

Coming Events

Dairymen's Convention, Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 16-18.
 N. B. Farmers' Convention, Fredericton, N.B., Jan. 23-24.
 Shorthorn Breeders' Convention, Toronto, Feb. 6.
 Ayrshire Breeders' Convention, Toronto, Feb. 7.
 Hackney Horse Society, Toronto, Feb. 7.
 Shire Horse Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 8.
 Clydesdale Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 8.
 Canadian Horse Breeders, Toronto, Feb. 9.
 Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, Feb. 7-9.
 Eastern Winter Fair, Ottawa, March.
 Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, May 2-5.

AUCTION SALES

Shorthorns, R. E. Johnston, Pickering, Jan. 19.
 Aberdeen-Angus, E. Butt, Clinton, Jan. 31.
 Maritime Auction Sale, Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 2.
 Eastern Ontario Sale, Ottawa, March 6-9.

Communications

We will always be pleased to hear from you regarding any subject on which you wish to comment and which you think will be of interest to the whole or any portion of the readers of THE FARMING WORLD.

Illustrations

Any illustrations you may have of farm scenes or handy contrivances are solicited and will be reproduced if suitable.

Handsome Calendars

We have just received from the International Harvester Co.'s of America, copies of their new 1906 calendars and catalogues. They are each a work of art. The calendars are gotten out in five colors, which produces a most pleasing effect by the even blending of the colors; they are indeed a credit to the Canadian Lithographing Companies who got them out. The picture on the Deering Co.'s calendar, entitled "You're it," is very cute, representing John Bull and Miss Canada playing "hide and seek in a Canadian wheat field." The McCormick Co.'s calendar is entitled "His Three Pets," and is a very pretty farm scene.

How to Get Them

Any reader of the FARMING WORLD may secure both catalogues and calendars by calling upon your local International Harvester Company agent. To insure getting them, cut out and fill in the blank below and hand it to the agent, or if your agent is not accessible, fill in the blank and send it to us when you send in your subscription. Enclose an extra 2c. stamp.

I have seen in the FARMING WORLD the announcement of the International Harvester Company's Calendars and Catalogues, and would be pleased to receive copies.

Name.....

P. O.

Province.....

(The agent will kindly send this blank to M. R. D. Owings, I.H.C. Adv. Mgr., 7 Munro St., Chicago, Ill.

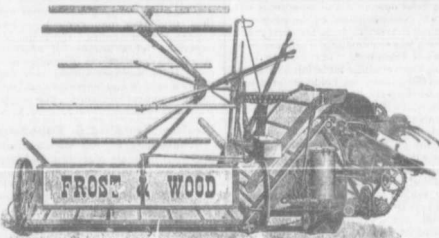


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When you build fences, you ought to be thinking of permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy ideal fence is used than for a light flimsy article. And notice how the ideal fence is locked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized to keep off rust. It will adapt itself to the roughest extremes of heat and cold, and always presents a handsome, well-strengthened appearance. You do not buy poor cattle because it does not sag, and you cannot afford to buy a light cheap fence for exactly the same reasons. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. We have prepared a little book that will tell you all about ideal fences. It gives fence pointers and details that we cannot give here. Write and let us send it to you. A postal will do; write to-day.

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Profitable Home Reading

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

Here is a List of Seasonable Books

Fumigation Methods

By WILLES G. JOHNSON. A timely up-to-date book on the practical application of the new methods for destroying insects with hydrocyanic acid gas and carbon bisulphide, the most powerful insecticides ever discovered. It is an indispensable book for farmers, fruit growers and nurserymen, gardeners, florists, millers, grain dealers, transportation companies, college and experiment station workers, etc. Illustrated. 313 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$1.00

Strawberry Culturist

By ANDREW S. FULLER. Containing all the information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. Fully illustrated. 5x7 inches. Flexible cloth.....\$0.25

Animal Breeding

By THOMAS SHAW. This book is the most complete and comprehensive work ever published on the subject of which it treats. It is the first book which has systematized the subject of animal breeding. The leading laws which govern this most intrinsic question the author has boldly defined and authoritatively arranged. The chapters which he has written on the more involved features of the subject, as sex and the relative influence of parents, should go far towards setting at rest the wildly speculative views cherished with reference to these questions. The striking originality in the treatment of the subject is no less conspicuous than the superb order and regular sequence of thought from the beginning to the end of the book. The book is intended to meet the needs of all persons interested in the breeding and rearing of live stock. Illustrated. 405 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$1.50

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By T. CLARK ATKESON. To which is added The Stockbridge System of Accounts. The methods outlined in this pamphlet are so simple that any person having a fair knowledge of arithmetic can keep the farm records so that he will know what each product has cost him, and which crop and line of farming is paying best. 5x7 inches. Paper.....\$0.25

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Comfort for Drivers

In this issue will be seen the advertisement for The Blizzard Company of Chatham for their protector that may be attached to any buggy and which affords perfect protection to the driver in the most inclement weather.

This is another comfort that is within the reach and means of most any one who has much driving to do. At this season when the weather is changeable, one is most apt to contract a serious cold or rheumatism. If you are interested send for catalogue to The Blizzard Company, Box 279, Chatham, Ont.

A young man who summered in Venice,
And suffered from ennui much men-
ace,
Declared with a yawn,
"Ere the time was half gone:
"It's a dogged, poor place for
"lawn tennis."

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 15 JANUARY, 1906.

No. 2.

Attend the Annual Meetings

THE week beginning Feb. 5th, is, or should be, the most important one of the year to the breeders of this Province. The annual meetings of the various breed associations are announced to take place at that time, and every breeder should make it a point to be present. While the proceedings may be more or less of a routine character, yet every item of business transacted has some bearing upon the future work of the organization. If every member would feel it incumbent upon himself to attend the annual meeting and take an active interest in the proceedings the work of improving the particular breed he is interested in would be greatly accelerated. We often hear complaints that certain individuals run the associations and keep the offices for themselves. If this be true, and we do not doubt but that in some instances there is good ground for the complaints, is it not due largely to the carelessness of the membership in regard to the work of the association? They absent themselves from the annual meeting, or if present take little if any active interest in what is going on. The associations have to be run by somebody and if certain individuals seem to have more than their share of the honor more interest on the part of each member in the work of the association is the simplest way to remedy matters.

There are a few important topics to be discussed at the coming meetings that make a large attendance of members necessary. Some important matters in connection with the office and executive work of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association will need to be considered. The Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, is very desirous of knowing the views of the horsemen as to the best way his department could aid in furthering the horse industry of Ontario. There should be a full and free discussion along this line. And it might be well if the executive prepare the program with this object in view. The question might be brought before the meeting by a series of resolutions covering the various points upon which the Minister would like light upon. It was expected that a special meeting would be called for this purpose, but so far none has been held.

The decision of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association at its annual meeting held at Chicago during the International to widen their records so as to include animals registered in Coates Herd Book up to volume XL, opens up the way for the Canadian Association to take similar action at its next meeting. At present only pedigrees tracing back to Coates Herd Book up to Volume XX, are eligible for registration in Canadian Records. This has narrowed the oper-

ations of the importer and compelled him to leave behind splendid individuals, many of the famous show yard animals, in the old land, because they could not be registered in our herd books. Now that American breeders have taken action there seems no good reason why Canadian breeders should not do the same.

Since the last annual meeting the nationalization of the records has become an accomplished fact and the records offices transferred to Ottawa. Reports of the work under the new arrangements will be presented for the consideration of members. These should prove interesting as showing what progress has been made under the new regime. Taking it altogether the coming meetings promise to be interesting

LEST YOU FORGET

Again we would remind subscribers that renewing time has arrived. Look up your address label and if your subscription has expired or will expire shortly do not forget to send in your renewal. You cannot afford to miss a number just now.

Look up our special renewal offer in this and other issues. There may be something there that you want and can get by a little trouble expended in securing new subscribers.

and profitable throughout and we bespeak a large attendance. The Spring Stallion Show will be held during the same week and should prove another strong drawing card.

Raise More Hogs

To advise farmers to raise more hogs in the face of the evident distrust of the packer that exists at the present time may seem like a waste of energy. And yet we feel that it would be a wise policy for the farmer to increase his present output of hogs very materially the present year. Prices are at a high level and with the American hog shut out, they are likely to continue at a profitable figure for some time at least. Besides, the great scarcity of Canadian hogs makes it incumbent upon the packer to pay a good figure in order to keep his plant running.

The bacon industry of this country is an important one. It has grown from a small beginning a dozen years ago to an export value of over twelve million dollars annually at the present time. A

trade of this importance should not be allowed to fall behind unless for very good reasons. While the packer has not done his duty in regard to paying a sufficient premium for select quality, and while the marked variation in price during the year is very unsatisfactory to the producer, we still believe it will pay the farmer to grow more hogs. With the exception, perhaps, of 1904, farmers have received profitable prices for hogs since the advent of the bacon industry, and it would be unfortunate if a trade of this magnitude should be allowed to peter out because of the difficulties we have mentioned.

The letter from the Wm. Davies Co. published elsewhere in this issue seems to indicate that the packers are to some extent, at least, convinced of the seriousness of the situation from their point of view and are willing to discuss the existing difficulties with a committee representing the farmer. Their offer will, no doubt, be taken advantage of and may open up the way for the removal of grievances, which are to-day hampering the trade and perhaps unduly prejudicing the farmer against the packers. The farmer has no other desire than fairness in this matter and if he can be assured that he will get this in the future, the packer may rely upon securing a sufficient supply of hogs to keep his establishment running to its fullest capacity. In the meantime our advice is to raise more hogs and those of the best quality.

A New Plan

A suggestion worthy of more than passing notice comes from one of Ontario's leading exhibitors and importers, on the important question of the management of the live stock exhibits at our leading fairs. Instead of leading out the classes singly to be judged by the same set of judges throughout, and occupying the entire time of the fair, the proposal is to meet the exhibits during the first days, with a corps of judges strong enough to get the work all over during the early part of the show, the exhibits then to be placed in stalls so arranged that the different classes will be all together, and placed according to the prizes won or relative positions below the money in which the judges left them.

Such a plan would no doubt be of the greatest possible advantage to visitors in viewing the exhibits, which can be then seen together, and to far better advantage, than even from the ringside, at the time of making the awards. There are, however, several obvious objections to the plan, particularly the extra care and trouble of looking after stock, as well as the disadvantage at which exhibits arriving from long

distances might possibly be placed unless means were given after arrival to recover. It is possible, perhaps, that the disadvantages might be met in some way. The construction of a live stock arena, has been under discussion at the Toronto Exhibition grounds for some time. Might it not be constructed in such a way as to accommodate a large share of the exhibits in this manner during the day, which could then be led back to their own stalls at night, and thus make an attempt to meet a situation which has so many advantages from all other points of view.

Storing Undrawn Poultry

The New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons has condemned in a special resolution the practice of storing game and fowls for long periods without dressing. This resolution asserts that death and injury from toxic infection are increasing and that most of it can be traced directly to the eating of food that has been stored. According to the *Literary Digest* corrective legislation is pending in both New York and Massachusetts. Such legislation will undoubtedly be strenuously opposed by the poultry and game trade of these States.

Whether undressed poultry stored for a length of time is injurious to the health or not, it is very evident that any legislation that would prevent the holding of poultry for future use would meet with strong opposition from producers as well as dealers. The dealer has found it impracticable to sell drawn poultry or at least to hold it for future sale.

Non-Taxation of Woodlands

The forests of Canada are among her greatest assets. They should be safeguarded and preserved for the people of Canada. The convention at Ottawa last week has thrown light on many subjects connected with their management both for commercial purposes and for improving the climatic and moisture conditions in agricultural sections denuded of trees. The governments have something substantial to work on and it is up to them to utilize the forest areas which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon Canada, in the best interests of her citizens. Every tree, large or small, has a definite commercial value, and those in authority should see to it that no timber is wantonly destroyed and that no tree be cut until it has reached a size when it can give a maximum return to the state and in a commercial way thereafter.

But we are not so directly concerned with the preservation of the forest areas for commercial purposes as with replenishing the denuded forest areas of the agricultural districts and preserving what little of the wood lot there is left in the rural sections of the country. While the full benefit of tree planting will not come to the farmers who plant to-day and will be something for future generations to reap a large reward from, yet there are advantages which the farmer of to-day may derive from judicious tree planting. There are hundreds of streams in Ontario that dry up every summer just because the trees that formerly protected the sources of these streams have been destroyed leaving them exposed to a parching sun. If some quick growing trees were planted not only at the sources of these streams but along their banks, in a few years the water flow during the summer would be increased and the moisture condition of the atmosphere improved. Even the farmer's wood lot will pay its present owner for care expended upon it. The denuding of the wood lots in the country has had a great deal to do with the increasing climatic conditions that have prevailed during recent years and especially the strong bleak winds of winter bringing with

them the drifting snow. In several ways, therefore, almost immediate benefit will result from the careful planting of trees and the preservation and increasing of the farmer's wood lot.

But it is difficult to convince the average farmer that there is anything to be gained by preserving his wood lot. Taxes have to be paid on the land devoted to this purpose and he concludes that it is good business to bring the land into a condition of productiveness as soon as possible. The Provincial Forester, Dr. Clark, advises exemption from taxation for woodlands, or at least such a modification of the present methods of levying taxes as to make it an inducement to maintain the wood lot rather than destroy it. He would also make this exemption or modification conditional upon the owner giving the woodland sufficient intelligent care to keep it up to a reasonable standard of production. This seems like a reasonable view to take. There is no doubt that if woodlands were exempted from taxation or a rate levied commensurate with their productive power there would be less incentive for the farmer to break up his wood lot and cultivate it. The question is an important one and we would be glad to have the opinions of our readers regarding it.

Early Shorthorn Importations

The second article in the series being written for *THE FARMING WORLD* by the Hon. John Dryden will appear in our Feb. 1st issue. Owing to pressure of other work Mr. Dryden has not been able to have the second one ready for this issue. The first of the series which appeared in January 1st issue has been very favorably commented on by Short-horn breeders. The second will deal with the early importations of Shorthorns into Canada and a lot of time and work will be required in its preparation. It will, however, be worth it all and something of real interest and value to Canadians may be looked for.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For years the easterner has been going to get a better his condition. Recently a westerner has purchased a farm near London, Ont., and will settle down to mixed farming in that part of Ontario. He says he can make more money in the east than in the west at his chosen calling.

"Raise more hogs" is a good motto for the farmer to follow just now. At present prices there is no more profitable business than hog raising. The grievances against the packer that at present exist, though serious enough, are in our opinion not sufficient to warrant the farmer in giving up hog raising. Every farmer on a hundred acres should have at least a dozen or two of good hogs to market every year.

The live stock judging classes at the Ontario Agricultural College promise to be of unusual interest this year. Mr. Gosling who so favorably impressed those who heard him at Guelph last month, will be present about January 18th. Stockmen who can arrange it should make it a point to be present.

The mild winter and the scarcity of snow have made many apprehensive of the fall wheat crop. As a rule this crop stands the winter better if there is a deep body of snow covering the ground. The fields in most sections have been bare of snow so far this winter. The frost until quiet recently has not gone very deeply into the ground and consequently its excess of moisture that the frequent rains have brought has soaked away before any damage was done.

At the annual meeting of the American Breeders' Association to be held at Lincoln, Neb., on Jan. 17-19, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of Guelph, will deliver an address on breeding cereals. In the program a copy of which has just been received, it is announced that the Hon. John Dryden will preside at one of the sessions.

The Dominion Government has secured the services of a French tobacco expert to make a thorough investigation of tobacco growing conditions in Essex County. While large crops of tobacco can be grown it is believed that it is possible to greatly improve the quality.

A case of 150 pounds of hymenoptera flies in embryonic stage has arrived in Boston from Europe. These parasites are to be used for the destruction of the browntail moth. This plan of destruction may prove effective, but what are these flies to live on when the moths are all gone.

A Public Benefactor

It may be news to many that the Fife wheat which has made the western provinces of Canada famous was first brought into Canada by an Ontario farmer, i.e. late David Fife, of Otanabee. At the regular meeting of the East Peterboro Farmers' Institute, held last month, a resolution was passed requesting the Dominion Government to have a suitable monument erected to perpetuate his memory. The request is proper one and it is to be hoped the Government will consider the proposition favorably.

First Canadian Cow-Testing Association

On January 6th last was organized at Cowansville, Que., the first Cow Testing Association ever formed in Canada. It is modelled after those in Denmark, and at the inaugural meeting 30 farmers were enrolled, with \$38 in dues. The organization will be known as the Cowansville District Cow Testing Association. The by-laws governing the members in their work are as follows:

1. Any person who will agree to keep a record of individual cows during the whole milking period, to the extent of weighing the morning's and evening's milk on at least three days every month, and also take a sample for testing, will be admitted for membership. The number of members may be limited at the discretion of the Committee of Management.
2. The milk will be preserved and a composite sample tested once a month with a Babcock milk tester.
3. Members will be expected to provide themselves with scales, and sample bottles for each cow and a box for holding the samples.
4. Members shall assume the responsibility of delivering the samples. The place where the testing is to be done, on such days as may be directed by the person in charge of that work.
5. For the season of 1906, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the Dairy Commissioner, will agree to provide blanks for recording the weights of milk, do the testing once a month, compile the figures and prepare a report at the end of the year.

The interesting part of life is not what we are, but what we are going to be. When a man sits down in what he is, so to speak, and is content to go no farther, or hopeless of doing so, life becomes unsatisfactory and cheap at once. It is the glory of the gospel that it always keeps the eyes and mind of man fixed on something ahead of himself, on the infinite possibilities of life here and hereafter.

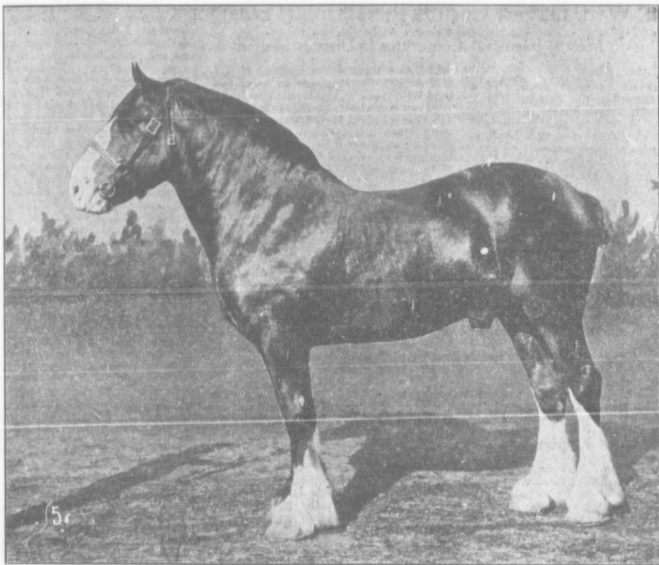
The "Canadian-Bred" to the Front

The march of progress has never been more clearly marked in our live stock industry than at the recent shows. The Shorthorn and grade fat cattle classes at the late show at Guelph were filled with splendid specimens, whose breeding in most instances trace for many years in Canadian stock. The champion steer shown by Mr. Rennie, sired by Crimson Laddie, a Canadian bred bull of the good old Crimson Flower strain, famous in the herds of Mr. Arthur Johnston and Mr. David Birrell, of Greenwood, Ont., shows something to the credit of Canada and Canada's breeders. The produce of this bull has

barrow bred by W. H. Ducham, of Islington, Ont., got two first prizes in the breeding and open barrow classes.

It is also a noteworthy fact that by far the majority of those who have accomplished anything of outstanding value have been men who have almost utterly disregarded popular fashion and fancy, and followed their own convictions in their own way. Lawrence Drew, whose name is so inseparably identified with the improvement of the Clydesdale horse, showed a most serene indifference as to what the strain of breeding was, so long as type, size and essential qualities were maintained or improved upon. Amos Cruickshank, plain Aberdeenshire farmer, had no more ambitious thought than to produce

for, and at such long prices. Many of the breeders who had been working out the problem of individual improvement in their herds in their own quiet way, were soon convinced that their efforts were something to be ashamed of, and that only the purchase of some of the most fashionable goods in breeding, whatever the quality and whatever the cost, was the only passport to prosperity and respectability. The judicious importations continually made by leading breeders had always been the main progress, but the skyrocket boomer of speculators has, it must be confessed, disorganized the breeding operations of many of our foremost farmers, producing conditions that only time can remedy. Not the least of these is the tendency of younger breeders to attribute all Shorthorn merit to the way a pedigree reads, and to consider a pedigree with



The Clydesdale Stallion Refiner, Champion at Toronto and Chicago, 1905, and at the Royal, as a two year old. Owned and exhibited by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont.

been to the front at leading fat stock shows in Canada before, one of his gets winning championship at Ottawa and Toronto a year ago. A bull of the same strain was inside the money in the aged bull class at the last year's industrial, and it was the opinion of more than one good judge that, with a little better feeding and fitting, his award would have been the grand championship. At the late International the champion Shorthorn steer was one bred by T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, the reserve senior championship cow was bred by W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., the reserve junior championship in bulls was Bertie's Hero, bred and shown by John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., and the junior champion female and reserve grand champion, was Queen Ideal, bred by H. K. Fairbairn, of Theford, and shown by Watt Bros., of Salem, Ont. At the same event Canadian bred sheep had it practically all their own way, and the only solitary exhibit in the swine department from Canada, a Berkshire

style of cattle more adapted to the unprolific soil of his own countryside than were the stylish and massive beeves of the rich valleys of Albion. Such was Bakewell, of Border Leicester fame, and such was Senator Stanford, whose Palo Alto system of breeding added the thoroughbred staunchness, gameness and arrow-like flight to the pace of the fast American trotter.

To the modern breeder, the results, and the best results of these old breeders is indispensable. The strains to which their best work have given fixity of type, prepotency and the other qualities which they successfully sought, can only be maintained and intensified by following their methods as well. A few years ago, Canadian Shorthorn breeders were in a majority of cases exercising more of these methods with a great deal of success. Then came the recent boom when nothing but the most recently imported Scotch, bred from the most prized strains, or at least distant relations to them were so frenziedly sought

out individual merit a thing of some value. A keener realization of the value of method in breeding has been evidenced in our horsemen of late, and the importation of a large number of Clydesdale fillies to this country, should in a few years be the means of giving a different air to the attenuated and rather disreputable looking Canadian bred Clydesdale classes which have been the order of late years at the Industrial and other Canadian shows.

In dairy cattle the results of successful Canadian breeding have been, if possible, even more marked. The strain of the Holstein cow Calamity Jane, who made such a record at Guelph a few years ago, has won wide renown, while our Ayrshires have been winners wherever shown. In no line, perhaps, has the same marked results been accomplished through careful and consistent breeding as in the improvement of the bacon hog, and the production of a hog at once a genuine bacon animal of superior order, and a profitable feeder on a

basis comparative with the thick fat breeds, is an achievement which Mr. Brethour and other Canadian breeders have made Canada's own.

