My horses are in poor condition. They seem to be hide-bound and their skins are rough and dry. When standing in the stable they twitch their tails but do not pass any worms. Am feeding hay and oat sheaves (three to a feed).—Subscriber.

Your horses may be getting more rough feed in the shape of hay and oat straw than they can properly digest, and it would well to weigh the amount you feed in one day and see how much it is. The proper amount is based on the average of one pound hay for each hundred pounds of horses' weight. Thus a 1,200 pound horse should get about 12 pounds of hay a day. If seen or flaxseed would be useful for your horses, and if the seed is not available, the raw oil may be given as a regular addition to the feed in doses of a wine-glassful.

Foundered

I have a twelve-year-old mare that is very lame. Her feet are very hot and she wants to lie down a great deal. When she gets up she can scarcely walk for a while.—J. K. S.

This is a disease of the front feet affecting the fleshy connection between the hoof and the bone. Unless the horse gets over it in two or three days it is usual for it to remain lame and sore in front to a greater or less extent for the rest of its life. If you can't get her over, and made her stand in a tub of hot water when

first attacked, she might have got over it entirely and been as good as ever, but now it is too late to expect to cure her. All that can be done is to relieve the soreness as much as possible by local applications. Hot poultices to the feet will be useful at first, then after the symptoms have subsided apply broad flat bar shoes with leather beneath, so fitted as to take pressure from the central, sore part, then after the symptoms have weight on the wall and frog. She will be very little use on hard roads, but should be able to plow and harrow, and in winter could travel on snow.

Signs of Pregnancy

1. How can I be certain whether a cow is with calf after four or five months? 2. A cow is in oestrus regularly every month, but will not take bull; why not?—O. R.

1. Up to the fifth month there is only one sure way of ascertaining, and that is by means of examination of the womb through the bowel. There are, of course, certain indications of pregnancy, such as cessation of heat, increased size of the abdomen, and, in heifers, enlargement of the udder, which are helpful in deciding a case, but examination by hand is the only sure way. During and after the fifth month the fetus can be detected by watching for its movement when the cow has drunk cold water, or by feeling it with the hand or closed fist applied against the cow's flank on the right side.

2. If the cow is really in oestrus, this is unusual, but can generally be overcome by letting the bull and cow run together in a yard.

Flatulent Colic.

An aged mare, while plowing, suddenly fell down, stretched out, and a few hours previous she commenced to bloat and appeared to be suffering severe pain apparently in the abdomen. She perspired freely and at intervals of a few minutes large quantities of wind escaped from her bowels. Shortly before taking ill her bowels moved. She gradually became more bloated and died after an illness of about seven hours. I fed this mare three gallons of oats per day together with hay. She was always a poor eater and sometimes did not clean up her oats.—J. W. K.

Your mare has evidently been a sufferer from indigestion occasionally for some time, and recently it culminated in this attack of flatulent (windy) colic. Such cases are apt to die suddenly, either from heart failure caused by pressure of the distended bowels, or from rupture of the stomach or bowels. Prompt relief must be given or there is great danger of a fatal termination. Of home remedies, turpentine is the best. Give two ounces well shaken up in a pint of milk. Follow with whiskey or other spirits in half an hour if relief is not given.

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Inspector. Agent.
E. P. PRATSON,
Agent.
ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

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.

Cow Killed by Train

One night last summer, after we had milked our cows, we left them on the road for a few minutes to eat grass before taking them to the pasture field. We had done this frequently before, but on this occasion they strayed away and were lost. Next morning we hunted for them but could not find them, and after hunting for over a week, we got trace one night of where they had been seen. The following morning we drove to where we heard they had been seen, but about an hour before we got there one of them had been killed by a train. I got on the railway track and when the train came along it started along the track ahead of the train, walked over the cattle guard and was struck and killed about sixty yards down the company's track.

The train was a freight, going up a grade, and might easily have been stopped. Can we recover damages from the company?—J. B. (Malvern).

The Railway Act provides that horses, sheep, swine and other cattle are not permitted to be at large upon a highway within half a mile of the intersection of it by a railway or railroad, unless the cattle are in charge of some competent person or persons to prevent their loitering or stopping on the highway at the intersection or straying upon the railway. A subsection is added to the section containing the above provision which enacts as follows: "When any cattle" or other animals at large upon the highway or otherwise get upon the property of the company and are "killed or injured by a train, the owner of any such animal so killed" or injured shall be entitled to recover the amount of such loss or injury against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless the company, in the opinion of the court or judge trying the case establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent, or if the custodian of such animal or his agent; but the fact that such animal was not in charge of some competent person or persons shall not for the purposes of this subsection deprive the owner of his right to recover."

The concluding words of the subsection would appear to mean that in charge of some competent person within half a mile of the railway crossing." Where questions of negligence arise it is almost impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion without hearing the evidence of all parties to the action. As cattle are liable to stray if left alone on the highway, it might be said that you were guilty of some negligence in the first instance. We have given you above the provisions of the statute bearing on the matter, which show what the law is and when the owner

can recover. It is then a question of evidence. Considering your statement alone, it would, however, seem that you would have a fair chance of recovering the damage you have suffered in an action against the company.

Dumped Carcass in Field

Last spring A was obliged to kill a beast affected with cancer. B offered to dispose of the carcass in consideration of the hide. Without my consent or knowledge B dragged the carcass to the back of my farm, which lies across the road from his own, and dumped it into a hole on my land, leaving it exposed. I first found it out this fall, when B made a boast of having done the job without me finding it out. My cattle ran in this same field all summer. Had he any right to do this without my knowledge and consent, and can I claim any damages from him, and how?—Inquirer (Ontario).

B has no right to leave the carcass of the dead animal on your land without your consent or knowledge, and so doing he was guilty of a trespass. If you can show that you have suffered any damage or loss by his act, he is responsible to you for same. Such, for instance, as if any of your cattle contracted the disease therefrom or were otherwise injured. To recover damages for any such loss you would have to bring an action against B.

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In the Poultry Yard

Canadian Barred Rock Club

At a meeting of the Barred Rock Club, held at Guelph on Dec. 12th, Mr. James McCormack, of London, was re-elected President; 1st Vice-President, Prof. Graham; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Bedford; 3rd Vice-President, I. R. Millard, Dundas; Secretary-Treasurer, J. R. Boyce.

Turkey and Water Fowl Club

The annual meeting of the Turkey and Water Fowl Club was held in the city hall, Guelph, December 12, President Allan Bogue, Woodbank, in the chair. Four new members were admitted and the auditor's report was adopted, showing a balance on hand of \$10.33.

The secretary was instructed to draft and forward to Mrs. Colwell a letter of condolence upon the loss she has sustained in the death of her husband, which loss is also seriously felt by this club.

The matter of getting badges for the club was left in the hands of the officers. The president was instructed to use his best endeavor to get directors of O. P. A. to have the turkeys and water fowl raised off the floor in the Winter Fair building, the same as the other fowl. The club selected Mr. A. Thompson, of Allan's Corners, Que., as their choice of judge for next Winter Fair.

The following officers were elected: Prof. W. R. Graham, hon. president; A. Bogue, Woodbank, president; J. T. Knight, Guelph, vice-president; W. J. Bell, Angus, secretary-treasurer. Executive Committee, above officers and Messrs. Scott, S. Thomas; Shea, Ferguson, and Baker, Guelph. Mr. G. A. R. Tilt, Doon, was appointed auditor for 1906-07.

Poultry on the Farm

The lecture room of the Winter Fair at Guelph was comfortably filled on the evening of Dec. 11th to hear subjects of interest to poultrymen. In dealing with the question of how much poultry can profitably be kept on a 100 acre farm, Mr. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont., said it was a difficult question to answer. It was better to raise a few good chickens that could be properly looked after than a larger number that could not be properly cared for. About 300 was the average number that could be properly kept on a 100 acre farm. To look after this number properly an incubator and brooder should be used. Wheat screenings were the best all-round feed for fowl. Corn alone was too heating and he had found that it stunted the chicken's growth. For winter laying a diet of corn, wheat and beef scrap. Milk was an ideal food for rearing young chickens. Young chickens should not have too slushy a food.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, remarked that the farmer had not much time for either the rearing or hatching of chickens, and that the hope of the industry, in his opinion,

lay in making the boy or girl on the farm the manager of the incubator or brooder.

