

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

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

Subscription Price:—One year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advertising Rates on application.

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

THE FARMING WORLD,
90 WELLINGTON STREET, WEST, TORONTO.

Eastern Agency of "Nor-West Farmer."

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

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Renewal Time

The beginning of the year is renewal time, and we hope our many friends will not delay sending in remittance early.

Owing to delay in getting Chicago show report ready, and the holidays, this issue will reach subscribers a couple of days late.

Coming Events

Forestry Convention, Ottawa, Jan. 10-12th.

Dairymen's Convention, Peterboro, Jan. 10-12th.

Dairymen's Convention, Ingersoll, Jan. 16-18th.

Stallion Show, Repository, Toronto, Feb. 7-9th.

AUCTION SALES

Shorthorns, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Jan. 10th.

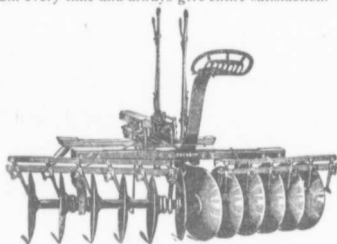
Shorthorns, R. E. Johnston, Pickering, Jan. 19th.

Aberdeen-Angus, E. Butt, Clinton, Jan. 31st.

Mr. David M. Black, Pacelot, S.C., R.F.D. No. 4, writes under date of July 3, 1905: "My horse was kicked about five weeks ago. Doctor who examined her said there was a blood vessel broken. I used a bottle of Absorbine (full strength and the leg wash) and cut healed up nicely." Absorbine will heal a cut or laceration without leaving a scar—hair on and no blemish. I have a printed slip giving directions for treating such a case that I would be glad to send upon request. Absorbine \$3.00 per bottle, at your druggist's, or delivered express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

YOUR FARM NEEDS IT

A Disc Harrow is just as essential to your farm equipment as a team of horses. The "Windsor" is an implement that will fill the bill every time and always give entire satisfaction.



Built in 8 different sizes.

This Harrow is built on the **outrough principle** with discs 16, 18 and 20 inches in diameter. It is suitable for all kinds of land, but does exceptionally good work in **heavy or new land**. It will cut through **stubble, weeds, roots or vines** and turns them under.

"The Windsor" is equipped with accurately fitting scrapers, which keep the discs clean at all times.

Ball Bearings, fitted in self-aligning boxes, make matters easy for the horses.

Patented Pole Attachment allows of an instant change for two or three horses.

Send for Catalogue "B."

The Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED

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

Creamery Men at Guelph

A well attended meeting of the creamery men of Western Ontario was held at the Dairy School, Guelph, on Dec. 14th. Mr. Robert Johnston, president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, presided. Chief Instructor Barr reported that there were in 1905 seventy-one creameries in operation in Western Ontario, an increase of twelve over 1904. Fifty-three out of the seventy-one creameries had been visited regularly during the season by the instructors, and a number of others had been called upon. Improved methods were being used by creamery managers and the quality of butter was improving. In the whole western division there were only three oil test churns in use. The cold storage facilities at the creameries were, however, very defective. In forty-two of the creameries in Western Ontario it existed only in name. During July the temperature ranged from 20 to 61 degrees. It was impossible to expect to meet Danish competition under these conditions. Dealing further with the cold storage question, Mr. Riddick pointed out that the age of butter is measured more by the temperature at which it is kept than by the number of days it has been made. A refrigerator car is not a cold storage house. Butter must be thoroughly cooled before being placed therein. Experi-

ments have shown that refrigerator cars will not materially lower the temperature of goods carried in them, but they will maintain the temperature evenly, hence the need of thoroughly cooling the butter at the creamery before being placed in the car.

Prof. Dean was of the opinion that Canadians had gone crazy on acid. Our makers allow butter to ripen too much. It is possible to have butter within an hour of the time when the milk is taken from the cow. Dealing with preservatives he stated that experiments conducted at the college showed that powdered borax was equal or superior to the many commercial preservatives offered on the market. One quarter of one per cent. is the largest amount he would advise using.

Mr. Fred. Dean, creamery instructor, recited a case where one creamery last summer paid over \$900 more money to its patrons by incorporating more moisture in the butter made. With proper handling the overrun can be increased from 5 to 10 per cent. merely by incorporating more water with the butter. Churn at a sufficiently low temperature so that the wash water may be several degrees higher without spoiling the texture of the butter. The increased temperature causes the butter granules to expand or break open, exposing more surface and making it possible to absorb a great amount of water in the butter grains.

Profitable Home Reading

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

Here is a List of Seasonable Books

Fumigation Methods

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

Farm Appliances

Describing numerous useful and labor-saving appliances, which will be found of great value in every department of farm work. With nearly 250 illustrations. 192 pages. 5x7 inches. Flexible cloth.....\$0.50

Spraying Crops—Why, When and How

By CLARENCE M. WEED, D.Sc. The present fourth edition has been rewritten and reset throughout to bring it thoroughly up to date, so that it embodies the latest practical information gleaned by fruit growers and experiment station workers. So much new information has come to light since the third edition was published that this is practically a new book, needed by those who have utilized the earlier editions, as well as by fruit growers and farmers generally. Illustrated. 5x7. About 150 pages. Cloth.....\$0.50

We pay postage.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS—SENT FREE.

Morang & Coy., Limited
90 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO

Field Notes on Apple Culture

By PROF. L. H. BAILEY, JR. A most useful and thoroughly practical book for orcharists. Illustrated. 90 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.75

A B C of Agriculture

A valuable work for all interested in farming and gardening. Illustrated. 66 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

The New Egg Farm

By H. H. STODDARD. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. It tells all about how to feed and manage, how to breed and select, incubators and brooders, its labor-saving devices, etc., etc. 140 original illustrations. 331 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$1.00

Profits in Poultry

Useful and ornamental breeds and their profitable management. This excellent work contains the combined experience of a number of practical men in all departments of poultry raising. It is profusely illustrated, and forms a unique and important addition to our poultry literature. 352 pages. 5x7 inches.....\$1.00

Poultry Feeding & Fattening

A handbook on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry, covering all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys, water fowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. Illustrated, 160 pages. 5x7½ inches. Cloth...\$0.50

Bookkeeping for Farmers

By T. CLARE ATKINSON. 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Creamery Men at Guelph.....	3
Winter Fair Accommodation.....	5
Canada at Chicago.....	5
The Bacon Hog Question.....	5
The Bonding Privilege Cancelled.....	6
The Automobile and the Horse.....	6
Editorial Notes.....	6
The Late Joseph Yuill.....	6
The Origin of the Shorthorn.....	7
Shorthorn has Rival.....	8
In the Lighter Vein.....	8
The Ontario Winter Fair.....	9
Notes by the Way.....	12
Lectures at the Winter Fair.....	13
Sale of Carcasses.....	16
Dairy Test at Guelph.....	16

THE HOME WORLD—

A Happy New Year.....	17
A New Year's Toast.....	17
Where Home Art Reigns.....	17
The Longshore Traders.....	18
Boys and Girls.....	19
In the Kitchen.....	20
Sunday at Home.....	21
Health in the Home.....	22
In the Sewing Room.....	23
New Brunswick Notes.....	24
P. E. Fruit Growers.....	24
Pro against Rats.....	24
The Chicago International.....	25
Ontario Experimental Union.....	27
Judging Competition.....	29
To Fatten Sheep.....	29
Shorthorn Importations.....	29
Breeding Standardbred to Hackney.....	29
Line Fence.....	29
Son's Power to Sell.....	29
Poultry at Winter Fair.....	30
Poultrymen Meet.....	30
White Rock Club.....	30
Barred Rock Club.....	30
Orpington Club.....	30
Farmers' Institute Meetings.....	30
January Institute Meetings.....	30
Perennial Celery.....	30
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	31
Pine Grove Shorthorn Sale.....	32
Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.....	34
Clydesdales for Canada.....	34
Mr. Johnston's Sale Offer.....	35
Breeders Week at Toronto.....	35
Hereford Breeders Meet.....	36
Market Review and Forecast.....	37
Maritime Markets.....	37
Stock Judging in P.E.I.....	38
Leicester Breeders Meet.....	39

Notables at Guelph

The big meeting in the City Hall, on the evening of Dec. 13th, must be classed rather with the social series than with the practical. The hall was crowded to the doors. Hon. Mr. Moraitis presided, and after an address of welcome by Mr. Downey, M.P.P., who, by the way, showed very little consideration for those present in delaying the meeting a half hour or more by not being present to deliver his little speech, which was suitably replied to by Arthur Johnston, President of the Winter Fair, and the chairman introduced the Hon. Messrs. Dryden, Whitney, Fisher and St. John, all of whom made addresses well worth listening to. The speeches were interspersed by suitable music, though the genial face of Captain Tom was greatly missed.

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

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXV.

TORONTO, 1 JANUARY, 1906.

No. 1.

Winter Fair Accommodation

WITH increased gate receipts over last year of \$362, and with an entry on the whole equal to that of other years, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair of 1905 has at least maintained the high standard of other years. And this is saying a good deal, as the standard reached in previous years was about as high as the facilities afforded for holding the show will allow. About the only way advancement is possible under present conditions is in point of quality, and it is only fair to say that this year's display in point of quality was in several respects superior to that of other years. Exhibitors in the different classes are gradually bringing their exhibits up to the standard set up by both judges and lecturers.

There can be no doubt, however, that more and better accommodation is needed if the Winter Fair is to progress in the future and keep pace with this advancing age. Those in authority have during the past few weeks given assurance to the people of Guelph that the Winter Fair is a fixture in that city. In our opinion they should have made the promise conditional upon the accommodation provided being adequate to the needs of a show of this character and importance. What the city of Guelph and the Government have in view regarding increased accommodation has not been stated, but we understand they have the matter under consideration.

A serious defect with the present building is the lack of sufficient light on the ground floor. Any change of plan should include adequate provision for better light. The lecture hall and the entrance to it are entirely unsuited to the purpose for which they are intended. It is difficult to see how this can be remedied, unless a complete change in the structure is effected. But there has been no lack of suggestion. Realizing that something must be done everyone interested in the fair has a remedy to offer. Among those we heard floating around during the fair were the following: Add another storey to the present building and elevate the poultry display one flat higher up; extend the building to the north about thirty feet and take in more of the market square; tunnel under or bridge over the railway and build an annex to the south of the railway; let the City of Guelph erect a new city hall on another site and turn the present civic building over to the Winter Fair to be used as a lecture hall and fair offices.

While there may be something feasible in some of these proposals it is up to the people of Guelph and the Provincial Government to deal with the

question in a way that will provide ample and suitable accommodation for future shows. When the question is under consideration it might be well to consider accommodation for an exhibit of breeding horses. There is no doubt a good horse exhibit would prove an attractive and valuable feature of the show. Provision should be made if possible for exhibits of cattle in car lots. One of the great features of the Chicago International is the splendid exhibit of car lots of cattle. It might be possible to have an exhibit of this kind at Guelph, though it could be much better carried out at a large cattle market centre.



Canadians have reason to feel proud of the honors won by their fellow countrymen at Chicago last week. In the face of the strongest kind of competition the highest honors were won. Canadian sheep breeders have always taken a high place at the International and have fairly well maintained their ground at the recent show, though the competition which faced them was stronger than ever before. In the horse arena those enterprising Canadians, the Graham Bros., have again won distinguished honors, landing nine firsts, two championships and one grand championship. For several years Canada has not made any serious attempt to exhibit in the cattle sections. This year John Dryden & Son with one animal, and the Watt Bros. with a carload, entered the lists and came out with several good prizes in the Shorthorn classes. It is worthy of note that the bull that carried first honors to Mr. Dryden's Maple Shade herd, was a typical Canadian bred animal, tracing back to stock imported into Canada 40 years ago. There was also Canadian competition of no mean kind

in the swine section, so that taking it altogether Canadians can congratulate themselves upon the honors won.

The Bacon Hog Question

While some light was thrown on the bacon hog question during the discussion at Guelph, we are very little nearer to the removal of the difficulties surrounding that trade than we were before. Both the farmers' and packers' views were stated very clearly, but no satisfactory conclusion was reached. It is doubtful whether the packer realizes the seriousness of the situation, and is fully persuaded that the farmer has a real grievance in the matter. But we can assure him that the farmers' case as stated at the Winter Fair represents the feeling existing all over the country at the present time and if the packer does not lend his energies towards having it removed it will be a sorry day for the bacon trade and the packing business of this country. As one speaker said at Guelph: Hogs are not a necessity to the farmer, but they are to the packer.

As to regulating the price of hogs according to quality, this is a matter the packers have under their control. Let them exercise this control by paying a larger premium for select bacon hogs at the packing house and drovers in the country will be compelled to discriminate and pay more for first quality than for inferior stuff. As a matter of business policy the packers should do this. It would in a large measure help to remove the suspicion which undoubtedly exists among farmers generally that they are not getting "a square deal" from the packers in the marketing of their hogs.

As to the unnecessary middleman, who in several localities has lately come in between the packer and the producer, we understand that the packers themselves have taken the matter up and that effective means are being adopted that will put a stop to his operations and leave only the drover representing the packer in the country. The drover seems to be a necessary factor in the business, but there is no room for any one else to come in and get a little rake off as the hog passes from the farmer to the packer.

The most difficult question, however, to regulate, and we have grave doubts as to its ever being settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, is the great variation in price during the year. Often there is a drop of 50c to \$1.00 per cwt. in a few days, without any apparent reason therefor, so far as the farmer can see. Then there is the more serious question of the great drop in price in the fall of the year, when far-

mers have the bulk of their hogs ready for market. The explanation given by the packer for these variations is the condition of the market in the United Kingdom. While the falling off in price in the fall months may be due to the large influx of poultry, game, etc., in the British market, lessening the demand for bacon, it is not so easy to understand why there should be such marked variation in price at other seasons of the year. Rightly or wrongly, these variations are attributed by the farmer not to market conditions in the old land, but to undue manipulation by the Canadian packer. It would, therefore, seem to be as much to the packers' interest as to the farmers' to remove this suspicion by endeavoring to pay a more even scale of prices during the season. Then, as to the fall trade, the opinion prevails among farmers that the lower prices are due as much to the larger supply of hogs to be marketed at that time as to the falling off in the consumption of bacon in England.

One remedy suggested at Guelph was for packers and farmers to get together and, if possible, agree upon some scale of prices that would be satisfactory. This appears all right in theory, but as to how it would work out in practice is another matter. However, there is no doubt that if the packer, whether by consulting the farmer or otherwise, could arrange for a more steady scale of prices during the year it would do more than anything else to stimulate the production of hogs in this country. Moreover it seems necessary that this should be done in order to restore the confidence of the farmer, both in the packer and in the business.

The Bonding Privilege Cancelled

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has, no doubt, acted in the best interests of the farmers of this country in withdrawing the privilege which the packers have had of killing American hogs in bond. During the past year, owing to a shortage in the Canadian supply, packers have been bringing in large numbers of American hogs for slaughter in bond and exporting the product through Canadian channels to Great Britain. In two ways chiefly this has been a menace to the Canadian bacon trade. It has seriously endangered the health of Canadian hogs by exposing them to the ravages of hog cholera so prevalent in many parts of the United States. It has also endangered the high reputation of Canadian bacon in the British markets, as there are good reasons for believing that considerable of this Canadian cured American bacon has gone forward to Great Britain and sold there as a Canadian product.

The packers' view of the matter, as presented at Guelph, was that American hogs were only brought in to keep their factories running during the scarcity of Canadian hogs, and to give steady employment to their workmen. It was also stated by them that danger from

disease was safeguarded by rigid government inspection and that there was as great risk from hog cholera by carrying American hogs on Canadian railways as in slaughtering in bond. The packers also stated that there could be no possible chance of selling American bacon as Canadian if on each side of bacon was branded what it really was.