All this and a great deal more that might be said, is very gratifying to reflect upon, and should give an added stimulus to the tendency to encourage particularly all departments designated as "Canadian bred."

The past few years have been characterized by intensive importations and while this is very laudable in itself, it cannot be admitted that it is more desirable that Canada should win a reputation for the breeding of high-class stock than for importing it. Years ago, it was the custom at leading Canadian shows, to double the amount of the award in the case of the exhibits being imported. The reasons were obvious, as the basis of improved stock was first the importation of breeding animals

from countries where care had already produced results, and a premium on the enterprise was money well spent. But it must not be forgotten that success has ever been the reward of using what one has to the best possible advantage, and successful breeding needs a great deal more than simply the purchase of high price dams and sires for the purpose. The careful selection of individuals of known suitability, in breeding, intelligent selection of the maintenance of type, and the careful watch for opportunities for improvement, the relentless elimination of inferiority, call for the exercise of the best care, skill, judgment and persistence possible. So much has this been the case that in the history of all successful breeding, those qualities which make for success, have been accredited as nothing less than true genius.

J.W.S.

The Wm. Davies Co. on the Bacon Trade Willing to Meet a Farmers' Committee to Discuss Matters

EDITOR, THE FARMING WORLD.

We enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the Toronto World, dealing with certain phases of the hog question. We will be glad if you will kindly make space for this letter in the columns of your paper.

Yours truly,

THE Wm. DAVIES Co., Limited.
Per Wm. DAVIES,
President.

Toronto, Jan. 6th.

Dear Sir,—Replying to the article in the Toronto World of the 4th., and to recent editorial comments in the Weekly Sun.

(1) *Slaughtering Hogs in Bond.* The interest of this Company in the bonding privilege can probably best be answered by saying that we have not killed an American hog in bond in Toronto in fourteen years. In the case of the house we have in Harrison, Ont., we killed about 4,000 American hogs early last summer, and some 1,000 a few weeks ago, which represents all the American hogs we have killed since 1891. From July, 1905, we were in frequent communication with the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, urging upon him the necessity of requiring each side of bacon made from American hogs under the bonding privilege to be skin branded "American sides," as we feared injury to Canadian bacon by having the product of American hogs sold as Canadian in England. The Minister decided to stop the privilege rather than to adopt the remedy we suggested. We have no quarrel with him in his decision. We think the course suggested by us was the wiser one, although the above figures will demonstrate how unimportant the whole question is to this Company.

(2) *Is there a Pork Packers' Combine?* We have stated in your columns before, we have stated in the columns of the Weekly Sun, that as far as this Company is concerned there is no association with any combination of packers for any purpose whatsoever. The statement is now made by you and by the Weekly Sun that perhaps it is not called a combine, but there is an understanding which is just as effective nevertheless. In reply to this, we desire to say that this Company has not, and has not now, understanding direct or indirect, through agents, through "Joe Harris," through telegraph or telephone companies, through any sort, kind or form of communication, whereby the price which will be paid for hogs is discussed, or views of values compared, or any condition set up showing collusion of interests upon any matter involved. If this denial still leaves some loop-hole

which you think is not covered, if you will supply the language to cover the loop-hole you will please understand that our denial embodies your language. If other packers in Ontario know the terms which this Company fixes for hogs each week, it is obtained by some means unknown to us, and if you can discover the means you will perform for us a very useful and satisfying service.

(3) *The Control of Bacon and Beef.* The Company does not desire and has not sought, to control the bacon or beef business, either by direct or indirect measures. It has sought to bring all the intelligence it could command to bear upon the business with which it was identified. It has sought for and desires no artificial aid from any source whatsoever. It has believed that industry and intelligence applied to the day-to-day operations of the Company were more useful and self-respecting, and the results secured from such efforts more satisfying, than the same money results secured through combination. We have been guilty of the crime of playing a lone hand, and of taking a pride in the business with which we are associated being developed along the lines above indicated. Hence as far as we are concerned the conjectures and suggestions based upon an understanding between packers, as affirmed in your article of the 4th, and your writings of the same character over the last two years, as well as those of the Weekly Sun and other journals, are, and have been, unwarranted, ungenerous and misleading.

We make no attempt to conceal our anxiety at the effect of this persistent campaign, establishing as it does want of confidence in the packers. It is vital to the continuance of the bacon industry that a spirit of confidence exist between the breeder and feeder who raises hogs, and the curer who ships the finished product to the English market. Where criticisms of the press upon the packers and the bacon industry are founded on actual knowledge and necessary public service is performed in making criticisms. Where they are founded on conjecture and there is refusal to accept as truthful the statements of those who are cognizant of the facts, a cruel wrong is done not only to an important industry in which the farmers of the province are interested, but to the business men who have invested large sums of money in buildings and plant, the value of which is vitally dependent upon the activity with which they can be operated.

As an evidence of what this campaign has been able to accomplish, this Company, as the most representative

one in the business, shows a shrinkage of 100,000 in number of hogs killed during 1905 as compared to 1904, which is equivalent to one-quarter of our business. Our work-people have for months at a time been on one-half day to three days a week short in their time, and the whole business has been subjected to great anxiety and much concern. This shrinkage in hogs has been produced by unnatural means, as it follows a long period of high average price for hogs, when under normal conditions the quantities would increase.

We want neither sympathy nor consolation for this state of affairs. We only ask that in simple justice newspapers, so powerful as evidence as well as to do good, will be fair-minded and cease a destructive campaign, or support their statements by evidence other than mere conjecture or broad assertion.

We sincerely believe that the cultivation of hogs has been profitable to farmers. We believe the bacon industry has been possible because of the intelligent co-operation between the breeders and feeders who have produced good hogs and the packers who have cured good bacon. We believe this co-operation is being wrongfully destroyed by a persistent newspaper campaign of insinuation and assertion against packers which is not supported by evidence, and which we say, as far as this Company is concerned, is not only misleading, but directly contrary to the whole spirit in which the business is conducted.

If you wish the Editor of the Weekly Advocate, the Editor of the Farmers' Sun, and the Editor of the FARMING WORLD, will arrange for the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture in the present Government, the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture in the late Ross Administration, and Mr. Duncan Anderson and Mr. T. McMillan, Farmers' Institute Lecturers, to join with you as a Committee to wait upon us, we will place at your disposal all available information in regard to your charge that the buying price of hogs is determined or affected by an understanding between packers to which we are a party. If, after this committee has met with us and gone over the evidence which we submit to you, you find you have been mistaken in your conjectures and assertions, we will ask you in the interests of a very important industry to make the amende honorable. At the time the committee calls upon us, if there are any general matters identified with the business which are of interest to them, as for instance, questions referred to in the letter of the Hon. John Dryden in the Globe of even date, and which are not covered by your particular charges, we will gladly discuss these items in as full a manner as the committee may desire.

We have sent a copy of this letter to the Editors of the Farmers' Advocate, the Weekly Sun, and the FARMING WORLD.

Yours truly,

THE Wm. DAVIES Co., Ltd.,
Per Wm. Davies,
President.

More on the Hog Question

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The recent discussion in the press on our bacon hog industry promised for a time to be productive of something of importance to the farming public, but despite the good intentions of those who opened the discussions, they seem now to have drifted wide of the mark. Unfortunately within the last few weeks it is difficult for a farmer to ascertain what really is the point at issue. It is quite evident that most of those taking part are men of ability, and this makes

(Continued on Page 54.)

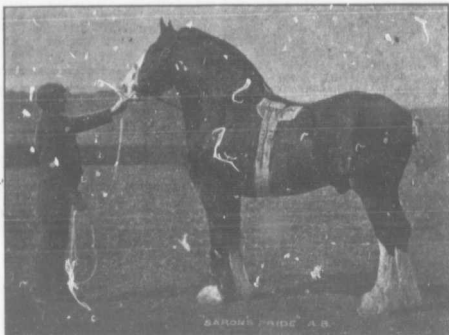
The Great Clydesdales of To-day

By Archibald MacNeill, Secretary of Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

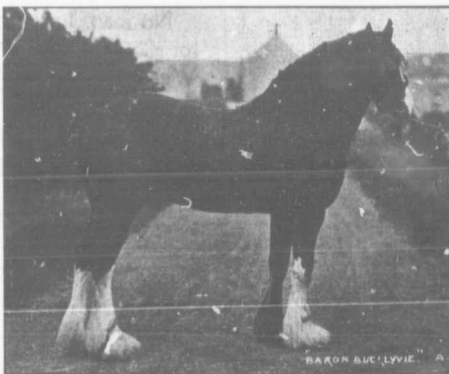
The text has not been chosen by me but I am very willing to take it up, and endeavor, in the interests of the Clydesdale breed, to discourse upon it for a spell. The Clydesdale of to-day is not the Clydesdale of 25 years ago; he is a better draught horse—that is, he is a horse in which the essential characteristics of a draught horse are better illustrated, and with less alloy, than in the horse of the past. One seldom hears now-a-days of a Clydesdale stallion becoming unable to travel on account of "founder," in the forefeet, technically "laminitis." A quarter of a century ago such disorders were not uncommon, and few old stallions, that had been fed for showing, came on the road without symptoms of being "down in their heels." The disorder has passed because the breed has been improved in respect of stamens, of soundness of feet, cleanness of bone, of pith and vim, of action close and straight. Crooked hocks, that is hocks formed like a sickle, are rare, if not unknown, among the show horses and breeding sires; whereas at intervals during the quarter century under review they were rather common in one tribe, while in another the opposite defect, straightness of hocks and wideness behind, were not at all unknown. By wideness behind I mean the action seen in a horse which, when leaving you, turns the points of his hocks outwards, with an inevitable tendency to loss of leverage in propulsion. Pasterns are not so long and "dog-like" as they were in one or two of the noted show horses in the early eighties, yet never were Clydesdale judges more exacting in having the pasterns at the oblique angle which secures elasticity of movement.

In the early eighties Clydesdales were fancied in the show ring that were big, weighty, and rather disposed to be gross in bone and hair. During the nineties the swing of the pendulum was, if anything, the other way. The Prince of Wales-Darnley cross was then in the ascendant, producing a beautiful animal with matchless quality of feet and legs, nicely moulded top, and first rate action—but, in many cases, rather deficient in size. For the past five or eight years we have been working into a bigger horse, having the same quality of bone and hair; the same, if not a better, class of feet and pasterns, and quite as good action; but, withal, a bigger horse, truer to type and character, and of greater usefulness all round, if not good enough to score in the showyard.

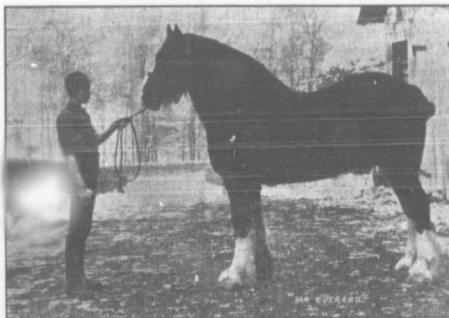
The elements that have gone to effect this change have been various. The death of Darnley 222 in the autumn of 1886, and of his great contemporary, Prince of Wales 673, in the autumn of 1888, left the way open for a new combination, and the blending of groups and strains that had rather been passed over during the period of the domination of these great sires. Prince of Wales was foaled in 1866, so that he was in his 23rd year when he died. Darnley was foaled in 1872; his career was, therefore, ten years shorter than that of Prince of Wales. Both were the produce of Highland Society first prize, if not champion mares, and both were extremely impressive sires. The horse whose appearance marked the beginning of the new era was Sir Everard 533, foaled in 1885. He died in August, 1898. His breeding was a combination of the two strains named,



BARON'S PRIDE 912.—Dark Brown. Foaled 1880. Bred by R. & J. Finlay, Ballieston, Lanarkshire; property of A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks Kirkcubright. Photo by A. Brown & Co., Lanark.



BARON O' BUCKLYVIE 1121.—Brown. Foaled 1890. Bred by Wm. McKeich, Woodend, Bucklyvie, Stirlingshire; property of William Dunlop, Dumrie Mains, Ayr. Photo by A. Brown & Co., Lanark.



SIR EVERARD 533.—Dark Brown. Foaled 1885. Bred by Mrs. Lamont, Tomard, Argyshire; property of William Naylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, Scotland. Photo by C. Reid, Wishaw.

but in the reverse form from that already indicated, and not in the first cross. His sire, Top Gallant 1850, foaled in 1877, was a son of Darnley, and his dam was a granddaughter of Prince of Wales—that is, she was a daughter of one of that horse's sons. Farther back in her breeding she was of a sound, true, old Cydesdale foundation. Top Gallant was one of the biggest horses left by Darnley, and he hardly ever failed to put a first-class foot on his stock. Sir Everard first travelled (in 1888) in the Auchenair district of Galloway, where there were and are a very large number of females got by Macgregor 1487, another son of Darnley, foaled in 1875, and by far the most successful sire of females we have had in Scotland for many a day. He lived to a great age, only passing away in his twenty-second year (he died on the last day of July, 1899) after an almost unexampled career. Sir Everard made a good hit when mated with mares either got by Prince of Wales 673 or by Macgregor and other sons of Darnley. His most celebrated son is Baron's Pride 9122, which for the better part of a decade has dominated the showyards and produced by far the largest number of prize winning animals. He has headed the list of winning sires in Scots showyards for seven seasons. He was bred by Messrs. R. and J. Findlay, Springhill, Baillieston, Lanarkshire, in 1890, and passed into the hands of Messrs. A. and W. Montgomery, Netherhall, and Banks, Kirkcudbright, (who also owned Macgregor) in 1894. In that year he was champion of the H. and A. S. Show at Aberdeen. His dam was Forest Queen 7233, a local prize mare got by Springhill Darnley 2429, a son of Darnley 222, and he stands to-day a remarkably good and vigorous sire in spite of his being in his sixteenth year. He runs out summer and winter in a paddock reserved for himself. He is a horse of 17 hands, with very proportionate measurements. When in show bloom, I am informed, he measured 8 ft. 2 in. round the girth. Of course, he is now kept only in good thriving condition, and his quality of feet and legs is seen in the fact that he is to-day as fresh and clean in the bone as a three-year-old. His produce are of an easily recognized stamp everywhere, and he leaves a large proportion of his prize stock: when mated with mares by Macgregor. The photograph, which I hope will be published along with this article, was taken by A. Brown & Co., Lanark, when the horse was six years old.

One of the most promising of the sons of Baron's Pride, and a noted show-winner, having been twice first both at the Royal and the Highland, is the Seaham Harbor stud horse, Silver Cup 11184. He was bred by the late Mr. Lumsden out of a Macgregor prize mare, Balmuccia Vesta, and bears a striking resemblance to his grand-sire, Sir Everard. He is a very handsome horse standing 17 hands high, and in respect of quality and weight of bone is almost unrivalled at the present day. His girth round the heart on Nov. 23, 1905, was 8 ft. 1 in.; he measures 17 inches around the forearm and 19 inches around the gaskin; he has 10½ inches of bone below the knee and 12 inches below the hock. His weight, running out, in Nov. was 2156 lbs. He breeds remarkably well, stamping his progeny with his own merits, especially in feet and legs.

Another successful son of Baron's Pride, alike as a prize-winner and a breeding horse, is Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263. He stands fourth in the list of winning sires for 1905, a good position for so young a horse. He is a big handsome brown horse, foaled in 1900, and bred by Wm. McKeich, Wood-

end, Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire. His owner now is Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dumare Mains, Ayr. His dam was Young Baybloom 12003, a daughter of Knight Errant 4483, whose sire was Top Gal-

lant 1850, and as a yearling colt in the hands of Mr. W. S. Park, Hutton, Bishopston, Renfrewshire, he was unbeaten. Baron o' Buchlyvie stands 17 hands high. His girth round the heart



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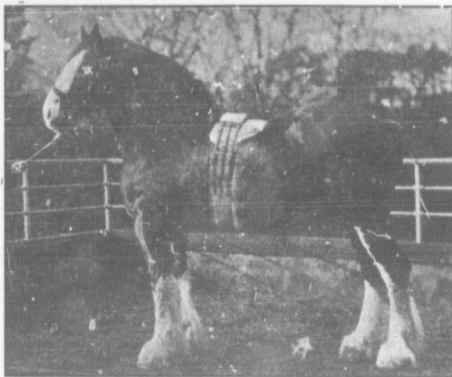


on the 6th Nov., 1905, as measured by his owner, was 7 ft. 2 in. He measures 15½ inches round the forearm at a height of 1½ inches above the knee and 18½ inches round the gaskin measured about 1½ inches above the hock. His bone below the knee is 10½ inches, and below the hock 11 inches, and his weight at date named in low condition was 1870 lbs.

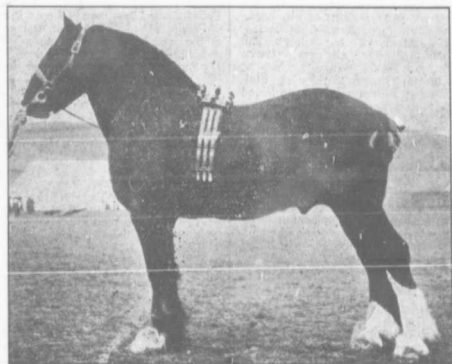
Two typical sons of Sir Everard may be referred to here. Both are alive and are owned by Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, who owned Sir Everard from the time he was a yearling until his death. Sir Hugo 10924, is a horse that promises to make a name for himself in the Clydesdale world. He was foaled in June, 1898, and is not a long-pedigreed horse like some of the others already named.

His dam, Jess of Woodyett 13814, was got by Lord Reay—a good breeding horse by Mr. Riddell's Rosebery, a son of Prince of Wales 673 out of one of the late Mr. Lawrence Drew's mares named Ruby. Sir Hugo is sire of three of the best two-year-old colts of the season 1905—horses pretty sure to make their mark. He stands 17 h. 2 in. high; his girth round the heart on Nov. 8th, not in show condition, was 7 ft. 3 in. He measures 15½ inches round the forearm, 1½ inches above the knee, and 18 inches round the gaskin, 1½ inches above the hock. He has 10½ inches bone below the knee, and 11½ inches bone below the hock. His weight during the season of 1905, when travelling, was 1950 lbs. Sir Simon 10465 is, in my judgment, one of the best and truest specimens of the Clydesdale breed alive to-day. It is of a horse like him a Scotsman speaks when he talks of a "typical Clydesdale." He was foaled 15th May, 1896, and in his time has been the Glasgow premium horse. His sire, as I have said, was Sir Everard, his dam, Sunbeam 12745, is a good mare, got by Mains of Airds 10379, whose sire was Prince of Wales 673, and his dam by Darnley 222. The grand-dam of Sir Simon was Signora 10752, a rare specimen of the Clydesdale breed, got by Darnley 222, and there are three crosses of good old Clydesdale blood further back. Sir Simon stands 16 h. 2 in., with 7 ft. 3 in. girth round the heart; 16½ in. forearm, 1½ in. above the knee, and 19½ in. around the gaskin, 1½ in. above the hock, 10½ in. below the knee, and 12 in. below the hock. His weight to-day, in medium condition, is 1911 lbs. His photograph shows his type.

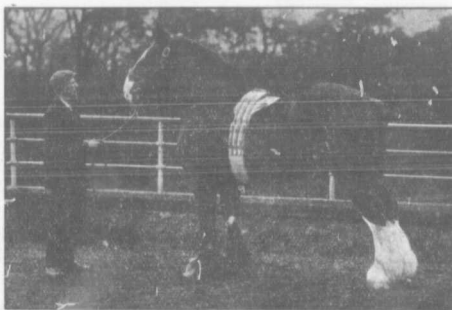
In this family, on the dam's side, belongs the H. and A. S. champion horse of this season, Royal Chattan 11489, bred by Mr. John Findlay, Springhill, the junior and surviving member of the firm that bred Baron's Pride, and owned by Mr. W. S. Park, Hutton, Bishopston. This is a grandly-colored, round-ribbed, gay Clydesdale stallion, inheriting the splendid action of the Prince of Wales tribe and the beautifully-moulded form of the Darnley tribe. His sire, Clan Chattan 10527, also owned by Mr. Park, won the Glasgow premium when a three-year-old in 1899, in which season he got Royal Chattan, whose foaling date was 17th May, 1900. Clan Chattan was by a son of Prince of Wales 673, and his dam was by the most famous of the later sons of Prince of Wales, Prince of Carruchan 8151, a horse that never wore a second prize ticket, always coming out of the ring first. The dam of Royal Chattan was Springhill Baroness 13792, a daughter of Baron's Pride, and a very successful breeding mare; another of her sons, named Baden-Powell, standing fourth at the H. and A. S. show in



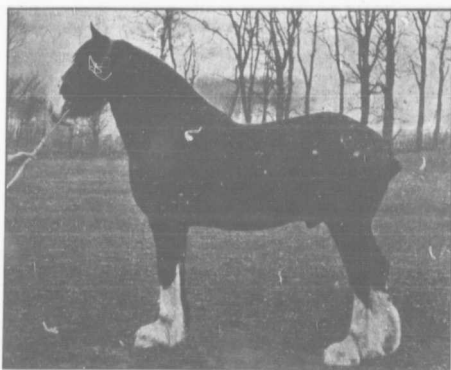
SIR HUGO 10924—Bay. Foaled June, 1898. Bred by Wm. Paterson, Barnago, Denny, Sheringshire; property of Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew.
Photo by A. Brown & Co. Lanark.



ROYAL CHATTAN 11489—Brown. Foaled 1900. Bred by John Findlay, Springhill, Ballkleiton, property of Walter S. Park, Hutton, Bishopston, Scotland.
Photo by A. Brown & Co. Lanark.



SIR SIMON 10465—Brown. Foaled 1896. Bred by Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, Ayrshire; property of William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew.
Photo by A. Brown & Co. Lanark.



HIAWATHA GODOLPHIN 1892—Bay. Foaled 1892. Brod by Duke of Leeds, Hornby Castle, Bedale. Property of Matthew Marshall, Stranraer. Photo by McHarris, Stranraer.

July in the class in which Royal Chat-tan was first. I am sorry I have not get certified measurements of this horse, but his photograph shows what he is, a horse standing 17 hands high, and proportionately built all over. Baron o' Buchlyvie stood second to him at the Highland, but at the Spring Stallion Show in February he was preferred before him. I have dwelt thus long on the Sir Everard tribe because it is undoubtedly the most numerous and popular at the present time.