Dealing with the fattening of chickens for export, Mr. A. A. Armstrong, of Ferris, Ont., recommended feeding in crates, as follows:

Oats chopped fine, the coarse hulls sifted out, two parts; ground buckwheat, one part; mix with skim milk to a good stiff batter, and feed three times a day; or black barley and oats, two parts oats to one part barley; give clean drinking water twice a day, grit twice a week, and charcoal once a week. During the first week the birds are in the coops they should be fed sparingly—only about one-half of what they will eat; after that gradually increase the amount until it was found out just how much they would eat up clean each time; food should never be left in the trough, as it would sour and cause trouble. Food should always be mixed one feed ahead. Birds fed in this way should be ready for the export trade in from four to five weeks, according to their condition when the put in to feed. Chickens make the best gain if put in the coop weighing about 4 pounds.

Mr. L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Ont., gave some valuable information on managing an incubator, and W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager, O.A.C., outlined the experiments conducted by him during the year.

The Care of Fowls in Cold Weather

Now that the cold weather is with us it is necessary that we should give the layers a little extra attention, if we wish to fill the egg basket. The food in the morning should consist of warm mash, given at about 8 o'clock. The best food consists of potatoes, carrots, well boiled with bran and other grain added, but as it is difficult to have this in readiness at such a comparatively early hour it is better to mix the mash with hot water or milk. Cornmeal, bran, ground oats, ground barley and shorts, with a very little beef scrap, make a very good mixture and the best of all condiments is a spoonful of dry mustard. The fowls will relish this, and it is beneficial. Nothing is such a stimulant to the egg organs as mustard, whether as seed or ground. After feeding the birds should be given all the warm water that they require and after this the drinking cups must be emptied out before ice forms. If ice is allowed to form on the drinking water, it should not be broken off and thrown down in the run, as the birds will believe that it is some delightful kind of grit and will fill their throats, with disastrous results. A cabbage that is not full of ice, or a few roots, such as the birds will peck up soon, may be left to amuse them during the morning, and early in the afternoon, somewhere between two and three o'clock, a mixture of corn and wheat that has previously been warmed in the oven should be thrown into the litter. All glass or china eggs, may be left to amuse them during the morning, and early in the afternoon, somewhere between two and three o'clock, a mixture of corn and wheat that has previously been warmed in the oven should be thrown into the litter. All glass or china eggs, may be left to amuse them during the morning, and early in the afternoon, somewhere between two and three o'clock, a mixture of corn and wheat that has previously been warmed in the oven should be thrown into the litter. All glass or china eggs, may be left to amuse them during the morning, and early in the afternoon, somewhere between two and three o'clock, a mixture of corn and wheat that has previously been warmed in the oven should be thrown into the litter.

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

Hatch Chickens by Steam

There's money to be made in raising poultry for market. Any man or woman can soon establish a business

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per set, (price as a cockerel) at Illinois State Fair, 1906, and dam was sired by 1st cock at St. Louis World's Fair, J.A.S. FORD & SON, Drumppin, Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Ottawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, Pink Ducks. Buff for sale.

BARBED ROCKS for sale. Grand cockerels and pullets for prize winning stock at farmers' prices. M. C. BERNER, Stannheim, Ont.

Bronze Turkeys For Sale—Seventy-five head of large healthy turkeys bred from imported Fens, whose average set price as a cockerel at Illinois State Fair, 1906, and dam was sired by 1st cock at St. Louis World's Fair, J.A.S. FORD & SON, Drumppin, Ont.

POULTRY SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. W. M. McDONALD, Theoford, Ont.

of their own, and their otherwise unprofitable hours can be put to account with handsome dividends as the result. It doesn't require then, a great deal of money to start in the poultry business. Even if you have but a small patch of ground you can make it pay. In fact, a warm cellar or garret, and a good incubator, are all you need to start with.


If you are interested in poultry raising, write to George H. Stahl, Quincy, Illinois, and get a copy of his interesting book on this subject, and which also gives valuable information regarding the growing of incubator chicks for market. This book is sent absolutely free to those who write for it and mention FARMING WORLD.

Your Opportunity

Mr. Harvey Perkins, Ottawa, Ont., has secured from some of the best breeders some grand birds in Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. These together with his own pens of fine Brown Leghorns and R. C. Black Minorcas, place him in a position to supply eggs that will give satisfaction. Write him and get his prices, etc.

The mineral matter of the egg is small in quantity but rich in quality, and the albumen is in a form most easily digested. We must bear in mind, however, that the egg albumen coagulates at a lower temperature than that in meat, which teaches us at once that to be easily digested eggs must be lightly cooked.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY

LOOK ON

 and a chance for 1907!—as its range with any bird raised. It is free from lice. It kills all about chickens. Also, it does not require any special treatment to be successful. All about poultry farms and incubators. You can get it. Price only 1 cent. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 101, FERRIS, ONT.

MARGAN'S ROUP CURE
 Is the most powerful cure in all its forms, is a preventative of colds, Gapes, Cholera, Diarrhoea and all forms of disease, no trouble. Price 25c. postpaid. Ask for Free article on Feeding Chickens and Poultry.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN
 Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class steam hatchery made. GEO. H. STARK, Quinsy, Ill.

To Sell Poultry

Try an ad. in our cent a word column on this page. During the next four months farmers will be buying their breeding stock and you should let them know that you have stock to sell.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. H. Smith, of Exeter, Ont., has just issued a new catalogue of his famous herd of Springhurst Shorthorns, containing the pedigrees, description and breeding of the younger animals bred on the farm. The list which comprises the gets of such bulls as Gold Drop, the grand, deep-fleshed Braith Bud, whose dam was the Duthie bred Golden Gilt, and whose sire, Golden Drop Victor, was the best youngster of his year in the Duthie herd, Springhurst, bred by Mr. Smith himself and now in use at the head of the Watt's herd at Salem, Ont., and the grand breeding Mare-Road Lady Bull Rose Morning, and from dams of Butterly, Duchess, Matchless, Minna, Nonpareil, Lancaster, and many other of the choicest families, will be read with interest by many who have seen the winnings of this herd at leading shows in Canada. The herd has been bred with a view to producing animals possessing sound constitutions, easy feeding and early maturing qualities in a marked degree, and with a thick, smooth covering of good flesh, and at the same time paying close attention to the dairying qualities of the females. This catalogue contains much that is valuable in the way of general information and prospective purchaser of pure-bred stock of a character that will do good wherever they go, will do well to obtain this catalogue from Mr. H. Smith and see what he has to offer.

Breeders will remember the date claimed for the annual sale of young stock at Rockland, Ont., on Jan. 9th, 1907. This annual event offers the greatest opportunities for obtaining breeding stock from the best and most successful strains in the world, and anyone looking for a good young Shorthorn sire, whether for the best pure-bred herd or any other herd, will find goods to suit him at this great sale. Mr. Edwards has spared neither expense nor pains to make the herd what it is, and it is probable that no other herd of breeding Shorthorn cows in the world will compare with the herd which finds its home in the Pine Grove stables at Rockland. Those wishing to attend this sale will find the cheap rates to the Dairyman's Convention at Ottawa at that date an advantage to avail themselves of.

Gossip

Mr. T. A. Cox, manager, Langton Stock Farm Co., limited, writes: "Our stock are doing very well. We cleaned out our importation of yearling rams at the International at Chicago at good prices, and they were greatly admired by all Shropshire fanciers. We have some first class Hackneys for sale. See our advertisement regarding Berkshires and Collies."

Leicester Breeders

The annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association was held at Guelph on Dec. 11th. In the absence of the president, Mr. J.

M. Gardhouse, Mr. James Snell, Clinton, presided. The secretary's report showed a splendid financial standing and an increase of 17 members. The quarantine regulation at Quebec came up for discussion and the breeders present were quite unanimous in their desire to have all quarantine on imported sheep removed. A resolution carried instructing the association's representatives to the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association to support a petition to the Government, asking for the removal of sheep quarantine. The officers for 1907 are: Jas. Snell, Clinton, President; C. E. Wood, Freeman, Vice-President; A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., Sec.-Treas. Directors—Jas. Dougherty, Caledonia; A. Hastings, Crosshill; And. White-lan, Guelph; G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; Wm. Grimes, Melvin, Mich.

McGillivray's Shorthorn Sale

The steven in which Col. Jno. A. McGillivray is held by farmers and stockmen all over this country was shown by the good attendance at his dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses at Bedford Park, Ont., on December 14. The prices were fairly good, Mr. W. D. Platt paying the highest price, \$340, for the good white heifer Trout Creek Belle 2nd, bred by Wm. Duthie. The stock bull Butterly King (imp.) went at a bargain, \$260, to John Bell & Sons, Audley.