While all this seems reasonable, it might be asked why did not the packer, of his own accord, brand on each side of American bacon he cured what it really was. Had he done so and safeguarded the reputation of the Canadian article in other ways, the agitation for the withdrawal of the bonding privilege might perhaps never have been set in motion. But he did not do this, with the result that both the government and the people had good reason to believe that everything was not on the "square" in the exporting of the product of these American hogs. It is better to err on the side of safety, and while the withdrawal of the bonding privilege may lessen somewhat the profits of the packer, the farmers of the country will feel that their interests are better safeguarded by preventing American hogs from being slaughtered in Canada. It is, however, up to the farmer to produce sufficient hogs to keep the packers' establishments running.

The Automobile and the Horse

We hear a great deal these days about the advance of the automobile and mechanical traction power, and there are not a few who believe that sooner or later motor power will to a very large extent put the horse out of business. They base their calculations upon the cheapening of motor power and the comparatively low prices at which automobiles will be sold in the near future.

But may not the cheapening of the automobile have the same effect as the cheapening of the bicycle had a few years back. We all remember the sudden collapse of the bicycle business at that time. People not only stopped buying, but quietly put away their wheels and adopted some other mode of locomotion. And may not a similar collapse await the automobile if its price is brought down to the level of the more common people. It will not then be a mark of distinction to own automobiles. They will gradually become unfashionable and assume their normal position along with the electric car and other methods of locomotion.

When that time arrives the horse will be elevated to a higher plane. Handsome and better carriage horses will be in demand; larger and better draft horses will be required and special class horses will sell at a higher premium. If the cheapening and consequent collapse of the automobile business comes as did the bicycle collapse there will be more profit than ever for the farmer in the production of high-class horses to suit

the market demands for special class horses. On the other hand, the all-purpose horse and the small, cheap horses will be less in demand than ever.

However, the horse situation at present is full of encouragement for the producer. Prices for good horses continue at a high level. In fact, some classes of horses are not to be had in this country at any price. Of course there is a liberal supply of inferior to medium horses of nearly all classes to be had, but even these horses bring remunerative prices.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The increase in domestic exports for the five months ending Nov. 30th of the corresponding period of 1904 was \$18,000,000 and the gain in the aggregate trade for the five months was \$26,000,000. Who says this country is not going ahead?

The farm forestry department of the Ontario Agricultural College is now in a position to distribute one million seedlings a year to farmers for reforesting purposes. While this seems like a large number it will only begin to supply the demand if the lands depleted of wood in the last twenty years in this province are re-planted.

A national anti-monopoly league has been formed in the United States to withstand the unlawful combinations of capital in restraint of trade which have become prominent in recent years. The aim seems to be to unite all the independent manufacturers in one organization to cope with the trusts.

The Late Joseph Yuill

Many friends of good agriculture and progressive dairying will learn with regret of the passing away on Nov. 27th last of Mr. Joseph Yuill, of Carleton Place, Ont. He was one of the stalwarts in agriculture in eastern Ontario, and took an active interest in furthering every movement for the advancement of his chosen calling.

As a breeder of Ayrshire cattle he was favorably known far beyond his own district as an exhibitor and champion of this breed. For many years he was an active worker in Farmers' Institutes, addressing meetings in many parts of the province. To Mr. Yuill and his good wife, who survives him, we are indebted for the travelling dairy, they having spent one season many years ago in going about from place to place giving practical demonstrations in butter making.

Mr. Yuill was born sixty-seven years ago, on the farm on which he died, being the second son of one of the pioneer settlers who came from Glasgow in 1821. From early youth until a few years ago, when failing health compelled him to give up, he was active in all branches of farm work and took a particular delight in his calling. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Liberal. He married in 1864 Margaret Goehans, of Ramsey Township, who, with a family of nine children, are still living. The funeral of the deceased was largely attended, showing the esteem and respect in which he was held.



Charles and Robert Colling, first great improvers of Shorthorns. From "Shorthorn Cattle," by A. H. Sanders.

Origin of the Shorthorn—No. 1

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

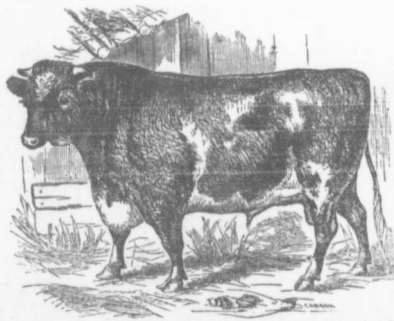
The pedigree cattle now known the world over as "Shorthorns" without doubt found their first home in the district at present covered by the counties of Northumberland, York and Durham in England.

The adjoining lands on either side of the River Tees, which represents the boundary between Durham and York counties, appear to have produced very rich pasture lands. Upon these productive grass lands the first development as well as the further improvement was observed. They were at first called "Teeswater Cattle." Later, they were distinguished by the title "Durham" cattle, carrying the name of the county in which the majority were reared. There is little doubt they originated from cattle brought from continental Europe by the immigrants of that period, which cattle were said to be large but somewhat coarse. The name "Durham" is still used by many old people, who remember its use in their early years. But, as these pass away, the name will be lost as applied to this particular breed. Let the fact that the first development took place where the best quality of natural food was produced indicate to the young breeder that they are not now adapted to roam over bare

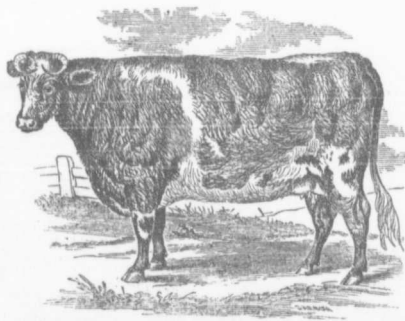
hills or pick at too short pastures. Undoubtedly, environment had much to do with the improvement in quality, as also the reputation attained in these early years. They have now scattered the world over, and it is still true that the breeder achieves the greatest success who either naturally or artificially supplies a similar environment in food and climate. Without any authenticated data, it may be assumed that the owners of these "Teeswater" or "Durham" cattle used good judgment in both breeding and care. Different individuals to some extent would have somewhat different ideals, but the general object would be the same, viz., to produce an animal of great weight, carrying good flesh and prolific also in talow, which in that day was of considerable value. These original cattle were heavy milkers, and many of the early Shorthorns maintained this characteristic most strongly marked. In the days when these cattle were being reared on the borders of the River Tees, the country was without rapid transportation. No telegraph or telephone heralded important events in that day, no covering by rail forty or sixty miles an hour, making the whole country a common meeting ground; the most rapid transmission was the

horse or the old stage coach. Each different section working separately, therefore developed a more or less distinct class, supposed to be suited to that particular locality and the distinction to a large extent continues to this day. It was about the middle or latter part of the eighteenth century when the reputation of the Shorthorns became better known in different parts of England. Their weight was much beyond other cattle, reaching considerably past the two thousand pound mark, and at the same time maintaining a heavy flow of milk.

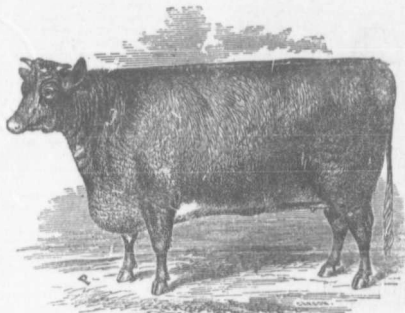
It is recorded in this connection that the brothers Charles and Robert Colling, who came upon the scene about 1780, did very much to popularize the breed by systematic advertising, not as is done to-day by the printing press, but by a definite and more convincing plan. It was none other than to prepare a good specimen as a steer, and when fully developed travel him from point to point. The first one was called the Durham Ox, an animal of enormous weight, weighing when five years old over three thousand pounds. He was taken about the country for six years, and attracted much attention. This was followed later by a pure-bred white heifer, known as "The White Heifer that Traveled." Her live weight was about two thousand three hundred pounds. The exhibition of these specimens aroused public attention to the excellent qualities of the breed, the direct result being to create a demand for individual animals in many districts where they had not previously been seen. The policy pursued by these men was dictated by good business sagacity and proved for them a grand success. Both these animals were sired by the same bull, whose name (Favorite) indicates the esteem in which he was held by the Messrs. Collings. He was by far the most popular bull of his time, and appears at the bottom of many of the Shorthorn pedigrees as they are now published. It was no doubt true in that day as it is now, that the skillful advertiser secures more than his fair share of business. Others there were who were producing fine cattle, but the travelling animals drew attention to one name only, viz., the breeder of what had been seen and talked over between friends and neighbors afterward, and though others were presented for inspection later, we can imagine the answer, "I want an animal whose sire or grandsire is Favorite." Favorite was a bull of considerable inbreeding, which no doubt accounts for much of his prepotency as a sire. He is described as "a large massive bull, of good constitution, fine bold eye, specially good loins, long level hind quarters, shoulder points



Shorthorn Bull—milkling stock. Beginning 19th century.



Shorthorn cow of the old type. Beginning of the 19th century

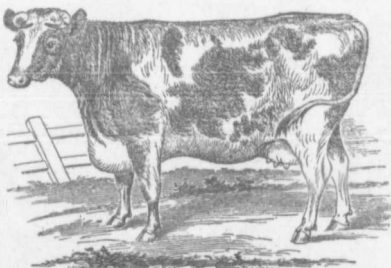


Type of Shorthorn heifer about the beginning of last century.

somewhat wide and coarse, horns long and strong, a good coat of hair and as good a handler as ever was felt, his color light roan." He was born in 1793 and lived until sixteen years old. The descendants of this bull constitute the vast majority of the Shorthorns, upon which our present records are founded. The Colling Brothers concluded their breeding operations in 1820, Charles selling out in 1810 and Robert in 1820. Following these great men as Shorthorn breeders, we have a considerable number whose names appear as producers of superior Shorthorns during the next thirty or forty years, but, towering above them all of that period there appeared two names, Bates and Booth. The cattle bred by both attracted world wide attention. Indeed both became fashionable and were sought after by men of means on both sides of the Atlantic, who, endeavoring to follow a particular line of breeding, finally lost altogether the reality, which was the boast of both Booth and Bates. Let the breeder of today take warning. The successful man must study breeding, but his object should be to produce an animal of highest excellence, not a mere pedigree without anything to show for it worthy of the name. If the fine breeding shows a worthy animal, keep at it, but if not, the sooner a change is made the better. We have now come to a period when the first Shorthorns began to arrive in Canada and the United States in ever increasing numbers, some account of which will be given in our next.

Shorthorn Has no Rival

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:
Herein please find 60 cents and apply



Milking type of Shorthorn cow. Beginning of 19th century.

to my credit. FARMING WORLD is a new guest in my home, but a very welcome one. As it is now I am better than satisfied with it. I am delighted. But when you say John Dryden is to write a series of articles on Shorthorn cattle early in the new year, that should greatly enlarge the circulation of your excellent journal because no more capable or worthy historian of that wonderful breed of cattle lives, and his contributions will be awaited with the keenest pleasure.

These cattle have won many signal victories over the best of other breeds. At the Royal, at the Highland, they have scored again and again, but who would expect to see them win by such heavy odds at auction, as individuals of them did at the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show and sale the other day. One Shorthorn of 1,750 lbs. was bid off at \$14.25 per hundred—\$350.80. The best of the others made was \$10.00 per hundred. Cardinal Richelieu told the king of France he had no rivals. Who can name a serious rival of the grand old Shorthorn?

Yours truly,
A. J. DOLSEN.
Kent Co., Ont.

In the Lighter Vein

While the Winter Fair was a busy week for officials and visitors, a number of social gatherings were sandwiched in. The chief event of this character was the banquet extended by the Guelph Fat Stock Club to His Excellency the Governor-General. The members of the club did themselves proud. Splendid addresses were given by His Excellency, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Hon. Mr. Monteith, Hon. Mr. Hanna, and others. The poultry men were not behind,

\$15.00 VALUE, \$8.50

The overcoat illustrated is just an example of the values we are able to offer by our system of buying direct from the mills and manufacturing all our clothing on the premises. This coat is pure Scotch tweed, black, with neat wool stripes and best Italian linings. You would have to pay \$15 for this coat else—**\$8.50**

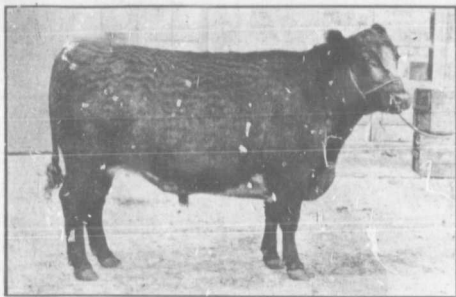
Write for free catalogue, samples and self-measurement chart.

PHILIP JAMIESON
Canada's Largest Clothing House
TORONTO, ONT.

at a banquet at the Commercial Hotel enjoyed themselves till the roosters crowed. It is said that the "sparkling" flowed freely. At any rate no one was disappointed at the good cheer.

The series of week-day luncheons to exhibitors, given by the indefatigable Fat Stock Club, were highly appreciated by those who were so fortunate as to be present. It gave a good opportunity to exhibitors to air their grievances if they had any and to the people of Guelph to show their good will towards visitors.

These were followed later in the week by receptions to His Excellency at the Ontario Agricultural College. Indeed, the Governor-General, after he had reached that important seat of learning, preferred to spend the day examining in detail the work of the various branches rather than return to the city and spend the time in visiting the flourishing industries of Guelph. In this we think he showed good taste. Manufacturing concerns can be visited at any time. Not so an institution of the standing and character of the Guelph College and the Macdonald Institute.



Champion export steer. Shown by John Brown & Son, Galt—Shorthorn and Angus cross.

The Ontario Winter Fair

The 22nd annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, Dec. 11-15, came as ever, to stockmen, a happy and spirited re-union, and met with if possible a heartier reception, in the form of a splendid attendance, than ever before. The weather continuing fine and mild throughout most of the show, contrasted favorably with the experiences of the past few years. The event was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General and staff, accompanied by Premier Whitney, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and other leading executive officers who attended the event. Among the visitors to the show was Mr. R. E. Gosling, of Kansas City, Mo., widely known as an eminent authority on beef cattle, both as a breeder and as a purchaser for one of America's largest packing companies. The attendance throughout was unusually large, and the exhibits were on the whole up to the usual in numbers, and unusually good in quality. Particularly in the poultry exhibits, the number and quality was quite a record breaker; indeed, the Guelph Fat Stock Show is fast becoming one of the leading shows of America in poultry. The sheep exhibits were both numerous and strong, the long and short wools dividing honors in due proportion, with strong classes in grade mutton. The swine exhibits have been more numerous on pre-

vious occasions, but all popular breeds were represented by good individuals, and, with the bacon classes unusually strong, the show was especially good in its educative features. The entries in fat cattle, particularly in the pure-bred classes, were less numerous than has been the case in previous years, but the grade classes were particularly strong and the improvement to be made in beef breeding by the use of pure-bred bulls was remarkably well illustrated. Shorthorns, Herefords, Felled Angus, Gallo-way, Devon grades and crosses, well fitted and finished, plump, thick-fleshed little yearlings, exponents of the baby beef industry, a few thick, fat, matronly cows and butcher stock up to big heavy exporters, were all on parade, and the sight was a grand one, of deepest interest to the expert, and full of good useful opportunity for comparison and edification to the novice.