During the past few seasons the second best of our winning sires has been the phenomenally successful show horse, Hiawatha 10067. This horse was bred by Mr. Wm. Hunter, Garthland Mains, Stranraer, and he was successively owned by Mr. M. Marshall, Stranraer, and Mr. John Pollock, Paper Mill, Langside, Glasgow. He came to his kingdom a little late—that is, he is a horse which matured slowly—but when he did come to the kingdom it was to reign supreme and brook no rival. He won the Cawdor Challenge Cup four times, and was champion of the H. and A. S. Show in 1899. His breeding is

quite unique in that there is in it not a strain of Darnley blood. His sire, Prince Robert 7233, was a son of Prince of Wales 673, which gained first prize in the open class at the Glasgow Stallion Show in 1892—and his dam, Old Darling 7365, was one of the best mares ever seen in the Rhims of Galloway. She was a local prize-winner until well advanced in life, and there has rarely been seen a truer specimen of a draught mare. She had weight, with quality in quite an unusual degree. Hiawatha is an upstanding horse with matchless formation of hind legs. Very showy, he trots better than he walks, but his great attraction to Clydesdale men is his superb breadth and quality of bone, with clean joints, great massive open feet, and ideal pasterns. He stands 17 h. 2 in. high, girths 7 ft. 6 in. at the present time, and weighs 2128 lbs. His bone below the knee measures 10½ in., and below the hock 11 inches. Round the forearm, close up to the shoulder, his round measurement is 20 in., and the gaskin, close up to the thighs, 21 in. He breeds well with good Clydesdale mares, having a strong dash of Darn-



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ley blood in their veins, and of Darnley type. Two of the best animals after him that have been shown are the Cawdor Cup Champion horse of this season, Hiawatha Godolphin 12002, and the all but unbeaten yearling filly, Minnawawa, first at the H. and A. S. Show in July. Both are out of mares got by Baron's Pride, curiously enough both bred by



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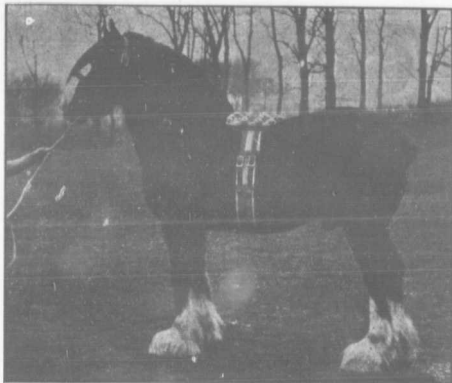
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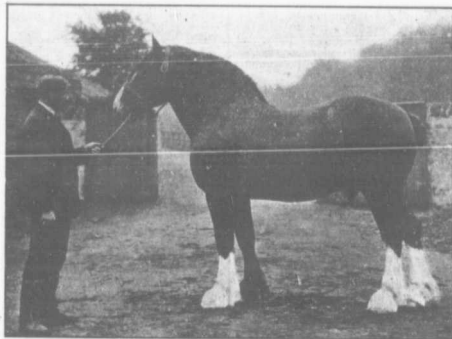
Mr. Rigg, High Banks, Kirkcudbright. Hiawatha Godolphin is a phenomenal horse for his age. He was bred by the Duke of Leeds at Herby Castle, Bedale, and was foaled 18th May, 1902. His owner is Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, who bought him when he was first as a yearling at the Royal Show at London. As a two-year-old he was unbeaten, being first at the two Glasgow shows, Kilmarnock, and H. H. and A. S., Perth. This year he was champion over all ages at the Spring Show. He stands 17 h. 2½ in., girths 7 ft. 6½ in.; he measures 17 in. round the forearm, 1½ in. above knee, and 19½ in. 1½ in. above the hock. Below the knee his bone measures 10½ in., and below the hock 11¾ in. His weight at date is 1960 lbs. He is an out and out Clydesdale, and these figures should stagger those who complain of the lack of size in the Scots horse.

Another very notable son of Hiawatha is Marcellus 11110, also owned, as he was bred, by Mr. Marshall. He is a typical Clydesdale, and has been a very successful show horse, and promises to be a good breeding horse. He was the Cawdor Cup winner in 1903, and champion stallion at the Highland in 1904. He was foaled in May, 1898, and his dam was Merry Sunshine 13953, by a son of Prince of Wales named Queen's Own 7176, while his gr-dam was the almost unbeaten mare Sunray, by Mr. Drew's great horse, Prince of Avondale, another son of Prince of Wales 673, and his g-gr-dam was a fine old Clydesdale mare named The Dowager 10879, by Darnley 222. Marcellus is a favorite horse, and his portrait shows a typical Clydesdale. He stands 17 hands 1½ in. high, girths 7 feet 8 in. and at date weighs 1988 lbs. His forearm 1½ in. above the knee, measures 16½ in., and his gaskin, 1½ in. above the hocks, 19½ in. Below the knee he has 11 in. of bone, and below the hock 12½ in. The risk with Hiawatha Godolphin when younger was that he might grow out of uniformity. This was avoided by careful feeding without forcing. In Marcellus there is a class of horse to which when growing less risk attaches. He is winner of the Brydon 100 guineas Challenge Shield this year.

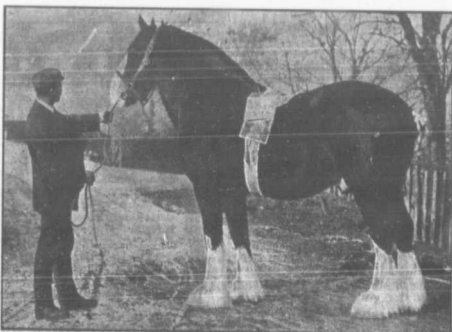
The third best breeding sire of the season is the comparatively young horse, Royal Favorite 10630, owned by his breeder, Mr. Peter Dewar, Arnprior, Port of Monteth, Stirlingshire. This is not a show horse although he was in the prize-list at Glasgow when a three-year-old stallion. He is worthy of being written about because of his success as a breeding sire during the past three seasons. In 1903 he was next to Baron's Pride, and in 1904 and 1905 he was, as I have said, third, being beaten both seasons by Hiawaths. He was foaled in May, 1897, and represents rather a different line of breeding from the others named. He was got by Royal Gartly 9844, the sire of Woodend Gartly and many other good ones, but which, unfortunately, died after his second season. He was winner of the Cawdor Cup twice and was a short-legged typical horse, a little wanting in masculine character, but having great breadth and quality of bone, and very good action. He was of Prince of Wales blood and lineage on both sides; and through Royal Favorite mainly we are getting a good dash of this preserved. The dam of Royal Favorite was Rosie of Arnprior 12754, by Brooklyn 6547, a big massive dark brown horse, whose sire was the Keir stud horse, New Hope 3029, a horse with a double strain of Prince of Wales blood; and his dam was one of the best Darnley mares of her time. I am sorry I have not been able to get a photograph of Royal Favorite, but his measurements



MARCELLUS 11110.—Bay. Foaled 1898. Bred by and property of Matthew Marshall, Stranraer. Photo by McHarris, Stranraer.



SILVER CUP 11184.—Black. Foaled April 23, 1896. Bred by W. H. Lumsden, of Balmiedie, Aberdeen; property of the Seaham Harbour Stud Ltd., Seaham Harbour. Photo by C. Reid, Wishaw.



HIAWATHA 1002.—Bay. Foaled April, 1892. Bred by Wm. Hunter, Gartland Malis, Stranraer; property of John Pollock, Paper Mill, Langside. Photo by C. Reid, Wishaw.



will convey a good idea of his type. He stands 18 in. 2½ in. and girths 7 ft. 3 in. and weighs now in low condition 900 lbs. His measurement round forearm 1½ in. above knees is 16 in., round corresponding place above hock 18 in. His bone below the knee measures 10 in., and below the hock 12 in. I do not know that I can add anything further that may be of benefit for the purpose of this paper. The photographs and measurements are by far the most effective criticism and description. A careful study of these will leave everybody well informed regarding the type of horse that is winning in Scotland to-day.

More About the Hog

(Continued from page 48.)

the matter all the worse, for they are the more likely to arouse feelings of distrust and confusion in the minds of the majority of farmers, which is very easily done at the present time, owing to so many investigations being carried in. That the line of discussion we are being started on has not been, nor is going to be, productive of any real benefit to our bacon industry, must now be apparent to any unprejudiced mind. That it is unfortunate the matter was ever taken up, few will dispute. It is only driving the packer and farmer farther apart every day, just the very thing we do not want, and if as pretended this discussion is for the benefit of the farmer, especially those interested in hog raising, then I say by all means stop it at once, and give us something of some use. We don't care which side has gained or lost the point, we will grant you the intentions of both were good.

What we want now is a free exchange of opinions between packer and farmer. They must have a certain amount of confidence in each other, their interests so far as hog raising is concerned being identical. What better medium have we got to bring this about than the press, but if the press keeps on telling us that packers are combined to crush us, then where goes the confidence, so it should come over and once if it can not, as evidently it cannot form a combine, and work for unity. If they create much more confusion and then attempt to work for co-operation, will the farmer not be justified in asserting that this wicked combine of packers has bought the press over also, and then the good of this medium will be lost. On the whole, I think most farmers will be satisfied for the press to drop it. We believe that with the removing of the bonding privilege in Jan. 1st that a new era dawned on the hog raising industry in Canada.

Our markets will no longer be controlled by prices in the United States, our packers must depend entirely on the Canadian farmer for his supply, consequently, as business men who have their money invested, I feel they can be depended on to deal reasonably fair with us in order to get what they must have, and we must be credited with reason enough not to suppose that they are in business simply for our accommodation. We know they depend on us more now, than ever before, and I believe we are justified in looking for better things, and I hope everything possible will be done to stimulate a feeling of confidence between us, and that our bacon trade will not be retarded by the men who profess to represent the farmers. These men should be very careful what they cause to be put in print. They should study conditions carefully from all sides, and give us plain facts.

We are glad indeed that hereafter bacon cured in Canada is also fed in Canada, and delighted to see that the Wm. Davies Co. state that less than 20 per cent. of the hogs received at their packing houses last year were unsuitable for first-class bacon. I think this speaks volumes for the energy and enterprise of our farmers, and I believe that within five years even this can be reduced to 5 per cent. by simply culling out unsuitable hogs at buying points, and accepting them only at 25c to 30c per hundred pounds less than the regular market price.

Then again I see that some one who should know better suggests that the packer be asked to pay a uniform price the year around. Well, for my part, am sure I wish they would, but none of us will ever live to see them do it; oh, no! Ask the packer and farmer to do what is reasonable, for they will have to do pretty near that any way. The packer wants to get as nearly as he can an even run of pigs the year around, and to create this supply he must calculate to pay about \$1. per hundred pounds more for hogs raised in winter than those raised in summer. It costs quite that much more to raise them, and if there is no better price for fall than spring litters, then you may expect to see in future, as in the past, a rush of hogs in the fall months and a decline in supply in spring and early summer, and I am sure except the former finds that this rule in buying hogs for the next few years is pretty well adhered to, that they will not raise many winter hogs. The more the mat-

ter is studied the more we will find that summer is the time to grow hogs cheaply, and the difference must be made up in the market price. In closing, I wish to compliment FARMING WORLD on the fair stand it has taken on this subject, and hoping you will call on other of your readers to come forward who can more ably express views on this subject. Many of them I am sure will join you in championing the hog industry, and in condemning the wordy war that has been waged, and which may lead to great harm, while productive of no earthly good. Yours truly,

Huron Co. SUBSCRIBER.

Dairymen Meet at Peterboro

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was held at Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 10-12. There was a good attendance of representative dairymen from all parts of Eastern Ontario. The new opera house where the convention was held was splendidly adapted for the purpose.

The convention opened at 10 a.m. on January 10th, when President Derbyshire gave his annual address. He stated that both in the aggregate production and the returns realized, 1905 has been a banner year. He estimated the value of the cheese exports at \$22,000,000, butter at \$9,000,000, bacon at \$15,000,000, and placing the value of milk used in home consumption at \$20,000,000 (this seems too high—Ed. F.W.) gives a total of \$96,000,000 to the credit of the dairy industry for the past year. Twenty-six instructors had been employed during the year and had done good work. He referred to the Surveys of Commercial Cows, as being of great importance to Canada. Our goods are taken from the ships and immediately placed in these docks. After his usual annual compliments to the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and to the dairy schools the President closed a very comprehensive address.

Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, Ottawa, gave an address upon the improvement of the dairy herd. There was, in his opinion, great room for improvement in this direction. Upon charts he presented tables showing what different herds of cows had given in milk and fat in a series of 30-day tests. He pointed out that it was necessary that every individual cow in a herd should return a profit. He thought the raise of the average cow might be doubled.

NO BUTTER
LOST THIS
WAY

WHICH?

Which way do you skim your milk?
It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with cracks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

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LOST
THIS
WAY

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skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does. Users say so. Here's an every-day example—

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Sole U. S. centrally located warehouses in United States and Canada

In Denmark, by testing individual cows, the average production has been increased from 30 to 50 lbs. per cow.

THE DAIRY COW

The afternoon of Jan. 10th was given up to the dairy cow and her feed. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agricultural Instructor, Central Experimental Farm, led off with an address on the dairy cow. He thought the average cow would return a profit if she got all the food she needs. The majority of cows do not get enough to eat. The aim should be to keep up the flow during the year. In winter too much dry food was given. To get a profit a more succulent ration should be provided. The average cow decreases in milk flow at about 10 per cent. per month. Roots such as sugar beets and mangels help to keep up the flow, but were not so handy to feed as silage. Every dairy farmer should have both the winter and summer silo. At the C.E.F. they fed a morning ration of succulent food with meal and afterwards clover hay. The cows did not get anything then till 3.30 p.m., when the same ration was fed with long hay 1½ hours afterwards. One pound of meal for every 3 lbs. of milk given was about what a cow should get. The veterinarian should study the taste of his cows. A cow should get all the salt she wants. There were good individuals in all breeds. With butter at 20c and skim milk at 15c per cwt. the herds at the C.E.F. averaged \$60 per cow.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., followed with an address on feeding the dairy cow. By means of a chart he outlined the points to be observed in selecting a dairy cow. The feeder should endeavor to provide summer conditions in winter. Stables should be warm, comfortable, well ventilated and well lighted. Cows should be curried and given succulent food in winter. Corn silage was the cheapest food, but should not be fed alone. By means of a chart he showed the composition of a number of different foods. In answer to a question, he stated that he did not know how to feed turnips to milch cows without injuring the milk unless they are boiled. Mangels are better and do not injure the milk. Cows should get water regularly and not too cold at that. He had watched one cow in his own stable, where she had water before her all the time, and she drank fifteen times during the day. The windmill or other power was better than the hand pump.

Evidently the dairymen around Peterboro believe in the turnip, as the discussion seemed to turn on that point. Prof. Grisdale stated that white turnips do not injure the milk, but that Swedes would.

Wednesday evening's session was given up to felicitation. Addresses of welcome were extended to the dairymen by Mayor Best, R. R. Hall, M.P., and T. E. Bradburn, M.P.P. Mr. J. R. Dargavel, M.P.P., made a suitable reply on behalf of the association. The evening's society was interspersed with good music.

President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, delivered an eloquent and well thought out address on the agriculture of Ontario. Young Canadians are known abroad for their general intelligence, their morality and their industry. No nation within the last ten years has done more in agriculture than Ontario. The farmers of Ontario have doubled their output within the last decade. There were 1,004 students in attendance in the various departments of the agricultural College. The work of the

Experimental Union has been a strong factor in furthering better agriculture. Over 4,000 farmers have co-operated in this work. The Farmers' Institutes have also been a prominent factor in the development of our agriculture. While a great deal has been done we have not yet reached a point where we can stop and take a rest. We must press forward. In regard to licensing cheese factories perhaps more might be done by sanitary inspection rather than the cutting off a factory here and there. The dairy instructor should not be saddled with the task of carrying out a licensing system. More should be done to educate the boy along agricultural lines in the public school. The girls might also receive instruction in domestic science. It is up to the farmer to carry out these things. More co-operation needed among farmers. Farm products are cheaper in the fall of the year. About 200,000 heads of families living on farms or about 1,000,000 people in all, who are held up because they have not co-operated in the selling of their products.

The Hon. Mr. Monteth, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, followed in an address in which he referred to the early operations of dairying in Western Ontario. The dairy industry to a greater extent than any other industry put the farmers of this country on their feet. Eastern Ontario is more of an example of this than any other part. In that part of the province they have an abundant supply of good water. The farmer should look into the future and note in what way he can better meet the wants of the ever increasing industrial population of Ontario. His department was willing to increase the grants for instruction in dairying so long as progress was being made. The people, however, should not look to the government for help in all things, but where possible should undertake things on their own initiative. The government will always be willing to help those who help themselves.

Supt. Putnam, of the Farmers' Institute Department, in brief address discussed the work of this branch. Referring to the work of the dairymen he emphasized the need of better care of the milk and the improvement of the factories where cheese and butter are made. The farmer must look to the profit side of his business. By attention to details the profits in dairying can be very materially increased. He concluded by giving some good advice to patrons upon the care of milk.

Mr. Thomas McGillivuddy closed the evening's proceedings with an appropriate story that put the audience in rare good humor.

CHEESE-MAKERS' DAY

Thursday morning was cheese-makers' day. Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief Instructor for Western Ontario, led off with a characteristic address on cheese making. The greatest problem is to get the milk delivered to the factories in good condition. Are the makers doing all they can to secure this? Is there not too much senseless competition? Makers and factory-men should get together and come to some understanding on this point. Unless the makers will do more than they are doing to-day they might as well give up every effort to improve milk on the farm. The patron will not deliver any better milk than the maker demands. Patrons know more about caring for milk than they ever did and makers should draw the line closer at the weigh stand. When the factory patron knows how he

should be made to send good milk. Nothing very new to say on cheese making proper. One of the essential things for the maker is to know how to make and use a pure culture. The best way to overcome bad flavor in the milk is the use of the pure culture. The maker must know the use of an acidimeter. A curd cannot be handled properly without this instrument. Cooking the curd is the better maker part of cheese making. A curd must be cut according to the percentage of acidity in the milk and cooked according to the amount of acid in the whey. The more the maker studies the development of acid the better maker he will be. It is a mistake to stir the curd too dry after dipping, that is under normal conditions. In summer time never use more than half of one per cent. starter. The maker should get hold of the underlying principles of cheese making and work out the details to suit his own conditions.

An interesting discussion followed in which Mr. Barr advised keeping pure culture at an acidity of not more than 7.5 per cent. In Western Ontario the makers agree not to take in milk that is rejected at other factories. A great deal of Saturday night's milk is made into cheese. Quite a number make it into butter for the patrons' use.

Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario, in presenting the report of the work of the past season, stated that some 350 applications for instruction were received. Twenty-six instructors were employed at \$80 for six months work. Each instructor reported in detail upon the season's work. 632 factories received instruction. 28,341 patrons supplied milk to these factories, 3,250 of whom were visited and 93 meetings held. The common source of trouble was over-ripe milk. Turnip milk was the chief difficulty in food flavor. 65,681 tests were made for adulteration. The fines totalled nearly \$1,000. There seems to be an increase in this respect and a growing disposition on the part of patrons to care of the milk. One of the gratifying features is the increasing number who are providing facilities for cooling and caring for the milk properly. The quality of the cheese made on the whole showed much improvement. During July and August there was considerable trouble from over-ripe milk. But in the early and late months the make in the syndicate factories was good. The one-quarter of rejected cheese came from syndicate factories. About three-quarters of the factories are in the syndicate. 24 new factories were built, and 394 better equipped, giving a total expenditure of over \$100,000. 520 syndicate factories were visited by him personally and 52 not in syndicates. Instructors supply their makers with pure cultures, though some makers did not know how to use them. The shipping of green cheese is a serious drawback.

Dr. W. T. Connell, of the Kingston Dairy School, Ontario, gave a paper on the bacteriology in dairying, dealing more particularly with cleanliness and care in the handling of milk. Cleanliness is a relative term. Generally it applies to the things visible, but it also applies to the things invisible. Contaminated milk is applied to dirt, but not to clean dirt. Dirt is unclean when it is allied with injurious bacteria milk, and to a lesser extent cheese and butter are an excellent medium for the growth of injurious bacteria. Some rancid cheese received from Mr. Publow when an-

analyzed was found to contain bacteria found in manure particles. It seems to develop along with the lactic bacteria. The trouble was kept alive chiefly by the whey tanks. Some sweet curdling samples are not due to one single bacteria. One form was prevalent on hay dust, and stagnant pools cause stringiness in milk.

The afternoon of cheese-makers' day was a profitable session. Those present, and their number was not small, listened to interesting addresses from Prof. Dean, Dairy Commissioner Ruddick and representatives of the Montreal Product Merchants' Association.

Prof. Dean chose as his subject comparisons between cheese and butter making, and showed in a practical way what the farmer may gain from these branches of dairying. Cheese receives chief attention in Canada. Not the same intelligence has been applied to the production of butter. He looks for a change in the future. There are some similarities between cheese and butter making—good cows being essential to both. In Dec., 1905, one cow at college gave a profit of \$4.60 in 16 days over cost of feed, \$4.90 when made into butter, and \$11 when sold as milk. Another cow in 30 days gave profit of \$4.30 on butter and over \$9.00 in milk at 4c per quart. The former is the kind of cow to buy. Power to perform is of more importance than fancy in a cow. These cows must be fed on good food. During January, February and March, 1905, fed one group on 4 lbs. of meal per day, and roughage, gave average of above 2½ gallons. Cows fed on 8 lbs. of meal gave over 2½ lbs. a group fed 12 lbs. gave 26. The smallest amount of meal gave the lowest cost of production, but did not give quantity. The best results were obtained with the cows that were fed 8 lbs. of mixed meal per day with roughage. Give the amount of food, especially of the cheaper feeds, to get the best results in milk. A suitable stable should be provided, well ventilated, well lighted, clean and comfortable. Both cheese and butter making require the best care of milk.

The points of dissimilarity are—Making cheese takes more fertility from the soil than butter. A ton of cheese takes away about \$6 worth of fertility. Butter making takes little or nothing from the soil. Take out casein and fat to make cheese and only the fat is left for making. It is time that more attention was given to paying by the fat test for cheese making. Prof. Dean gave the result of some recent experiments that showed that the pooling system was unfair to producers of a good quality of milk. Pasturizing that applies to butter making but not for cheese making. More skill is required in the manufacture of cheese than of butter. The maker should understand the development of acid and the moisture in cheese. In butter making the shorter the time that elapses between the taking of the milk from the cow and converting it into butter the better the quality.

The relative profits of the two may be figured out as follows: During the past year, the average price of butter was 21c and of cheese 10½c per lb., or 21c from the butter and 26c from the cheese, or 5c in cash more from the latter. But by valuing the by-products of the two butter will give \$1.10 per cwt. and cheese \$1.09 per cwt. While the figures are about even, butter making helps to keep up the soil fertility which enables the farmer to raise better stock.