Great credit must be given to Mr. Fred Silverades for the way he conducted the sale, and to the herdsmen, Thos. Wilson, for the good condition in which the cattle were presented. The following is a list of the sales, with prices:

COWS
Missie, 159 (imp.), to R. Miller, Stonnville, \$240.
Missie of Avondale 2nd, T. Baker, Solms, Ont., \$300.
Broadhocks Missie, A. Howden, Columbus, \$130.
Dum-Na-Glass Miss, W. D. Platt, Hamilton, \$230.
Broadhocks Missie, J. E. Meyer, Guelph, \$170.
Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th (imp.), W. D. Platt, \$260.
Dum-Na-Glass Nonpareil (imp.), R. Miller, \$285.
Dum-Na-Glass Nonpareil 2nd (imp.), R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, \$160.
Dum-Na-Glass Nonpareil 3rd, D. Gunn, Beaverton, \$230.
Dum-Na-Glass Nonpareil 4th, J. Dryden & Son, Brooklin, \$125.
Dum-Na-Glass Nonpareil 6th, A. Howden, \$95.
Miss Mary (imp.), W. J. Shean, Owen Sound, \$105.
Dum-Na-Glass Miss Mary, A. Howden, \$140.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hoof, Bristled Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Zophitharia. Removes all Blisters from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Troch, etc., it is invaluable. It is sold in 1/2 pint bottles, 75c. per bottle, and in 1/4 pint bottles, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of the above price. Write for sample and full directions to the Proprietor, The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

SHOE BOILS ARE HARD TO CURE, YET ABSORBINE



Will remove them and leave no blisters. Easy to apply or remove the nail. Cures any puff or swelling. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book \$1.25 Free. ABSORBINE is made in Canada for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Blisters, Itch, etc. Manufactured only by

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

Miss Mary 3rd, George Prout, Zephyr, \$145.

Beautiful Belle (imp.), M. Forsythe, Claremont, \$165.

Chief's Rose (imp.), W. D. Platt, \$200.

Kentucky Babe 2nd, J. White, Sullivan's Corners, \$90.

Mary Gray 2nd (imp.), Fred Trent, Bedford Park, \$220.

Crimson Maude 3rd, A. Howden, \$100.

Miss Ramsden, F. Trent, \$60.

Crimson Maude 2nd and calf, Adam Dawson, Cambridge, \$120.

Trout Creek Belle 2nd (imp.), W. D. Platt, \$240.

BULLS

Butterly King (imp.), Jno. Bell & Sons, Audley, \$260.

Glester's Son, J. Bower, Walter's Falls, \$65.

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.
Most successful vet. institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Males not killed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone farm. LOUIE FOSTER, MGR.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Ramsden's Son, J. Armstrong, Toronto, \$60.
23 females sold for \$3,780, average \$164.35; 3 bulls sold for \$385, average \$128.33; 26 animals sold for \$4,165, average \$160.15.

HORSES

Ambition's Bloom, aged mare, Goodfellow Bros., Macville, \$160.
Sarah Grand (imp.), four-year-old mare, E. Vanstone, Audley, \$195.
Kate Lauder (imp.), three-year-old mare, Graham Bros., Clarendon, \$280.
Hermia (imp.), three-year-old, A. Dawson, \$300.
Holdenby Sall, four-year-old Shire mare, E. Vanstone, \$190.

Mr. Hogate's Sale

Mr. J. B. Hogate's sale of imported Clydesdale fillies, as advertised, was held at Weston, Thursday, December 20th. The sale totalled \$9,440 for twenty-four Clydesdales, one Shire, one Canadian-bred mare and a two-year-old Hackney.

The average for the twenty-four fillies was \$392.70, a very good one at a time when filly sales are being held all around. The success of the sale points to the excellent judgment of Mr. Hogate, jr., who selected the animals, and to the enterprise of Mr. J. B. Hogate in placing such good animals before the breeders of Ontario. Unfortunately, not enough remained in the small farmers' hands, as many were bought by dealers in the west and east for speculation of their own. The highest price was paid for Jess of Fosh Farm, foaled in 1902 and bred to Sir Everest. She was a fine blocky animal of good Clyde



Dalgetty's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

Canadian Bred Clydesdales Wanted

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

Box 42, The Farming World,
90 Wellington St. West, TORONTO

Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

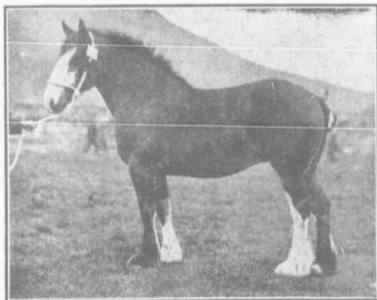
Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

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

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

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Imported
Clydesdale
Fillies



JANUARY
8th,
1907

I will offer for sale at farm, near Bethesda, Ont., fifty head of imported Clydesdale fillies. These fillies have been personally and carefully selected, and are of choice breeding and good size and quality. A number of them are safe in foal. They are the kind that ought to pay. Write for Catalogue. Terms cash, or approved credit. Conveyances will meet trains at Stouffville (G.T.R.), Gormley (C.N.R.) and Oak Ridges (Yonge St. Trolley) on forenoon of sale. For particulars write to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton } Auctioneers.
N. E. SMITH, }

G. A. BRODIE, Proprietor,
BETHESDA,

character and went to the Province of Manitoba.

The following are the prices and the purchasers:

Jewel, foaled May, 1904, to E. W. James, Blackwell	.....\$370
File Lass, foaled April, 1905, to Jno. Barr, Brighton	.....\$385
Lady Danure, May, 1904, to Mr. Shields, Milton	.....\$310
Leckie Maid, May, 1904, to J. H. Nesbitt, Rolands, Man	.....\$320
Rose of Brougham, July, 1904, to John Gardhouse, Highfield	.....\$200
Jess Darling, June, 1904, to James Morgan, St. Anne de Bellevue	.....\$405
Kate of Westwinton, June, 1904, to W. H. Huck	.....\$340
Jess, to J. H. Nesbitt, Manitoba	.....\$370
Smiler of Mosside, April, 1904, to C. A. Parlow, of Inroquois	.....\$300
Black Charmor, July, 1904, to J. Morgan, Montreal	.....\$480
Nell of Deaniecole, June, 1904, to Mr. Parlow	.....\$325
Lady Mark, 1904, to J. H. Nesbitt, Manitoba	.....\$320
Elsie of Allonby, June, 1904, to Robert Wilson	.....\$400
Miss Thom, May, 1904, to William Shields, Milton	.....\$360
Naemoor Rose, May, 1904, to Wm. Shaver, Islington	.....\$390
Naemoor Queen, June, 1904, to Mr. Avery, Kincairdine	.....\$335
Jennie of Southam, June, 1904, to J. Morgan	.....\$315
Kate, May, 1903, to J. Morgan	.....\$355
Molly, May, 1903, to Mr. Leonard, of Craigville	.....\$405
Kate of Hallfakin, May, 1903, to E. W. James, Blackwell	.....\$440
Mabel, June, 1903, to Albert Wilson, Stouffville	.....\$350
Potchie Queen, May, 1903, to J. Morgan	.....\$410
Beauty of Garpey, May, 1903, to Isaac Wilson	.....\$325
Jess of Floss Farm, April, 1902, to J. H. Nesbitt, Manitoba	.....\$315
Daisy, Shire, 1904, to J. S. Hunter, Shelburne	.....\$260
Canadian-bred nine-year-old mare, to Mr. Turner, of Streetsville	.....\$245
Imported Hackney, two-year-old filly, to Mr. Hope	.....\$230

Extra Special Notice

Parties desiring to attend Mr. G. A. Brodie's Clydesdale sale at Bethesda on January 8th should remember that conveyances will meet trains at Stouffville (G.T.R.), Gormley (C.N.R.), and Oak Ridge (Yonge street electric line), on the forenoon of day of sale. No conveyance will meet the trains at Richmond Hill, as previously announced, as it means a drive of nine miles. Oak Ridge will be more convenient.

Pine Grove Shorthorn Sale

The third annual sale of Shorthorns from Pine Grove herd, the property of W. C. Edwards & Co., will be the first important sale of the "Red, White and Roans" this year. The catalogue, a copy of which has just come to hand, is well worth a perusal by every Shorthorn breeder. Occasions are very rare when so many richly-bred animals are offered for sale by any one person. For many years there have been gathered into the Pine Grove herd at very great expense the best animals of the best blood lines obtainable. It is stock from this choice line of breeding that will be offered on January 9th, thus furnishing a rare opportunity to breeders to secure the very best kind of foundation stock for their herds. One paragraph from the sale announcement sums up the Shorthorn situation at Richmond Hill very nicely: "Pine Grove presents a good slice of



CAIRNBROGIE

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

Breeders of **CLYDESDALES** and **HACKNEYS**.