BEEF CATTLE

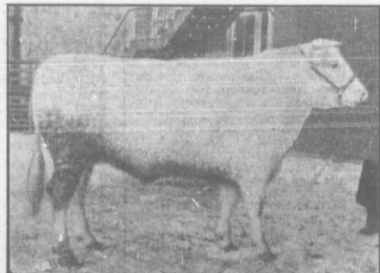
The call for Shorthorn steer, two years of age and under three, brought out three contestants. It has been suggested that the offering of a large range of prizes to be competed for might be of assistance in increasing the list of exhibits at the fat stock shows, but a little study of the entries at the show would suggest rather the somewhat caustic remark that we could stand a few more pure-bred steers, which are now being kept for bulls. The judges were Mr. J. T. Gibson, the well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep, of Denfield, Ont., and Mr. W. Dunn,

of Toronto. First prize in this class went to J. Rennie, of Blackwater, and it was soon evident that the competitors were for the most part of the old guard who have fought conclusions in the showings of Canada so often. Second prize went to John Brown & Son, of Galt, Ont., for their grand white steer White Duke, and third to Fried & Sons, Shorthorn steer one year and under two brought out a strong class of nine entries, a class that looked in fine trim and showed lots of good Shorthorn character. First in this class went to I. Groff & Sons, of Alma, for a fine young roan by Royal of Hero, and A. Young, of Glandorf, of Talbot, of Everton, and James Rennie, were winners of honors in the order named. Shorthorn steer under one year was won by W. R. Elliott & Son, of Guelph, with a splendid young roan which was not out in bad company, having to displace a remarkably good one bred by J. W. Sutton from his Crimson Ribbon bull. Fried and James Rennie & Sons, of Blackwater, were placed next in order. Shorthorn cow, three years or over, brought out a remarkably good class for one of this kind, and first went to A. D. Schmidt, of Elmira, second to John Brown & Sons, of Galt, third to H. K. Fairbairn, of Inverdof, fourth to James Leask, of Greenbank. Shorthorn heifer, two years and under, had also only three entries, first going to James Rennie for a beautiful, thick and typical red heifer, smooth-fleshed and well packed on rib and quarter, second to E. Brien & Sons, of Ridgeway, for another fine red scarcely so finely fitted, while R. Dickieson & Sons, of Guelph, took third honors with a very thick and massive roan of good type, but showing a trifle patchy for her age. There were also only three to come forward for Shorthorn heifer under two years of age, W. & G. Parkinson & Sons, of Ermaosa, getting first place from W. R. Elliott, of Guelph, and J. Morgan & Sons, of Kerswood. The championship class for best Shorthorn steer brought out the first ringful calculated to stir up some enthusiasm. Nine splendid animals were on parade, of a type calculated to arouse a degree of interest, but after some deliberation the winner was found in the smooth-fleshed and good handling exhibit of Mr. James Rennie & Sons, of Blackwater. Reserve was given to I. Groff & Sons, of Alma.

In the Hereford classes a number of good herds were represented and in the showing of Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus were judged together, a combination making judging a somewhat difficult matter. In the class for steer or heifer, two and under three, first prize went to Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, for a fine, thick-fleshed and well finished



First prize grade Shorthorn steer. Shown by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont.



Grand Champion Steer. Shown by Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater, Ont.

Elm Park Mayflower. Second was taken by the deep, smooth and thick Rosebud, shown by John A. Govenlock, Hereford breeder, Forest, Ont., while third went to the exhibit of the Stone Stock Co., of Guelph. Class for one year and under two fat six entries, first going to a steer of remarkably fine character, of very fine fleshing qualities, Hereford type and bovine beauty, shown by R. I. Penhall, of Naber, Ont. Second place again went to the Aberdeen-Angus man, Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, with third to another black one and fourth to John A. Govenlock for Little Sweetheart, the whole making a very pleasing and interesting class. Steer or heifer under one year brought a strong class of nine entries, a strong class of youngsters, in which the white faces got the best of it, first going to Govenlock, second to H. McDougall, Guelph, third to R. I. Penhall, and fourth and fifth to Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Cows three years of age and over brought out a class that was full of breed character, and the black and white faces showed their prerogatives in the beef steak line to good advantage. The Stone Stock Co. won first and fourth place, Samuel Young, of Guelph, second and third, and James Bowman fifth, places.

Galloways and Devons were shown together, each lot having only one representative, Galloways being shown by Lt.-Col. D. McKae, of Guelph, while Devons were shown by C. C. Rudd, of Eden Mills, Ont.

Grades or crosses two years of age brought out only three entries, first going to Jas. Leask's great roan steer, Lord Grey, a massive, stylish, and thick-fleshed steer, and second to Michael Wolfe, of Hespeler, Ont. Steer one year brought out a very strong class of thirteen, in which Jas. McCallum, of Amulree, landed a winner over Jas. Leask, with third to John Elliott, of Marden. The exhibit of the latter was a steer of remarkable qualities and appearance and but for a decided softness in handling could have easily stood at the head of the ring. Steer under one year was also a class of strong ones, and the winner, a beautiful roan shown by I. Groff & Sons, was of a character to have well raced a breeding ring. In two-year heifer Jas. Leask was to the front, beating Brown and Rennie with a splendid roan, and he was again to the front in heifers under two.

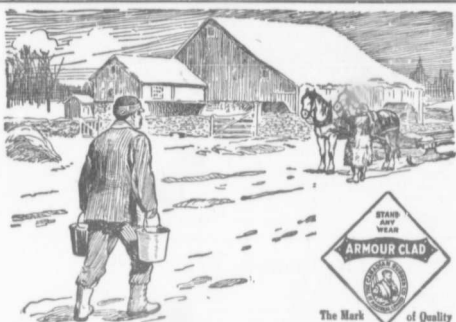
Class for best three export steers is always one of the deepest interest, and this year brought out exceptionally good ones. Two lots were shown by John Brown & Son, of Galt, the first, three cross-breeds sired by an Aberdeen-Angus bull from Shorthorn cows, two of them of the conventional blue roan color, while the third, with Holstein black and white marking, was taken by many to have some of that osseous breeding in his pedigree. This assumption was in a degree justified by his conformation, showing, as he did, a lack of brisket and an excess of characteristic bone, but his round smoothness and thickness and mellowness of flesh showed the Angus blood strongly. The second lot were Hereford-Shorthorn cross, showing the thick loin and back, with pretty light quarters and heavy middles. First place was given to Brown's Angus-Shorthorn cross-breeds, second to Jas. Rennie & Sons' Shorthorn grades, they being of a stocky, low set type with little waste, and the kind to withstand shipping.

Third went to the grand trio shown by Jas. Leask and fourth to Brown's Hereford-Shorthorn cross-breeds.

The grand championship brought out a grand procession of good ones and the veteran breeders were all well up to the top of the class, but the grand white steer shown by Rennie was the one selected for the post of honor. The roan

shown by Mr. Leask was a more massive and thicker animal, but was handling a trifle soft, while his white rival showed in the finest handling condition. In class for best pair of fat cattle, any age, breed or cross, Rennie again scored the victory, with the veteran

championship winner Leask a close second, and third to John Brown & Sons. The latter won championship for best export steer with one of his trio of Aberdeen cross-breeds. In the class for best grade sired by Shorthorn bull, Leask's yearling Moneymaker was an



The Mark of Quality

Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" on the genuine



"Clarke's" Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins, etc. are Branded



The unstamped, unknown value Nugget

You know the value of a piece of gold or silver by its stamp or brand—the stamp is the government's guarantee of its worth; without the stamp you would doubt its value, and would not accept it.



Stamped Coin, showing exact value

Leather values, unstamped, are just as deceptive as gold or silver values unstamped, and in order to protect the people who buy and wear our goods, we have stamped our name on every article. Our stamp means our guarantee of value to you, just the same as the government's stamp.

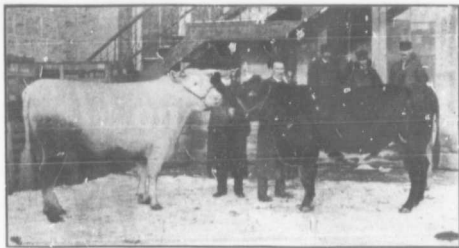
If you insist on buying gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., with "Clarke's" stamp you will know exactly what kind of leather you are buying, and have our guarantee of its value.

Only the best materials, finish and workmanship are used in "Clarke's" lines.

Sold by all dealers. Catalogue free for the asking.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear



Champion pair of fat cattle, shown by J. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont.

easy first, second going to Jas. McCullum, of Amulree, third again to Leask and fourth to Rennie. John Brown won first, third and fourth in the same class for Aberdeen-Angus bull, with second to R. W. McKinnon, of Coningsby. Brown also won second and third for best steer or heifer sired by Hereford bull with first to the Hereford breeder, R. I. Penhall, Nober, Ont.

first place over Edwards, because of the latter's sheep being overdone. It was a beautiful type and would have gone to the top without question but, as the judge pointed out, it had too much surplus flesh. In wethers under one year Edwards won with a lamb that was almost perfection in finish.

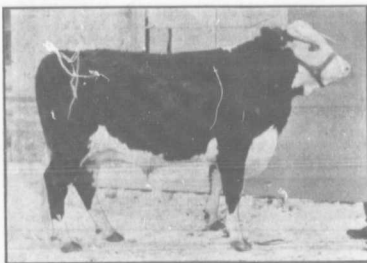
The Leicesters, as usual, put up a good show, both in type and quality, the breed

and A. & W. Whitelaw scored in the order named. In yearling wethers the contest was not quite so close, with Hastings Bros. again to the front.

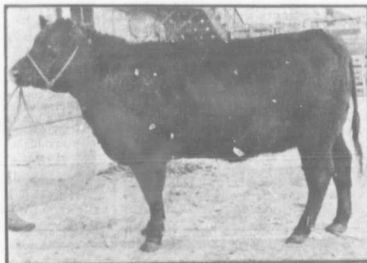
Cotswolds make a very strong showing indeed, E. Brien & Son and Suell & Lyons being the chief exhibitors, with Samuel Bailey coming in for a fair share of the awards. Brien had rather the best of it, but the Snell flock was a close second.

Oxfords were strong in numbers, but lacking something in uniform quality. J. W. Lee & Sons and W. E. Wright were the chief exhibitors, with the former a little ahead, though the latter showed up especially strong in the wether lamb classes. Some new exhibitors, including E. Brien & Sons, Alex. Stewart, A. Stevenson and Andrew Elliott were forward with useful lots, though not well enough fitted to face the strong competition they had to meet.

Though not large in numbers, the Southdowns presented some gems of the breed in point of quality. They went to the top over all other breeds, when Sir George Drummond's pen of four lambs won the \$250 silver cup donated by the Bell Piano & Organ Co. Sir George's exhibit contained a yearling wether that was a perfect one, faultless in back and touch. John Jackson and



1st Prize Yearling Hereford Steer, shown by R. I. Penhall, Nober, Ont.



1st Prize 2 year old Angus Heifer, shown by James Dowman, Guelph.

SHEEP

The exhibit of sheep was classed by many as the best ever seen at Guelph. The competition in some classes was effected no doubt by the postponement of the date for the International, many veterans holding their best for the greater contest at Chicago. There was, however, the keenest kind of competition in nearly all the classes, which made the task of the judges a difficult one. But they acquitted themselves well, and as far as we could learn, to the satisfaction of exhibitors.

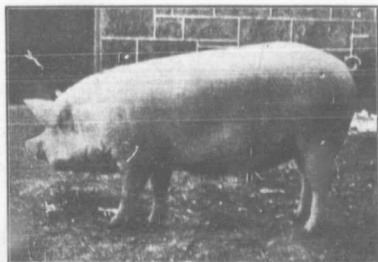
Mr. J. C. Duncan judged the Shropshires, and it was a fine array of excellence that lined up before him. This breed led among the pure-breeds so far as numbers were concerned, and the general merit of the exhibit was noticeable. John Campbell was forward again with an excellent exhibit, but had to face strong competition from W. C. Edwards & Co's Rockland herd, with honors pretty evenly divided between them. Lloyd-Jones Bros. made a good third, and had not the competition in finish and quality been so strong, would have stood higher up. Other exhibitors who captured an occasional prize were W. E. Wright, W. D. Monkman, A. Rudell, and A. G. H. Sexton. The lessons learned this year will enable them to do better next year. The ewe lamb and yearling wether classes were particularly good, with Campbell and Edwards running neck and neck for first place. In the latter Campbell was given

handling firmer than they have done on other occasions. A. W. Smith's flock was not out in its usual strength, as some of his best were held for the greater contest in Chicago. Honors were pretty evenly divided, no one exhibitor having much advantage over the other. Hastings Bros., A. & W. Whitelaw, John Orr, and John Kelly were out in strong force, with G. & W. Parkinson and E. F. Park making a good showing. The ewe lamb class was a good one, bringing to the front some very fine types. Hastings Bros., A. W. Smith

Telfer Bros. were also out with good ones.

The Denfield flock of Lincolns were not out this year, being reserved by their owner, John T. Gibson, for Chicago. L. Parkinson, Eramosa, had things all his own way, but his exhibit was no mean one.

Dorsets were out in stronger force than ever before. R. H. Harding's flock was to the front with a good lot that met strong competition in several classes from Hastings Bros. and John Hunter.



One of the Champion Bacon Hogs, shown by J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

Hampshires and Suffolks put up a fair show, the former taking the bulk of the best prizes to their owners, John Kelly and Telfer Bros. Jas. Bosman had some good Suffolks, but they were not in fine enough fit for the competition they met.

There was a large entry in grades and crosses and many individuals of merit were to be found. It would, perhaps, please all parties better if the long-wools and short-wools were separated, excepting in the champion classes.

SWINE

The leading breeds of swine were represented as well as usual, and there was strong competition in the bacon classes. Berkshires were represented by exhibits from the pens of Messrs. Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; John Kelly, Shakespear; J. S. Cowan, Donegal, and a new exhibitor, who brought out a fine herd was Mr. Douglas Thompson, of Woodstock, and succeeded in landing a fair share of the first prizes in the breeding classes.

There was pretty strong competition in the Yorkshires. R. F. Duck & Son, of Port Credit; J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.; R. J. Kerr, Mimosa; Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, and John Elliott, of Marden, were out with strong strings, to get the money and make things look lively for the judges. Honors were fairly well divided among the different exhibitors, the medium bacon type being the general rule among the classes shown, and it is worthy of note that out of the 28 pens shown there were 11 pens inside the money, and there were only two hogs in one pen among the winners that were not of Mr. Brethour's Oak Lodge breeding.

There were only a limited number of exhibits in the Tamworths, but the quality of what was out was indisputably excellent, and the breeders who are in that line of bacon hog have little rea-



A HEALTHY STANDARD

FOR COWS ONLY

KOW-KURE

A healthy standard is necessary to get profit from cows. The amount of milk given depends on the cow's constitutional condition. If she is "off feed" it shows loss of appetite and poor digestion—she needs a tonic to restore her digestive organs to a healthy state.

KOW-KURE

for cows only, is a CONSTITUTION BUILDER—not a "food," but a medicine which starts at the very foundation and makes just what you want—a healthy cow. Thousands of dairymen, after testing its value, say they won't do without it. For all cow diseases KOW-KURE is invaluable. Try it. Our book, "The Cost of a Lost Cow," sent FREE.

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

THE BEST FOR PIGS.

Highlands Green, Ont., May 20th, 1905

International Stock Food Co., Toronto.

DEAR SIR—It is only a short time since I finished using the "International Stock Food" and I have fully tested it and find it all that you claim. I have never seen its equal for pigs. I have recommended it to several people here who wondered how it was my pigs got along so well, and I simply told them it was from using "International Stock Food."

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) E. COLLINS.

Why throw good grain on the manure pile?

Did you ever stop to think that under the old system of feeding a large part of the grain you feed your stock passes through the system without being digested and is thrown on the manure pile? You realize the benefit the farmer has received from the comparatively recent invention of practical farm machinery. You know how much more money you make under the new system than you did under the old. We are talking now to the farmers and stockmen who have never used INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, 3 Feeds for One Cent, placed before them in the proper light. We want every farmer and stockman to try INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, 3 Feeds for One Cent, at our own expense. We know that the use of 100 lbs of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will make you a profit of \$10 and in order to show this fact to you we guarantee to refund your money if you are not satisfied with the results you obtain after a trial on your stock.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

It is a purely medicinal vegetable preparation highly concentrated and is fed in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration for the purpose of aiding digestion and increasing the amount of food taken into the system. It is extremely harmless even if taken into the human system. That it is a money saver for the stockman is proved by the fact that it is in use by over 3,000,000 farmers all over the world. That it will pay you to use it we are willing to prove at our own expense.