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"Some needs of the dairy industry" was the subject of Mr. Ruddick's address. He prefaced his remarks by emphasizing the need of more systematic testing of cows. Every factory should be a centre of a testing association. There is a need for better buildings in the dairy business. As compared with other countries, the average dairy building in Canada is the worst in the world. He showed by some more recent information obtained that a cheaper method of constructing cool-curing rooms could be followed than was formerly advised. From a number of charts he showed what was necessary to convert an old building into a cool-curing room, or to build a new one. Do not put in a cement floor without an ice chamber of one-third of the area of the curing room. The ice chamber causes a circulation of air. The temperature in the curing room does not need to be lower than 35 to 60 degrees. To get insulation there must be no circulation of air in the air space, hence the necessity of filling with shavings or other material. The insulation must be protected from moisture. The saving in shrinkage between cool-curing and ordinary curing is about 1 lb. per box.

There is need for better methods in buying and selling cheese. There is not enough discrimination in quality on the part of the buyer. A very hard matter to regulate. The grading of butter and cheese is suggested as a remedy. Very little grading of cheese in New Zealand. There are only 234 creameries and 84 cheese factories in that country and consequently grading can be done very easily. All the butter is shipped regularly every two weeks. Where butter is held for two or three months it would be impossible to carry on grading. Another remedy is central warehouses. But this does not fill the bill. Why not ship to Montreal and be done with it. The central warehouse would increase cost of handling. No doubt there is room for improvement, but it is hard to bring this about. The present system often works hard-ship on the maker.

Mr. Ruddick closed his address by a reference to the system of grading adopted for the guidance of the official referee and reported fully in THE FARMING WORLD some months ago. The official referee, Mr. W. A. Woodard, on being called upon gave some information as to how the work is carried on. He is not called upon only after the buyer has first paid upon them. Consequently the referee sees very few first grade cheeses.

Mr. H. A. Hodgson, of Hodgson Bros., Montreal, talked to the meeting from the exporters' standpoint. He said good words for the instructors. The best cheese in Canada is made from Brockville to Toronto. From Brockville to Montreal the grade is not so high. The official referee is doing good work. There has been a general improvement in the quality of the cheese during the past year, due largely to the work of the instructor.

If there was perfect milk he would not be surprised to see 14c for cheese. He closed by reference to the boxing of cheese. Many kinds of boxes. The best one he has seen is made at Lancaster, Ont. It will be tested more fully this season.

Mr. Thos. McGillicuddy, Toronto, addressed the meeting on co-operation.

On Thursday evening Prof. Dean and Messrs. Ruddick and James held the boards. Prof. Dean pointed out where farmers could reduce their expenses by co-operation. He was of the opinion that before long milking machines would be in general use. Farmers might co-operate in buying one and drive their cows to some common centre to be milked.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. He contrasted what would be the homestead of the future with the old log cabin of pioneer days. In these days when so much attention was being directed to Manitoba and the West many concluded that Ontario was falling behind. But this was not true. Dealing with agricultural conditions here he thought it might be advisable to make a special study of these as was done many years ago. The scarcity of help was hampering the farmer. The farmer should specialize more.

At the closing session of the convention addresses were given by J. W. Mitchell, Supt. of the Kingston Dairy School; A. W. Woodard, Official Referee, Montreal, and G. G. Pulpow. Mr. Mitchell, speaking on creamery butter making, stated that Canada's exports of butter in 1905 were 80,000 packages more than in 1904 and that the price obtained was 3½c per lb. higher. Mr. Pulpow emphasized the need of giving the maker "square deal." He should not be held responsible for the quality of the cheese made when he has not control of the milk at a time when it is most liable to injury. Mr. Pulpow pointed out some of the needs of the cheese business at the present time.

The old officers decided to remain in power for another year. Only one new director was elected, in the person of Mr. Alex. Hume, Memie, Ont., the well known Ayshire breeder.

A Difficult Position—Two Irishmen were crossing a bog when one of them fell into a mud-hole. His companion, running to a nearby farm-house, asked the loan of a spade. "What do you want it for?" asked the farmer. "Sure Mike is stuck in the bog, and I want to dig him out," was the answer. "How far is he sunk?" questioned the farmer. "Up to his ankles." "Begorra, then he can easily walk out." "Begorra, he can't," exclaimed Pat, "he's in wrong end up."



Jack Frost as an Artist

Jack Frost, the roguish Artist,
Came out to take a "view";
And with his usual coolness
He wrought a night or two.

He touched with artist's pencil,
With all his usual grace;
And left full many a tracing
O'er Nature's lovely face.

The sun peeped out to see him—
The nimble artist fled—
And left dame Nature blushing
In hues of varied red.

Where he had lingered longest
Or pierced with keener dart,
To draw the deep vermilion
From Nature's ardent heart.

With every shade of color
To artist's pencil known,
He touched with tender tracing,
To paint the undertone.

He has left the work unfinished
Yet many a lovely scene
Of parti-colored leaflets,
And varied shades of green—

Appeared at early dawning,
When the sun came forth to gaze,
And fixed the varied colors
With his effulgent rays.

Julia's Revenge

JULIA'S mind was made up. Patience had ceased to be a virtue. The burden of existence had become insupportable.

A week ago Thursday her husband of six months, standing had been late for dinner—twenty minutes late for dinner. Saturday afternoon he had allowed business to absorb him for two hours. Last night—oh, horror! Last night he did not come home at all. That is, he did not come home until nearly eight o'clock. As Julia said, he might just as well not have come home at all.

There could be no excuse for such conduct. Imperative business! What did he do all day? Why must he stay away for hours and hours and drive her almost mad with worry when she expected him at six and the steak was all tough with standing and the cook was threatening to leave? Was she—Julia—nothing but a household drudge? She would not have it. She would go home to her mother. Her mind was made up.

The next morning Julia's mind continued made up. It was the cook's day out. All the better. The cook need not return to get the dinner. There would be no dinner there that night. Grimly, Julia put on her things and went home to her mother.

She decided not to mention her trouble just at first. She feared unresponsiveness, lack of sympathy. Her mother had pooh-poohed Julia's serious misunderstanding with Edward of a week ago Thursday night. It might be the same again.

The day passed and conjugal infelicities were not touched upon.

Even since her marriage Julia had made periodic trips home to her mother to spend the day. She never stayed later than five o'clock. Often, in fact, interesting conversations had been clipped

short by her precipitate departure on the first stroke of that hour. "For," as she explained, "Edward often gets home before six, and I must be there to meet him."

But this day was not as other days. Five o'clock arrived, rang itself in, and found Julia feverishly discussing ginger snap recipes, oblivious to its call.

Julia's mother—force of habit—paused for the usual skirmish of farewells. Julia—force of mind made up—permitted no lull in the conversation for some minutes. Then her mother spoke.

"I'm afraid you didn't hear the clock, dear."

"Oh," replied Julia, with hysterical gaiety, "didn't I tell you? I am going to stay here to dinner to-night."

"How lovely!" exclaimed Julia's mother.

"Then business is keeping Edward downtown. Now I'm going right out and have Annie make one of your favorite apple puddings."

Apple pudding! How thoughtful that was! Her mother was always thoughtful, anyway. Julia's soul filled with bitterness. How different Edward was! Stayed away for hours—neglected her—didn't care. Well, the end had come. To-night he would return to an empty house. There would be no dinner—except cold chicken and bread and butter and cake and fruit she had left where he would be sure to see it in the pantry. But he would not be able to find his slippers.

Just then the clock struck the half hour. Julia started. Why, he had left the office long ago. Why would he come early to-night and bring her chocolates. He always did that when they had a little—. And she had said horrid things, too.

In the distance Julia heard the issuing of orders for apple pudding.

"Oh!" she whispered to herself. "I don't want it. I couldn't eat a mouthful. I want to go home. His dinner was spoiled last night. He ought to

have something besides chicken. I can explain to mother in the morning. If I run—if I run all the way, perhaps I'll get home before he does."

With a rush and swirl that made the usual five o'clock departures appear long and lingering by comparison, Julia was off.

At six forty-five o'clock that night a weary business man opened the door of his home softly. There were roses in his hands. A box of candy bulged in one pocket. A book bulged in another. He arranged the offerings in an appealing way on the parlor table.

"Confound business, anyway," he muttered. "Late again! I suppose Julia is so mad she can't speak. That probably is why she hasn't come to meet me. Well, it was imperative and I'm too tired to much care what happens to me."

He found his wife in the kitchen disguised in a large checked apron. "Cook is out," she laughed. "I'm making you creamed chicken and waffles. Now go in and rest till everything is ready."

The man turned away with a happy but wondering smile. The ways of women were too much for him.

His Age

While the agent was selling farm machinery at the house, the friend at the gate held his horse, and a conversation took place with the small boy of the family.

With grave incredulity he was saying: "Are you sure that you are only nine years old? I think there must be some mistake."

The boy was positive, but to make sure: "Ma!" he called. "Ain't I just nine years old?"

"Yes, son."

After a time he ventured: "I say, mister, what made you think I was more than nine years old?"

"Why," said the stranger, "I could not understand how you could get so dirty in nine years."—Smith's Weekly.



Visitors Day in a Japanese Home.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Sunday Sleds

It was Sunday morning, but there was great excitement in the Carr household.

For two nights and a day the rain had fallen in a steady downpour, and the snow was saturated. Mr. Carr called it "honey-combed," and added, "Nobody goes out of this house this day without rubber boots!"

At that news there was a wail from the three younger Carr children. All winter the Carrs had safely walked the mile to Sunday School—sometimes on ice, and sometimes over three or four feet of well-packed snow, wearing good home-made shoes. But now, what a morning! The rain had ceased, there was a glorious sunlight over everything and the trees were hung with glittering drops; but under all was what little Jimmy Carr disgustingly termed "a slush two feet deep!"

John and Charles had rubber boots, to be sure; but their pleasure in their in-

down at the Carrs', a second double-runner appeared, at the red house on the hill.

"What's up?" asked Mr. Hastings; "don't you know that this is Sunday morning?"

"Well," said Fred Hastings, "if John and Charlie Carr can drag the children to Sunday School on their double-runner, I guess Dick and I can 'spell able' to take Mary and Alice on ours!"

So the two hill-sleds with their loads started off for Sunday School both together.

At half after nine, Miss Barrows, the Sunday School Superintendent, had set out in her rubber boots and tucked-up skirts, and carefully picked her way to the school-house. She had built the fire at once, for she knew it would be next to impossible for her usual helper to get there at all. Indeed, she wondered if any of the children would come! But she distributed the thirty singing-

tant hill. Their mother had encouraged them and told them that if they "held on" just right they could slide down almost into the village. This, the children considered a great thing, for their mother was very strict and had never let them take their sleds out on Sunday. Miss Barrows laughed and pronounced her "a mother in Israel." But little Anita, careful of her mother's reputation, explained that this was different, because they couldn't come to Sunday School unless they did come on their sled!"

When all the children were gathered together they numbered just thirty-five—every child in the district! They sang and answered questions with a will, and all declared they never had had such a good Sunday School. As Miss Barrows looked at the glowing faces of the boys who had done the hard work—for it was no easy thing to drag the loaded sleds through the slushy snow—she thought, "These are the boys who are to be men some day, and our country will be proud of them for some time or other that they will bring to pass."

Little Jimmy Carr r-lated gleefully how an old lady called after them and said she "didn't know what the world was coming to when all the children in a town were allowed to be out in their every-day clothes a-Sunday with their sleds!"

Miss Barrows' Sunday School certainly did have a good time, and afterward had a good journey home. John and Charlie Carr left their sisters on the school-house steps, while they carried Miss Barrows herself to her boarding place at the foot of the village. Not an accident happened. Nobody tumbled off, and not a girl so much as wet the edge of her dress-skirt, or "stepped in overhaol!"



The Superintendent saw the sleds coming.

dependence was spoiled by the fact that their sister and little brother were simply shod in their common shoes, and must stay at home from Sunday School. They loved each other at the Carrs' and enjoyed doing things together.

While John and Charles were watering the stock at the barn, they talked over "the going" together; and when they went in to breakfast, John asked his father if he thought that he and Charles could draw Jimmy and the girls on the high double-runners if they were very careful.

Mr. Carr gave his consent to the experiment rather doubtfully—he had misgivings concerning the ability of the two little girls to "hold on," and he mistrusted the tendency of John and Charles to "kick up" and splash through everything, once they got under way. Mrs. Carr, too, said that they might go, but added decidedly that "they must all wear their every-day clothes."

When the Hastings boys, up the road, saw the preparations going on

books along the desks, and repeated the Golden Text softly to herself: "According to your faith be it unto you."

At a quarter past ten, she went to the door and saw, coming slowly up the road, two double-runners, each drawn by a span of boys. The boys splashed along bravely in their rubber boots through deep slush, and on the sleds were two girls apiece, with little Jimmy on the Carr sled besides, the little Carr girls and Jimmy holding on to each other and shaking with subdued Sunday laughter.

Before these had landed at the school-house door, the smiling Sunday School Superintendent counted seven more single or double sleds coming slowly in, each bearing from two to five children.

The children received a warm greeting, and each had a cheerful experience to tell. Fifteen of them came from below the Carr road and they said that when they saw John and Charlie out with their double-runners they just flew for their own sleds!

Four children came from top of a dis-

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THE FARMING WORLD

TORONTO, ONT.

A PAGE FOR MOTHERS

The Baby's Sleep

A young infant ought to spend the greater part of its time in fact, the two great duties of its life are feeding and sleeping, and the second ought to occupy more time than the first. Never allow a baby to be aroused from his sleep, even to see the most important of visitors. Remember that it is often politeness and not affection which make people ask to see the baby, and do not let the little one be aroused from its slumber. When it has rested long enough it will wake naturally, but to be suddenly aroused often causes a considerable shock to its nerves and injury to its health.

Drugs for Children

Where there are children the chemist's bill is apt to be higher than it need, seeing that so many simple medicines and toilet preparations may be made at home. Thus, lemon and glycerine can be mixed to make a preparation for chapped hands. Castile soap melted, yolk of egg and a little eau de Cologne with water serve for a nice wash; quinine, if required, is cheaper by the powder when doctor or chemist will tell you how much is needful to put in a bottle of orange or ginger wine, according to the age of the one taking it; whilst plain aperients for children with senna pods, lemon juice and glycerine, or powdered rhubarb, are cheaply and efficaciously prepared at home.

When the Boy is Growing

If the good housewife becomes the possessor of a pruned pig, she watches it carefully, and not only feeds and waters, but prunes and bends the branches in the way that will make it most beautiful to the eye. The farmer does likewise with his fruit trees. Yet too often both will let the boy, the best production of the farm, run wild, and come up in his own way without the little bendings and prunings which would mean so much to him in later years.

Many little physical defects could be entirely overcome in babyhood by a thoughtful and careful mother. At this time the little bones are very pliable, and it is no difficult task to firmly press and rub each day the nose which turns up and finally bring it to a more desirable shape. The little limbs, which too early have borne the child's weight and become crooked, may be straightened if the mother is persistent in her treatment.

The average child is quite apt to be guilty of pulling the hat or cap over the ears, bringing them forward, instead of tucking them under as they should be. As a result, the ears grow that way and an otherwise fine looking boy is doomed to carry this deformity through life. A little observation and precaution at the right time would have remedied it.

We have all observed with regret the tendency among our growing boys to stoop or be round shouldered. It is not always the admonition to "straighten up" which carries the remedy. Sometimes it is wiser to give the muscles some exercise or work which will overcome the difficulty. Boys are sensitive about personal defects, and will aim to be straight and well formed if they have the proper training.

Mothers, be more observing and trust less to luck in the growth of your boy's body. This is a matter of great moment and you have a great responsibility. Do not fail to realize it.

The Best Generosity

Generosity may be manifested in other ways than in giving material gifts. Like other qualities essential to right character its expression is not left dependent upon the accident of much having. To give little sacrifices, accommodations, preferences, sympathy; to give credit fully where credit is due, praise where praise is due, without reference to one's own personal likings or personal desires; to make candid and fair estimates of others' doings and purposes—all this comes within the range of generosity, within the range of human possibility.

New Way to Darn

A woman has solved the perplexing question of reducing darning to an exact and time-saving science, and is now willing that humanity should be benefited by her discovery.

One day at her work basket she was facing a large pile of undarned stockings. She knew the weary hours of labor that were before her if she did not find some way out of her difficulty, and without any idea of inventing anything, she came across some pieces of bobinet as she was fumbling in her basket. To the masculine eye bobinet looks like a piece of stiff mosquito netting, and the only thing to be done with it is to place it under the hole, draw the threads in and out the netting across each way and the darning is both rapidly accomplished and presents a "neat looking job," as the roof painters say.

Funny Advertisements

"Wanted, a room for two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad."

Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

Aunt Jane—Edith, didn't I see Mr. Sweetair kissing you in the hall last night?

Edith—Yes; but it was only a remembrance of former days.

Aunt Jane—A sort of souvenir spoon, I suppose you mean.

FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS



There is but one way to tell the reason of baldness and falling hair, and that is the microscopic examination of the hair itself. The particular disease with which your scalp is afflicted must be ascertained before it can be intelligently treated. The use of dandruff cures and hair tonics without knowing the specific cause of the trouble is like knowing what you are trying to cure.

Send us five full hair falls from your combings, and Prof. J. H. Austin, the renowned hair doctor, will send you absolutely free a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on the care of the hair and scalp, and a sample box of the remedy which will prepare especially for you. Enclose five postage and return stamps.

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Families Supplied.—Auntie (to her young niece)—"Guess what I know, Mary—there's a little baby brother upstairs! He came this morning when you were asleep." Mary—"Did he? Then I know who brought him—it was the milkman." Auntie—"What do you mean, Mary?" Mary—"Why, I looked at the sign on his cart yesterday, and it said 'Families supplied daily.'"

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Think of it, a beautiful ruff of Blue Fox, the most fashionable fur worn, given absolutely free. Such an offer was never made before. The only reason we can afford to do it is that we arranged for these handsome ruffs for the fall season in the summer and got them early at our own factory. It is a variety of blue, from a rich, deep blue to a light, airy blue. The ruff is 12 inches long, 12 inches wide, made of the finest quality Blue Fox fur, very rich, soft and fluffy. It is a variety of blue, from the same shades of blue and arranged with four long, narrow Blue Fox skin. Such a handsome fur has never before been given away, and you can get it on easy. Just send us your name and address, plainly, and we will send you 2 doz. sets of

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THE KITCHEN

Tested Recipes for Making Bread

HOME-MADE BREAD.—Two medium sized potatoes, boiled and put through a sieve, take one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of suar, a lump of lard the size of an egg, two quarts of water and a teaspoonful of hot yeast.

GINGERBREAD.—Two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of butter, two eggs, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of warm water and two teaspoonfuls of soda.

One and one half cupfuls of molasses, one half of a cupful of lard, one half of a cupful of water, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half of a cupful of sugar, stiffen with flour.

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of butter, one egg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger; stir all together. Dissolve two teaspoonfuls of soda in one cupful of boiling water, stir this in and add three cupfuls of sifted flour; bake in a hot oven.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One half of a cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one-half of a cupful of butter, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and ginger, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one cupful of boiling water, two and one-half cupfuls of flour—ld two well-beaten eggs the last thing before baking.

One egg, one cupful of butter, one-half of a cupful of sugar, one cupful of baking molasses, one cupful of boiling water, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half of a teaspoonful of ginger; use flour enough to make a stiff batter.

TEA BISCUITS.—Two cupfuls of flour, two large teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of lard, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix flour, baking powder and salt together, then rub in lard; add milk enough for soft dough. Roll one inch thick and bake in hot oven.

Winter Recipes

FROSTED APPLES.—Select medium sized, smooth apples which are tart. Peel and take out the core with apple corer. Fill a plate which fits into the steamer with one layer of apples, set over kettle of boiling water and cover closely until done; set away to cool, then carefully remove to a clean plate and prepare another plateful for steaming; make a frosting with whites of three eggs, add seven tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar; frost before they are quite cool. This will make frosting for two plates of apples. Set in oven a few minutes, or watch closely or the frosting will get too brown.

RICH GRIS.—One cup of cooked rice. Moisten with two tablespoonfuls of cream; add two cups of graham flour,

and moisten the whole with one-fourth cup of milk. Beat well, and put in heated iron gem pans. Bake fifty minutes.

APPLE MERINGUE.—Peel, core and slice ten or twelve good-sized apples. Cook them with three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter and the grated rind of a lemon. Cook as dry as possible, then beat them until smooth and form in a loaf shape. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs beaten till stiff; with two tablespoonfuls of sugar added to the egg just before using. Bake in a moderate oven till a nice golden brown. Serve with a boiled custard sauce.

SURPRISE BALLS.—From cold mashed potatoes, make balls and with a teaspoon press a hollow in the top. Chop fine some cold lean meat, season it with pepper and salt and moisten with a little gravy; then put a teaspoonful of the meat into the hollow of the potato ball with a little milk or melted butter on top. Brown in the oven or saute.

CHEESE PUDDING.—Dry one cupful of bread crumbs in the oven, then soak them in one cup of milk. Beat lightly three eggs, and add the milk and crumbs; grate in one-half pound of cheese, season well with cayenne and salt, beat in two dessertspoonfuls of soda, a salt spoonful of salt; then whip up well, pour into a buttered pan and bake for thirty minutes in a hot oven. Serve immediately.

Hints

Milk restores the taste which has become vitiated by constant tasting of different foods. After much tasting the cook would do well to take a drink of milk, and thus restore the accuracy of her palate.

A dish cloth and mop may be kept sweet by washing them in soap suds and rinsing them thoroughly in cold water.

To make clothes wash easy, mix one tablespoonful of paraffin oil with one pint of soft soap, and soap all the white clothes; put them to soak over night, and you will have very little rubbing to do.

There is nothing more soothing in a case of nervous restlessness than a hot salt bath just before retiring.

An easy way to keep the silver bright is to immerse in sour milk for a time. Wash and polish.

After ironing linen place it near the fire or in the sun until perfectly dry, as the garments will be much stiffer than if left to dry slowly. This hint is especially useful with collars, cuffs and petticoats.

Whistle to Your Crab

The following story is told in the Epworth Herald of a Yorkshireman up in London for the first time, and as he strolled along Holborn, with his trusty dog by his side, he became fascinated by the sight of a fish-monger's large open window, in which were displayed a number of particularly nice crabs.

"Are these crabs alive?" he asked the fishmonger.

"Yes, sir," said the man, and spotting a countryman, he said: "Put your finger here and try."

"No, thank you," replied the Yorkshireman; "but I don't mind putting

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my dog's tail there, to see if they can pinch."

"Very well, sir," replied the other, and the experiment was tried.

No sooner had the crab gripped the dog's tail than the quadruped bolted at full speed.

"Hi, there!" said the fishmonger, growing alarmed, "Whistle to your dog; he's gone with my crab."