GRAHAM BROS. - Clarendon, Ont.

P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. 25 Miles East of Toronto.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

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

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



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R. Myrie Station, C.P.R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone.

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



JOHN BOAG & SON

Importers and Breeders of High-class Clydesdales

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

RAVENSHOE P.O.

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

Advertise in The Farming World

the Shorthorns of Aberdeenshire transplanted to Canada, where animals of equal breeding, and quality to those in Scotland are sold for much more moderate prices."

The offering contains 43 animals in all, about one-half of which are bulls, included in which are four young bulls and one heifer, contributed by Mr. N. T. Wilson, a neighboring Shorthorn breeder.

The Pine Grove herd has been so prominently before our people during the year just closed that it is hardly necessary to particularize, very much regarding the individuals of the herd. The high qualities of the great stock bulls Marquis of Zenda and Village Champion are well known.

A number of the offerings are of their breeding. Then there are others from such sires as Prince of Fashion, Missie Champion and Rockland Champion. Perhaps fully one-half are sired by Prince of Fashion (Imp.), by Prince of the Vale (Imp.), out of White Feather. He is a bull of the choicest breeding and quality. Missie Champion is out of the world renowned Missie 153rd, and sired by Village Champion. He made a record at the show ring in Canada as a show bull and sire, and is now one of the stock bulls at Pine Grove.

Royal Favorite, the grand champion at Toronto last September, belongs to the Pine Grove herd, and other animals of show ring fame.

Taking it altogether, no better opportunity will offer during 1907 for obtaining the choicest of Scotch Shorthorn blood at reasonable prices than on January 9th next at Rockland, Ont.

Their Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, at the Royal Hotel, Guelph, that unique institution, the Guelph Fat Stock Club, celebrated its 25th anniversary, or, if you will, its silver wedding, with Mr. James Miller, who has worked so faithfully for the club since the inception of the club to keep it to the front, figuring, one might say, as the good housewife. Other names too numerous to give here were mentioned as the evening progressed to whom great honor was due for having loyally stood by the club in the early and trying time, but one and all accorded Mr. Miller a first place.

Mr. A. F. H. Jones, President of the club, was the chief toastmaster, and he had associated with him J. M. Duff and Mr. Miller. Among others around the festive board were the Hon. Mr. Haana, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Mr. Monteith, President Johnston, Dr. Rutherford, Mr. John Gosling, J. P. Downey and Lt.-Col. Clark, M.P.P.'s. These gave interesting talks during the evening. Prof. Kelly sang some suitable songs. A most enjoyable evening was spent and everyone went away greatly impressed with the importance of the work that the Guelph Fat Stock Club has done and is doing to promote the improvement of fat stock in this country. From a small beginning twenty-five years ago, the Fat Stock Show at Guelph has grown into the present Winter Fair, one of the greatest institutions of its kind on this continent.

That discipline which corrects the baseness of worldly passion, fortifies the heart with noble principles, enlightens the mind with useful knowledge, and furnishes it with enjoyment from within itself is of more consequence to real felicity than all the provision we can make of the goods of fortune.

Farmers' Institute Meetings
Farmers' Institute meetings have been arranged for the first two weeks of January as follows:

REGULAR MEETINGS.

Div. 1—Speakers, H. Jones and W. C. Shearer. 4th, Kincardine; 8th, Ripley; 7th (x), Holyrood; 8th, Kintail; 9th, Auburn; 10th, Brussels; 11th, Belmore; 12th, Wroter.

Div. 2—Speakers, W. Elliott, A. E. Sherrington, Miss G. Gray (present on 3rd and 9th). 3rd (x), Plattsville; 4th, Atwood; 8th, Millbank; 7th, Mitchell; 8th, St. Mary's; 9th (x), Kintore; 10th, Lambeth; 11th, Ilderton.

Div. 3—Speakers, J. F. Lavery, J. N. Paget. 4th, Waterford; 5th, Boston; 7th, Delhi; 8th, Courtland; 9th (x), Norwich; 10th (x), Mt. Elgin.

Div. 4—Speakers, Dr. J. Standish, Jno. C. Shaw 3rd, Sheridan; 4th, Palermo; 5th, Watford; 7th, Freelon; 8th, Rockton; 9th, Burford; 10th, Oshweken; 11th, Onondaga; 12th (x), St. George.

Div. 5—Speakers, E. C. Drury, J. L. Warren. 3rd (x), Eden Mills and Arksell; 4th (x), S. S. No. 6 and Aberfoyle; 5th (x), Preston; 7th, Haysville; 8th, Waterloo; 9th (x), St. Jacob's; 10th (x), Glen Allen; 11th and 12th (x), Drayton; 14th, Moorefield.

Div. 12—Speakers, W. S. Fraser, H. Grose. 3rd, Gravenhurst and Alport; 4th, Eeay and Germania; 5th, Fraserburg and Ufingham; 7th, Baysville; 8th, Bardsville and Falkenburg; 9th, Port Carling; 10th, Bracken; 11th, Windermere and Ufford; 12th, Raymond and Utterson; 14th, Esson's and Allansville.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS.

Div. 2—Speakers, Dr. H. G. Reed, D. James (4th and 5th), Miss B. Miller (7th-12th). 4th, Meaford; 5th, Snyder's; 7th, Thornbury; 8th, Heathcote; 9th, Ravenna; 10th, Kimberley; 11th, Temple Hill; 12th, Walter's Falls.

Div. 12—Speakers, John Campbell, J. G. Clark. 4th, Jessopville and Riverview; 5th, Honeywood; 7th, Horning's Mills; 8th, Perm; 9th, Reddoss; 10th, Glen Cross and Camilla; 11th, Laurel.

Div. 13—Speakers, T. G. Raynor, W. J. Lennox. 2nd, Altona; 3rd, Uxbridge; 4th, Zepher; 5th, Udora; 7th, Cannington; 8th, Beaverton; 9th, Brechin; 10th, Udney.

Div. 14—Speakers, J. W. Clark, D. C. Anderson. 4th, Lake Hurst, Hall's Bridge; 5th, Selwyn; 7th, Ennismore; 8th, 4th Line, Smith; 9th, Stewart's; 10th, Douro; 11th (x), Warsaw; 12th, Havelock; 14th, Westwood.

Div. 15—Speakers, W. F. Kydd, T. Mason. 3rd, Bath; 4th, Sellsville; 5th, Adolphustown; 7th, Odessa; 8th, Wilton; 9th, Switzerly; 10th, Newburgh; 11th, Centreville.

Div. 16—Speakers, C. W. Nash, A. C. Hallman. 3rd, Malorytown; 4th, Caintown; 5th, Addison; 7th, New Dublin; 8th, Stone's Corners; 9th, Charlesville and Maynard; 10th, Roebuck; 11th, Ventnor; 12th, Shanley; 14th, Mainville.

Div. 17—Speakers, H. Glendinning, R. S. Stevenson. 3rd, Toledo; 4th, Easton's Corners; 5th, Bishop's Mills; 7th, Heckston; 11th, Burritt's Rapids.

(x) Women's meetings also.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate have decided to remove their offices from Ottawa to Toronto. Their address after last January, 1907, will be as follows: The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate, 1105, 1105 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont., Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets.

It is their intention to issue, early in the year, a few new publications, chiefly treating of the results of Fertilizer Experiments in Canada, which will, as usual, be sent free to all who write for them.

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BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

My new importation comprises a number of the deep, smooth, stylish cows with dairy qualities strongly developed. I can furnish showing cattle and grandly bred bulls and heifers of the right kind at a reasonable price. If in want of something good and something useful drop me a line.

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A number of Imp. and handbred mares for sale. We are bookers for March and April pigs from our English (Imp.) Berkshire boar, Danesfield Donovan. A few Shropshire ewes for sale. We are booking orders for pups from our Scotch Collies, sire Craigmore Conqueror; dams Holyrood Rossy and Ravenswood Bonnie Bell, bred by Galt & Tait, Scotland.

Langton Stock Farm Co., Limited, Bradford, Ont. T. A. Cox, Mgr.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Awards at Guelph

SHORTHORNS

Steer, 2 years and under 3—1, Joseph Stone, Saultfield; 2, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 3, James Kenne & Sons, Blackwater. Steer, 3 years and under 2—1, I. & A. Groff, Alma; 2, John Brown & Sons; 3, James Reunie & Sons; 4, G. W. Parkinson, Erasmosa; 5, Dan. Wright, Ponsonby. Steer, under 1 year—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2, Alex. McKinnon, Coningsby; 3, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; 4, Kyle Bros., Ayr; 5, Andrew Richardson, Guelph. Cow or heifer, 3 years or over—1, John Brown & Sons; 2, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; 3, John McNab, Rockwood; 4, Brian & Son, Ridgetown. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, C. & W. Parkinson; 2, Heifer, under 2 years—1, Parkinson, Erasmosa; 2, John McNab; 3, Andrew D. Schmidt, Elmira. Best Shorthorn steer—1, A. Groff, Alma.