\$1,000.00 IN CASH PREMIUMS

TO BOYS, GIRL, WOMEN AND MEN.

In order to induce our friends and customers to give a little extra care to their stock we are giving away \$1000 in cash. The conditions are very simple and under them the competition is open to anyone. If interested write us at once for complete list.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF "DAN PATCH," 1.65¢, FREE

We will send the beautiful colored picture of Dan Patch 1.65¢, the International Stock Food Horse absolutely free, postage prepaid, if you will write us and answer the following questions.

1. HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS HAVE YOU.
2. NAME THE PAPER IN WHICH YOU SAW THIS OFFER

Address at once.

Largest Stock Food
Factories in the World

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
TORONTO, CANADA

Capital Paid-in
\$1,000,000.00

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

son to complain that they are being left out, as they are meeting with a very ready demand for their young breeding stock. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.; Chas. Currie, Morrison, and A. C. Hallman, were the exhibitors who divided honors among the different classes.

The exhibit of bacon hogs was this year exceptionally fine undoubtedly the best ever seen at Guelph. The Yorkshires made almost a clean sweep in the export bacon hog classes for pure-breeds, J. E. Brethour being the leading winner. Although Tamworths, Berkshires and Chester Whites were in the competition they were not able to take the prizes from the Yorks.

As with the pure-breeds Yorkshires were ahead in grades and crosses, with R. F. Duck & Sons first and J. Featherston & Son a good second.

In the carcass room the Yorkshires were again at the front, with Brethour's live champions taking the same place when killed in the pure-bred classes and champion over all. The standing of the others was changed considerably, as a glance at the prize list published elsewhere in this issue will show. In the carcass class for grades and crosses the first prize alive failed to get a place when killed. After this the order alive was followed pretty closely.

the bringing in of American hogs for slaughter. Their words must have had some weight, as the Minister has since decided to withdraw the bonding privilege from the packers.

While farmers are asking for more

light on the many problems that confront them, they would appreciate a little more light on the exhibits in the Winter Fair buildings. It is a pity that the fine animals on exhibition cannot be seen to better advantage.

Lectures at the Winter Fair

One of the chief features of the Winter Fair is the series of lectures by experts. The crowds who thronged the lecture hall at most of the meetings is proof that this is a popular feature and one which the farmers of the country thoroughly appreciate. This year's course, while of great value, no doubt, was hardly up to the standard of other years. This may have been due to the fact that the lectures were broken in on a little too much, resulting in both the addresses and discussions being curtailed to some extent.

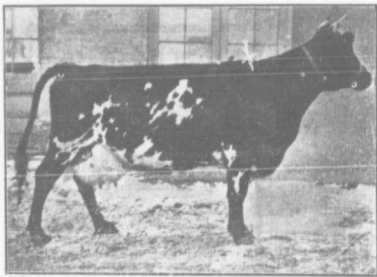
POULTRY

The poultry men had their innings first, on the evening of Dec. 15th. Live Stock Commissioner Hodson occupied the chair. That veteran poultry exhibitor, Wm. McNeill, opened the "ball" by an address on breeding and fitting exhibition birds, which was of more

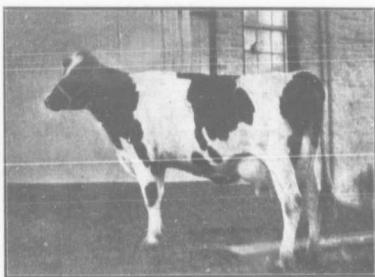
this delicacy in Canada. The poultry department of the O.A.C. has recently purchased 12 pairs of midget pigeons and a test of the business will be made.

PURE SEED

An important session was that of the morning of Dec. 15th, devoted to the seed question. The Hon. Mr. Monteith presided. A comprehensive address was given by Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, in which he outlined the development of the pure seed movement in Canada and the work which led up to the passage of the Seed Act of last session. His department had found the worst evil in the seed business to be that of weed seeds, rather than of sterility. For this reason it had been found necessary to limit the permissible amount of weed seeds to 3 per 1000. Mr. Clark stated that farmers and others wanting them could obtain pocket or



First Prize Ayrshire Cow, Dairy Test, Winter Fair, 1905. She gave 100.88 lbs. Milk Testing 4.2 fat in 48 hours. Owned and exhibited by H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Ont. For report of Dairy Test, see page 16.



The Six Year Old Holstein Cow, Adelaide Brooks DeKot, winner of Sweepstakes, Dairy Test, 1905, Official Test for 7 days 15 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 29 lbs. of butter, 33.7% fat. Shown by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg and sold to the Ontario Agricultural College.

THE CARCASSES

The display of dressed carcasses was up to the usual high standing, especially in bacon hogs and mutton. The beef carcasses, though showing some advancement over other years, were fair. The display of bacon, especially in the pure bred classes, could hardly be improved upon. In sheep carcasses the show was usual excels.

Notes by the Way

For a couple of days the women had the boards, not at the Winter Fair, however, but at the College, where the Women's Institute held the largest session in its history. Over 300 women, the makers of the homes of Ontario, were present and a brighter or more intelligent assemblage would be hard to find. We have arranged for a report of the proceedings, which will appear in due course.

The ex-students' reunion at the residence of President Creelman, at the College, was well attended. The ex-students are growing so fast in number and importance that it may be necessary some day to have a reunion of those who are not so fortunate as to belong to that body.

The swine breeders took the opportunity of Hon. Mr. Fisher's presence at Guelph to make their views known on

value perhaps to the fancier and exhibitor than to the producer of eggs and poultry for market. Mr. W. J. Bell, of Angus, followed with a more practical address on rearing turkeys for market, in which he described in detail the best methods of hatching and rearing turkeys to the time of putting them on the free range.

A spirited discussion followed Prof. Graham's address on the experiments of 1905 in connection with artificial incubation and brooding. Some remarkable experiences were recited. One man had 2,630 chicks, of which only 756 had lived. Other losses were reported. The trouble seemed to be usually white diarrhoea, caused probably by ill-ventilated incubator rooms. To avoid this it was necessary to operate the incubator in pure air and to use eggs from healthy stock. Dampness of the air was to be avoided and also the use of wet mashes in feeding in the brooder.

The address of W. R. Rice, of New Jersey, on squab raising, while covering that subject pretty fully, did not appear to clear up to the satisfaction of some of the poultrymen present where the money was to come from and where a market was to be found if Canadians went into the business of squab raising. The business is a new one with us, and as yet there is little or no demand for

large cases containing specimen seeds of weeds named in the bill by applying to him at Ottawa.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz's address on "Plant Breeding" was most instructive. The important points in plant breeding were first, to select the best varieties; second, to select the best seeds from those plants; then to select again from the product of the best; finally to breed the best of one variety to the best of another to eliminate the inferior and perpetuate the superior qualities of both, in combination. This process had been proven to be of great value in the case of oats and barley breeding at the College. Selected seed of Joannette oats, for example, yielded over 20 bushels per acre more than light seed.

The results of sowing the same seed for 16 consecutive years at the O.A.C. had shown an increased yield year by year. One selected seed planted in 1903 had yielded over a ton of seed in 1905. Cross-breeding was also advisable in the improvement of crops.

In one of his characteristic addresses Dr. J. W. Robertson outlined the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and made a strong plea for seed selection. "Every farmer," he said, "should when dying leave behind him either better stock or better seed in his neighborhood."

Trout
CREAM SEPARATORS

QUALITY TELLS
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
QUALITY TELLS

R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

BEEF PRODUCTION

The afternoon of Dec. 13th was devoted to beef cattle, with President Arthur Johnston in the chair. The subject was divided into three parts: First, raising store cattle; second, buying store cattle and finishing; third, raising and finishing cattle on the one farm, each division being handled by a man of practical experience within his special line.

Mr. D. Anderson, Rugby, handled the first part, and showed that it was a money-making business. To begin with, get breeding stock of good beef conformation and good natural flesh. Dual purpose cows were essential and he preferred Shorthorn grade cows and a purebred Shorthorn sire. He preferred his calves to come in the fall. He did not allow suckling by the mother. For the first two or three weeks he fed whole milk, then till five weeks old mixed with skim milk; thence on skim milk alone, supplemented with flaxseed meal heated for some time below boiling. When a calf is two or three months old a gallon of skim milk twice a day is enough. A calf out of condition will be helped by an egg in the milk. He preferred the cream separator, as it left the skim milk in the best condition for feeding. He fed a small amount of meal to the calves on grass. During the second winter he fed hay and oat pea straw, roots and some meal. The following summer the animals were put on grass and finished in October. He estimated a feed cost of \$29 or \$30, and selling at \$40 each left a profit of \$10, not counting labor. In addition to this return his cows produce about \$40 per year in butter at a cost for feed of about \$30. A farm of 100 acres should, with twelve cows, produce \$1,000 income.

The second part of the program was ably handled by Mr. Thos. McMillan, of Seaford. "Farmers," he said, "made a mistake by growing stockers or feeders and selling them for others to feed. All that is required is to feed more liberally so as to finish at from two to two and a half years of age. However, in raising steers he stated that it was hard to get the right quality, whereas in buying one can select only the finest. Up to two years of age a large proportion of the food an animal takes goes to bone, after that there is more manure from the feed. Committing with the subject allotted him, Mr. McMillan advised buying only the best quality for feeding. 1905 was the first year in which he has bought feeders for less than \$50 each. He begins to buy in September, when the summer pasturage begins to fall, and tries to get animals weighing 1,200 lbs. at two years of age. He thought winter feeding would be more profitable for a few years, as the labor scarcity increases the demand for grass cattle and lessens the price of winter feeders. If a stocker in the fall does not show

thrifty quality, he is no good. He advised farmers not to raise poor stockers, as they were dear at any price. Shorthorn grades bred to Shorthorn bulls give good feeders. The first cross with Herefords or Angus bulls is good. It is a mistake to cross with dairy sires. He stabled his feeders when the first hard frost came and did not let them out when once housed. Some definite plan of feeding should be ready when the animals are put in. Feed regularly at the same time every day. Be clean and tidy about the stables, more particularly when feeding ensilage. Treat animals kindly, and have water before animals at all times. He kept his animals loose, 12 in a pen 30 x 12 feet, and 17 in another place 30 x 18 feet, and turned out twice a week to clean the stables. When tied he would not turn animals out till about three weeks before shipping. He dehorns all animals and advises destroying horns on all feeding animals when young. To keep down vermin he advised white-washing the stables every spring. To kill lice on cattle he advised a mixture of three or four parts of cement and one part of some insect powder, such as heliothene. Sprinkle when dry along the back. It was less trouble than washing an animal with a liquid destroyer and was just as effective. Silage formed the base of his feeding ration, which consisted of 30 lbs. silage, 5 to 6 lbs. of cut straw mixed with a mixture of oats, barley and goose wheat ground, and bran and shorts, about 2½ lbs. per day to start with. Have a variety in the meal. Mix enough for the moon, night and part of the morning feed, making up the balance with long clover hay. He grew roots for young cattle, cows and hogs, but not for feeding cattle. Feeds at 6 a.m. leaving the clover hay till after breakfast. For animals to finish on grass would give meal ration of about 3 lbs. About March increase meal for animals to finish in May to about 9 or 10 lbs. per day, mixing a little oil cake, grain corn, or pea meal. He withdrew straw, gave more clover hay and lessens ensilage, giving more for the last three weeks before finishing. For 50 animals 300 lbs. each was a good average gain for 5 or 6 months feeding. He advised not feeding grain on grass. He grew 18 acres of corn each year for silage and from it fed 50 head of cattle and 2 brood sows, and bought about \$150 worth of mill feed. His crop rotation for 65 acres of cleared land was: 1st year, corn roots and potatoes; 2nd year, mixed grains; 3rd year, clover.

Mr. Partridge, who took Mr. E. C. Drury's place in the third part of the

program, read a very instructive paper, in which he championed raising and finishing cattle on the one farm. He had at home 20 cows, 20 calves and 20 stockers, and on 200 acres he produced general crops for sale, as well as raising feed for stock. He considered 45 head

Sharples
TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS

21 POUNDS MORE BUTTER PER WEEK

Barnesville, Ohio, June 20, 1905: We were milking ten cows May 19. That day we took a Tubular separator for trial. We used it one week and got 60 pounds of butter that week. The week before we used it, we got only 40 pounds. The week after the agent took it away we got only 40 pounds. We felt we ought to test it. Later we arranged to buy it. We recommend the Tubular to anyone interested in cows. It surely will give you one more a Tubular. (Signed) Lona and C. W. Acron. Write for catalog Y-202. It explains fully.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.
TORONTO, CAN.

EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL

KINGSTON, ONT.

Long Course—Jan. 2 to March 2
Short Course—March 5 to March 23

A thoroughly modern, commodious and fully equipped school building. A full course of lectures covering the different phases of dairying. A full and competent staff of instructors. For Calendar write

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

40% 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 creosote pans. Some people may not believe that a

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

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—

"I purchased one of your No. 6 U. S. Cream Separators in 1904. It is all right. It has given the best of satisfaction with no repairs. It is as good as when we got it. We have now cows and make about one-fourth more butter than the old way. It saves the cream-washing pans and carrying milk down cellar, and gives warm, sweet milk for calves and other uses. We would not be without one for three times the price we paid for it, and consider the U. S. the best on the market.—Mrs. MAGGIE KIDD."

For additional proofs write for our interesting free catalogue

VERMONT FARM MACHINES CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
460
It is centrally located warehouses in United States and Canada

by his combination method equal in profit producing to 60 head on the other plans. The economy of this method were many, including the control of the quality in cattle handled, without being at the mercy of the dealers or fluctuating markets. The dual purpose animal must be chosen at the Ontario farmer who produces his own stockers and finishes them. Shorthorn grades are the best for the purpose. With such animals the farmer can produce his own beef, and, in addition, secure a fair amount of milk for feeding calves or for dairy purposes.

Prof. Day, in summarizing the addresses, gave some valuable hints. Where there is a great deal of waste, land feeders might be grown with profit, but on high priced land it would be difficult to figure out a profit from raising stockers or feeders. He emphasized the light meal ration. The great secret of economical feeding was the making of bulky food palatable. At the O.A.C. the best returns were got where steers averaged 7 lbs. of meal per bushel. The real cow problem was a difficult one to solve. In estimating the cost of foods it was not fair to the steer to charge the market price for grain grown on the farm. The farmer can get a better price for a steer at a lower price, as the manure is worth considerable. He quoted figures to show the advantage of buying steers in good flesh. Such a steer, 1200 lbs. in weight would cost \$48. To put on 200 lbs. to finish it, at 8c per lb. would be \$16, or a total cost of \$64. If sold at 5c, or \$70, there would be a profit of \$6. On the other hand, a 1200 lb. steer that was thin would cost of 300 lbs. to finish would figure out a total cost of \$72, and would sell for \$75 only, leaving a profit of \$3. A good fleshed steer was, therefore, worth more to the feeder than a thin fleshed one.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sheep breeders held the boards on the morning of Dec. 14th, and a profitable session was held. The meeting was drawn out. Lt.-Col. McGillivray acted as chairman. The most profitable method of handling sheep formed the subject of a valuable talk by the Hon. John Dryden. He emphasized the need of healthy sheep. Sheep with running noses, foot rot, etc., had better be got rid of. Damp low land was not suitable for sheep. Upland pastures were best. Sheep should not be allowed to eat off the same spot of grass too long. In winter keep the sheep dry and give plenty of air. If the floor is damp cover with wood shavings, get foot rot very easily in damp places. They have a warm coat and if put in a warm place will perspire and take cold when let out. In summer short and fresh grass was the best feed, with hay as a supplementary feed when required. They should be allowed to eat rape only by degrees or have it cut and thrown over to them. Don't pasture on high clover. Cabbage was a good forage for sheep, and there was less danger from over-feeding than rape. He sowed cabbage in drills and cultivated. Early cabbage, such as the Early Drumhead, is best. Good silage is all right for sheep. Whole oats are better than any other grain. Why very early lambs brought a high price, for the ordinary farmer it was better to stick to the regular market. From March 15th to April 15th was a good time for the lambs to come. He does not wash sheep and is, therefore, able to shear earlier. He thought every owner should be made to take care of his dog and there would be less sheep worrying. The law at present allowed a farmer to shoot a dog when attacking his sheep, or between sundown and sunrise, if seen on a farm where sheep are kept.