"Not I," replied the Yorkshireman. "You whistle to your crab."

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SUNDAY AT HOME

Yield a Little

BY ANNA J. GRANNIS.

Yield a little to a brother!
Sometimes, yielding is a grace;
If it smooths life for another,
Yield a point with smiling face.

Yield a little of your pleasure!
Pleasures pall enjoyed alone—
Filling someone's scanty measure,
Fills, and overflows your own.

Yield your way; if it be better,
Prove it by the yielding test;
It will leave someone your debtor,
When he finds your way is best.

Yield your comfort to some other,
Whom but few have thought to
please—
Find your comfort in the brother
Whose sad load you help to ease.

Yield a little of your leisure!
Toil, that other hands may rest;
Share a portion of your treasure
With the most unwelcome guest.

Yield your rights? Yes, yield a little,
But of Honor, Truth, and Faith,
One iota, jot, or tittle,
Yield not, yield not until death.

For Handy Reference

For the blues, read the twenty-seventh Psalm; for an empty pocket-book, the thirty-seventh; if people seem unkind, read the fifteenth chapter of John; if one is losing patience in men, the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians; if discouraged about one's work, the one hundred and twenty-eighth Psalm; if tempted to see one's self larger and the world smaller all the time, the nineteenth Psalm; if one cannot have one's own way in everything, the third chapter of James; and if one is all out of sorts, the twelfth chapter of Hebrews should be read.

Coming to Jesus

"Mother, what does it mean to come to Jesus? I can't see him, and how can I go to Him?"
"You can't see Him, but you can go to Him!"

"If He were in the world as He once was," said the boy, "there is no trouble I would not take to go to Him. I would set off at once. I would go hundreds of miles. I would push my way through a big crowd, and fall down before Him, and say, 'Lord, give me a heart to love and serve Thee.' But now, how can I speak to Jesus?"

"Without all this trouble you can come to Jesus. Coming to Jesus is the wish of the heart for Him. Call to Him as the blind man, who, though He did not see Him, cried out, 'Jesus, Thou son of David, have mercy on me!' You are really better off than those men who lived when He lived in this world. They often had to travel very far. They sometimes could not get near Him for the crowd. But you may have Him as much to yourself as if there was no other person but yourself in the world. He is always within your call. He sees you, knows all you feel, and hears all you say. If you feel a desire for His forgiveness, for His friendship, for His love, say, 'Jesus, save me, help me; I am ignorant, teach me; my heart is hard, soften it; help me to love and trust, and

obey. Save me from sin, and fit me for heaven—this is coming to Jesus. Can you not do this?"

Come

Christ asks us to bring everything to Him, no matter what it is. If joy, bring it to be made sweeter; if love, bring it to be made dearer and deeper; if sorrow, bring it to be soothed and sanctified; if sin, bring it in humble confession to be pardoned and washed away. Just as we are, now and always, Christ wants us to come to Him. He will receive us lovingly in every mood and every condition. Nothing that is human can offend or forfeit His love. His first word to all His children, under all circumstances, is "Come."

With Christ

Christ prayed for us that we may be with Him where He is. If we could think of this oftener, hear the words spoken as for ourselves, we should certainly find it harder to do wrong, to be selfish, easier to choose the right, easier to live as we want to live. Then the suggestion is that we make this prayer more a subject of meditation and memory, make effort to hear it in the midst of our daily going in and out and choosing and doing.

"It is better for a rascal to escape, than for an honest man to turn rascal in catching him," says a wise writer. It is a truth to be remembered by those who think that any method is justifiable in thwarting rogues. Some methods are such combinations of trickery, meanness, and treachery, that one wonders, when their end is attained, whether pursued or pursuer is more deserving of condemnation. One sometimes can afford to let guilt escape; one never can afford to descend to its level.

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HEALTH AT THE HOME

Erysipelas

A medical authority says: I would like to state that I consider one may get absolute control over erysipelas generally within three days by simple treatment. Of one hundred cases of ordinary facial erysipelas treated I should not expect more than three that would not yield within three days, very likely within forty-eight hours, with the simplest antiseptic treatment. My custom is always to treat cases of this sort by the application during alternate hours of the day and evening of mild solution of carbolic acid in alcohol and water as an evaporating lotion. It is only in very exceptional cases that the disease is not almost completely under control, and has disappeared within forty-eight hours but after three days it would be extraordinary if by this means every vestige of the disease has not disappeared. This has been my treatment in erysipelas for many years. I have never known it to fail. I have never given a drop of medicine internally. I feel that I have absolute control over the disease. I am speaking now of ordinary erysipelas, not the deep-seated phlegmonous erysipelas, of course. The strength of the solution used is as follows: Crystal carbolic acid, one-half drachm; alcohol, four ounces; water, four ounces.

Don't Fold Your Arms

By folding your arms you pull the shoulders forward, flatten the chest and impair deep breathing. The position you hold your body in the most of the time soon becomes its natural position. Continuously folding your arms across the chest will develop a flat chest and a rounded back, just as many another bad habit works harm.

Here are a few hints which you would do well to make habits: Keep the back of the neck close to the back of the collar at all possible times. Always carry the chest farther to the front than any other part of the anterior body. Draw the abdomen in and up a hundred times each day. Take a dozen deep slow breaths a dozen times each day. To do these exercises properly dress loosely. You cannot do them properly otherwise.

Cure of Hiccough

Hiccough usually attacks persons of nervous temperament, and young children who have overloaded the stomach; it may also be induced by eating foods which have been too highly seasoned. A variety of means have been suggested to stop hiccoughs, among the most efficacious being the following:

It is recommended to distract the attention of the persons who are seized with the paroxysms; they are advised to count the flies on the ceiling, etc.; sometimes an attempt is made to frighten them, or to surprise them, and if this is successful the hiccough is stopped. Another of the means adopted is to hold the breath, either by counting up to thirty or by repeating loudly and with volubility the same sentence; or what is much better, in drinking a glass of cold water in little sips, at the same time pinching the nostrils. A good thing is to provoke a sneezing fit, either by tickling the inside of the nose, or by the aid of snuff; if the sneeze is induced the hiccough is at once arrested. The most useful remedy to employ, and perhaps the most inoffensive and the best, con-

sists in sucking a piece of sugar which has previously been steeped in vinegar, or drinking a spoonful of good vinegar in which some sugar has been dissolved. If this is not at once successful a second spoonful is certain to be so.

Sensible Suggestions

Three pints of water daily should be drunk by the average man.

A gargle of salt and water is a remedy for an ordinary sore throat.

Water standing in a room is a good disinfectant, as it absorbs all impurities.

There is nothing more soothing in cases of nervous restlessness than a hot salt bath, just before retiring.

Girls and women are benefited by riding the bicycle, but the fair sex is cautioned not to over-exert.

The grape fruit is said to have in smaller degree the qualities of quinine, and will actually allay inflammation and break up malarial disorders if taken in time. It acts directly on the liver, and possesses mild purgative properties.

Let the lashes alone. Too much trimming is certain to weaken the strength of the eye. Girls who go to the hairdressers every week or so to have their hair clipped or crimped, and permit the officious operator to shape their lashes, may be paying for eyeglasses in a few years.

People will eat hot dishes and wash them down with iced drinks, and then wonder why their teeth can't stand such a terrific and sudden change of temperature. It's a marvel the teeth do not crack completely with the alternate roasting and freezing. Filled teeth are extremely sensitive to such actions, and neuralgia frequently results.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed has great medicinal qualities, as it possesses that which makes it soothing as well as healing. Two tablespoonfuls of flaxseed steeped in a pint of water, with the juice of one lemon, taken hot in doses of a cupful just before retiring, will soon break up the severest cold. The ground flaxseed made into a poultice will in most cases soothe inflammation and heal the affected parts. Recent use has proved that flaxseed is an excellent remedy for constipation. Two tablespoonfuls soaked in warm water, taken before retiring, and again on rising in the morning, will gently cause a natural movement of the bowels. When constipation is not chronic it will hardly be necessary to repeat the dose in the morning, and in many cases the dose may gradually be reduced in quantity at night.

Kerosene Oil

A few drops added to your boiled starch will make ironing easier.

Dip the fingers in the oil and rub the throat to give relief from sore throat.

Saturate a cloth in the oil and rub the rollers to clean a clothes wringer quickly.

A few drops added to the water with which windows are to be washed will save time and labor.

A few drops on a hinge or roller which has formed a bad habit of squeaking will insure a speedy cure.

One tablespoonful added to each boilerful of water will lessen labor as well as whiten your clothes when washing.



TAKES ALL THE WORK OUT OF WASH DAY

Get out your easy chair and a book—sit the tub half full of hot water—put in the clothes—and start

The New Century Washing Machine

going. Rock and read and wash the clothes. Isn't that a luxury after the hand-chugging, back-breaking rub, rub, rub over the wash board.

Sold by most Dealers at \$9.50

Write for free catalogue about the new and better way to wash clothes at home.

The Dooreswell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the GOVERNMENT FREE FARM LABOR BUREAU.

Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

The Celebrated
English Cocoa

EPP'S

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

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
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EARN THIS WATCH

The easiest thing in the world. Hundreds of boys have done it and you can! It's just a dainty—handsomely polished silver—silver case, strong and well made, with beautiful engravings. And every beautiful crystal, hour, minute and second hand of fine blue steel and good work gives absolutely true time.

Picture Post Cards

Send pictures, beautifully mounted, with like address, name and address and we'll send you 10 sets postpaid. Send them at 10c a set (include in each return money) and we'll promptly send you the beautiful watch. THE COLONIAL ART CO. DEPT. 1123 TORONTO

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

FANCY BLOUSE 5240.

The round chemisette is always a pretty and becoming one and here is a waist that includes both that and other pearl gray crepe de Chine is trimmed attractive features. In the illustration with silk banding and combined with écu lace but there are almost innumerable materials which are equally well suited to the model, while again the chemisette can be of any lace that may be preferred or any one of the pretty inserted materials in lingerie style. As illustrated, the chemisette is made separate from the waist and closes at the



5239 Misses' Empire
Coat, 12 to 16 yrs.

5240 Fancy Blouse
with Chemisette,
32 to 40 bust.

back so that it can be removed and renewed and varied at will, but it can be made in one with the waist, closing at the left shoulder seam, if that style is preferred, also the sleeves allow a choice of three-quarter or full length.

The waist is made over a fitted lining, which is closed at the centre front, and itself consists of the fronts and back, which are arranged in outward turning plaits. The neck edge is finished with a shaped strap and the closing is made invisibly beneath the edge of the right front. The sleeves are also made over fitted foundations and these are faced for the deep cuffs, when full length is liked.

MISSSES' EMPIRE COAT 5239.

Empire styles suit young girls especially and are greatly in vogue for winter coats. This one is shown in claret red broadcloth with trimming of black braid and handsome buttons, but the design is a thoroughly useful one and can be made available for all seasonal cloakings. Broadcloth is particularly fashionable this year, but kersey is a bit heavier and warmer for the everyday coats, and such materials as cheviot and homespun are always desirable.

The coat is made with body and skirt portions. The skirt portion is laid in flat plaits and is joined to the body portion, the seam being concealed by the trimming strap. There are coat sleeves of the accepted style and the neck is finished with a flat collar.

WORK APRON 5242.

The protective work apron is a necessity to every woman whose activity means liability of soil to the gown. This one is adapted alike to the house-wife to the artist and such other professionals as find garments of the sort useful. In the illustration it is made of checked gingham with little frills of plain color finishing the neck and sleeves, but it is adapted to all materials that are used for

aprons, butcher's linen, which is always durable and satisfactory, as well as ginghams and the like.

The apron is made with plain fronts and plain back, fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and includes two generous patch-pockets which contribute largely to its comfort and success. The sleeves are generously full and can be drawn on over those of the waist without discomfort.

CHILD'S RUSSIAN DRESS 5241.

No style of dress suits the young child better than the Russian, and among all the Russian models is none prettier than the one illustrated, which is adapted alike to girls up to eight years of age and to the wee boys who have not got put off dresses. As shown, the material is dark red cashmere trimmed with an effective banding, but the design is a desirable one both for this and for similar wool materials of immediate wear and also for the washable fabrics that will be in demand before many months, and in which so many mothers will make during the mid-winter season.

The dress is made with the fronts and back and is held in place at the waist by means of the novel belt, that is made with a separate front portion that is buttoned over into place. The sleeves are the full ones that make the most satisfactory of all for children's wear. When the dress is desired for boys the left side should be lapped over onto the right, but otherwise there is no difference in style.



5242 Work Apron,
32 to 42 bust.

5241 Child's Russian
Dress 2 to 8 yrs.

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

Dresses for the Little Girl

The buying and making of dainty garments for the little maid is a delight to every mother's heart. The day has gone by when the girl that longed for a red coat or dress must wear dull brown or black to guard against the vanity supposed to be common to her sex. Nor do we compel children to wear ill-fitting or old-fashioned clothes, knowing that it makes them uncomfortable and self-conscious, and no school girl can do good work if she feels that she is the subject of remark among her fellow students.

Children's clothes should be planned to suit the occasion upon which they are to be worn. The beautifully

STEVENS FIRE ARMS

Accuracy is not more chance any more than the high scores of a crack shot.

The accuracy of the Stevens barrel is the result of best material, best workmanship and careful testing at every point.

Our Catalogue of Firearms will interest you, 140 pages, showing different styles, how to select a rifle, how to care for a rifle, lists on ammunition, and much other valuable information. Send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage, and you will send it free. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to me.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.,
High Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

HANDSOME LONG MINK STOLE FREE

A beautiful soft brown Fur trimming Mink stole in blue, black, and a choice white. Made with brown satin, and lined with blue, and is shown in the illustration.

It has a handsome Chain Fur collar at the throat, and is constructed with all beautiful details. If it were the real mink it would be worth \$25. It was put into a coat if you will 2 lbs. sets of our beautiful colored Furline Parka at 10, a set (our best) for 15. But now our well-lighting, they're beautiful and cheap. Many people write us that they like them as well as before. We got out of the Park Office. This elegant stole is worth one hundred times the little work we ask you to do. Nothing so handsome or so valuable has ever been given away. Now's your chance. If you're sending the stole right off send us your name and address. THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 1131 TORONTO, ONT.

trimmed frock that is suitable for best wear is out of place in the school room. The simple styles made up in serviceable materials are the best ones for school girls of all ages. Flannel, cheviot and serge, are old stand-bys and need no recommendation. Among the newer fabrics, there are none that are prettier or more suitable for the hard wear that the school girls' dresses receive than Popular cloth in various shades of blue, dark brown, red and green. Carmen crepe is another pretty and inexpensive material for the little girl's dresses.

Girls from five to twelve continue to wear the suspender dresses. Bright red or plaid waists are attractive with skirts of dark blue or brown. Waists of white wash silk or woolen goods may be worn with skirts of any color. They are often tucked to yoke depth and the fullness gathered into a belt. The skirts may be plain and full, plaited, gored or circular, and the suspenders plain straps over the shoulders, or made with buttoned frills or shaped berths. It is often convenient to use two materials in making a dress, and there is no prettier way of combining them than to make a suspender dress.

Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, January 8.—The acceptance by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, at its last annual meeting, of the principles of advanced registry will without doubt bear good fruit in the general improvement of the dairy breeds of the Dominion and will probably ultimately lead to their becoming a recognized standard among stockmen throughout the world. The most recent move in this direction is an assurance given to the association by the Minister of Agriculture that he will give all the assistance in his power to the work.

His assistance and through him, that of the government, will not be given to an organization that is not willing to help itself, for at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association already mentioned the members voted \$250 to commence the work and also appointed a committee in hand to consider rules of registry and the many points necessary to the introduction of the system. The following well known Ayrshire breeders constitute the committee: Alexander Hume, Robert Hunter, J. G. Clark, R. R. Ness, W. W. Ballantyne, W. F. Stephen and F. W. Hodson.

It is probable that the sum voted by the association will be used in consequence to encourage breeders to register their animals under the new system, as it entails some expense in milk tests. The government will most likely appoint a man to superintend the tests and see that they are carried on according to the conditions laid down.

For those not familiar with the system of "advanced registry" it may be stated that it is one by which it is proposed to register animals according to their power as milk producers. It applies of course only to dairy breeds. Summarizing, it may be stated, that the rules as proposed by the Ayrshire Association call for a record to be for a period of 365 consecutive days. Registration will be individual and both bulls and cows may be entered. Animals admitted to the "Record of Merit" must previously be entered in the Canadian Ayrshire herd book. Bulls will be admitted after having four daughters in the record and cows will be admitted on milk and butter fat records. For convenience cows will be classified as follows: From 2 to 3 years old will be known as 2 years olds; 3 to 4 years, 3 years old; 4 to 5 years, 4 years old; above 5 years, mature. All cows admit to equal or exceed both the records here specified: Two-years-old, 5,500 pounds milk, 231 pounds butter; three-years-old, 6,500 pounds milk, 273 pounds butter; four-years-old, 7,500 pounds milk, 315 pounds butter; mature, 9,500 pounds milk, 357 pounds butter. The set of rules also goes further into details regarding butter fat tests and methods of conducting them.

It is considered by the most careful breeders that the adoption of this system cannot but react favorably in many ways. It bars out the animals of inferior and of good pedigree, but that in addition to other reasons, poor producers. They naturally find their way to the butcher shop and do not trouble their owners with a valueless progeny. The good producers, on the other hand, not only pay large profits in milk production, but are placed upon a basis which enables their owners to prove and get their value in the open market. Then, also by promoting judicious selection the system gradually improves the breed and thereby the revenues of the breeders.

With a view to determining what can be done in curing and manufacturing Canadian tobacco so as to produce a first-class marketable result the Department of Agriculture, it is under-

stood, has arranged to conduct an experiment with a large lot of the raw product amounting to some 30,000 or 40,000 pounds. The leaf will be purchased in Quebec, Province and by an arrangement with large manufacturers in Montreal will be cured under the direction of Mr. Charlan. Mr. Charlan is an expert in this line and before being brought to Canada by the Department was in the employment of the Canadian government, which has a state monopoly of all the tobacco industry in France. The results of the experiment now being undertaken will probably determine what steps the Department will take for the future encouragement of the industry.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association has issued its annual financial statement, which is very satisfying to the many interested. It shows a net surplus of \$2,106 to enter upon the next twelve months with. The grand stand and gate receipts exceeded those of any year for the past seventeen years by \$4,246.

Canadian Apples in France

Several French firms have been buying Canadian apples in a small way for a number of years. The trade has grown somewhat irregularly until the present year, when it forms a marked feature of the business. The French trade demands a fairly firm apple, such as the Russet, Den Davis or Stark, a class of apple which is increasing very rapidly as the newer plantations come into bearing. Unfortunately, the French buyers in a few instances fell into the hands of the apple sharks and the reputation of Canadian fruit suffered accordingly. As the buyers increase in experience the trade is likely to assume large proportions.

The following extract from a letter to the Fruit Division from a prominent Paris firm will be of interest:

"We are able to say that, generally speaking, the fruit marked XXX is all right, there being only 4 or 5 per cent of the barrels wasted in this mark. In XX fruit there is a larger proportion of wasted apples. Many packers leave in this brand apples which should be placed in the X brand, so that the XX mark cannot be depended upon. Canadian XXX fruit can be sold in the original package, which is not usual in the French trade, but we are obliged to re-sort all the XX grade. If Canadian packers would pay as much attention to the packing of XX fruit as they pay to the packing of XXX fruit there is no doubt their apples would meet with a greater demand than those from the United States, which do not reach us in so good a condition."

Beet Sugar in Alberta

The Province of Alberta seems to be fortunate in its sugar enterprise. The Knight Sugar Company closed its season's operations on Dec. 7 with an output of 4,880,000 pounds of refined sugar, for which orders are already pouring in. Winnipeg offers a good market for the product, but the sugar will be sold directly by the company to customers within the two provinces. Last year the company declared a dividend of 2 per cent quarterly, or 8 per cent for the year, and this year the returns to shareholders will be at least as large as last year.

From the standpoint of the beet-grower the year's work has been satisfactory. Eighteen thousand tons of beets were grown, for which \$5 per ton was paid, making a total of \$90,000 for the farmers of the Raymond district. The campaign lasted 60 days, during which another \$30,000 was paid to the labor

of the district. The crop received a set back in midsummer from the ravages of the web worm, and though no remedy was found to successfully combat the pest the beets yielded fairly and were of excellent quality. The high average of 236½ pounds per ton of refined sugar was obtained from each ton of beets and no recovery process was employed to increase this result by treatment of the molasses residue.

This year it is proposed to feed between 200 and 300 head of cattle on the pulp. The practice here is to take the culls left from the fall beef output and put them on pulp in March and sell in May and June. Prairie hay or straw is fed as roughage, as the pulp contains no lime, and so will not support bone growth. Grain is not usually made part of the ration, but where a little of it is used a high, hard finish is secured. Last year cattle which would not sell for \$30 in the fall were finished on pulp at the factory and sold at an average price of about \$55 per head in May and June.

The Knight Sugar Co. embraces important interests. In addition to the refinery, the company has large areas of beet as well as ranch lands, and important stock interests. They are buying their own best space this year and are shipping their own best direct to Liverpool. An important consignment is now on the way in charge of Ray Knight. Returns so far have been satisfactory and local buyers will get no rake-off on Knight cattle, though a couple of consignments were bought passing through Winnipeg. It might be an advantage for smaller ranchers to pool their products and cut out the middleman also if they could be got to co-operate.

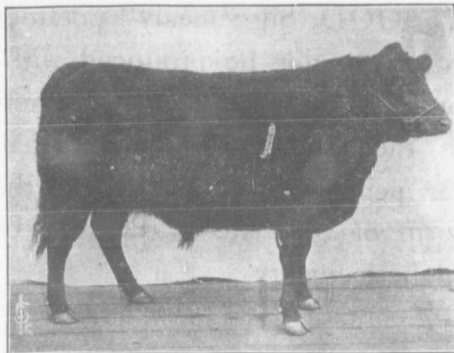
J. McCaig.

Rural Literary Societies

There are sections of the country where literary societies have been running for a number of years, and the young people are quite enthusiastic about their merits and take great interest in conducting them. There are other sections, however, where such societies have never been instituted, and no interest is taken in anything pertaining to the same. I think our school teachers should take this subject up, and have societies established in at least some of the larger school sections of each township, and in a few years we would be surprised at the interest that would be taken in them, and the immense benefit derived by our young people.

Competitions would be worked up between these societies, and a number of debates arranged between members. In this way we could bring out more of our latent talent, give our young farmers—sons and daughters, more confidence in themselves, encourage the art of public speaking among our young men, and do away with some of the bashfulness which we hear so much about.