HEREFORDS AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, James Bowman, Guelph; 2, Samuel Young, Guelph. Steer or heifer, 3 years and under 2—1, A. Groff, Alma; 2, H. MacDougall, Guelph; 3, R. J. Penhall, Nover; 5, John Lowe, Elora. Steer or heifer, under 1 year—1, James Bowman; 2, John A. Groff; 3, John Lowe; 4, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 2, James Bowman; 3 and 4, J. A. Groff; 5, Samuel Young, Guelph.

GALLOWAYS AND DEVONS

Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, C. C. Ruid, Eden Mills; 2, J. McCrae, Guelph. Steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2—1 and 4, J. R. Shaw, Brantford; 3, D. McCrae; 4 and 5, C. C. Ruid. Steer or heifer, under 1 year—1, J. R. Shaw; 2, D. McCrae. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, C. C. Ruid; 2, D. McCrae.

COTSWOLDS

Ewe, under 1 year—1, 3 and 4, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; 2 and 5, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Rawlings & Bailey; 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, Snell & Lyons, Norval. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 5, E. Brien & Son; 2, Snell & Lyons; 3, Rawlings & Bailey. Wether, under 1 year—1, 4 and 5, E. Brien & Son; 2 and 3, Rawlings & Bailey. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, E. Brien & Son; 2, Rawlings & Bailey; 3, Snell & Lyons. Best wether, under 2 years—E. Brien & Son.

LINCOLNS

Ewe, under 1 year—1 and 4, J. T. Gibson, Denheld; 2 and 5, L. Parkinson, Erasmosa. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, J. T. Gibson; 2 and 3, L. Parkinson. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, 4 and 5, L. Parkinson; 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Wether, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson; 3 and 4, L. Parkinson. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, J. T. Gibson; 2 and 3, L. Parkinson. Best wether, under 2 years—L. Parkinson.

OXFORDS

Ewe under 1 year—1, 2 and 4, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 3 and 5, W. Brien & Son. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, J. W. Lee & Sons; 2, W. Brien & Son; 3, A. Stevenson. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, W. E. Wright; 3, 4 and 5, W. Brien & Son. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 4, W. E. Wright; 3 and 5, A. Stevenson. Three ewes, under 1 year—A. Stevenson; 2, W. E. Wright. Best wether, under 2 years—W. E. Wright.

SHROPSHIRE

Ewe, under 1 year—1 and 2, John Campbell, Woodville; 3 and 4, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, W. H. Beattie; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 3rd, Abram Rudell; 4, W. D. Monkman. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, John Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright; 4, Abram Rudell; 5, A. G. H. Luxton. Wether, under 1 year—1, 2 and 4, John Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright; 5, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, John Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, W. E. Wright; 4, W. H. Beattie. Best wether, under 2 years—John Campbell.

SOUTHDOWNS

Ewe, under 1 year—1, 2 and 5, Sir Geo. Drummond; 3 and 4, Telfer Bros.

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Breeders of GLYDESDALE HORSES
BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH FIGS.
FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS—
Bred to farrow in May.

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

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

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Allindale Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns. (Imp.) Glosters, Lovelock and Lavender families—Leicester Sheep—Young bulls. Young cows and heifers for sale.

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STOCK FARM
MITCHELL, ONT.

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

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Twelve Scotch-bred Bulls and 20 Cows and Heifers for sale, many of them prize winners and a number by imported sires and imported cows. Herd headed by Guld Farn—1723, whose record as a winner and sire of winners is unequalled by any bull in Canada. Long Distance Telephone.

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

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

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

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Telegraph, Guelph.

Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, John Jackson; 4, Geo. Baker. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, 4 and 5, Telfer Bros.; 3, John Jackson. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 3, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, 4 and 5, Telfer Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year—1 and 3, Sir Geo. Drummond.

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Scotch Shorthorns

Matchless Jilt, Nonpareil, Mima and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand imp. Besse Bull, Pride of Scotland (4523) dam, Ross Besse (3003), dam of Lord Laird (7503). Some choice young stock for sale.

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of exceptional quality and breeding, at Pine
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CHAS. RAWLIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Galloway Sheep, and headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-Irish Shortorns, Shire Horses, Leicester and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.



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

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

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See large ad.
- THOS. MEACER**, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.
- H. E. REES**, Howick, Que.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Claremont, Ont.
See large ad.
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Clydesdale—Stallions and fillies for sale.
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High-class Clydesdale for sale.
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Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.

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- YELPER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Hightfield, Ont.
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- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.
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- ASHLAND STOCK FARM**, Pure Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MAIRSHALL, Jackson P.C. Ont., Tar Station, G.T.R.
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- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.
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AMOS SMITH, Truroville P.O., Ont. Short-horn cattle—pure Scotch breeding. From popular and prize-winning strains.

W. F. STEPHEN—Box 103, Hamilton, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

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

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

OSWALD Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few spotted cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 2223.

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

D. McCOURCY, Hornshelm P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.

JOHN WATT & SON, Salem P.O., Ont., Elora Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.

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

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

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

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

J. T. GIBSON, Desford, Ont., Sta. G. T. R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

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

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mond; 2, Telfer Bros; 4, John Jackson; Best wether, under 2 years—Sir Geo. Drummond.

DORSET HORNS

Ewe, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, R. H. Harding; 4 and 5, John Hunter. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 2, Hastings Bros; 3 and 5, J. A. Hunter. Wethers under 1 year—1, 2 and 4, R. H. Harding; 3, Hastings Bros; 5, John Hunter. Three wethers, under 1 year—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3, John Hunter. Best wether, under 2 years—R. H. Harding.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUPPLERS

Ewe, under 1 year—1, 3 and 4, John Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, Telfer Bros; 2 and 4, John Kelly. Wether, under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros; 2, John Kelly. Best wether, under 2 years—Telfer Bros.

LONG-WOOLLED GRADES OR CROSSES

Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, and 2, J. T. Gibson; 3 and 5, L. Parkinson; 4, Hastings Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 3, J. T. Gibson; 2, L. Parkinson; 4 and 5, E. Brien & Son. Best wethers under 2 years—J. T. Gibson; 3, L. Parkinson; 3, E. Brien & Son; 4, W. D. Monkman. Best wether, under 2 years—J. T. Gibson.

SHORT-WOOLLED GRADES OR CROSSES

Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Abram Rudell; 2 and 4, John Campbell; 3, Hastings Bros; 5, John Kelly. Wether, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, John Campbell; 4, W. E. Wright; 5, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Three wethers, under 1 year—1, John Campbell; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Best wethers under 2 years—Abram Rudell. Bell Plano & Organ Co. Cup for best pen of four lambs, any breed, grade or cross—Sir Geo. Drummond.

LEICESTERS

Ewe, under 1 year—1, John Kelly; 2, Hastings Bros; 3 and 5, Oliver Turnbull; 4, Frank Kelly. Three ewes, under one year—1, Hastings Bros; 2, Oliver Turnbull; 3, G. & W. Parkinson; 4, Frank Kelly. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 4, Hastings Bros; 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, G. & W. Parkinson. Wether, under 1 year—1, John Kelly; 2, Hastings Bros; 3, Frank Kelly; 4, A. & W. Whitelaw; 5, G. & W. Parkinson. Three wethers, under 1 year—1, Hastings Bros; 2, Frank Kelly; 3, G. & W. Parkinson; 4, A. & W. Whitelaw.

GRADES OR CROSSES

Steer, 2 years and under 3—1, 2 and 3, James Leask; 4, James Bowman; 5, Alex. McKinnon. Steer, 1 year and under 2—1, I. & A. Groff; 2, James Leask; 3, G. & W. Parkinson; 4, John Steer, under 1 year—1, James Leask; 2, James Rennie & Sons; 3, John Elliott; 4, G. & J. P. Henderson; 5, Geo. Holmwood. Cow or heifer, 3 years or over—1, James Rennie & Sons; 2, John Brown & Sons. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, John Brown & Sons. Heifer, under 2 years—1, Wm. G. Gerrie; 2, James Leask; 3, Peter Stuart; 4, Hiram E. Alton; 5, James Rennie & Sons. Three export steers—1 and 3, John Brown & Sons; 2, James Leask; 3, Joseph Stone; 4, James McCallum. Grand champion ship, under a year—1, James Leask; 2, I. & A. Groff. Prince of Wales Prize, best pair export steers—1, James McCallum; 2, Henry W. Bromley; 3, Joseph Stone. Best export steers—Louden Machinery Co. Cup—1, James Leask.