Prof. Cummings, of Truro, N.S., in

leading the discussion, stated that he had instructions from the Nova Scotia Government to increase sheep breeding in that province by 50 per cent. Sheep were splendid weed scavengers. In Pictou Co., N.S., they have a cattle disease caused by a weed known as "stinking Willie." This weed grows in the old land, but they have no disease as the sheep keep it down. He emphasized the need of dipping sheep, both in the spring and fall. Not only does it kill vermin, but it helps the wool and skin. Breeding ewes should have exercise. Immature rams cause bloat. For sheep rape should be sown one-third thinner than for cattle. Coal oil was the best cure for bloat. A cupful was the dose for cattle, and one-fifth of this quantity for sheep. Changing pasture prevents disease.

Marketing wool from the producers and manufacturers' standpoint was ably discussed by Lt.-Col. McCrae. Unless sheep are carefully and well fed the wool will be weak. Weak spots in the fibres are caused by periodic physical weakness in the sheep. In carding the wool fibres are mixed and the weak spots are not noticed. In combing wool, however, the fibres are separated and the weak spots are easily seen. Good health in the sheep means good wool. The chief defect in Canadian wool was the dirt. This was the reason that it was not used for manufacturing purposes in England. The big burrs were the worst and very difficult to get out. The necessity for winter feeding makes wool dirty. Better not to wash sheep. But one-third was too much to take off the price for unwashable wool. Care should be exercised in tying up wool. All the dirt and tags should be cut off. The price of wool in Canada was lower than in any other country, chiefly because it is dirty. The larger proportion of Canadian wool goes to the United States, and is not fine enough to be used in Canada. Wool is almost indigestible, hence its use over and over again in the form of manure. There was very little pure wool goods.

Mr. E. B. Biggar, editor, Canadian Journal of Fabrics, led the discussion in a long drawn out address, which took up more time than its importance demanded. A valuable morning session closed with spirited talks on the farm help problem by Thos. Sawaroth, Director of Colonization for Ontario, and Brigadier Howell, of the Immigration Department of the Salvation Army, Toronto.

THE BACON HOG

For arousing interest and spirited discussion the bacon hog still holds the palm. Those so fortunate as to be present on the afternoon of Dec. 14th listened to a battle royal between the champions of the farmer and the packer. Announced to begin promptly at 2 p.m. it was after 3 p.m. before the forces lined up for the struggle. The cause of the delay was the presence in Guelph of the vice-regal party. His Excellency Lord Grey arrived at the building at 2:30 p.m., when an address was presented by Mr. Arthur Johnston, President of the Winter Fair. His Excellency made a brief reply in which he complimented Canadians on having adopted the plan of having judges give their reasons for making awards. This should prove satisfactory to both successful and unsuccessful competitors. He said His Excellency's benefit Professors Day and Dean outlined the points of beef and dairy types from animals brought into a ring.

In the meantime the crowd were kept waiting and while they, no doubt, appreciated the visit of Lord Grey they were impatient for the oratorical contest between the farmer and packer to begin.

For the purpose of smoothing the way, Mr. T. H. Mason led off with an address on the most profitable method of feeding bacon hogs. He stated that farmers made a mistake by not continuing in the hog business. The weights asked for by the packers were the best for the farmers to produce. Pigs should not be weaned too early unless the farmer has milk. In any case not under 8 weeks, and he would prefer 10 or 11 weeks, like most sowers are liberally fed. They should be kept going from start to finish and should be ready for the market not later than 8 months, better, at 6 and 7 months. He preferred to make pork with pasturage conditions as it economizes labor and supplies the manure directly to the land. It was not satisfactory to buy store hogs; better to raise them.

Then came the tug-of-war, when Mr. Duncan Anderson led off in a spirited and eloquent address on marketing hogs. He stated that hog producers all over the country were not satisfied with the present packer's sowers are produced uneven during the year; quality did not count, and the bringing in of American hogs for slaughter was not fair to the Canadian hog producer. A flat rate for hogs at present was a mistake. Whether they were thick fats or selects, while there was a difference of 10s. per 112 lbs. between the quality in the British market. There was a time when a difference of 25c to 30c per cwt. was made between selects and fats and lights, but not during the past three years. Millers and grain dealers made a distinction in the price of wheat; why not the packer in the price of hogs? He understood that the American hogs killed in Canada, when shipped, were branded only on the box Canadian cured American bacon. On Canadian cured American hogs, the packer should be allowed to brand them. The American bacon would have upon the British consumers. American hogs should not be brought into Canada for slaughter. Packers should arrange for a proper scale of prices during the year.

Prof. Day, who followed, thought that the packers and farmers should get together and arrange for an average price during the year. He gave some interesting figures, showing the cost of production and the feeding of tankage, which we have not space to deal with here.

Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, stated that it required more skill to produce the bacon hog than the thick fat and, therefore, the farmer should be better paid for that quality. There were too many getting money out of the business between the packer and the producer. He knew of the American product being sold as Canadian, but thought this might be overcome by proper branding. Farmers were not responsible for the increase in the number of packing houses. If American hogs are available will packers be so keen to buy Canadian hogs? There was the largest output in the fall of the year as the cost of production was cheap in summer. Therefore, if autumn price is reduced very low farmers will go out of hog raising altogether.

Dr. E. J. Smale, of the Wm. Davies Packing Co., Toronto, then took up the discussion on the part of the packer. From 1892 to 1904 no American hogs were brought into Canada. The past season, however, owing to the scarcity of Canadian hogs, a number of American hogs were brought in. They are inspected by government officials at Buffalo and at the packing house, and all

the cars cleared under veterinary inspection. During the killing the packing house was in the same position as a bonded warehouse. For a number of years American hogs have been passing through Canada in bond on the rail-ways and, he claimed, that there was just as much danger from infection in the one case as the other. The American product could be prevented from being sold as Canadian by being branded on each side, what it really was. There was a difference in price of 12s. per 112 lbs. between American Cumberland sides and Canadian Wiltshire. Canadians were meeting American competition every day on the English market, whether the product passed through Canada or not. There was no profit in curing the American hog. It was only done to help the worker. He contended that the grading of hogs was a farmers' question, as the packer cannot improve the quality. The percentage of culls at the Wm. Davies Co.'s plants during the past six months was about 18½ per cent., which, he contended, went to show that the quality of the Canadian hogs was not deteriorating. He claimed that the lack of hogs was not the result of lack of grading or paying a premium for quality, and asked the question why farmers were out of hogs when high and in them when low in price. In reply to several questions he stated that there would be a difficulty in arranging for an average price during the season. Conditions were the same in the United States and Denmark as in Canada. On the whole, Dr. Smale's presentation of the packers' side did not appear to satisfy the farmers present, though it is only fair to him to say that he had not time to present his case as fully as he had mapped out to do.

Mr. C. W. Bowman, manager of the Montreal Packing Company, followed, emphasizing several points touched upon by Dr. Smale. The prospective number of hogs affects the price for hogs. A number of questions and remarks from the audience showed that more could be got from growers at the station for hogs than by selling at the packing house; that farmers can control their supply of hogs and that hogs are not necessary to the farmer, but are necessary to the packer. Mr. A. W. Smith presided.

THE DAIRYMEN

The dairymen had their innings on the evening of Dec. 14th, after the interest over the bacon hog situation had calmed somewhat. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Monteith, Prof. Dean presided.

The dairy female from birth to maturity was the subject of an address by R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster. By breeding and selection he had brought his herd up to \$800 a year, testing 4.2 per cent., and not lower than 3.6 per cent. of fat. He allows his cows to rest for two months of the year, and has his heifers come in when about 2½ years of age. He aims to get the cow's system right before calving, when there is little danger from milk fever. He feeds a good deal of bran, but does not feed oil cake when over \$30 per ton. For calves up to one month of age he scalds the oil cake. He feeds this in place of the butter fat with skim milk. He thought oil cake better than linseed, as there was less danger from scours.

A valuable paper on milk fever and other ural affections of cows was read by Dr. R. Barnes, V.S., of London. It had one fault, and that was it was too long and went too much into minute detail for a general audience of farmers. Dr. Barnes' cure for milk fever was the administering of oxygen or sterilized air by a veterinarian. Out

of 100 cases he had only three were lost. Some preventives of milk fever were to keep the animal in the best of health, and to give laxative food and plenty of exercise.

Then followed an instructive address by Prof. Dean upon some general observations regarding the industry in Denmark, with special reference to co-operative testing associations, after which Mr. G. H. Barr, Supt. Western Dairy School, led off in the discussion. Prof. Dean stated that the result of co-operation in Denmark meant a superior product. This did not always follow from co-operation in Canada. The cow testing associations in Denmark were organized in 1895. In 1904 there were 402 such associations, having nearly 9,000 members, who owned 155,000 cows. Such associations would be of benefit in Canada. They would result in improved and better yield per cow. The breeder of stock would have an intimate knowledge of what each animal is doing in the herd; and there would be more pay in the business for the dairy farmer.

JUDGING CATTLE AND SHEEP

On Friday morning, Dec. 15th, about an hour and a half after the time set for the meeting to open, was held one of the most valuable sessions of the convention. Mr. John Gosling, of Kansas City, was present and gave a stirring address on this subject, explaining his points by reference to the carcass and live animal in the ring. Before be-

ginning the judge should decide whether he is to judge from the breeders' or consumers' standpoint. The feeder aims at big weight in a given time. There must be quality in growth and quality in handling. Pliable hair with soft skin indicate quality. Quality and constitution go together. Whether the hide is thick or thin makes little difference. The packer likes a thick hide up to a certain point. He demonstrated the points of a good sheep carcass from three brought into the lecture hall.

Speaking of judging cattle from two live animals brought in, Mr. Gosling stated that an animal with a large back bone invariably had a flat side. Muscle and flesh go with masculinity. The heavier the flesh the longer it takes to ripen.

Sale of Carcases

Good prices generally prevailed, especially for the prize carcasses sold. The hogs sold in bulk to John McCurdy, Guelph, at \$8.75 per cwt. The bulk of the beef was bought by A. Barber and A. Hales, of Guelph, prices ranging from \$6.50 up to \$10.50, most of it selling between \$7.50 and \$9.00 per cwt. While the first prize carcass in the pure-bred class sold at \$10 per cwt. and the first prize in grades and crosses at \$9.75, the highest price realized was for the fourth prize carcass in grades and crosses, which sold at \$10.50 per cwt. For mutton prices ranged from \$6.35 to \$13.25 per cwt.

DAIRY TEST AT GUELPH

Milk given in 48 hours. 20 points for each pound of fat, 4 points for each pound of solids (not fat), and 1 point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days; limit, 10 points.

Prize. Class and Owner.

	Lbs. milk produced.	Lbs. fat produced.	Percent- age fat.	Lbs. solids not fat.	Days in milk.	Total points.
<i>Holstein cow, 36 months and over—</i>						
1st, George Rice, Tillsonburg.....	126.51	4.53	3.581	12.03	34	132.72
2nd, James Rettie, Norwich.....	120.81	4.80	3.145	11.15	99	126.60
3rd, James Rettie.....	110.61	4.08	3.689	10.28	22	122.72
4th, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre.....	117.51	3.85	3.276	11.09	9	121.36
<i>Holstein heifers, under 36 months—</i>						
1st, George Rice.....	103.26	3.80	3.680	9.15	109	119.60
2nd, George Rice.....	106.76	3.41	3.194	10.03	20	108.32
3rd, James Rettie.....	67.81	2.67	3.937	6.34	137	88.76
4th, A. E. Hulet, Norwich.....	83.81	2.47	2.947	7.28	28	78.52
5th, P. D. Ede.....	83.37	2.49	2.987	7.07	33	78.08
<i>Ayrshire cow, 36 months and over—</i>						
1st, H. and J. McKee, Norwich.....	109.88	4.60	4.186	10.04	24	134.16
2nd, H. and J. McKee.....	104.81	4.34	4.141	10.16	9	127.76
3rd, W. M. Smith, Scotland.....	91.24	4.10	4.494	9.00	73	122.80
4th, N. Dymont, Clappison.....	92.01	3.44	3.739	8.79	53	105.96
5th, H. and J. McKee.....	86.89	3.47	3.994	8.18	16	102.12
<i>Ayrshire heifers, under 36 months—</i>						
1st, W. M. Smith.....	63.06	2.33	3.695	6.15	63	74.20
2nd, C. S. Aylwin, Freeman.....	56.38	2.42	4.292	5.55	12	70.60
3rd, A. E. Hulet.....	60.50	2.29	3.781	5.84	17	69.16
4th, N. Dymont.....	49.75	2.01	4.040	4.56	135	68.44
5th, W. M. Smith.....	55.69	2.07	3.717	5.31	43	63.64
<i>Shorthorn cow, 36 months and over—</i>						
1st, J. W. Armstrong, Speedside.....	108.56	4.01	3.694	10.60	9	132.60
<i>Shorthorn heifer, under 36 months—</i>						
1st, L. D. Currie, Hillsburg.....	79.13	2.40	3.033	7.38	40	78.52
<i>Jersey cow, 36 months and over—</i>						
1st, S. J. Lyons, Norval.....	66.33	2.63	3.965	5.72	37	75.48
2nd, J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre.....	42.70	2.12	4.965	4.49	95	65.56
3rd, J. Lawrence.....	37.81	2.01	5.179	3.75	177	65.20
<i>Jersey heifers, 36 months and under—</i>						
2nd, S. J. Lyons.....	37.42	1.67	4.484	3.40	41	48.12
<i>Grade cows, 36 months and over—</i>						
1st, P. D. Ede.....	109.39	4.03	3.684	9.73	32	117.52
2nd, George Rice.....	80.56	2.97	3.687	7.68	15	90.12
3rd, J. Lawrence.....	67.33	3.19	4.736	6.51	14	89.84
<i>Grade heifers, under 36 months—</i>						
1st, James Rettie.....	83.18	2.86	3.438	7.24	22	86.16



Cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.

A Happy New Year

Think of the happiest moment life has brought!

The richest, sweetest in your memory And then a faint suggestion has been caught

Of just how happy you were meant to be.

A New Year's Toast

Here's to Time on his journey thither! Time is old! Hearts are young!

Here's to Time on his journey hither! Whither the heads that are white bow low;

Whither the heads that are gold look high;

Whither Time and the Hearts that are young

Shall sing to the old through a song unsung.

Where Home Art Reigns

IN the French Acadian villages of Nova Scotia one may still see the primitive household arts. One of the most interesting efforts at household decoration on the part of the women is the painting of the floors. In some few of the houses, the more prosperous ones, there are carpets in the parlors and oilcloth in the bedrooms, there are others whose bedrooms, dining rooms or kitchens have bare floors, but whose parlors are furnished with oilcloth and rugs. But most of those seen in these St. Mary's Bay villages have no carpets and few have oilcloth. The floors are decorated by the women in bright colored paints. This idea may have originated in an effort to imitate oilcloth or carpet. If so, the imitation is more picturesque than the original, as well as cleaner and cheaper.