There are, no doubt, a number of difficulties which we would meet with at first in establishing these societies, such as lack of finances, and of capable members to start them. I think, however, that these could be overcome by getting ten or twelve to pay twenty-five or fifty cents apiece, to meet expenses for the first month, such as supplying lights and getting suitable literature. Regarding the constitution of the school teachers, or whoever instituted them, could agree upon one among themselves and supply each member with one. Meetings could be held once a week, and a concert at the end of each month, with an exchange of letters so as to give every body a fair chance. Anonymous, Peterboro Co., Ont.



The high grade Angus, Black Rock, grand champion steer, Chicago International, 1905. Weight 1600 lbs. Sold for \$25 per cwt. Fed and exhibited by the Iowa Agricultural College.

Aftermath From Chicago

Swift & Co. bought 183 head of show sheep in the individual classes paying \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. for the yearlings and wethers and \$7.50 to \$8.00 for the lambs.

The attendance at the International totalled nearly 500,000.

Funk Bros.' load of 1,451 lbs. Angus beeves, the runners-up with the grand champions, sold for \$8.45 per cwt. and yielded 64.3 per cent. beef when slaughtered.

Claus Krambeck's grand champion load of 1,524 lb. Angus steers sold at \$8.65 per cwt.

Black Rock, the grand champion steer, sold at \$25 per cwt. He weighed 1,650 lbs. and brought to his owner, the Iowa Agricultural College, \$412.50. He was bought for the New York City trade.

The grand champion Shorthorn yearlings sold for \$7.25 per cwt.



Front view of Black Rock.

Canadian Sheep at Chicago

(Crowded out of last issue.)

There can be no doubt that the International of 1905 had amongst other good things the largest and best sheep exhibit ever seen in Chicago. And again the Canadian exhibitors came off fully victorious. Out of 34 breed and general champions Canada had 18 and of the remaining, 16 were for breeds not bred in Canada—the Rambouillet and Cheviot—and out of 34 flock and pen premiums Canada got 20.

Shropshires were the largest in numbers and a magnificent show. A large number of sale sheep were in the Shrop. division, but those for exhibition made a display seldom equalled. J. G. Hamner, Brantford; Jno. Campbell, Woodville; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, and R. Gibson, Delaware, all from Ontario, got a good large share of the prizes. Hamner got 1st on aged ram, Edwards 2nd and Campbell 3rd. Shearing rams had H. L. Wardell, Springfield, N.Y., 1st and 2nd, Campbell 3rd. Edwards had the best ram lamb, Wardell 2nd and 3rd, Hamner 4th. Shearing ewe—Hamner 1st, Campbell 2nd, Wardell 3rd. Ewe lambs—Edwards 1st, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., 2nd and 3rd. Hamner had the best flock, Wardell 2nd and Campbell 3rd. Pen of four lambs Waukesha, Wis., 2nd and 3rd. Hamner 3rd, and Hamner had champion ram and ewe. In Shropshire wethers Campbell was 1st and 2nd in shearings, 1st and 2nd and 3rd on wether lambs, 1st for pen of 5 lambs and champion. R. Gibson also won 4th on a shearing wether.

Southdowns made a very attractive show and had many admirers. Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., and Telfer Bros., Paris, and Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pawauke, Wis., were the exhibitors. McKerrow had the best of it in breeding classes and Drummond had a sweep in the wethers. Aged rams had Drummond 1st and 3rd and McKerrow 2nd. Shearing rams—McKerrow 1st and 2nd, Telfers 3rd. Ram lambs—Drummond 1st and 3rd, McKerrow 2nd. Shearing ewes—McKerrow 1st and 2nd, Drummond 3rd. Ewe lambs—McKerrow 1st, Telfers 2nd and 3rd, McKerrow was 1st for flock, Drummond 2nd. Pen of 4 lambs had Drum-

mond 1st, McKerrow 2nd, Telfers 3rd, and McKerrow had Champion ram and ewe. Drummond had 1st and 2nd on shearing wether, 1st and 2nd wether lamb, 1st for pen of 5 lambs, and champion wether.

In Oxfords no Canadians showed, and McKerrow & Sons got all the best prizes.

Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., won 1st for Hampshire ram lamb, a good one and splendidly developed; also 1st for ewe lamb, and also won championship for ewe with her. She was a big, good one. They also got 1st for 4 lambs by one sire, and 1st for wether lamb in the fat class.

Dorsets made a better show than usual and had six flocks competing, including R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., and Jno. Hunter, Wyoming, Ont. Harding won 1st for aged ram, ram lamb, ewe lamb and for flock, as well as pen of 4 lambs, and both championships for ram and ewe. The latter with his beautiful ewe lamb, that had already been champion at Portland, Ore. and Westminster, B.C. Hastings got 1st on shearing ram, Hunter got 2nd on ewe lamb and 3rd for flock. Harding had best yearling wether, wether lamb, pen of 5 lambs, and champion wether. Cotswolds were not strong in numbers, but many choice lots were shown. Lewis Bros., Ill., had 1st for aged ram, with J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., 2nd, E. Park, Burgessville, 3rd, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., had 1st and 2nd for shearing ram, E. Park 3rd. Ram lambs—Ross 1st, Harding 2nd, Park 3rd. Shearing ewe—Harding 1st, Ross 2nd and 3rd. Ewe lambs—Harding 1st, Lewis Bros. 2nd, Park 3rd. Harding had best flock, Ross 2nd, Park 3rd. Park was 1st for pen of 4 lambs, Ross 2nd. Ross had best shearing wether, wether lamb, pen of 5 wethers, and champion wether.

The Lincoln class had but two exhibitors, but was strong as usual. J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., and J. H. & E. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., had each a splendid show of these grand big sheep, but Gibson was too much for his opponent and won 1st on aged ram, shearing ram, shearing ewe, and ewe lamb, as well as 1st for flock and for pen of 4 lambs, and both champion ram



Rear view of Black Rock.

and ewe. Patricks had best ram lamb, and Gibson won all prizes in wether class with a splendidly finished lot. Leicesters were second in numbers of the exhibits, but second to none in quality and excellence. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., John Orr, Galt, Ont., A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., Agricultural College, Iowa, and Geo. Truesdale, Maryland, U.S., each had out a splendid lot. Iowa College had a quartette imported from the flock of Lord Polworth, in addition to the home contingent. Truesdales were imported from the flock of Mr. Dunlop, Scotland, and the other exhibits were all of home bred. The Maple Lodge flock had rather the best of it, securing all the flock prizes, with a lot of excellent quality, while Truesdale got the champion ram prize with a shearing of nice type, lots of flesh and fleece. Hastings secured ewe championship with a good shearing ewe, and Smith had champion amongst the wethers with his well finished lamb. Prizes were—aged rams, Smith 1st and 3rd, Hastings 2nd. Shearing rams—Truesdale 1st, Smith and Iowa College 3rd. Ram lambs—Hastings 1st, Smith 2nd, Orr 3rd. Shearing ewe—Hastings 1st, Smith 2nd, Truesdale 3rd. Smith 1st on flock, 1st on pen of 4 lambs, and 1st and 2nd for ewe lambs. In wethers Hastings had 1st on shearing wether, Smith 2nd and 3rd. Wether lamb—Smith 1st and 2nd, Hastings 3rd. Pen of 5 lambs—Smith 1st, Hastings 2nd, Orr 3rd.

Grade wethers, long wool types, had shearing wethers, J. L. Gibson 1st, A. W. Smith 2nd, Hastings 3rd. Pen of 5 wethers, Gibson, Smith, Hastings. Wether lambs, Gibson, Patrick, Gibson. Pen of 5 lambs, Patrick, Gibson, Hastings. Champion wether lamb and pen of 5 wether lambs, Sir Geo. Drummond.

W. C. Edwards' Shorthorn Sale

The second annual sale of Short-horns of the famous herd of W. C. Edwards & Co. was held at Rockland, Jan. 10th, afternoon. The quality of the offerings was well up to the mark that has won for Senator Edwards' herd a continental reputation, but the prices of some animals were somewhat disappointing. On the other hand, bidding was keen on some of the very best animals. The total realized on twenty-five females was about \$6,300 and on twenty-six males \$4,655. For the males the average was about \$175 and for the females \$225. A seven-year-old cow sold for \$75. The total realized on the fifty-two catalogued animals was in the region of \$11,030. Eight young bulls and one cow were included in the sale by Norman F. Wilson, M.P., a neighbor of Senator Edwards. Col. George P. Bellows, of Maryville, Missouri, and Capt. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., were the auctioneers.

The attendance of stockmen numbered about 400, drawn from all parts of Eastern Canada and many parts of the United States. The sale took place in an amphitheatre enclosure in the magnificent sale pavilion erected a year ago on the farm, and the arrangements for transport and refreshment were a credit to Senator Edwards, who treated his visitors with a genial and openhanded hospitality. In a short speech at the close of the sale he stated his disappointment at the comparatively low prices realized but would try another annual sale, and if any indication were given that he might receive more adequate remuneration in the future he would continue. "I have endeavored to build up a herd that could not be beaten on this continent," he said,

GOOD, big "mealy" potatoes can not be produced without a liberal amount of POTASH in the fertilizer—not less than ten per cent. It must be in the form of Sulphate of POTASH of highest quality.

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"and my friends tell me I have been successful. But I am not jealous of others and I should like to see a dozen, yes, a hundred, such herds in Canada." The senator concluded with a very cordial note of thanks to those who had given their attendance, patronage and support. The sales were as follows, the numbers referring to the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' registry:

MALES

Village Clipper, 55766, 15 months; sold to Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, \$1,225.
Golden Champion, 55751, 15 months; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, \$300.
Clipper Marquis, 55749, 16 months; Charles J. Stuckey, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, \$185.
Spicy Marquis, 55765, 16 months, R. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., \$75.
Mina Champion, vol. 22, 16 months, William Patterson, Almonte, \$115.
Lancaster Champion, 55752, 16 months; J. Miller, Ashburn, Ont., \$150.

Canadian Marquis, 55748, 16 months, Mr. Johnson, Columbus, Ont., \$195.
Bonnie Champion, 55747, 16 months; H. B. Stewart, Beebe Plains, Quebec, \$225.

Village Gloster, 55787, 15 months; Robert Miller, Stouffville, \$115.
Merry Marquis, 15 months; J. T. Waite, Arnprior, \$80.

Fride of Pine Grove, 55759, 15 months; Robert Miller, Stouffville, \$90.

Village Lancaster, 55768, 15 months; Robert Miller, Stouffville, \$105.
Missie Marquis, 55753, 14 months; A. Crozier, Beachburg, Ont., \$115.

Rosebud Champion, 55766, 14 months; James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., \$110.

Ruby's Marquis, 55761, 13 months; R. J. Cameron, Buckingham, \$75.

Merry Monarch, 55703, 13 months;

W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., \$150.

Sittytton Marquis, 55766, 12 months;

T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., \$215.

Flower Boy, 55750, 11 months; W. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont., \$170.

Macduff, 55754, 15 months; W. Coch-rane, Russell, Ont., \$50.

Rose's Marquis, 55760, 13 months; A. P. McLachlan, Lochaber, Que., \$90.

Nonpareil Marquis, 55757, 12 months; T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., \$90.

Nonpareil Knight, 8 months; J. Barrett, Brooklyn, Ont., \$80.

Mayflower Boy, 8 months; W. Coch-rane, Russell, Ont., \$40.

Johnnie Courtain, 8 months; Thomas McDownell, Shawville, Que., \$45.

Secret Pride, 2 years old; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$150.

Nonpareil Sultan, 11 months; Geo. Hodgins, Carp, \$105.

FEMALES

Pine Grove Clipper, vol. 21, 8th, two years old; D. Gunn and Son, Beaverton, Ont., \$405.

Pine Grove Clipper 9th, vol. 22, 11 months; Norman F. Wilson, Rockland, Ont., \$325.

Zoe of Pine Grove 4th, vol. 22, 15 months; Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, \$275.

Zoe of Pine Grove 5th, vol. 22, 12 months; James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., \$200.

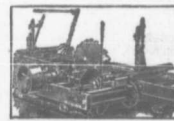
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Nonpareil of Pine Grove 3rd, 15 months; vol. 19; Charles Stuckey, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, \$145.

Nonpareil of Pine Grove 5th, vol. 22, 14 months; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., \$275.

Nonpareil of Pine Grove 4th, vol. 22, 16 months; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$350.

Pine Grove Secret 2nd, vol. 22, 16 months; Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, \$300.

Pine Grove Duchess of Gloster, vol. 22, 16 months; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$325.

Spring Grove Lavender, 63315, 12 months; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$150.

Ruby of Pine Grove 7th, vol. 22, 15 months; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, \$300.

Crocus of Pine Grove, vol. 20, 16 months; John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., \$200.

Lady Lancaster 9th, vol. 21, 11 months; Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, \$350.

Lady Lancaster 10th, vol. 22, 13 months; Ontario Agricultural College, \$225.

Lucy of Pine Grove 3rd, vol. 22, 12 months; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., \$350.

Trout Creek Queen, 19 months; John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., \$190.

Pine Grove Sunshine, vol. 22, 16 months; Peter White, Jr., Pembroke, \$430.

Princess of Pine Grove, vol. 22, 15 months; H. B. Stewart, Beebe Plains, Quebec, \$60.

Cherry Queen, vol. 22, 14 months; Archie Crozier, Beachburg, Ont., \$125.

Miss Jealousy, vol. 22, 16 months; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, \$130.

Pine Grove Mildred 4th, vol. 21, 16 months; Mr. McNab, Cowal, Ont., \$110.

Pine Grove Mildred 9th, vol. 22, 16 months; D. Melvin, Winchester.

Pine Grove Mildred 10th, vol. 22, 15 months; Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, \$330.

Rosewood Maid 2nd, vol. 21, 14 months; D. Melvin, Winchester, \$155.

Lovely of Pine Grove 4th, vol. 22, 16 months; John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., \$340.

Jeanie II, 57749, seven years old; John T. Waite, Arnprior, \$75.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers

The Nova Scotia fruit growers were favored in their annual convention held at Annapolis last month by a good attendance and profitable discussions. President Eaton, in his annual address, referred to the discouraging experiences of the past two seasons. These should spur the fruit growers up to better things in the future. Severe pruning is essential in fruit-growing. The San Jose scale had been neglected too long. Improvement in the carrying and marketing of fruit was needed.

Prof. Sears, of the Truro Agricultural College, advised pruning pretty extensively. In young trees nearly one-half should be taken from the branches. Very severe pruning will start growth lower down and growth can thus be regulated. Prune back to get water sprouts and turn these into fruit spurs.

Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, thought that in some cases pruning had been overdone while in others it had been neglected. He had found that in Eastern Ontario, where the climate is severe, heavy pruning induces disease and loss. Some experiments conducted at Woburn, England, have shown less valuable results from pruning than from neglect of it. Better culture methods may perhaps do away with the necessity.

Pruning should be done early in the spring so as to give as much chance as possible for the wounds to heal.

Prof. Sears, in a future address, urged early and clean cultivation of the orchard. An experiment conducted under the same conditions of a sod orchard and a cleared orchard side by side showed in returns \$182 per acre for cultivation, against \$87 for sod treatment. Cultivation should cease early in July and a cover crop be sown to take up the plant food and the moisture. Crimson clover and the sandvitch are valuable plants for this purpose. Horse beans and rape had proved very successful at Ottawa.

CO-OPERATION.

This subject was introduced by Mr. Tupper, of Roundhill, who made a strong plea for co-operation for fruit growers. Transportation, packing and selling were three things that could be greatly improved by co-operation. He thought it was possible to get a 40 cent ocean rate for Nova Scotia apples.

Mr. R. W. McKay cited the co-operation of the Millers' Association, which gets 212 pounds of flour carried to Great Britain from Montreal for 36 cents. Why should not the Nova Scotia grower get 160 pounds of apples landed from Halifax or Annapolis at the same rate. A spirited discussion followed, in which the unanimous opinion was that co-operation should be taken up and pushed for all it is worth among the growers of the Annapolis Valley.

In a paper on "Choosing Varieties," Mr. R. W. Starr stated that Ribston, Stark Blenheim and similar apples do well on fairly heavy soil, and the Spy, Hubbardston and Ribston on fairly warm open soil. Ontario is coming into favor as a heavy producer. Coxis Orange brings high prices but requires high cultivation and warm soil. Varieties from the Middle Southern States should be left severely alone.

Prof. Macoun gave an excellent address upon up-to-date orchard practice. The labor question and the soil are important features, modifying the business practice. It is inadvisable to change methods or variety when good results are obtained by those who have. In choosing, the soil should be the first consideration and the market the second. He advised planting large varieties 40 ft. apart and filling in between with early maturing kinds, such as Ontario or Wagener. Close planting gives most protection to the orchard. Moderate regular pruning is coming to be recognized as the best, also clean cultivation. The cover crop takes up

and conserves the plant food and also adds the humus which lightens up and loosens the soil.

Inspector Vroom's report on power spraying showed satisfactory results.

STANDARD APPLE BARREL.

The discussion on this topic culminated that a uniform apple barrel is desired by Nova Scotia growers. The barrels should be under the inspection of the Department of Agriculture. One speaker stated that if the Nova Scotia barrels were of the size required by law Nova Scotians would have a better chance to compete. It would, he said, be better on the whole, to come up to the size of the Ontario barrel. A larger barrel will hold more and we will get more for it. Another speaker thought that one-seventh of the cost of packing barrels and transportation could be saved by adopting large barrels. The larger size barrel contains 112 quarts, and as returns show that the larger barrel brings the larger price, there was a very good reason for Nova Scotia growers to adopt the larger barrel.

Before closing, resolutions were passed asking for displacing the x mark with numerals and for a definition for No. 2 apples under the Fruit Marks Act. Resolutions were also passed thanking the Hon. Mr. Fisher for the Fruit Crop reports and asking for a Provincial Experimental Orchard. Messrs. R. S. Eaton, R. W. Starr, G. C. Miller, S. C. Parker and Wm. Sangster were appointed delegates to the coming fruit conference in Ottawa. Colonel Spurr and John Donaldson were appointed as substitutes. The President for 1906 is Mr. John Donaldson, and the Vice-President, G. C. Miller. S. C. Parker was re-elected Secretary. J.K.S.

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Forestry Convention

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The National Forestry Convention, called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, has met with the heartiest support, and no doubt will go down in history as one of the most beneficial gatherings ever held in the capital. The main idea in calling the convention was to consider means of reforesting burned and depleted timber areas and conserving before too late the splendid forests of the country that still remain undestroyed by axe or fire. The convention has brought out with stronger emphasis what was already apparent, that the vast timbered areas of Canada are one of her greatest sources of wealth in themselves alone and in addition they protect another great source of income, the water powers, by preserving in undiminished volume the streams in which they originate.

The convention was auspiciously opened by His Excellency Earl Grey yesterday morning in the presence of nearly five hundred people. The scene was the railway committee room of the House of Commons, which had been appropriately decorated by the exhibition branch of the Department of Agriculture. Sir Wilfrid Laurier presided, being accompanied on the platform by Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Frank Oliver, Mr. R. E. Borden, Mr. E. Stewart and Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere.

The Governor-General opened with an excellent speech. A very forceful sentence of his was:

"Though my experience in Canada has been comparatively short, it has yet been sufficient to impress me with the urgent desirability of focussing the best brains of the Dominion on the immediate administration of what shall be done with regard to our forests in order to protect the soil upon which the maintenance of our agriculture depends."

Earl Grey said he had seen in India, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy extensive tracts of country reduced to the misery of barren desolation by unregulated deforestation by a selfish generation. It was the object of the convention to fix the attention of the Canadian people on the warning which these and other countries hold out.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in commencing business made an address excellent in its language and eminently well-welcomed those from the United States, the representatives of provincial governments, delegates from railway and lumber firms and others. Their presence was an evidence of the great need of preserving the forests. The premier touched upon the great destroyer of forest wealth, fire, often the result of mischief, and really criminal. It would be a good thing, the speaker said, if railways had patrols along their lines to suppress fires before they became too strong. Sir Wilfrid noted with satisfaction the attention given to tree planting in the new provinces, particularly in Winnipeg.

Mr. R. L. Borden and Hon. Frank Oliver also gave introductory speeches.

A feature of the proceedings was a splendid address by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forestry service. He predicted a lumber famine in the near future. In its relation to agriculture, Mr. Pinchot said forestry was always a help. Though it had begun late the United States was now giving special attention to

the preservation of its forests. A campaign to this effect had been begun in the schools and on the public schools. Further, an endowment had been secured for a chair of lumbering at Yale, and forest reservations were being set apart altogether distinct from the public lands. An endeavor was being made to have these looked after by professional men.

At the afternoon session Mr. E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry, spoke upon Forestry on Dominion Lands. He began with statistics. The Dominion Government controlled 2,466,300 square miles of land, he said. Of these the bare prairie occupied 250,000 square miles and about 1,000,000 square miles were barren. Taking these from the total left 1,466,000 square miles of country more or less wooded. At least one-fifth of this contained wood suitable for commerce. Mr. Stewart spoke of the necessity of the great sources of water supply being kept in forest. If the eastern slope of the Rockies were to be denuded, he said, there would be a foaming torrent in spring and a dried up river bed afterwards. Such deforestation would destroy the north and south Saskatchewan and the Athabasca and Peace rivers.

At the evening session speeches were made by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Mr. Pierce and Mr. J. S. Dennie, of the C.P.R., and Mr. Cecil B. Smith, of the Temiskaming Railway, who spoke upon water powers. He suggested the electrical operation of railways as a means of prevention of fires from this source.

This morning session was given over to papers by agriculture experts. Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms, spoke on forestry. He said the farms had paid attention to the subject since 1888. At the Central Experimental Farm experiments had been tried in planting five feet and ten feet apart. It was found that those most distant from each other grew thicker and the closer ones taller. Many young trees were sent from the farms to the Northwest for the use of settlers and had been very successful. The farm at Brandon did a good work in sending out seedling trees to be planted around the settlers' homes. The farm at Indian Head had established the value of hedges for protecting crops against storms. The Argyos Farm in British Columbia was also doing excellent work.

Rev. A. E. Burke, of Alberton, P.E.I., gave an interesting address upon the fire forests of the eastern provinces. Prince Edward Island, he stated, is suffering from the destruction of the forests. At present it has to buy the necessary timber and fuel from other provinces. Though but a few years ago covered with forest it has suffered from the axe, the torch, men's stupidity, and the thoughtlessness of the government.

Mr. Norman Ross spoke on the tree planting efforts on the prairie and stated his belief that each farmer should set aside 20 acres for growing timber. He praised the good work of the experimental farms.