PIGS

Berkshires—Barrow, 6 months and

(Continued on Page 39.)

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Dec. 31st, 1906.

The prospects for spring trade are bright. This spring certainly seems to be prosperous, and if our people keep a steady head there is not likely to be any serious break in our orderly march for some time to come. Christmas trade has been exceptionally good and business at the moment is experiencing a lull after the rush. The money market keeps firm, with that commodity in good demand.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little change. Though prices on Chicago market have ruled about 10c lower than a year ago, they have not aroused the speculative element. The trade is anxiously waiting to see what the Argentine will have to export. The crop there is just now being harvested. Locally the market is quiet, with quotations at from 85c to 78c. There is little or no export demand. Receipts are light.

COARSE GRAIN

No other grain crop is selling better at the present time than oats. Trade prices here range from 35c to 36c at outside points, with Montreal quotations running from 40½c to 42½c. On Toronto farmers' market oats bring 30c to 40c per bushel. The barley market rules steady at about 50c outside and peas at about 80c. No. 3 yellow corn is quoted at 49½c Toronto. Though wheat keeps low, bran prices keep high. Quotations range from \$17 to \$20 in car lots.

HAY AND STRAW

Shippers complain of being unable to get sufficient cars to handle the baled hay trade and consequently receipts at central points are light. They claim that it is because of this that prices are so high. However, there is a good export demand, which would enable the market to take a good deal more than is now offering, so that prices are not likely to drop much if receipts are light. Quotations at Montreal range from \$10.30 to \$13.50 per ton for car lots of baled hay. The market here rules steady, with a slightly easier feeling noticeable. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$11.50 to \$12.00 and No. 2 at 99c per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled straw is firm at \$7 per ton for car lots here.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market rules steady, with a little higher prices. Here Ontario potatoes are quoted at 6c and 6½c and Eastern at 7c to 7½c per bag in car lots. Montreal quotations rule about the same.

The bean market is more active, with prices firmer. Quotations at Montreal are \$1.25 per bushel for car lots delivered there. Here, hand-picked are selling at \$1.50 to \$1.60 and primes at \$1.25 per bushel in a jobbing way.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market keeps active and prices firm. New-laid are very scarce, though it is thought that in a few weeks they will be more plentiful. New-laid in case lots are quoted here at 30c to 35c, and storage at 24c. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 45c to 55c per dozen. At Montreal new-laid are quoted to the trade at 35c and selects at 25c.

There was a good supply of turkeys for the Christmas market this year, and the city consumer was able

to get his Christmas dinner a little cheaper than a year ago. However, fair prices prevailed. At Montreal wholesale prices ranged from 14c to 15c, as compared with 10c to 17c a year ago. The poultry market here at the moment is quiet, with dressed chickens quoted at 6½c to 9c, fowls 5c to 7c, ducks 10c to 12c, geese 10c to 12c and turkeys 12c to 14c per lb. On the local farmers' market here prices run from 1c to 2c per lb. higher.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market seems to be showing up for high prices at the opening of next season's trade. There is a better enquiry on both sides of the Atlantic, the principal business being in Novembers and late Octobers. Quotations for the former at Montreal are 11½c to 11½c, and for the latter, 13½c to 13½c.

The butter market rules strong, with a good local demand. Receipts of fresh winter creamery are small and there is no accumulation of supplies. It is reported that some Canadian butter has been brought back from England, as prices are better here than there. At Montreal choice creamery is quoted at 25c. Here creamery prints are quoted at 25c to 27c and solids at 24c to 25c; dairy prints at 22c to 23c and tubs and pails at 18c to 20c per pair.

LIVE STOCK

Trade in live stock has been dull during the past week. This is not unusual during the holiday season. Receipts have ruled light. Prices as a rule show little change from last writing. There was a fairly good Christmas trade. Last week butchers' cattle sold as high as \$4.35 per cwt. Milch cows sell all the way from \$30 to \$50 each and veal calves at from \$3.20 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Expensive ewes sell at \$4.50 to \$4.85 and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.40 per cwt. Canada lambs are quoted at East Buffalo at \$7.50 to \$7.65 per cwt.

The run of hogs has been light and prices are unchanged at \$6.15 per cwt. for selects and \$5.90 for lights and fats.

HORSES

Though the holiday lull has affected the horse market somewhat, quite a number have changed hands during the week at the market here. The following are the prevailing prices at the Repository here: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$130 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$155; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$200 to \$350; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, \$125 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$130 to \$165; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$135 to \$170; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$70; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$75.

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Horse Breeders' Meeting

At a meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association last week, Mr. G. de W. Green was appointed secretary pro tem, and Mr. W. J. Stark, treasurer. A resolution of sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Wade was passed.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was present and explained the new legislation incorporating the Horse Breeders' Association of Ontario. It was not intended to conflict with the Canadian Horse

Not a food, but a REMEDY. A specific remedy for specific troubles. Made for cows only. A most valuable aid to dairymen. KOW-KURLE has a distinct medicinal value possessed by no other known compound, which makes it the greatest cow remedy on earth. It cures sick cows, keeps healthy cows well and increases their productive power when fed regularly according to directions. KOW-KURLE acts directly on the digestive and generative organs, tones up the entire system and is an unequalled disease preventive—a positive cure for SARKINERASH, AMONTOX, ACCOONIA, AILD WATER, TRINCHES, LOST APPETITE, MILK FEVER and RETAINED AFTERMILK.

Rifort, Illinois.
"I have used Kow-Kurle for three or four years. With it alone I have cured all ailments that afflict cows. As a milk producer I have no equal in my neighborhood. We have thousands of similar experiences. A trial will convince you. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct. Send for free booklet, 'The Cost of a Lost Cow.' If contains money-making information for every cow owner. It can be sent to you without charge, remember it's free. Write for it today. DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Mfrs., Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES

ABERYSTWYTH

(A constituent College of the University of Wales)

Professorship of Agriculture

The Council invite applications for the post of Professor of Agriculture at the above College, at a salary of £2000 a year.

Applications, together with 70 printed copies of testimonials, must reach the undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained, not later than Saturday, January 19, 1907.

J. H. DAVIES, M. Registrar.

DRY YOUR APPLES

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

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

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

THE W. A. GIBB CO.,
Hamilton.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type on outside advertisements. Both initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT ACRES for sale between Hamilton and Brantford; 14 mile from post office; 28 acres beach and maple; splendid large barn; good two-story frame house. We know this is a good farm. For full particulars address S. RYAN & SON, 19 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

HELP WANTED

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

WANTED—Good general servant, middle aged preferred. Country home, small family, city conveniences. No smoking. Reply, with references, to Box 18, ARMS WOOD.

WHEN you learn Telegraphy you want the best instruction it is possible to obtain. This is exactly what you get at the Dominion School of Telegraphy and Radio-telegraphy, Toronto. B. WALKER SOMERS, Principal. Send for free booklet.

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

HIG WAGES selling northern green Trees. Outfit supplied. Pay weekly. WINNERS NURSERY, Fort Elgin, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

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

EIGHTEEN Dorset sheep, selected from flock of Col. John A. McGillivray, for sale. Apply to MORRIS & WELINGTON, Foot-Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and home factory produce farms in the Niagara district. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunnville, Ont.

NITHSIDE FARM HERD

or

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Twelve YOUNG BOWS from five to eight months old, also Young Bows fit for service. A choice lot of Silver Grey Dorking Cooked to spare. None but first-class stock sent, and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. E. MARTIN,

CANNING P.O., Oxford County.

Copper Property Wanted

Wanted, good undeveloped copper property. Send full particulars to C. J. CATHILL, P.O. Box 103, NEW YORK CITY, with maps, samples, etc. Also other mineral property considered.



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

Breeders' Association. After the meeting adjourned arrangements were made to form an association of Ontario breeders. A provisional committee was appointed to carry on the usual spring stallion show, which this year will include light horses and ponies, in addition to the heavy draft stallions.

Prince Edward Island

During the early part of Dec. we experienced some solid winter weather. On Dec. 8th the thermometer registered three degrees below zero. We have had several snow storms, and the roads have been impassable at times.

The Dairy-men's Board of Trade held nine meetings in Charlottetown during the month.

The total number of cheese boarded during the year was 11,256; sold on the board, 10,536. R. E. Spillett was the principal buyer.

The average price paid for cheese was 12.18c, lowest price 11.64c, highest price 13c.