The paint is put on in patterns usually geometrical, large and rather simple, although the more skilful the painter the more complicated the pattern. Different patterns are used on the different rooms in the house and on the halls and stairs. The patterns are first carefully marked out and measured by the women before the paint is put on, and it is astonishing how accurately and neatly the work is done by the ordinary housewife.

The houses have usually one story all the way across and a second story in the centre under the peaked roof. The front hall opens directly on the kitchen, a very large, low-ceiled room, from which several tiny bedrooms open. Beside its decorated floor, the kitchen, which is the dining room also, often rejoices in elaborate home-made rugs.

The making of these rugs is a much practised art among the Acadian women. There are three principal kinds of these rugs, classifying them as to the method of construction—those made on a background of sacking and pulled through, those made of braided rugs and those made of flat pieces of cloth and sewed together on a foundation. The most

elaborate rugs, those having ornaments of little dogs and other designs of a similar nature, are the least attractive. The braided rugs, which are the sort most admired by those of artistic eye, are the easiest to make.

The pulled through rugs made on sacking are the ones on which the skilful workers most pride themselves. They offer an opportunity for the working out of the much admired dog designs. They are made on a foundation of sacking. The material of which they are



A French-Canadian House.

woven is pulled through the interstices of the sacking and then the ends cut off so that a deep soft surface is formed of the closely placed clipped ends. The weaving fabric is often of rags, but in the finer rugs is of woollen yarn, which the women themselves have carded, wound and dyed.

In making these rugs of wool an effort is usually made to follow the patterns of the old-fashioned velvet carpets. None of these carpets are to be seen in the homes of these people, but the patterns have been copied for generations. The wool for the ground-work is usually dark red, rich and soft, as in the old velvet carpets, or it may be white, but this in rarer instances. The designs



A contented French-Canadian Farmer.

are large and carried out in the old-fashioned pinks and blues of our great-grandmothers' days. Large bunches of grapes, garlands and stiff but many colored bouquets are favorites.

Two Sets of "Don'ts"

DON'TS FOR PARENTS

Don't expect good manners in children if they are treated by their elders in an unmannerly manner.

Do not be surprised if children are snappish and quarrelsome if you set them the example by being so to them.

Don't frighten children into being disobedient by threats which you have no intention of carrying out. Your future difficulties in managing your children are enormously increased by this unwise but not uncommon practice.

Don't take fidgety children with you when you go to pay calls. It is too great a tax on the forbearance of your friends, and it has led to the severing of acquaintanceship.

Don't—because it is easier to do things yourself than to teach the children how to do them—let your boys and girls grow up with slovenly habits.

Don't forget that if you do not make companions of your children in their youth you can't expect them to be your friends when they grow up.

DON'TS FOR GIRLS

Don't pompadour your hair if it isn't becoming. If you do, don't draw it down over one eye till you acquire something of the aspect of a Bowery girl. There is a happy medium in all things. Don't make a fright of yourself because it is "swell."

Don't steal shy peeps at yourself in every show window. Once that you have dressed, forget all about it, and your simple dignity will reap its reward.

Don't fall desperately in love with some new girl, and confide family affairs one week to woefully regret it the next.

Don't sign for a "career" when you don't know what it means. Perhaps your fancied genius is only talent after all.

Don't imagine that every man who looks at you is in love with you. He may merely be observing what a simpering little peacock you are making of yourself.

An African Baby's Bath

A missionary in Africa tells about a baby she saw having its morning bath. "I found its mother washing it in front of her house. She held the baby upon its little feet, and was pouring cold water over it. The poor baby was screaming, but the mother paid no attention. When the washing was over, she lifted the child up, blew vigorously into its eyes and ears, to drive out the water, and then proceeded to dress it. The dress consisted of a string of beads round its waist, and one round each of its wrists and ankles."

THE LONGSHORE TRADERS

Written for THE FARMING WORLD by AUBREY FULLERTON

CHAPTER II.

When Longshore wakened the next morning the *Fair Trade* was at the wharf. She was as clean as a pin and ready for visitors. "A new gangway led down from the wharf and a number of chairs had been placed invitingly about the deck. Stuart Evans, as prospective host, was hurrying from deck to cabin, giving orders and critically examining the appointments of his little merchant ship. Very soon he was receiving his first callers.

Everyone who was not bed-ridden or away from home visited the *Fair Trade* that day. From his store Trader Amos could see that all day long custom that should have been his was going the way of the wharf; people went at all hours and came back with bundles and baskets that meant diminished sales for himself. He had never seen quite such competition as this before.

Trader Evans was busy. In the double capacity of host and merchant he showed the marvels of his ship and measured out his wares. The cabin had been transformed into a complete and compact department store. As Jerry Walker had said, three sides were filled with shelving, which now held a miscellaneous stock of things to wear and eat. From hooks in the ceiling hung tinware; neat box-tins on the floor held bulk goods; and a short counter ran half across the farther end of the cabin. Back of this opened a door into the hold of the vessel, a part of which had been fitted up as a storeroom for the heavier goods.

It was a very neat establishment and a well assorted stock, and Trader Evans was rightly proud of it. That his visitors appreciated it too was shown by the number of their purchases.

The *Fair Trade* remained at the village a week. Then she raised sail and headed for the next settlement up the shore, where the programme was repeated, for a shorter time. Thus passing from one point to another, she worked her way back again to the other end of the district, sold out half her stock, and then went to the Soo to renew supplies.

The idea had taken. Amos Bootler's travelling store that brought his wares to the customer's door had a rival now that also travelled, but in a different way.

That was the beginning of open trade in Longshore. Trader Amos did not like it. It worried him. To be sure, other would-be traders had made the attempt before, but none of them had been like this. It was a harder matter to get rid of a rival whose tactics were as clever as his own. And a mere boy! But Trader Amos thought hard and doubted not that he would find a way.

On her second trip the *Fair Trade* reached Longshore in the late afternoon of a rainy day. She anchored in the harbor, as before, and began preparations for opening business the next morning.

The wharves were deserted that night, and in the sudden dark even the harbor seemed dead. Stuart's crew of two had gone ashore, and their boat had been the only one on the water since six o'clock. Therefore he was the more surprised to hear a little later the noise of rowlocks and on mounting the deck

to dimly make out the form of an approaching boat, in which at once upon bending hard to the oars. Presently he had pulled alongside and in a voice and form not at all sailorlike called out:

"Hi, there, is Stuart Evans aboard?"

It was the voice of Trader Amos, and, unnatural as it sounded in the storm and wind, Stuart knew it.

"Yes Mr. Bootler; can I do anything for you?"

"Ye've verra sharp, young man," said Trader Amos, somewhat taken aback.

"But ye've a lease on me anyway, and I'll admit ye've a head for business. How do ye find trade?"

"Oh, very good, sir. Will you come aboard?"

"It's a bad night and I mon get back to the store. But I had a matter to speak to ye of. I've got a verra fine lot of molasses at the shop that I bought before ye set up trading, and now ye've cut into me so I'm feared I shall lose on it. So I was wondering if ye wouldn't come ashore and look at it and perhaps we could make a deal for ye to take some of it off my hands. I'll let you have it right."

This seemed very like a truce of peace; it was at any rate a concession on the trader's part to Stuart's abilities as a competitor, and the implied compliment was not without its effect. Besides, good molasses was scarce.

"I might come and look at it," said Stuart, "but I won't be the morning do. I'm all alone to-night."

Trader Amos knew he was alone; he had seen his crew when they landed at the wharf; but it was not his purpose to explain that his own errand was due to that fact.

"Well, ye see, I'll be going up the road with my wagon in the morning and chances are I'll be away overnight. Ye're not feared anyway, 'll run away with the vessel, are ye?"

Stuart had never been one to refuse a challenge; it was not so pleasing to be dared as it to be flattered, but it went to show, he thought, that the trader was sincere. It was kind of him to come, too. And so, after carefully securing the door of his cabin, the younger trader slipped down the side of the vessel into his rival's boat.

Trader Amos afterward reminded Stuart that the vessel was tossing considerably and straining at her cable, as they pulled away that night. When on shore, they tied the boat up and hurried together to the store.

A few minutes later, a stealthy figure crept out from behind one of the wharf houses, launched another boat, and rowed as quickly and quietly as possible to the *Fair Trade*. There he climbed aboard, passed forward, and began to work among the chains. Presently, but not without difficulty, he had raised the anchor and lashed it to the railing. Then he took hurriedly to the boat again and pulled for the shore.

The *Fair Trade*, feeling her grip gone, rolled helplessly and plunged forward her own length with the next heavy wave. And then, waiting for a moment, she seemed to feel a frigid sense of freedom, an unrestrained impulse, and her second plunge carried her faster and further. Half an hour later she drifted into a rockbound cove down the shore, and when the mad water spirit had done playing with the little schooner, had broken both her masts and swept her deck, it cast her up on the rocks with a final wrench that stove her sides in

and left her as hopeless a wreck as ever Longshore had seen.

The deal between the two traders took longer in the making than in the proposing. Trader Amos' professed desire to lighten his stock of molasses proved not to be so great as to override his accustomed fondness for a close bargain, and a full hour had gone when Stuart Evans left the store. He was to return to his vessel in the trader's boat—a hard row, he well knew. But row as he might, he seemed no nearer to the vessel and could find no glimmer of her light.

The vessel was gone! The lightkeeper at Breakeck Cove found her the next morning, on the rocks, and all that day Stuart Evans heard the regrets of the Longshore people. Even Trader Amos said it was a pity, adding that of course Stuart need not now consider himself bound to take that molasses. He was once more the only trader and could be generous.

But Trader Amos did not know that Stuart had had his vessel well insured, and he could not foresee that within six weeks his plucky young rival should have bought and fitted up another schooner and re-established his trade. The monopoly was still in dispute.

The wreck of the *Fair Trade* passed into history as do all such things, after serving the community as morbid as a nine-days' wonder. An investigation was held by the insurance company, but without results. It seemed a sufficient explanation that the vessel had broken her cable and drifted upon the rocks. This was a plausible theory, because, as a matter of fact, the anchor, which had been lashed to the railing, had loosened and finally broken off, the only clue to the real cause of the wreck being thus removed.

Some three months later, Hardy Tall, the half-witted butt of Longshore's practical jokes, was moved by some unknown prompting to confess that no storm, not his own sin, had wrecked the *Fair Trade* adrift. He told the story as one who felt some pride in a deed daringly done and the more so because he had kept the secret so long and so well; but now he felt that he must disburden himself. He said further that he had done it at the suggestion of Amos Bootler, who in return for the deed and for his silence, had promised him a suit of clothes.

Longshore now rang with the greatest sensation it ever had had. A lawsuit was entered against Trader Amos, but he defended it stubbornly and skillfully. The sole evidence against him was the testimony of an idiot; should that be credited, he asked, when it was known that once before this same man—a most dangerous person to allow in the community—had of his own accord set fire to the Longport schoolhouse?

Trader Amos won, and was declared guiltless of the charge; and once more the matter seemed in a fair way to be forgotten. But spite of judge and jury, the Longshore people believed Hardy Tall's story. It was privately talked over for months afterward and gained in credence with each telling; for it explained some of Amos Bootler's previous transactions. And in this, it must be said, the people judged more truly than the court.

Longshore thereafter looked apace at Trader Amos, and after enduring the repressed suspicion of the public for some six months or more, during which time he steadily lost trade, he one day disappeared and has not since been seen or heard of.

But Trader Evans is still selling there, though no longer from a schooner. Other storekeepers have set up business along the shore, but the man who broke the monopoly is Longshore's popular trader.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Brave Annabel Lou

Annabel Lou is only two,
And one can't tell—that is, very well—
What Annabel Lou is going to do.

Annabel Lou is afraid of a mouse,
Or a dog or a bird or a fly or a cat;
But she's not afraid to stroke the fur of
Of a great, big fox, and give it a
pat,
And pull its tail, and handle its claws,
And put her hand in its open jaws.

Annabel Lou is only two,
And one can't tell—that is, very well—
What Annabel Lou is going to do.

But perhaps I should say to be quite
fair,
That claws and fur and tail and head
Are not exactly as first they grew,
And are harmless quite, for the fox
is dead,
And it hangs around the neck—indeed
its true—
Of the beautiful mamma of Annabel Lou.
—St. Nicholas.

A Mistake

"Misery loves company" is an old adage and is well illustrated in the following story. A family living in the west were recipients each year of a large box of dried fruits, preserves, apple butter and other delicacies from friends in the east. There were two boys in the family, one just old enough to be mischievous, the other just young enough to follow his brother's suggestions. One evening after the arrival of the long-looked-for box and a generous distribution of apple butter spread thickly on good home-made bread, John, the elder, his mouth watering at the memory of the feast just spread and longing with longings unutterable to repeat the pleasurable sensation, went out into the kitchen, presumably to replenish the kitchen fire.

The room was unlighted. The mother, busy in the front room, was ignorant of John's absence. After some moments James, the younger, noticed it. He journeyed kitchenward. There was a deep silence, in itself suggestive where children are concerned. The silence was so oppressive that James knew something of unusual interest was transpiring.

He called his brother's name. He shouted, "Whatever you doin'?" No response. He whispered soft and low, "Johnny." He received in answer a low "Hist." It came from that portion of the kitchen where the cupboard was located.

In an instant James and John were side by side; James a volume of questions, John admonishing silence; James trembling like an aspen leaf with fear and impatience; John serene with a knowledge of fifteen minutes. After quiet had been secured, John, in a faint whisper, broke the silence with, "Do you want some more apple butter?" Did James want some more apple butter? The question was preposterous. What he did want to know, and that very badly, was, where the apple butter was located. John knew the rays from the fire falling upon the spoon in his hand indicated that he had just tasted once and again the delicious preparation. The silence deepened. There was a stir

in the front room. "Do you want some?" came softly from John.

"Yes," quickly and softly whispered James.

"Then hurry," whispered John in deep stage tones, thrusting the spoon into the hands of James. James hesitated. "Quick! Mother's comin'," came in subdued tones from John.

"Where's it?" tremblingly whispered James.

"The second jar on second shelf," glibly answered the elder.

With a quick step James reached the cupboard, his hand clutching the spoon. There was a movement of an arm, a spoon was thrust deep into the contents of the jar and returned filled to overflowing. A step was heard in the adjoining room, an arm was uplifted, a mouth opened wide to receive the spoon and with one gulp the contents disappeared. Instantly there came a sputtering, spitting and coughing, mingled with exclamations of anger and disgust, while exasperation was visible on every feature of the boy's face as the mother appeared in the doorway lamp in hand.

It was loud.

—N. E. Homestead.

Hard Work and High Ideals

Half a dozen houses in the neighborhood were freshly painted this spring, and all by the same painter,



Making New Year Resolutions.

a quite young man whose thoroughness and skillfulness had passed into a proverb in the town.

"We can't afford not to have him do the work," one householder had said. "He is absolutely careful in every detail, and he knows his trade perfectly—all the little niceties of it."

One morning a boy was watching the painter at work, and envying him what seemed such an easy job—"just brushing on some paint," he told himself. He thought, did that boy, of a certain slow, "poky" task of his own, and impatiently wished he could do some simple work like that painter's. "How long does it take to learn that trade?" he inquired, complacent.

"Well," said the busy young painter as he drew his brush along a particularly difficult place, "they say one can learn it in three years, but I've been at it seven years now, and I don't know what I ought to know about it yet. There's still lots to learn."

The painter's own ideal of work was always just beyond his own achievement. In that lay the secret of his thoroughness, his skill, his success. It is such interest and ambition in one's work that makes patience easy to keep, and thoroughness a delight to practice.

The man who "knows it all" in three years is not the man for whom the owners of half a dozen houses will wait their turn to have him paint them.

Be Sure You Begin

"When once begun the work's half done,"

So much the worse for you!

But even here you'll see it clear,

The truth is but half told;

For wisdom says there are two ways,

One loses and one wins;

You'll find, young friends, that all depends

Upon how one begins.