Mr. E. J. Zavitz, who lectures on forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, read a paper on the Agricultural Forest Problem. It referred to the subject as seen in Ontario. He pointed out the inherent desire of farmers to clear up their farms. They often destroyed valuable timber, not knowing its worth. He replied to the question often raised, that this is an agricultural country and should not be devoted to forest

raising by saying that even in England there was much waste land and he did not believe for one moment that all the land would be required for raising food stuffs. Forest raising, moreover, proved just as remunerative. In some parts of Ontario, the speaker stated, fuel is dearer than in Germany. As finishing woods, once plentiful in the province, are now being imported from other countries. Mr. Zavitz said that it was quite practical to set apart land for the raising of trees for both timber and fuel. He continued that it was the policy of the Ontario Government to cooperate with the farmers in improving the conditions in regard to forestry and he believed that by a systematic work the conditions would soon be greatly improved.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Hemorrhoids or Piles

What is wrong with my young pig? He appears to have piles. His rectum protrudes and bleeds profusely. He is fed on milk and slops from the house and is kept in a fairly dry place.—Subscriber, Que.

Pigs often suffer from this malady resulting generally from too consipitating a diet. When very severe, piles must be removed by burning them off with a red hot searing iron. Milder cases will recover on a laxative diet with local application of a suitable ointment such as camphor and opium ointment. Feed the pig some boiled flaxseed with each feed and let his have a few raw potatoes every day.

Chronic Cough

I have a young mare with a chronic cough. She is in good condition. I gave her oil of tar, which helped her for a time; but when I discontinued the oil of tar the cough gradually became worse again.

I have another mare that swells in the off hind leg when standing in the stable. The swelling goes down when she works. She seems to favor this leg by resting on the other a good deal.—Subscriber.

Take two ounces of potiodide, eight ounces syrup of squill, and sufficient water to make thirty ounces. Mix together and give one ounce three or four times a day.

Phlebitis or chronic inflammation in the veins of the leg is the cause of this. Bathe the leg for five minutes three times a day with water in the evening, and then rub it dry with wisps of hay. Give daily work or exercise and don't overfeed.

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ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Father's Will

J. G. R. (Subscriber)—We cannot answer your question without seeing the will of your father or a copy of it. If you will send us the will or a copy we will then be in a position to answer your question.

About Lost Time

A man hires with me for a year. He loses about two weeks off work. When his year is out do I have to let him put in his lost time or can I charge him with it?—Enquirer (Ontario).

We presume that nothing was said in the agreement between you in re-

ference to lost time and that the man was hired to work for you for one year for a fixed sum. If so, he would be entitled to the statutory holidays only unless you agreed to allow him others in addition thereto. If you did not agree to allow other "off days" and he insisted on taking them and did take them and refused to work, you could, unless perhaps under some special circumstances, treat it as a breach of his agreement. If, however, he was off for an occasional day and you did not object to it, but acquiesced in it and permitted him to return to work for you, we do not see that you can now treat it as a breach of his agreement and refuse to pay him in full when his year is out. If there was no understanding between you in regard to the lost time and the man is unwilling that you should make any reduction from his wages for same and is willing to make it up the better course for you to follow is to allow him to do so, provided you do not wish to pay him in full without his doing so.

Electing School Trustee

Is it legal to elect a school trustee when the person so elected is not present at the annual meeting?—B. L. (Ontario).

In the particulars given us you do not say to what class of school board the trustee was elected a member, but we presume he was elected a member of a board of rural school trustees under the provisions of "The Public Schools Act." There is nothing in this Act which says that a person not present at the annual meeting of the ratepayers of the section cannot be elected a trustee for such section. Provided therefore the person elected as trustee is properly qualified to act as such in other respects the mere fact that he was not present at the annual meeting will not make his election void or illegal.

A Wife's Consent

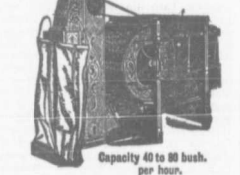
A owns a farm which he wishes to sell and he has entered into an agreement to sell it to B. A's wife does not want him to sell the farm and says she will not sign any papers. Can A sell it without her consent?—E. L. (Ontario).

A can sell the farm without his wife's consent, but if she survives A she will be entitled to dower in the farm unless she joins in the deed of the farm to the purchaser to bar her dower or signs some other proper document releasing same.

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If it were not the best it would not now be in use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and United States. Furnished with or without Haggling Attachment, as desired.

PRIZE AWARDS—Highest awards at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

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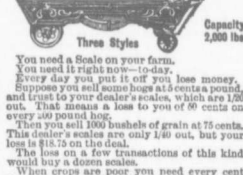
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You need a Scale on your farm. You need it right now—today.

Every day you put it off you lose money. Suppose you sell some best sixteen cent a pound, and trust to your dealer's scales, which are 120 out. That means a loss to you of 80 cents on every 400 pound hog.

Then you sell 1000 bushels of grain at 75 cents. This dealer's scales are only 140 out, but your loss is \$14.75 on the deal.

The loss on a few transactions of this kind would buy a dozen scales.

When crops are poor you need every cent they are worth. When they are good you can't afford to throw money away.

You need a scale on your farm at all times. You lose you think you can afford it, the more you need it.

The important point is to get the right scale.

The Chatham Farm Scale is built in three styles, each one strongly and honestly built, ready to stand the roughest kind of usage.

Capacity 2,000 lbs. Capacity 1,000 lbs. Capacity 500 lbs.

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Capacity 2,000 lbs. Capacity 1,000 lbs. Capacity 500 lbs.

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Chicken raising a very easy and simple way of adding to the farm's cash profits.

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People who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatcheries, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is out of her business. The business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.

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The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humping about it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested the machine is built on right principles, the incubator is perfect, thoroughly reliable, and the workmanship the best.

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In the Poultry Yard

Toronto Poultry Show

The Toronto Poultry and Fat Stock Association held a very successful show in St. Andrew's Hall on Dec. 30-Jan. 2. There was a good attendance and a large exhibit of choice birds for visitors to look at.

Fresh Eggs in Winter

In order to get hens lay in winter they must be kept comfortable in every respect. The hen house must be kept warm, clean, and well-ventilated. If Jack Frost enters, or if you inhale a disgusting "henney" odor on opening the door, you may as well give up looking for eggs, until you change the conditions. Have the hen house cleaned every day. Every fine day when the weather isn't too cold or stormy leave the door open for a while, so that the fowls may take a run if they feel inclined. Give them plenty of clean water, slightly warmed, when the weather is very cold. After the snow comes grit must be supplied in the shape of oyster shells or ground bone. If the poultry raiser understands his or her business, loves the work and pays strict attention to details no difficulty will be experienced in persuading the hens to lay. They will promptly respond. Many of the pretty red-combed pullets have started to work and if you are good to them they will not become weary in well doing. Give them a varied bill of fare and scatter their food among straw or chaff in order to make them take sufficient exercise, for if they become lazy and fat they will not pay their board. When you feed them watch to see if they appear to relish their food. If they do not give them something entirely different for their next meal. Save all the scraps of meat, etc., left from the table, cut up small and see how greedily the fowls will devour them. Give them vegetables too. Hang up a cabbage so that they will have to jump up to get a mouthful. Wheat, oats, cornmeal, potatoes and bran mashies should be fed alternately. Throw a sheaf of wheat into the hen house sometimes. The fowls will enjoy threshing it. Go to the butcher and buy them some livers. They just love meat and livers. Give your fowls plenty of good, appetizing egg-making food; give them good care and attention and they will repay you principal and interest, for they are honest. A. R.

Early Ducklings

Those who wish to have early ducklings must have their ducks laying by now. If the ducks are very good layers they will be in full lay long before January is over, but some ducks require much more pushing than others. It is well worth while taking a little trouble with them, however, for the early duckling is the only one that is worth marketing. The eggs may be placed under hens if no incubator is handy, but in the case of setting hens in very cold weather it is better to keep them in a sheltered building with some kind of artificial heat. This is the only case where heat should be used for the poultry, but as the hen is setting without exercise and with a

somewhat exhausted vitality it is sometimes impossible for her to keep up the extra heat required from her while hatching. If the hen is poorly fed or is not sufficiently warm the chicks frequently die en masse, even if they do hatch. Of course, as soon as the eggs are alive they in some degree keep the hen warm, but it is less disappointing if the hen is kept warm by some artificial means.

It is well worth while taking some trouble, for a small duckling will frequently bring as high a price early in the season as a large well-matured duckling will bring later on in the season. And remember that as your ducklings increase in age, your profits decrease in value. If you can sell a duckling at six weeks old your profits will be considerable, as a sucking cost but little until it is two or three weeks old. So that you need only feed heavily for about three weeks. But if on the contrary, your ducklings are not ready for market until they are nine or ten weeks old, your profits begin to fall off very rapidly. It is calculated that a duckling at eight weeks old has cost you 31 cents to rear, that is counting the cost of the parent birds the year round, feed, labor, heating, etc. At ten weeks, Mr. Cypher says, they cost 60 cents, so that it can very readily be seen that the expense might soon swallow up the profit unless the birds were matured and marketed so quickly as possible.

OCTAVIA ALLEN,
Ganges, B. C.

Brussels Meeting

Two very successful meetings of East Huron Farmers' Institute were held at Brussels on the afternoon and evening of the 10th. The afternoon meeting was devoted to preparation of the soil, by Jno. Campbell, of Woodville, and selection of seeds, by J. S. Pearce, of London. Both addresses were well delivered and listened to by an audience who were there to learn, judging from the questions asked and the questions arising. In the evening the hall was filled to hear the programme. Addresses by Mr. Pearce, "The Farmer's Lawn and Flower Garden"; Mr. Campbell, "Farming as an Occupation: its Advantages, etc." Music and singing helped to fill in a very profitable evening.—W. J. Stevenson.

Prince Edward Island

The weather during the month of December was beautiful, not very cold, and with good sleighing, brought large crowds to the city. The merchants report trade very good.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

Beef, qr., per lb., 4c to 6½c; small, per lb., 6c to 10c; Butter, fresh, per lb., 24c to 25c; lard, 20c to 21c; cabbage, per head, 4c to 6c; chickens, 8c to 9c per lb.; eggs, per dozen, 24c to 25c; flour, per cwt., \$2.40 to \$2.50; fowl, per lb., 8c to 9c; geese, per lb., 10c to 11c; ducks, per lb., 11c to 12c; turkeys, per lb., 16c to 18c; hay, per ton, pressed, \$9.00; loose, per cwt., 40c to 50c; hides, per lb., 9c to 10c; lard, 12c to 13c; lamb, per carcass, 6c to 7c; small, 8c to 10c; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.25 to \$2.50; oats, 34 to 36c; pork, per carcass, 7½c to 8½c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 21c; straw, per cwt., 25c; tomatoes, per bushel, 50c to 60c; sausages, per lb., 12c.

The annual Seed Fair will be held in Charlottetown on the 15th and 16th of January.

On Dec. 23, Roper Bros., Royalty, received by the S.S. Northumberland, seven head of Guernsey cattle and a

Clydesdale filly. She also brought a fine Shorthorn bull for D. C. McKinley, North River, five Lincoln sheep for E. Dund, Mt. Herbert, and a pair of Leicesters for Wm. Clarke, North Wiltshire.

McKinley Bros., North River, have purchased from S. Dickie, Central Onslow, N.S., two pure-bred Holstein cows.

A great scarcity of bacon hogs is reported. We learn that there is 30 per cent. less hogs in this Island than a year ago and there were 45,000. Farmers now readily receive \$6 a cwt. for them wholesale.

Mr. J. Tweedy recently imported a pair of thoroughbred Cotswold lambs from the flock of one of Ontario's largest sheep raisers.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins shipped from Point Du Chene a carload of choice-bred Shorthorns and two horses. Four of the Shorthorns were prize-takers. The shipment went to the doctor's ranch in Alberta.

The Hunter River starch factory is closed for the season. It is said that 70,000 bushels of potatoes were converted into starch, and over 15,000 dollars were expended in labor. Mr. J. Bagnall supplied 1,800 bushels from 4 acres. The output of starch for this year will be the largest in the history of the business.

Mr. Robert Furness, superintendent of the chicken fattening and experimental poultry farm at Vernon River Bridge, intends experimenting on the different species of laying varieties of hens. A. R.

Ontario Veterinary College

The following gentlemen, after passing the Christmas examination at the Ontario Veterinary College, were awarded diplomas: Thomas H. Boyd, London; William Bryce, Macdonald Hill, Sask.; Carl E. Call, Roachdale, Ind., U.S.; Irving Christian, Drayton, Ont.; A. Cordick, Tara; Samuel E. Cottrill, New London, Wis., U.S.; Peter A. Dewar; Bowdoin; Ben. T. Gibson, Merriton; William R. Hawke, Medicine Hat, Alta.; William R. Hunter, New Glasgow, N.Y., U.S.; William H. James, Leamington; Stephen Knight, Winnipeg, Man.; P. B. Labrosse, St. Eugene; Truman L. McConnell, Warsaw, N.Y., U.S.; William H. Mahon, Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.; Fred Morphy, Rochelle, France; Charles H. Newton, Barrie; Fred C. Pearce, Petrolia; Gerald C. Pinchov, Oak River, Man.; Wm. A. Shearer, Glasgow, Scotland; W. H. Sweeney, Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.; James Whyte, Eglington.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. W. C. Kidd, the well known and enterprising horseman of Listowel, Ont., has just landed a consignment of Belgian draught stallions, which he has personally selected, and among which are a number of prize-winners at leading shows in Belgium, and America. The classes at the late Chicago International were very strong ones, and in one of the strongest, the three-year-olds, one of Mr. Kidd's stallions landed third place. They are all typical horses of the low set, blocky, muscular and active character, of great scale and substance.

Mr. W. J. Thompson, proprietor of the Hollymount Farm, Mitchell, Ont., has now to offer another grand crop of fine young Shorthorn calves from his splendid herd of imported cows, and sired by the grand Bessie bull Rustic Chief imp. This bull is proving an impressive sire, among his last year's crop of calves being the good young bull Hot Scotch, purchased by T. E. Robson, of Ilwaco, and sold to the Ladd estate at Portland, Ore., at a long figure. Those wishing a good herd header, will find something in their line at the Hollymount Farm at Mitchell.

Gossip

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., report the following sales of Clydesdales: "Baron Guelph," to a small company at Ethel, Ont., for \$3,000.00. "Baron Gartley," to Alex. Graham, Oro Station, Simcoe County, for \$2,800.00. "Lucky Ranald," to Messrs. Carruthers & Davidson, Durham Co., and "Democrat," to Wm. Gunn, Cobocook, Ont.

In the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows made by the American H. F. Association for the four weeks ending Dec. 6th, 1905, appears the cow Empress Josephine of Brookdale 29515, aged 10 years 9 months 29 days, with a record of 499.9 lbs. of milk, 2.97 per cent. fat, giving total butter fat of 14,823 lbs. The test began 16 days after calving. She is owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

At the Shorthorn sale at Chicago during the International fifty-nine head sold for \$18,220 or \$310 each, or over \$100 above the average for the International sale of 1904. The highest price was \$1,025 paid for Anoka Missie, by Golden Victor.

At the Hereford sale fifty-eight head sold for \$10,045, or an average of \$188.75. The top of the sale was Distributor, sold to E. W. & A. M. Heath, for \$600.

Live Stock Journal Almanac

Those interested in live stock both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere will find a wealth of information in the Live Stock Almanac for 1906. In addition to the special breeders' tables, monthly diary and calendar, lists of societies connected with agriculture and

stock breeding, statistics, etc., there are about fifty articles from prominent authorities on the subjects dealt with. The sales shows and exports of the past year are dealt with at length, while numerous illustrations of prize-winning animals are given. Among the contributors we notice the names of such well-known authorities as Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir F. A. Muntz, Mr. John Thornton and Alfred Mansell. The number contains 340 pages and is a fitting successor to those that have succeeded it. It costs 25 cents or 30 cents post free, and is published by Messrs. Vinton & Co., Ltd., 9 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

The Awards at Guelph

The following are the awards in the cattle, sheep and swine classes at the Winter Fair:

CATTLE

Shorthorn.—Steer 2 years old and under 3: James Rennie & Son, Blackwater; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; Frier's Sons, Roseville. Steer 1 year and under 2: Israel Groff, Alma; A. Young, Glanford, 2 and 3; D. Talbot & Son, Everton; James Rennie & Sons. Steer under 1 year: W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; J. W. Sutton, Ospringle; A. Young, 2 and 4; James Rennie & Sons. Cow or heifer 3 years or over: Andrew D. Schmidt, Elmira; J. Brown & Sons; H. K. Fairbairn, Theford; James Leask, Greenbank; Frier's Sons. Heifer 2 years and under 3: James Rennie & Sons; R. Dickleson & Sons, Guelph; E. Brien & Son, Ridgeway. Heifer under 2 years: W. & G. Parkinson, Eramosa; W. R. Elliott & Sons; J. Morgan & Sons, Kerwood. Best steer: James Rennie & Sons, Israel Groff.

Hereford and Aberdeen Angus.—Steer or heifer 2 years and under 3: Jas. Bowman, Guelph; John A. Govenlock, Forest; F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph. Steer or heifer 1 year and under 2: R. I. Penhall, Nober; James Bowman; Samuel Young, Guelph; John A. Govenlock; F. W. Stone Stock Co. Steer or heifer under 1 year: John A. Govenlock; H. MacDougall, Guelph; R. I. Penhall; Jas. Bowman, 4 and 5. Cow or heifer 3 years and over: F. W. Stone Stock Co., 1 and 4; Samuel Young, 2 and 3; Jas. Bowman, 5.

Galloway and Devon.—Steer or heifer 2 years and under 3: C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills. Galloway steer or heifer 1 year and under 2: C. C. Rudd; D. McCrae, Guelph, 2 and 3. Steer or heifer under 1 year: C. C. Rudd; D. McCrae, 2 and

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Grades or Crosses.—Steer 2 years and under 3: James Leask, Greenbank; Michael Wolfe, Hespeler. Steer 1 year

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and under 2: James McCallum, Amulree; James Leask; John Elliott, Marden; G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa; John Dickieson, Eramosa. Steer under 1 year: Israel Groff, Alma; Peter Stewart, Everton; James Watson, Sonja; G. & W. Parkinson; H. McDougall, Guelph; C. W. Edwards & Co.; Robert Daves, J. O. Pickard, Galt; James Leask. Heifer 2 years and under 3: Jas. Leask; John Brown & Sons, Galt; James Rennie & Sons; Samuel Young, Guelph. Heifer under 2 years: James Leask; Andrew Aitchison, Guelph; Robert Daves, Sonja, Guelph; R. W. McKinnon, Coningsby; John Brown & Sons. Three export steers: John Brown & Sons, 1 and 4; Jas. Rennie & Sons; James Leask; G. B. Hood, Guelph. Grand championship, best beef animal: James Rennie & Sons; James Leask. Pair fat cattle, any age, bred, grade or cross: James Rennie & Sons; James Leask, 2 and 4; Jno. Brown & Sons; A. Young, Guelph, 5; Best export steer: James Rennie & Sons; John Brown & Sons. Grade steer or heifer, sired by pure-bred Aberdeen Angus bull: John Brown & Sons, 1, 2 and 4; R. W. McKinnon, Coningsby, 2. Steer or heifer any age, sired by pure-bred Hereford bull: R. Penhall; John Brown & Sons, 2 and 3. Grade steer or heifer, fed in the County of Wellington and owned by exhibitor: John Elliott, Marden; Israel Groff, Grade steer, sired by pure-bred Shorthorn bull; James Leask, 1 and 3; Jas. McCallum, Amulree, 2; James Rennie & Sons.

SHEEP

Cotswold—Ewe under 1 year: Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, 1 and 4; Samuel Bailey, Forestburg, 2; Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, 3; E. F. Park, Burgessville, 5. Wether 1 year and under 2: E. Brien & Son, 1 and 2; Samuel Bailey, 3 and 4; E. F. Park, 5. Wether, under 1 year: T. Brien & Son, 3, 4 and 5; Samuel Bailey, 2; Snell & Lyons, 4. Wether under 1 year: E. Brien & Son, Samuel Bailey, Snell & Lyons; E. F. Park. Three ewes under 1 year: Snell & Lyons, Samuel Bailey, E. Brien & Son; E. F. Park.

Lincoln—L. Parkinson, Eramosa, won all the prizes.

Shropshire—Ewe under 1 year: John Campbell, Woodville, 1; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Wether 1 year and under: John Campbell, 1; C. H. C.; W. C. Edwards & Co., 2; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, 3. Wether under 1 year: W. C. Edwards & Co., 1; John Campbell, 2 and 4; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, 3; John Campbell, H.C. Three wethers under 1 year: John Campbell, 1 and 2; W. C. Edwards & Co.; Lloyd-Jones Bros.; W. E. Wright. Three ewes under 1 year: W. C. Edwards & Co.; John Campbell, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; W. D. Monkman, H.C.; Abram Rudell, Hespeler, C.

Leicester—Ewe under 1 year: Hastings Bros., Crosshill; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, 3 and 4; G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa. Wether 1 year and under 2: Hastings Bros., 1 and 5; A. & W. Whitelaw; John Orr & Hastings Bros. under 1 year: G. & W. Parkinson; John Kelly, Shakespear; John Orr; A. W. Smith; Hastings Bros. Wethers under 1 year: John Orr; Hastings Bros. Ewes under a year: A. & W. Whitelaw; A. W. Smith; Hastings Bros. G. & W. Parkinson; John Orr. Pen of three ewe lambs: G. & W. Parkinson.

Southdown—Ewe under 1 year: Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., 1, 3 and C. J. Jackson & Son, Abingdon, 2 and H.C. Wether 1 year and under 2: Sir Geo. Drummond, 1 and 2; J. Jackson & Son, 3 and H.C. Wether under 1 year: Sir Geo. Drummond, 1, 2 and 3; Telfer Bros., Paris, H.C. and C.

Wethers under 1 year: Sir Geo. Drummond, 1 and 2; John Jackson & Son, 3; Telfer Bros., H.C. Ewes under 1 year: Sir Geo. Drummond; John Jackson & Son; Telfer Bros.

Dorsets and Merinos—Ewe under 1 year: R. H. Harding, Thorndale, 1, 3 and H.C.; John Hunter, Wyoming, 2; James Robertson & Sons, Milou. Wether 1 year and under: R. H. Harding, 1 and 3; Hastings Bros., 2; John Hunter, C. and H.C. Wether under 1 year: R. H. Harding, 1 and 2; Jas. Robertson & Sons, 3 and H.C.; John Hunter, C. Wethers under 1 year: R. H. Harding; John Hunter, 3 and 4; J. Robertson & Sons, 2.