Prices paid since the board was organized: Year ending, 9.96c; 1900, 10.30c; 1901, 9.23c; 1902, 10.16c; 1903, 10.40c; 1904, 8c; 1905, 10.70c; 1906, 12.18c.

During the year the highest price since the industry was established was paid by an Island factory for milk, viz., 9c per 100 lbs.

The Fruit Growers' Association met on Dec. 10 in Kindergarten Hall, Charlottetown. There was a large display of large, well-colored apples. Mr. A. E. Burke and others delivered excellent addresses and the meetings were very interesting. Mr. W. C. White read an excellent paper on "The Present and Future Prospects of the Apple Growing Industry." His opinion is that the Spy, Baldwin and Greening can not be successfully grown here.

Instructive and interesting papers were read on a cranberry and strawberry culture.

A number of prizes were awarded. The Dundas cheese factory has closed after a very successful season. Some of the patrons received as high as 18c for their milk.

A scarcity of fodder is anticipated this winter. A. R.

Wood and Coal Ashes

We are continually receiving inquiries as to the value of wood and coal ashes for pigs. They both have a value when fed to pigs, particularly hardwood ashes. They contain forty per cent. of lime that materially assists in building up a good, strong framework. They also assist in maintaining good digestion, which is very important.

Hard coal ashes have very little or no value. Soft coal ashes or cinders are relished by pigs and have considerable value. In feeding wood ashes or coal cinders it is well to add a little salt. If they are accustomed to eating salt and ashes they will eat no more than they require. Do not, however, mix them with the pig's feed and compel them to eat them.

As pigs begin to be fed for fattening supply of salt and ashes should be closely watched, as they will then eat decidedly more than when they were getting the greater part of their living in the pasture. If your pigs are digging the mortar out of the walls of their house, you can be very sure that they are in need of salt and ashes.

An Old Expression Put to New Use

Every reader of magazines, farm and trade papers, has probably noticed the interesting of the Gilson Manufacturing Company of Port Washington, Wis. The phrase, "Goes Like Sixty," occupies a prominent position in all advertisements of this concern.

It is said that these three words have attracted more attention and resulted in more inquiries than any other expression in gasoline engine

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

Subscription Price—One year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, \$1.00, including postage.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. For other countries the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

Discontinuance—All subscriptions are promptly discontinued when time paid for expires, unless renewed.

The address label of each subscriber's paper shows the date to which paid. Subscriptions expire with the last issue of the month named on the label.

Change of Address—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given. This notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Receipts are sent only upon request. The change of date on address label is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. If this change be not made on the wrapper of the second issue after renewal, please notify us.

How to Remit—Remittances should be sent by postal note or express order, payable to THE FARMING WORLD. All numbers of notes and orders should be sent, for reference. Cash should be sent in registered letter. Remittances sent as above are at our risk. If sent in other ways they are at sender's risk. Postage stamps accepted at sender's risk for amounts less than \$1.00.

Date of posting should always be remembered.

Advertising Rates on application.

No individuals should be addressed in connection with FARMING WORLD business. All letters, without exception, should be addressed

THE FARMING WORLD,

90 WELLINGTON STREET, WEST, TORONTO.

Eastern Agency of "Nor-West Farmer."

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

advertising. What is more these inquiries have developed into orders, it is a really wonderful proportion, which is satisfactory evidence that the product of this company meets the demand for a high grade, simple reliable engine at a popular price.

Coming Events

Eastern Dairymen's Convention, Ottawa, January 9-11.

Western Dairymen's Convention, London, January 15-17.

Auction Sales

Clydesdale Bitches, Feb. 21, Jan. 8.

Shorthorns, Rockland, January 8.

I Can Cure Your Rubbers

Just READ THIS and You Will Know Why, IS DAYS TRIAL. TREATMENT FREE. To cure your rubbers you must use my Inflatable Truss. It will cure your rubbers accurately, without any pain or suffering. It will cure the rupture without the rupture being held back. You will build up your muscles. Does it always hold the rupture back?

It does not, why not? Just because the truss is not the proper one to retain the rupture.

Now, you have, you can hold it back with your fingers, because they will cover and fill the opening.

My Inflatable Truss does exactly the opposite thing. It causes a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the top of the rupture opening, and when you breathe in, it fills it.

Therefore it is a good truss, and it is the only one that will cure you, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this truss from any other source. It is made in the U.S.A. and is patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1903, and in the U.S.A. on June 8, 1904, and is not a patent or drug trade name.

Trusses for my Inflatable Truss are manufactured in Canada and do not pay to be paid by my patent.

When used in connection with my Inflatable Truss, which creates new tissue across the rupture opening, it will close the opening and cure your rubbers. Yes, my patented Inflatable Truss and Fibro Vitale treatment accomplish this.

Do not let me hear of your case. I can do so in your. I know I can. Write me today for my free literature further details, and my 15 day trial treatment which will send you absolutely free of charge. Address: DR. L. G. MAYER, M. D., 127 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. or Printer 117 1/2 W. Indiana, Ont.

Awards at Guelph

(Continued from Page 32.)

under 6 months—1 and 2, John Kelly; 3 and 4, E. Brien & Son; 5 and 6 and W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Barrow, under 6 months—1 and 5, John S. Cowan; 2, W. W. Brownridge; 3, E. Brien & Son; 4, John Kelly; 5, John Kelly; 6, John Kelly. Sow, 6 months and under 15—1, John Boyes, Jr.; 2, J. No. S. Cowan; 3 and 4, E. Brien & Son; 5, John Boyes, Jr.; 6 and 7, John S. Cowan; 8 and 9, Robert Hyslop, Bramford, Sow, under 6 months—1, John S. Cowan; 2, 3 and 4, W. W. Brownridge; 5 and 6, John Boyes, Jr. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by the exhibitor—1, John Boyes, jr.; 2, J. S. Cowan; 3, John Kelly; 4, W. W. Brownridge.

Yorkshire—Barrow, 6 months and under 15—1 and 6, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 2 and 4, J. Featherston & Son, Streetville; 3, Charles Currie, Morrison, Barrow, under 6 months—1 and 2, J. K. Brothour, Blandford; 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, James Wilson & Sons, Fergus; 5 and 6, J. Featherston & Son, 8 months and under 15—1, Jas. Wilson & Son; 2, H. S. McDermid; 3, J. K. Brothour; 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, R. F. Duck & Son, 6 months and under 15—1, H. S. McDermid; 2 and 3, J. Featherston & Son; 4 and 6, R. F. Duck & Son; 5, James Wilson & Sons, Fergus. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 6, R. F. Duck & Son; 2, Harman Keelin, Glenora; 3, James Wilson & Sons; 4 and 5, J. Featherston & Son. Three pigs, offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, James Wilson & Sons; 2, R. F. Duck & Son; 3, J. Featherston & Sons.

Tamworth—Barrow, 6 months and under 15—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 3, Wm. Elliott, Galt; 4 and 5, Chas. Currie, Barrow, under 6 months—1, 4 and 6, D. Douglas & Sons; 2 and 3, Chas. Currie; 5, Wm. Elliott. Sow, 6 months and under 15—1, 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Sons; 4 and 5, D. Douglas & Sons; 6 and 7, Chas. Currie; 8 and 9, Chas. Currie. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Chas. Currie.

Chester Whites—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1, 2 and 5, Geo. Bennett, Charing Cross; 3 and 4, Daniel DeCoursey, Borsbrough, Barrow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Daniel DeCoursey; 3 and 5, George Bennett; 4, W. E. Wright. Sow, 6 months and under 15—1, W. E. Wright; 2 and 4, Daniel DeCoursey; 3, Geo. Bennett; 5, W. E. Wright. Sow, under 7 months—1 and 2, Daniel DeCoursey; 3 and 4, W. E. Wright. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, Daniel DeCoursey; 2, Geo. Bennett.

Grades and Crosses—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1, E. Brien & Son; 2 and 4, Harman Keelin; 3, D. Douglas & Sons; 5 and 6, J. Featherston & Son. Barrow, under 6 months—1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, C. Currie; 3, Alfred E. Hulet, Norwich; 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, E. Brien & Son; 6, Daniel DeCoursey. Sow, 6 months and under 15—1 and 2, J. Featherston & Son; 3, D. Douglas & Sons; 4, Daniel DeCoursey; 5, E. Brien & Sons; 6, Harman Keelin. Sow, under 6 months—1, W. W. Brownridge; 2, Small & Lyons; 3, John S. Cowan;

J. D. Douglas & Sons; 5 and 6, J. Featherston & Son.

DRESSED CARCASSES

Pure-bred cattle—1, C. C. Rudd (Devon); 2, L. Parkinson (Short-horn); 3, W. R. Elliott & Sons (Shorthorn); 4, Robt. Shaw (Galleyway).