If wrong begun and work half done,

So much the worse for you!

If right—go on until you've won

The goal you had in view.

In life you gaze upon the ways

Of virtue and of sin;

Be led by truth and not by youth

Be sure how you begin.

Tale of a Tailless Cat

It is well known that Manx cats have no tails, only slight stumps, and that the offspring of such in other parts of the world, in the first generation at least, are in the same abnormal condition. While living in Scotland thirty years ago we had a Manx kitten given to us, which although born there, was tailless. The door of our breakfast room was spring shutting, like most of the screen doors in this country, but opening only toward the inside. Before the kitten was full grown he had learned to let himself in by pushing from the outside, but never learned, although we often tried to teach him, to pull it open from the inside.

It was not, however, the opening of the door from the outside to which I wish to call attention—any cat could have easily learned to do that; but the fact that invariably, after he had so pushed it and got his body partially in, he made a rapid turn or whirl to prevent the tail that was not there (but heredity impressed upon him the fact that it ought to have been) from being caught between the closing door and its frame.

This he did dozens of times every day so long as we had him, and was always willing to show off before our visitors, as he never seemed to recognize the fact that he had not got a tail like his neighbors.—Scientific American.

Some Conundrums

1.—What is put on the table and cut and passed and never eaten?

2.—What is bought by the yard and worn on the foot?

3.—On which side of the pitcher is the handle?

4.—What is the difference between the North pole and the South pole?

ANSWERS.

1.—Cards.

2.—Carpet.

3.—On the outside.

4.—All the difference in the world.

THE KITCHEN

Economical Soups

Soups are so economical, palatable and nutritious, when properly made, that it is a wonder they are not greater favorites with the housekeeper on the farm.

In making soup the object is to get all the strength out of the meat, the method is exactly opposite to that of roasting or boiling, where the aim is to prevent the juices from escaping. Meat intended for soup should always be put on in cold water and simmered gently until it is cooked to rags. Skim, strain into an earthen jar, remove layer of fat that rises and save it for frying purposes. This stock may be canned when hot and if set in a cool place, will keep for some time. It is a great help when an emergency dinner is to be prepared, as all the various kinds of soup can be made from it by adding vegetables or macaroni.

When raw vegetables, such as potatoes, onions or carrots, are used, they should be put in at least an hour and a half before the soup is served because rapid boiling spoils the flavor. Celery and carrot seeds, cloves, parsley, sage and slices of lemon are excellent for flavoring and offer an agreeable change. Excellent tomato soup is made by adding half a can of cooked tomatoes, which, of course, must be strained, to the stock.

A housekeeper who is really economical will see that the soups which require long cooking are prepared only on days when a fire is kept for other purposes.

For Winter Cooking

Baked Apple Sauce.—Pare, quarter and core large apples and pack in an earthen jar with brown sugar, cover closely and bake slowly in a moderate oven until the contents have been shrunken to about half their original bulk and are rich, red and luscious.

Potato Salad.—Boil and mash four potatoes, add minced onions and a dressing composed of the yolks of three hard boiled eggs mashed and mixed with three-quarters teaspoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of mustard and melted butter, two teaspoons each of salt and sugar, mix well and garnish with the whites, cut in rings, and lettuce.

Apple Salad.—This consists of equal parts of celery and chopped apples served in bright red apples from which meat has been scraped, leaving as thin a rind as possible. Set on lettuce leaves with spoonful of mayonnaise dressing on top. Use whipped cream to thin the dressing.

Fruit Cake.—Mix a good quality of ginger bread to which add a liberal amount of spices, nuts, and raisins. Bake in layers and put frosting in between.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.

75 Yonge St., Toronto.

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

Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hyperemic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

Snow Drift.—Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth. Add gradually ten tablespoonfuls powdered sugar and cupful of desiccated coconut. Set on ice until chilled. In serving pour some rich cream flavored with vanilla into each saucer on which is placed a large spoonful of snow drift.

Giblet Pie.—In my young days, whenever we had goose, we always had a giblet pie and I think it was enjoyed almost as much as the roast goose, for it was one that my grandmother used to excel in making. The head, feet, liver, heart, neck, kidneys, and the points of the wings are parts that are often thrown away, but if properly cleaned they make an excellent pie. Split the head in two and put it in salt and water. Pour boiling water over the feet and leave them for a few minutes, then the outer skin will peel off easily. The other parts wash in cold water. Stew them gently in a little water for an hour, putting in a pound of round steak cut in pieces and an onion with a few cloves stuck in it. Then put all into a deep pie dish, season with pepper and salt and cover with rather a thick crust. Bake in a moderate oven for about an hour and a half.

Suggestions

There is no quicker way of cooling food than by putting it onto cold plates. If a meal is served in cold dishes and then dished out onto cold plates, it is practically spoiled before it can be eaten. There is seldom any trouble about the dishes being warm enough, excepting for breakfast. This may be avoided by setting them in the warming oven while preparing breakfast, or if one has no oven, the dishes may be put into the dish-pan and have boiling water poured over them. After standing in the water a few minutes, they are easily dried and will be sufficiently warmed for serving a meal.

Windows which do not fit perfectly tight may have strips of rubber or of felt tacked along the cracks to keep out the cold air. Strips for this purpose come by the bolt and are easily put on; so these cracks which let in so much cold are easily remedied. It is a good thing to have fresh air in living rooms, but it is well to have the supply under control.

Egg shells will do just as well as eggs for clearing coffee. It is a good thing to have a cup for holding the shells of eggs which are used in other cooking. Then as they are needed, break them up and use them in making coffee.

Household Notes

Too many eggs will make waffles tough instead of tender.

Tough meat may be made tender by sprinkling with vinegar.

Pies will be soggy if set on top of a hot stove after being baked.

Lamb chops are delicious if dipped in lemon juice just before broiling.

To cover the pan in which fish is cooking will make the flesh soft.

Discolorations on china baking dishes and custard cups can be removed with whiting.

Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent pastry scorching on the bottom.

If it is desired to keep cakes moist, put them in a stone jar; if crisp cakes are preferred, use tin as a receptacle.

There is no other salt for table use that can compare with

Windsor SALT

It is absolutely pure—never cakes—and is always the same.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY a n d make \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diplomas with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FOUR

TOURIST SLEEPERS

Each week for North-West and Pacific Coast points leaving Toronto

* 1.45 p.m. Tuesdays
11.30 p.m. Wednesdays
11.30 p.m. Fridays
* 1.45 p.m. Saturdays

Cars are fully equipped with bedding, cooking range, etc. Moderate berth rates. For first or second class passengers.

* Cars leaving Tuesdays and Saturdays stop at Winnipeg twelve hours, thus affording through passengers opportunity of seeing City.

For descriptive booklet, rates, etc., call on nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write C. B. FORBES, D.P.S., Toronto.

OUR CLUBBING LIST

FARMING WORLD, 60c. for one year, or TWO YEARS FOR \$1.00

FARMING WORLD	\$0.60	Clubbing Rate	
Canadian Horticulturist	1.00		
	\$1.60		\$1.25

FARMING WORLD	\$0.60	Clubbing Rate	
Can. Good Housekeeping	1.00		
	\$1.60		\$1.25

FARMING WORLD	\$0.60	Clubbing Rate	
The Canadian Dairyman	1.00		
	\$1.60		\$1.00

FARMING WORLD	\$0.60	Clubbing Rate	
The Apple Specialist	1.00		
	\$1.60		\$0.80

FARMING WORLD	\$0.60	Clubbing Rate	
Canadian Poultry News	0.50		
	\$1.10		\$0.80

FARMING WORLD	\$0.60	Clubbing Rate	
Breeders' Gazette	2.00		
	\$2.60		\$1.50

NOTE.—Here is an offer indeed. Any person who sends in their subscription before January 15th will receive a handsome Premium Picture and a copy of The Farmer's Handbook of Useful Information.

SUNDAY AT HOME

Along Life's Way

There are so many helpful things to do (Helps to the helper, if we but knew) From day to day!

So many troubled hearts to soothe. So many pathways rough to smooth. So many comforting words to say. To hearts that falter along the way.

Here is a lamp of hope gone out Along the way. Some one stumbled and fell, no doubt—

But, brother, stay! Out of thy store of oil refill; Kindle the courage that smoulders still;

Think what Jesus would do today For one who has fallen beside the way.

How many lifted hands still plead Along life's way. The old, sad story of human need Reads on for aye.

But let us follow the Saviour's plan.— Love unstinted to every man! Content if, at most, the world should say: "He helped his brother along the way."

A New Year Thought

To think the best of people, and not the worst, to say only kind and gracious words, to be brave and true and hopeful and undaunted, to rest on God's will as on a soft pillow, to keep the child heart to gray hairs, and to have the kingdom of heaven within you, are all parts of the duty, and belong to the birthright of good men and good women. To despair of man, to refuse help to none, to give, to lend, to love, to live for others, these are the stepping-stones to real happiness.—Margaret E. Sangster.

Taking Time for Prayer

Time spent in gaining needed strength is never time lost. Time spent in work when it ought to be spent in another way is always wasted time. One who needs regular physical exercise in order to maintain a normal working health will not do more work but less, if he uses for his work the time that ought to go to exercise. One who omits his meals in order to have more time for work is not likely to accomplish as much as he would in less time with a nourished body. It is easier to recognize these facts in connection with bodily food and exercise than as true of our spiritual strength. But we can better afford to miss a meal than to omit our regular time of prayer. The man who regularly puts prayer in first place daily, taking time for it, or rising earlier rather than let it be crowded out, is better equipped any man can hope to do without thus laying hold of omnipotence. Let us not foolishly seek to gain time at the expense of communion with Him whose single day is as a thousand years.

"Four things come not back: the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity." Forethought, then, and lively alertness are better than afterthought and laborious effort to make good one's neglect and mistakes. The prepared, the trained, the thinking per-

son, what may he not do or become? No matter what you are doing, think ahead, think what the nature of the doing is, what consequences are likely to result.

Going "Anywhere"

"I think a Christian can go anywhere," said a young woman who was defending her continued attendance at some very doubtful places of amusement.

"Certainly she can," rejoined her friend; "but I am reminded of a little incident which happened last summer, when I went with a party of friends to explore a coal mine. One of the young women appeared dressed in a dainty white gown. When her friends remonstrated with her, she appealed to the old miner who was to act as guide into the party.

"Can I wear a white dress into the mine?" she asked petulantly.

"Yes'm," returned the old man; 'there's nothin' to keep you from wearin' a white frock down there, but there'll be considerable to keep you from wearin' one back!'"

New Year Resolves

The wave is mighty, but the spray is weak; And often thus our great and high resolves, Grand in their foaming as an ocean wave, Break in the spray of nothing.

The Old Fireplace

Said the old log fire: "I send the shadows flickering and dancing on the walls and sing to the little folks, and make bright pictures for them, as they watch my sparks go upwards like fire-flies in the night; and the old folks dream dreams of long ago, and hear the old, sweet voices, and see the old, loved faces in my flames; I bring them memories—some touched with tears, and others wreathed in smiles; and they draw closer to each other; and a deep sense of rest is theirs and sweetest sleep, that kisses down their dreaming eyes. I sing the stormy winds away, and the loneliness of the rain that dashes down the winter night. I am light, and warmth, and peace, and love, and rest."



"The Baby Soap"
Baby's Own Soap

A Soap worthy of Baby—therefore good enough for any skin.
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

Wholesale and Retail.
No other soap has all its qualities. 310

MOUNT YOUR OWN TROPHIES

LEARN THIS ART



BE your own Taxidermist. We can teach you with complete success BY MAIL, to correctly mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Fish, Bones, Horns, etc. Taxidermy was long kept secret—go we readily and quickly learned in your own home during spare time. Extremely fascinating. **VERY PROFITABLE.** Fine business

for a side line. You can soon double your income, Decorate your home and den. Save your time—enjoy your leisure hours. If you are a Hunter, Angler, Naturalist, Bird Lover, or enjoy Animal life in any form, You Should Know Taxidermy. Our school is methoded by only. Have thousands of successful students. Guaranteed Success. Our school is enclosed by all leading taxidermists and the standard nature magazines. Are you interested? If so, we want to furnish full particulars, including hundreds of letters from our students. Our New Catalog and sample copy of the Taxidermy Magazine—all sent Absolutely Free. Ask to-day. The S. W. School of Taxidermy, 145 K St., Omaha, Neb.

SURE CURE FOR HAM AND BACON.

(Mc. Easton (Ohio) Lucas Ink Method).

Proven—72 years' experiment and trial. Essentials in English, German, French and Spanish—in 1 vol.

Postpaid \$1.50.

W. W. TYRELL & CO., Publishers, TORONTO.

This is the Season

to improve your time by doing some reading.

Consult the Farmers' Library

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

The Offer is Most Liberal Take Advantage of it

The FARMING WORLD

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Hints From a Trained Nurse

Teach your children to breathe through their noses; if one finds it absolutely necessary to breathe through his mouth, something is wrong and a physician should be consulted without delay. The difficulty is very probably caused by adenoids, a growth at the back of the nose, which can be removed by a simple surgical operation. If neglected they are likely to prove more troublesome as time goes on.

Insist that children wash their hands thoroughly before eating. This is not for aesthetic reasons, but as a precaution against disease. Do not let them eat sweet things between meals, but give them bread and butter or fruit—if they are really hungry they will enjoy it, if not they are better off without anything. The sugar consumed by the average American child is the cause of defective teeth, inadequate digestion, and irritable nerves in after life even if the ill effects are not at once apparent.

Teach them never to drink from a common cup; there is no more rapid way of spreading disease than by the train tumbler and the school dipper.

Do not let them have ice water but encourage them to drink as much pure, cool water as possible. The importance of this last can not be overestimated. In my professional career I have seen wonderful cures result from this simple remedy. Many times a prescription reads "to be taken in half a glass of water" because the doctors know how hard it is to persuade the average person to take water enough. Two quarts a day is none too much.

Train your children to drink milk slowly and always to eat something with it. It is particularly dangerous to allow them to gulp down milk when they are overheated and thirsty. The result is a well-nigh indigestible curd which causes intense pain and in some cases death.

Another Device for Preventing Seasickness

An ingenious self-leveling sea bank for vessels, the object of which is to overcome the discomforts of seasickness, has been devised by a London dentist. It has now been in successful operation upon one of the mail boats plying across the English Channel. The device comprises a swinging cot with four cords passing from the corners to electric brakes, which automatically check any attempt of the cot to depart from its position. While the cot remains level, the cords are free to pass on and off the pulleys on the brakes. The slightest loss of horizontality of the cot causes mercury in four tubes to fall in some of them and rise in others, and so complete the electric current to the particular brake required to be put in operation to check the further loss of horizontality. The loss of level from the

MILLIONS FOR FURS

We have paid millions for raw furs. Send for our price list. If you have one skin, half dozen, or more come to us and save intermediary profits.

REVILLON BROS., Limited,
184 MCGILL STREET - - MONTREAL

variation of the position taken by the passenger is automatically compensated; water being practically the same specific gravity as the human body, a heavy man will press more water to the foot of a specially-designed water bed than a light weight, as also from side to side.—*The Scientific American.*

Keeping the Hands White

Women who are compelled to do a good deal of housework should try the texture of the skin and should try the plan of washing their hands in the ordinary way with soap and water and while wet of rubbing dry salt over the entire. This will remove all grime and stains and will keep the hands smooth and white. A slice of lemon is invaluable for preserving the fine texture of the skin and should be rubbed over the hands while washing. Almond oil massaged well into the skin of the hands night and morning is another simple unguent and will do much to preserve them in good condition.

The Way to Sleep

If you ache in the morning the chances are that it is due to a habit of lying in bed in a wrong position. The only position for resting is that which relieves the muscles and joints; this is the one called "extension."

People curl themselves up to get warm and keep warm. If the bed were thoroughly warm on retiring there would be no temptation to pursue this plan. Very few persons realize that to rest thoroughly the muscles should be relieved.