SWINE

Berkshire—Barrow, 6 months and under 9: John Kelly, Shakespeare, 1 and 3; Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, 2 and 5; J. S. Cowan, Donegal, 4. Harrow under 6 months: Snell & Lyons, 1 and 5; John Kelly, 2 and 4; W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, 3. Sow 9 months and under 15: Douglas Thompson, Woodstock, 1 and 2; Snell & Lyons, 3. Sow 6 months and under 9: Douglas Thompson, 1, 3, 4 and 5; John Kelly, 2. Sow under 6 months: Douglas Thompson, 1 and 3; J. S. Cowan, 2 and 5; John Kelly, 4. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor: Douglas Thompson, 1; John Kelly, 2 and 4; J. S. Cowan, 3. Yorkshires—Barrow 6 months and under 9: J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, 1 and 4; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, 2 and 3. Barrow, under 6 months: R. F. Duck & Son; J. Featherston & Son; R. J. Kerr, Mimosa. Sow 9 months and under 15: R. F. Duck & Son, 1 and 6; J. Featherston & Son, 2; Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, 3; R. J.

Kerr, 4; J. E. Brethour, 5. Sow 6 months and under 9: J. E. Brethour, Burford, 1, 2 and 6; J. Featherston & Son, 3 and 4; R. F. Duck & Son, 3. Sow under 6 months: J. Featherston & Son, 1; J. E. Brethour, 2, 3, 4 and 5; R. F. Duck & Son, 6. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor: J. Featherston & Son; J. E.

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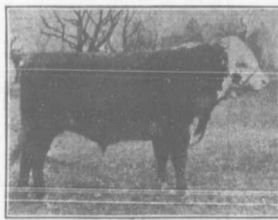
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Including a number of prize-winning and grandly bred cows, bulls and heifers. Sale will commence at two o'clock. All Terms will be met.

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Brethour, 2 and 4; R. F. Duck & Son, 3.

Tamworths.—Barrow 6 months and under 9: 1, 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; 4, C. Currie, Morriston. Barrow under 6 months: 1, D. Douglas & Son; 2, C. Currie; 3, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; 4, C. Currie & Son; 5, D. Douglas & Son; 6, A. C. Hallman. Sow nine months and under 15: 1 and 2, D. Douglas and Son; 3, C. Currie; 4, D. Douglas & Son. Sow 6 months and under 9: 1, D. Douglas & Son; 2, C. Currie; 3, D. Douglas & Son; 4, C. Currie; 5, A. C. Hallman; 6, A. C. Hallman. Sow under 6 months: 1, C. Currie; 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Son; 4, A. C. Hallman; 5 and 6, C. Currie. 3 pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor: 1 and 2, D. Douglas & Son; 3, C. Currie.

Chester White.—Barrow 6 months and under 9: 1, D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Barrow under 6 months: 1, D. DeCourcy; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Sow 9 months and under 15: 1, D. DeCourcy; 2, W. E. Wright. Sow 6 months and under 9: 1, W. E. Wright; 2, D. DeCourcy; 3, W. E. Wright. Sow under 6 months: 1 and 2, D. DeCourcy; 3, W. E. Wright. Three pigs, offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor: 1, D. DeCourcy; 2, W. E. Wright.

Any other breed, grade or cross.—Barrow 6 months and under 9: 1, J. Featherston & Son; 2, Herman Koeln, Glen Allan; 3, Alfred E. Hulet, Norwich; 4, Chas. Currie, Morriston. Barrow under 6 months: 1, Snell & Lyons; 2, Daniel DeCourcy; 3, D. Douglas & Son; 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, Chas. Currie. Sow 6 months and under 9: 1, Herman Koeln; 2, Alf. E. Hulet; 3, Herman Koeln; 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, Chas. Currie; 6, J. Featherston & Son. Sow under 6 months: 1 and 2, J. Featherston & Son; 3, Daniel DeCourcy; 4, Chas. Currie.

Export Bacon Hogs.—Two pure-breeds: J. E. Brethour, Burford, 1, 5 and 8; Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus, 2 and 6; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, 3, 4 and 10; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, 7, 11 and 9. Two grades or crosses: R. F. Duck & Son; J. Featherston & Son; 2 and 4; Jas. Rettie, Norwich; 3; Alf. E. Hulet, Norwich, 5 and 6; Herman Koeln, Glen Allan, 7. Two best bacon hogs, any breed: J. E. Brethour. Four hogs, any breed, pure-bred or cross: J. E. Brethour; R. F. Duck & Son.

DEER CARCASSES

Pure-breeds.—1, James Bowman, Guelph; 2, James Rennie & Sons, Blackwater; 3, A. Young, Glanford; 4, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; 5, R. I. Penhall, Naber.

Grades and Crosses.—1, H. McDougall, Guelph; 2, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 3, James McCallum, Aumbrie; 4, Jas. S. Wallace, Glenmorris.

SHEEP CARCASSES

Cotswolds.—Wether 1 year and under 2: 1 and 4, S. Bailey, Forest; 2 and 3, E. Brien & Son, Ridgeway. Wether under 1 year: 1 and 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, E. Bailey; 4, E. F. Park, Burgessville.

Lincolns.—All carcass prizes won by L. Parkinson, Eramosa.

Leicesters.—Wether 1 year and under 2: 1 and 4, A. & W. Whitlaw, Guelph; 2, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; 3, John Kelly, Shakespeare. Wether under 1 year: 1, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 2 and 3, John Orr, Galt.

Oxford Downs.—Wether 1 year and under 2: 1, Andrew Elliott, Pond Mills; 2 and 4, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 3, E. Brien & Son, Ridgeway; 5, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Wether under one

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J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor, Weston, Ont.

Spring Stallion Show

The dates of Feb. 7th-9th are announced as those of the fourth annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, to be held as heretofore at the Repository, Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto. Entries are called for on or before Jan. 24th, 1906. The prize list is a long and liberal one, money awards being made in one of the leading classes

to as far as seventh place. The highest money prize offered is \$60.00 and the lowest \$5.00. The first prize for best heavy draught gelding, sired by Clydesdale or Shire horse is \$40.00. That the entry list will be a long and interesting one there is little doubt, and the Show is becoming more and more a pleasing mid-winter event in the Live Stock Calendar.

year: 1 and 2, W. E. Wright; 3, J. W. Lee; 4 and 5, Andrew Elliott.

Shropshires.—Wether 1 year and under 2: 1, W. D. Monkman, Bond Head; 2, R. Gibson, Delaware; 3, W. E. Wright; 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 5, W. E. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

Wether under 1 year: 1 and 4, W. E. Wright; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton; 5, John Campbell.

Southdowns.—John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, Ont., won all the prizes in the carcass competition.

Dorset Horn.—Wether 1 year and under two: 1, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 2 and 3, A. G. H. Luxton; 4, John Hunter, Wyoming. Wether under 1 year: 1, John Hunter; 2, R. H. Harding; 3, James Robertson & Son, Milton.

Grade or Cross.—Wether 1 year and under 2: 1, E. Brien & Son; 2 and 3, A. Rudell, Hespeler; 4, W. E. Wright.

SWINE CARCASSES

Pure-bred Bacon Hogs.—1, 3 and 4, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 2 and 5, Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus; 5, Chas. Currie, Morrison; 7 and 8, Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 8 and 10, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.

Grade or Cross.—1 and 3, J. Featherston & Son; 2 and 5, James Kettie, Norwich; 4 and 7, Chas. Currie; 6, F. D. Ede, Oxford Centre. Best two carcasses, any breed: J. E. Brethour.

Clydesdales for Canada

No better evidence of the healthy state of the trade in Clydesdale horses could be desired than the fact that a shipment of twenty-five head left Glasgow on Monday per the Donaldson Line for St. John, N.B. The shippers were Messrs. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., and J. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., and of the twenty-five head twenty-four were stallions of quite superior breeding and merit, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcubright, and one was a filly purchased by Mr. Turner from Mr. J. McCulloch, Laagan, Ballantrae. Besides these Clydesdales, Mr. Sorby had a number of Hackney stallions purchased in Yorkshire, and from Mr. Thos. Neill, Shawhill, Kilmarnock. The twenty-four Clydesdales stallions were equally divided between the two gentlemen! Amongst them we noticed Prince of London (11859), the four-year-old son of Baron's Pride, with which Mr. Dunn won at the first Park Royal Show, in 1903. His dam was the good breeding mare Countess, by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Royal Garty (9844), so that Prince of London is of unusually high breeding. Baron Brendan (12022) is a year younger. He was bred by Mr. David A. Hood, and while his sire was the champion Baron's Pride, his dam is a daughter of the noted Kirkcubright prize mare Jenny Lee, of the same family as the renowned mares Laura Lee and Primrose. Other two of the same age, and by the same sire, are exceptionally well bred, big horses. The dam of one was the noted Bessie Lee, which, after winning champion honors in the West, was bought by the Messrs. Montgomery and sold to his Majesty the King. The sire of Bessie Lee was the noted £1300 colt Lord Colum Edmund (9280), winner of numerous prizes, including the Glasgow premium, and other district premiums also. The dam of the other was the handsome big mare Kathleen, bred at Montrave, and got by the £3000 horse Prince of Albion (6178), while the gr-dam was the good Macgregor mare Keapske, own sister to the noted Maclellan, alias Newtonards (4564). Most of the other colts are two-year-olds.

Prominent among the prize-winning King's Seal (12623), by the Dum-



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MILLBROOK, ONT.

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CLYDESDALES ?

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

GEO. G. STEWART, Importer and Breeder

fries premium horse Rozelle, a son of Baron's Pride, and a good sire. His dam was one of the Garthland mares, got by that great colt Rosewood (7907), uterine brother to the champion Moss Rose. King's Seal is a well known prize winner at Castle-Douglas and other shows in the west country. His gr-dam was one of the Earnock Darnley mares. Another gr-son of Baron's Pride is Baron Choice (18443), got by the well known premium horse Baron Robgill, whose prize career began as a foal at foot of his dam, the great mare Princess Alix, and continued, while his own foals did well in all districts in which they were bred. Another good colt by the old horse himself is Baron Kerr (18454), bred at Houdston, and out of a choicely bred mare. Mr. Sicilia's Fyvie Chief (18579) is a capital, well bred colt, got by the H. and A. S. prize horse Baron's Chief (10971), while his dam is the well known prize mare Meta, by Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride, and many another great horse. This colt is, on the dam's side, descended direct from the Keir Darling tribe, the founder of which was the uterine sister to the Merryton Prince of Wales (673). There are several good, big, well ribbed colts by the successful breeding horse Up-to-Time (10475), and one by that fine breeding horse Wenden Garty, a noted prize winner and sire of several leading prize winners in 1905. Two of the Up-to-Time colts are out of mares got by the great horse King of the Roses (9927), champion of the H. and A. S. Show at Perth in 1897, and the gr-dam of at least one of them was the well known Darnley's Last (6663), first at H. and A. S. Dundee, in 1890. Two are by the H. and A. S. dual prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837), a most successful breeding horse, and own brother to the big prize mare Chester Princess, sold at a very high price at the Blacon Point sale of these mares, representatives of the popular sire Royal Favorite (10630), in the front rank among breeding horses of the present day; the celebrated prize horse Baron o' Buchivvie (11243), whose get is the produce of one of the biggest and best mares in Bute; and Miss of Aries (10379), one of the happiest females of the Prince of Wales-Darnley blend. A good colt by Montrave Dauntless (11121) is out of a uterine sister to the invincible prize mare Sunray, and two colts by the Kirkcubright premium horse Peerless (10532) are out of mares by Baron's Pride (9122). Mr. McCulloch's filly is well known in the Ballantrae and Girvan district, and should make her mark in Canada. It is long since a shipment of this size and character left the Clyde for Canada in December, and the enterprise of Messrs. Sorby and Turner merits a rich reward. Also satisfactory is the demand for Clydesdales in Canada that they expect to make a further shipment in spring.—Scottish Farmer.

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Shorthorn Sale

The Meyer-Amos sale of Scotch Shorthorns held at Guelph on Dec. 13th was well attended. White prices were not extremely high, they were satisfactory to the contributors. The quality of the cattle offered was good, and at the prices sold should be a good investment. The highest price was \$345, for Mr. Amos' Mine (imp.) with bull calf at foot, sold to W. A. Easterbrook, of Freeman. The average price was \$130 for 26 animals.

Shropshires for Canada

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., live stock exporters, Shrewsbury, shipped on the 3rd inst., per s.s. Georgia, of the White Star Line, on account of the well known Canadian breeder, Mr. Richard Gibson, a very valuable consignment of Shropshire sheep of various ages, comprising 39 head. Twenty beautiful in-lamb shearing ewes haled from Mr. T. Cartwright's old-established flock. They were a very choice and even lot, sired principally by Building's Choice (11385) and Building's Bean (10991); five specially good specimens were supplied by Mr. R. C. Pryce, and were sired by Long Harry (10405) and Felton Monarch (11754); and three specially selected ewes came from the carefully bred Astol flock; the property of Mr. Percy Instone. Two rams of high merit included in the shipment comprised a stylish, well grown ram bred by Sir Walter Corbett, by Reynold President (11573), and Mr. Raywood's second prize shewing ram at the Warwickshire Show, by Odstone Ringleader (11192), from an ewe by Montford Squire (10435). Mr. T. Simon was represented by two beautiful ewe lambs, invaluable at several shows this season, whilst Mr. J. S. Harding's and Mr. T. Cartwright's flocks supplied several good ram and ewe lambs. Several of these animals are destined for the International Show at Chicago, where, no doubt, they will give a good account of themselves.—Scottish Farmer.

Ottawa Sale

A combination auction sale of pure-bred stock will be held at Ottawa during the week of the Eastern Winter Fair, the exact date to be announced later. Twenty males and fifteen females of the best-breds will be offered and applications for dairy breeds will be considered by the committee.

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- ELLIOTT**, Pond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Collie and Dogs and Narragansett Turkeys, London Station, Ont.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1905.
Trade in wholesale circles is still quiet after the holiday. The continued mild weather is interfering with the sale of winter goods somewhat. But enquiries are coming in about spring goods, and the outlook is good. Money keeps in good demand. Call money rules steady at about 5½ per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation rules about the same so far as prices are concerned. At Chicago there was a sharp break at the close of last week owing to the heavy selling of Armour, who seems to have the power to run the market to suit himself. It is a pity that legitimate traders should be at the mercy of these speculators. The visible supply of wheat in sight continues normal and outside of the speculative market there is nothing unusual in the situation. Wheat exports continue large. Prices here are firmer at 78 to 79c for white, and 77 to 78c red and mixed, outside; goose and spring are quoted at 73 to 74c.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market continues firm with trade steady. At Montreal oats in store are quoted at 29½ to 40c. Prices are firm here at 35c for No. 2 at outside points. Maltine barley is in demand and peas are firm, being quoted here at 78 to 79c, outside. The corn market rules steady. No. 3 American yellow is quoted at Montreal at 54c and here at 53 to 53½c per bushel in car lots on track. Canadian corn is quoted at 42 to 44c, Chatham freights.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay exports show considerable increase over those of last year. At the moment the market is weak owing to large receipts and a little dullness in the local trade. Prices rule steady at quotations, with baled hay showing weak.

Baled hay is easier in tone, but prices keep at the \$6 basis.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Complaints are made by Montreal commission men that a great deal of the eggs they get from country dealers are not selected. A better feeling in the egg market is reported at Montreal, but the market here is easier with receipts more plentiful. Quotations here are lower at 27 to 28c for new laid cases. On Toronto farmers' market, new laid sell at 35 to 40c per dozen.

The poultry market is very quiet and some very poor stock is offering at Montreal. Choice turkeys are quoted there at 14 to 15c, but the demand is very limited. There is an active demand here for choice stock, but receipts are light and the market is quoted steady, with a firm tone. Fat chickens 10 to 11c, thin 7 to 8c; fat hens 7½ to 8½c, thin 5½ to 7c; ducks 12 to 13c, thin 6 to 8c; geese, 10 to 11c; turkeys 14c, with 16c for choice small lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market is quiet, but holders are firm with sales of finest western at 13½c, although some holders are asking 13½c. Stocks are now in the hands of the dealer and factorymen are looking forward to the spring trade.

Last week's Trade Bulletin has this to say on the butter market: "The market is quiet, but firm, sales of creamery in a jobbing way being

quoted at 23½ to 24c, and for export 23¼ to 23½c for best qualities. The local demand is somewhat restricted as many grocers are pretty well supplied with goods bought some time ago, a number of whom will not need replenish their stocks for some time to come. A lot of 50 packages of well kept August creamery was sold at 23½c, it bored well, but was a little off flavor. Another lot of early September make sold at 23c, but the fresh flavor had gone. Butter must be sold within a period of three or four months of its manufacture, or it loses its pristine flavor entirely. In dairy butter there is still a few packages of Western offering at 22c and we hear of a lot being placed at 21½c.

"We quote—Choice creamery 23½ to 23½c, finest 23 to 23½c, fine 22½ to 23¼c, good 22 to 23¼c, Western dairy 21½c, Manitoba 20 to 20½c."

Receipts of choice butter are limited, but there is plenty of the poor quality coming forward. Choice creamery prints are quoted at 24 to 25c and solids at 23 to 24c and dairy at 21 to 22c for the best.

LIVE STOCK

Trade in live stock ruled brisk last week, especially for good stuff. The quality of the cattle offered showed an improvement over the week pre-

vious. Exporters ruled steady at \$4.40 to \$4.90 for the best, \$4.25 to \$4.40 for medium and \$3.50 to \$4 for export bulls. Good quality of butchers' cattle are in demand at \$4.15 to \$4.40 for choice, \$3.80 to \$4.10 for medium to good, and \$3.50 to \$3.50 per cent. for common. Stockers and feeders are in fair demand as follows: Short-cut feeders, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, at \$3.90 to \$4.15; feeders, 900 to 1050 lbs., at \$3.40 to \$3.80; best yearling steers, 600 to 850 lbs., at \$3 to \$3.35; common stockers, of which there were few sold, at \$2.75 per cwt. Milch cows are in fair demand at \$28 to \$30 each. Calves are firmer at \$3 to \$12 each, or \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt. the latter price being for really choice quality.

Sheep prices seem to be firmer all round. Export ewes sell at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and bucks and culls at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Grain fed ewes and wether lambs bring \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt. and mixed lots at \$6 to \$6.25. At Buffalo Canada lambs are quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt.

The hog market was higher last week, with select quoted at \$6.50 and lights and fats at \$6.25 per cwt. fed and watered. It is reported that prices equal to these were paid at country points last week.

HORSES

The horse market is bright and promising. There is an extra demand just now for heavy horses and few chunks for railway construction work

(Continued on Page 79.)



Capital Authorized,
\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GURNEY
PRESIDENT.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

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

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

DATE	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	15	15	12	12	12
Wheat, per bushel	\$0 79	\$0 80	\$...	\$...	\$0 78
Oats, per bushel	35½	40	44	44	32½
Barley, per bushel	47	48	55	56	38
Peas, per bushel	79	79	77	78	...
Corn, per bushel	51	53	65	66	...
Flour, per barrel	3 40	4 00	4 75	4 75*	3 40
Bran, per ton	17 50	15 00	19 00	19 00	13 00
Shorts, per ton	19 50	20 50	20 00	20 00	15 00
Potatoes, per bag	75	70	300b	35m	90
Beans, per bushel	1 75	1 65	1 80	1 90	75
Hay, per ton	8 00	9 10	11 00	11 50	6 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	5 00	9 00	9 50	...
Eggs, per dozen	28	24	25	22	26
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	11	12	10-12	75	per 13 lb.
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	13	13	13 11	18	14
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	15	15	18	20	20
Geese, per pound, d.w.	11	11	16	16	11
Apples, per barrel	3 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	4 50
Cheese, per pound	13½	13½	13	12½	13½
Butter, creamery, per pound	25	23½	26	26	20
Butter, dairy, per pound	22	21	22	22	22
Cattle, per cwt.	5 00	5 25	5 00	5 10	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.	4 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 75
Hogs, per cwt.	6 50	7 00	7 00	7 25	6 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.	7 00	5 50	5 00	5 00	...

* Patents.

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USEFUL PRESENT

Lists must be mailed on or before Jan. 31st, and in the event of several lists containing the same number of names, the lists first received will receive preference. Now get to work and enquire through your friends who intend building and send your list early.

We will publish the names of the three winners and give the number of names sent in by them in THE FARMING WORLD during February.

Only actual names of intending builders will be counted.

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The METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited,
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and to your own advantage.

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When you call on your neighbor you might mention to him something about THE FARMING WORLD. Tell him of the series of articles by Hon. John Dryden on "The History of the Shorthorn Breed of Cattle" that begins in this issue, or show him this issue with the nicely illustrated reports of the Guelph Fat Stock Show and the International Fat Stock Show. These will interest him, and he will be pleased to subscribe. Send along two subscriptions in this way and we will ADVANCE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION ONE YEAR. EASY AND PLEASANT—ISN'T IT?

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P.O..... Province.....

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Yours very truly,

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WINTER LAYING White Wyandottes (Duston Strain). Choice stock for sale now. Eggs in season. W. D. MONEGAN, Bond Head, Ont.

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(Continued from page 77)

to the North-West. If there were a good lot of snow it would help the light horse market some. Prevailing prices at the Remounts here are as follows:

Single reindeer, 16 to 18 hands, \$200 to \$250; single colts and fillies, 16 to 18 hands, \$125 to \$200; matched pairs and carriage horses, 16 to 18 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 15 to 16 hands, \$100 to \$150; general purpose and carriage horses, 16 to 17 hands, \$125 to \$175; draft horses, 17 to 19 hands, \$150 to \$200; versatile second-hand workers, \$200 to \$300; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75.

Notes for Girls as well as Boys, says President Kasevich

In a recent letter to General Winona Kasevich, the vice-presidency of the Public Schools' Athletic League, President Kasevich wrote as follows:

"I am glad that you have installed in each of four high schools a sub-target rifle practice and are teaching the boys to shoot with the rifle; and I am pleased with the great success that you have met with in this regard."

"I am also particularly pleased that you are about to organize a woman's auxiliary branch for the girls' rifle exercise club as much as do the boys."

"The students such a movement might arouse the time and the money of those engaged therein are very heavy. You are doing one of the greatest and most patriotic services that can be done, and you are entitled to the heartfelt backing in every way from all who appreciate the value of having the entire generation of Americans sound in body, mind and soul."

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"E. W. Kasevich, President."

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The Stevens Arms & Tool Company, the largest manufacturers in the world of rifles, guns and pistols, for purposes of recreation and of sport, have recently issued a book treating of the modern branch, showing a wonderful diversity of types. There are—single gun, rifle and pistol in many styles for girl and boy, the sportsman's double and single barreled shotgun, the marksman's rifle, etc.

The book which contains 140 pages, covers everything of interest to a lover of the gun—ammunition, sights, the proper care of firearms, etc. We understand the book is available in many languages and is available in stamps to cover postage.

"But," objected the millionaires' trust promoter, "I'm afraid that would be the end of the matter."

"There's where you go lame, mate," replied his only daughter. "It's not hard for me to marry him."

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