Cattle, grades or crosses—1, James Bowman; 2, John Brown & Sons; 3, James McCallum; 4, H. MacDougall; 5, F. W. Stone Strick, Co.

Pure-bred swine—1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2, 6 and 9, J. E. Brethour; 3, 7 and 8, J. Featherston & Son; 4, Harman Stuart; 5, Jas. Wilson & Sons. Cross-bred swine—1 and 4, Chas. Currie; 2, E. Brien & Son; 3 and 7, J. J. Featherston & Son; 5, Richard Houston; 6, Harman Keelin.

Two best carcasses—any breed—Chas. Currie, Morrison.

EGGS

Cotswolds—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, 2 and 5, E. Brien & Son; 3, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 7, Rawlings & Bailey; 2 and 4, E. Brien & Son. **Lincolns**—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, L. Parkinson; 2, T. Gibson. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 3, L. Parkinson; 2, T. Gibson. **Leicesters**—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 5, Hastings Bros.; 3, G. & W. Parkinson; 4, Oliver Turnbull; 6, A. & W. Whitlow. Wether, under 1 year—1, A. & W. Whitlow; 2, Frank Kelly; 3, Hastings Bros.

Oxfords—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, W. E. Wright. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 4, W. E. Wright; 2 and 5, A. Stevenson. **Shropshires**—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, A. Rudell, Hespeler. Wether, under 1 year—1, Lloyd Jones Bros.; 2, John Campbell; 3, A. Rudell; 4, W. E. Wright; 5, W. H. Beattie.

Southdowns—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, John Jackson & Son; 2 and 4, Robt. McEwan; 3, Telfer Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, John Jackson & Son. **Dorset Horns**—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3 and 5, John Hunter. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3 and 4, John Hunter.

Hampshires, Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, John Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros. **Grade or Cross**—Wether, 1 year

and under 2, sired by a ram of a long-wooled breed—1, R. Brien & Son; 2 and 3, L. Parkinson; 4, J. T. Gibson; 5, Hastings Bros. Wether, under 1 year, sired by a ram of a long-wooled breed—1, A. Rudell; 2, W. D. Monkman, Road Head; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4, Oliver Turnbull; 5, E. Brien & Son. Wether, 1 year and under 2, sired by a ram of a short-wooled breed—1 and 2, A. Rudell; 3, Lloyd Jones Bros. Wether, under 1 year, sired by a ram of a short-wooled breed—1, John Campbell; 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, W. E. Wright; 4 and 5, A. Rudell.

SPECIAL PRIZE

Special prize for best pair of swine carcasses in pure-bred section—(Won by H. S. McDermid, Fingal, Ont.) This exhibit was not on time for the regular classes and the management awarded the special prize as above.

"Made New Horses Out of Old Ones"

Birmingham, Ala., June 14, 1904. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

I have, in several instances, made new horses out of old ones by the application of Gombault's Cassia Balsam, and can recommend it with all conscience. Rm. P. McDermid, Editor "The Southern Farmer"

Ontario Veterinary College

The Christmas examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College were held Dec. 30 by the usual Board of Examiners. The following gentlemen were awarded diplomas—Graduates—1—Homer K. Clemer, Staunton, Va.; Ralph Waldo Ciere, Syracuse, N.Y.; David W. Cox, Chicago Junction, Ohio; Erasmus J. Harnover, Boston, Mass.; Harry W. Graham, St. Catharines, Ont.; Charles E. Hershey, Erie, Pa.; Daniel James Holton, Winston, Conn.; Joseph H. Jefferson, Alton, N.Y.; Oscar W. Leach, Hartford, Wis.; Nathaniel McCarthy, Cobourg, Ont.; Bennett Porter, Albert, Minn.; B. F. Rieckinger, Gilead, Ind.; Fred H. Seward, Wausau, Ont.; George S. Smiley, Rawdon, P.O. G. Earl Spence, Crick, Sask.; W. Stanley Thompson, Deloraine, Man.

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In this announcement we give an excellent list of books which we are giving as premiums with THE FARMING WORLD. We have named our collection of books

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY



No person has as much time for reading and study during the winter months as the farmer. The long winter evenings are free in most farm homes and afford an excellent opportunity for acquiring information about agriculture and kindred subjects. It is also well to note that no calling demands a greater diversity of knowledge than does the farmer's. He must know a great deal about many subjects and everything about some subjects. No citizen can make a better use of a good library than he.

To enable the farmer to acquire this information at the least cost to himself, the following list of books has been compiled with great care and selected with a view to their meeting the needs of the farmers of Canada. These books can be had without any cash outlay. Secure the requisite number of new subscriptions and the book is yours, postpaid.

General Farm Books		A B C of Potato Culture—	Gardening for Profit.....\$1.00
Manual of Agriculture—FLINT.....\$1.00		TERRY.....\$0.45	Money in the Garden—QUINN 1.00
Chemistry of the Farm..... 1.00	New Rhubarb Culture—MORSE .50		Propagation of Plants—FULLER 1.50
Farm Appliances..... .50	Sugar Beet Seed—WAKE 1.50		
Farm Conveniences..... 1.00	Wheat Culture—CURTIS..... .50		Live Stock
How Crops Grow..... 1.50	The Potato—FRASER..... .75		Guenon's Treatise on Cows.....\$1.00
Land Measures for Farmers..... .50			Animal Breeding—SHAW 1.50
How Crops Feed—JONSTON..... 1.50			Study of the Breeds—SHAW 1.50
Insects and Insecticides..... 1.50	Poultry and Bees		American Cattle Doctor 2.00
Injurious Insects of Farm and Garden..... 1.50	Duck Culture—RANKIN \$.25		Swine Husbandry—COBURN 1.50
Fumigation Methods..... 1.00	New Egg Farm—STODDARD 1.00		Diseases of Swine—McINTOSH 2.00
Making Manures—BOMMER..... .35	Poultry Appliances, etc.—		Key to Stock Feeding—
Talks on Manure..... 1.50	FISKE..... .50		MYRICK..... .25
Plant Life on the Farm..... 1.00	Profits in Poultry—PRICE 1.00		Feeds and Feeding—HENRY 3.00
Soils and Crops of the Farm..... 1.00	Turkeys and How to Grow		Home Pork-making—FULTON 1.50
Sorting Crops and the Silo..... 1.50	Them 1.00		Harris on the Pig..... .50
The Soil of the Farm..... 1.00	Making Poultry Pay—POWELL 1.00		
Silos, Ensilage and Silage..... .50	Poultry Feeding and Fatten-		The Horse
Bookkeeping for Farmers..... .25	ing—FISKE..... .50		Modern Horse Doctor—DARR.....\$1.00
How the Farm Pays..... 2.00	New Bookkeeping—ROOT 1.50		Y. & S. on the Horse—RANDALL 1.00
Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agri- culture..... 3.50			Hints to Horse-keepers 1.50
Agricultural Economics..... 1.25	Fruit Culture		How to Buy and Sell the
Cereals in America—HUNT..... 1.75	Field Notes on Apple Culture \$.75		Horse 1.00
Farm Grasses of M. S..... 1.00	Cider-makers' Handbook 1.00		Practical Horseshoes—PRICE 1.00
	Cranberry Culture 1.00		The Saddle Horse—PRICE 1.00
	Practical Fruit Grower..... .50		Training Vicious Horses..... .50
	The Fruit Garden—BARRY 1.50		Farmers' Horse Book—STEWART 3.00
	Peach Culture—FULTON 1.00		
	Fruit Harvesting, Storing,		Dairying
	Marketing 1.00		Canadian Dairying—DEAN.....\$1.00
	Grape Culturist—FULLER 1.50		Handbook for Farmers and
	Pear Culture for Profit—QUINN 1.00		Dairymen—WOLL 1.00
	Small Fruit Culturist—FULLER 1.00		American Dairying—GUBLER 1.00
	Successful Fruit Culture 1.00		Floriculture
			Handbook of Plants and Gen-
	Vegetable Gardening		eral Horticulture.....\$3.00
	Watson's Farm Poultry 1.50		Home Floriculture—REXFORD 1.00
	Farm Gardening and Seed		Parsons on the Rose 1.00
	Growing—BRILL.....\$1.00		Chrysanthemums—HARRINGTON .50
	Market Gardening—LANDBRETH 1.00		

Any of these books will be sent FREE (postpaid) to any reader who sends us new subscriptions according to the following scale:

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3.00 "	" 8	" 7
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Another large ad. will be found in this issue giving list of many other Premiums. Be sure and read it.