Another mistake is to have the bed hard. If it makes aching be very sure that you need to have it softer. Do not make a martyr of yourself for the opinions set forth by some spectacled professor. He will not bear your aches and pains.

A Humble Friend

Only those who have lived in the country appreciate the virtues of a smooth, half-worn brick, especially in winter, when bedrooms are unwarmed. After heating in the oven, it can be wrapped in newspaper and dropped in its little bag of some durable material, made with a draw string. It serves every purpose of a hot water bag the year round, and never has been known to spring a leak at the critical moment.

It breaks a chill and relieves almost everything but headache. Earache almost invariably yields to continued heat, and old-fashioned folks contend that a hot brick, wrapped in flannel saturated with sharp cider vinegar, is the best thing in the world for the tortures of lumbago.

FARMERS' SONS

make best business men. We help hundreds every year to a good start. Our catalogue explains. Write for it.

Central Business College

TORONTO, ONT.

W. H. SHAW, Pres. A. F. SPROTT, Sec.

WASHING Without RUBBING



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

The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the threads—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a load of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy. The Downsell 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.

EPPS'S

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

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

WINTER TERM AT THE

NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Begins Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906. Four complete courses of study, suited to the needs of all classes of young people.

1. THE BUSINESS COURSE.
2. THE BOOKHAND AND TYPEWRITING COURSE.
3. THE TELEGRAPH COURSE.
4. THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Full particulars sent free to any address.
C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

BLOUSE WAIST WITH VEST 5202

Vest effects are greatly in vogue this season and are to be noted upon many of the newest and most attractive blouses. Illustrated is one which is much to be desired, both for the entire gown and for that separate blouse without which no wardrobe is complete and which allows of variations galore. As illustrated it is made of plaid silk with the tucked front, vest and cuffs of plain but harmonizing color finished with a plain but simple banding. Any contrasting materials could, however, be used with success and again the waist of plain



6202 Blouse Waist
with Vest,
32 to 40 bust.



5226 Misses' Flaired
Skirt, 12 to 16 years.

color can be combined with plaid or with stripes or with the same material trimmed, or again the little vest might be of velvet with the tucked front of plain silk.

The waist is made over a fitted lining, which closed at the centre front, and itself consists of the fronts, centre front vest portions and back. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the front is tucked to give a box plaited effect at the edges and to provide fullness from the shoulders. The closing is made invisibly beneath the edge of the left side. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season that are full above the moderately deep cuffs.

MISSSES' PLAITED SKIRT 5226

The plaited skirt in all its variations is a favorite for young girls and makes one of the most becoming of all styles. This one is adapted to almost all reasonable materials and gives a box plaited effect at the front that is always desirable. As shown it is made of claret red camel's hair stitched with beading silk. The plaits are turned backward and stitched in graduated lengths, giving the best possible effect to the figure while they fall in abundant and graceful folds below the stitching. Broadcloth, cheviot, serge and all suiting materials

are in every way desirable, while the model also makes a good one for the lighter weight materials of in-door wear.

The skirt is cut in seven gores, the seams being concealed by the plaits, and is laid in deep inverted plaits at the centre back.

BLOUSE WAIST WITH YOKE COLLAR 5227

Every fresh variation of the blouse is sure to find its welcome. Here is one of the smartest and best that the season has to offer and which is adapted to a variety of materials and to a great many combinations. In the illustration white taffeta is stitched with beading silk and combined with a little chemisette of tuckd mousseline, but this chemisette can be of lace, of embroidered material or, indeed, of almost everything that may make an effective contrast with the waist. Again, if liked, the little turn-over collar can be of velvet or of moire, both of which are greatly in vogue this season. Also the waist will be found equally well adapted to the separate one and to the gown. The deep scalloped yoke collar makes a characteristic feature and the sleeves are quite novel as well as exceedingly becoming, while at the waist is worn one of the deep girdles that mark the latest style.

The waist is made over the fitted lining, which is closed at the centre front, and itself consists of the fronts and back with the yoke collar, which is finished at the lower edges and extends slightly over the sleeves. These sleeves are full and tucked to fit the arms below the elbows and are finished with becoming roll-over cuffs.



5227 Blouse Waist
with Yoke-Collar,
32 to 40 bust.



5228 Child's Night
Gown or Wrapper,
2 to 8 years.

CHILD'S NIGHT GOWN OR WRAPPER 5228

Such a simple gown as this one is sure to be in demand for the materials of cold weather and is equally desirable for the sleeping garment and for the wrapper that can be slipped on over the night gown. In the illustration it is made of a pretty French flannel and is designed for the latter use, but it will be found appropriate for flannellettes and, indeed, for all materials used both for wrappers and gowns. The tucks at fronts and back provide abundant fullness below while they mean perfect smoothness over the shoulders and the round collar is absolutely comfortable as well as becoming. The sleeves are the full ones that are always most to be desired for garments of the sort.

The little gown is made with fronts and back, fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, and is closed at the front by means of buttons and buttonholes worked through the hem. The sleeves are gathered at both upper and lower edges and are finished at the wrists with wide cuffs.

Razor Steel Saws

Secret-Temper
Cross-Cut
FOR FARMERS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH,
MAPLE LEAF SAW WORKS, GALT, ONTARIO

BOYS

AS YOUR WORK
HAS SLACKENED
UP A BIT NOW

How About Taking an Agency?

YOU CAN MAKE

GOOD MONEY AT IT

YOUR NEIGHBORS WILL
BE PLEASED TO HAVE
YOU CALL ON THEM, AND
WILL ADMIRE YOU IF YOU
ARE ENERGETIC AT THE
WORK.

Our Terms Very Liberal

WRITE US IF YOU
WISH TO TRY THE
WORK. IT'S EASY.

THE FARMING WORLD
TORONTO, ONT.

PALMER & SON

Gray Hair

An enormous stock of the
various shades of Natural
Gray Hair made up in
HALF WIGS.

WAVES, BANGS and

POMPADOURS

with new size parting

WIGS & TOUPEES

For Ladies and Gentlemen

Specialists for the Hair.

Hair Dressing and Manicuring Parlour.

410, Notre Dame St. Montreal



New Brunswick Notes

The clerk of the weather has fairly outdone himself in giving the people of this province an ideal December. A couple of snowstorms in the early days of the month made good snow roads in all parts of the country and this has been favorable to business of all kinds and the farmers have been able to take full advantage of the very active markets for their products. Speaking generally of all our country towards the demand is in excess of the supply, hay and poor quality beef alone excepted.

The shortage of sheep, hogs and poultry of all kinds is very marked, and no one rises to give any satisfactory explanation of the situation. The Maritime Provinces naturally are well adapted to all three branches of live stock and our farmers cannot be said to be either so wealthy or so careless that they do not know a good thing when they see it.

So far as sheep husbandry is concerned there may be some excuse on account of the ravages of sheep-killing dogs, and the present impossibility of securing legislation which will effectively deal with the nuisance. "The poor man loves his dog and sometimes two or three of them; the politician loves the poor man's vote and there are we are it is very apparent that our farmers must unitedly ask for sheep protection if they expect to get it. The increasing use of wire fencing (not the woven kind) has also probably something to do with the discarding of sheep.

Speaking of the situation on Prince Edward Island at a convention the other day Hon. S. E. Reid, Commissioner of Agriculture, said of that province: "Sheep raising has declined 20 per cent. since 1881, and requires to be stimulated. The number of hogs sold to date is only 75 per cent. of the same period last year and the price is more than 50 per cent. better. The dairy product this year will be \$300,000, slightly better than last year, but scarcely more than half of the product of 1901."

This statement is almost true of New Brunswick, except that our dairy products have not shrunk to the same extent, but as nearly every grocer in St. John is now handling butter from west of Montreal and we can point to hundreds of farms that a few years ago kept a herd of cows and to-day have not more than one or two milking cows on them, there is an evident shrinkage in dairying. The scarcity of farm labor is perhaps more responsible for this condition than any other single cause.

FARM HELP WANTED

The impression is steadily gaining ground that some vigorous and well directed efforts must be made to secure an immigration to New Brunswick of men and women who will work on the land. Such people can be had, if they are intelligently gone after, and it is up to the government of the province to make a move. The men and women that have built up the agriculture of the State of Minnesota are a pretty good type of the people who would prosper under New Brunswick conditions.

Speaking of the fruit growing interests of the province, which are yearly obtaining more recognition, a few small shipments of St. John Valley apples have been made to England and have netted between \$2.00 and \$3.00 per barrel for full fruit. This has been very satisfactory and will lead to further exports.

The district mentioned is beginning to grow considerable quantities of apples, such as Fameuse, Wealthy and McIntosh Red, all of high color and popular dessert size, and with a season of from December to February. The last named is proving a very taking market apple and we hope to see it

made a specialty in St. John River Orchards.

Speaking of the Christmas market we have to-day (20th December) a great shortage of poultry and eggs, not only in St. John but in all the smaller towns.

Turkeys range from 20c per lb. upwards. Yesterday a well known King's County farmer brought 60 birds into the market, with head, wings, feet, tail feathers and unraw and sold the lot to one hotel at 20c per lb. Chickens unraw or drawn bring 15c per lb., and eggs are from 30c to 50c per dozen. The latter is for guaranteed fresh and all off flavor replaceable.

WINTER PORK BUSINESS is booming. Within 48 hours last Saturday, Sunday and Monday five steamers left port loaded with Canadian products for England, Scotland and the West Indies.

In coming steamers are bringing good passenger lists, and fair freights. There is a very strong feeling in New Brunswick that the ports of St. John, Halifax and Montreal at least should be nationalized and equipped with the best facilities for the free use of steamship companies and so help to save to Canada the enormous Canadian trade which flows over United States railways to pass through United States ports from Baltimore to Portland, Me.

If the confederation of Canada is to be a benefit to the Maritime Provinces there must be more of a Canadian spirit when it comes to a policy which will help these provinces.

The citizens of St. John are paying upwards of \$2.00 per capita yearly for every man, woman and child in the city in interest on money the city has invested in terminal facilities and they feel that urgently needed further facilities should be made by the Dominion and these facilities made practically free to all ships that will use them and so help to save to Canada the benefits of the trade which she creates.

MCADAM.

P. E. I. Fruit Growers

The tenth annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association was held at Charlottetown on Dec. 19th and 20th. The fruit growers reported much damage done to orchards last year by unusually heavy falls of snow. The crop of 1905 was below that of 1904 in quantity, but equal in quality. Senator Ferguson, speaking on the commercial outlook, recommended planting more winter apples. The president, Father Burke, urged better enforcement of the fruit marks act, the appointment of permanent instructors by the Federal Government. He stated that the Island was better adapted for fruit growing than any part of the Maritime Provinces.

At the closing session Rev. A. E. Burke was re-elected president. Resolutions were passed favoring a central packing house at Charlottetown asking for better transportation facilities, for uniform barrels and asking the Provincial Government to pass stronger measures to prevent the spread of the San Jose scale. A resolution from Ontario requesting concurrence in asking for better express rates and better marking was passed.

Proof Against Rats

To keep rats from getting at the little chicks, I made a small house and set it on four posts about two feet from the ground. On top of the posts I placed inverted tin pans, so that rats could not get through the floor of the coop. I made a run on to the chicks could go in and out during the day. At night this run was dropped and the door closed. At each end of the roof or in



DEAR TO THE HEART OF EVERY BOY

STEVENS

FIREARM

The "Little Krag," \$5,
is a little brother to the one our soldiers use.

Stevens Catalogue Free
Illustrates and describes our entire line of rifles, shotguns, pistols. Send a cent in stamps for postage, and we will mail this catalogue book to you free.
Insist on Stevens Firearms. If your dealer can't supply you, we ship, express prepaid.
J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
330 High Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

A GOOD COUNTRY FOR AN 'GRAN

The Canadian North-West

Is the young man's country. It is growing faster and building on a firmer foundation than any other portion of the American Continent.

The Canadian Northern Railway

In The Short Line to the great Saskatchewan Valley, the Mecca of the North-West.

For further information call on or write

GEO. H. SHAW, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg
WM. PHILLIPS, Gen. Eastern Agt., Toronto, Ont.

R. H. BELL, Trav. Pass. Agent
231 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

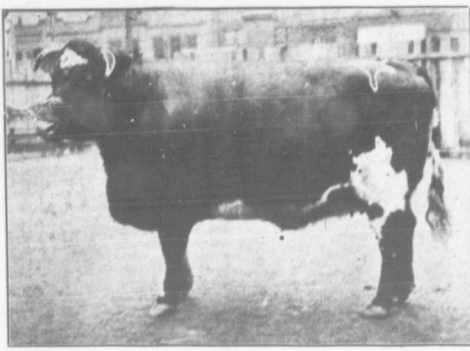
PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HARGREAVES & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sent to all new subscribers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 55 F St., Washington, D. C.

gable, I left air holes which were covered with wire screen. I have found this a good way to keep the "varmints" away from the chicks.—H. F. R.



Champion Shorthorn Cow, Lad's Emma, owned and exhibited by J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Indiana.

The Chicago International

Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.

HORSES

The 6th meeting of the International Live Stock Exposition, held at Chicago, Dec. 16-23, has proved a record-breaking event. Held for the first time in the new Dexter Park Amphitheatre, still scarcely completed, the large classes were handled with greater convenience, while the seating capacity gave ample accommodation for spectators who were able to watch with comfort and convenience the progression of the various classes in the ring. The smoothness with which events were carried through, and the systematic arrangement of all details reflects the highest credit on the management, and in fact the Superintendent, Mr. W. E. Skinner, who is in a class by himself as a general for an event of this kind. And it was a red letter event for Canada. Less Chicago than western, less western than national and less national than international, Canadians were there with champion representatives of Canada's favorite breeds, and as Canadians have never failed to do were well to the front in every case. In the long string of reds, whites and roans was the champion fat steer, the magnificent white steer Trout Creek Wanderer, bred by Canada's popular live stock auctioneer and breeder, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and shown by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., beside which one other championship and three reserve championships attended the prowess of the Canadian Shorthorn men. In the horse ring the firm of Graham Bros. lauded the Clydesdale championship, with the outstanding sensation maker of the horse barns, their three-year Clydesdale stallion Refiner. In the sheep pens Canada practically swept the decks in some sections, the champion wethers from the pens of J. G. Hammer, Sir Geo. Drummond and J. F. Gibson, Beacraftfield, being commented on by leading sheepmen as the finest they ever saw. The importance of the show to Canada's live stock interests was shown by the personal attendance of Hon. N. Monteith, St. John and other representative Canadian officials. Leading features of this show are the car lots of fat stock, in which 59 loads competed for the trophy, being this year won by the champion exhibitor of last year, Mr. Klaus Krambeck, whose carload of Angus steers averaged 1524 lbs. and sold to Swift & Co. for \$8.65 per cwt.

Each year sees augmented enthusiasm in the horse department and this year was far in advance of all precedent. The long array of stables, themselves a sight to remember in point of attractiveness, gorgeous with bunting and decorations, were filled with the choicest from the stables of all America's horsemen who dared to face the music, while the attendants were dressed in the distinctive liveries of their respective firms. From morning till night the ring was filled with heavy classes during the entire week of the show, and as they stood in magnificent array for inspection, or were led out to show their wares, they formed a most attractive feature for a large majority of the audience. In the evening, as they paraded in the ring under the brilliant electric light, headed by the magnificent six-horse teams and led by a band of pipers in Highland costume, they formed the leading feature and never failed to invoke the most enthusiastic applause.

In the Clydesdale ring the exhibits were about the usual in number, but were far in advance of all previous events in point of quality. The prizes were awarded by Profs. Carlyle, Humphrey and Rutherford, who were most enthusiastic over the excellence of the exhibits. First place in the aged class was given to the exhibit of C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn., Pleasant Prince, a horse well known in America's show-rings. He is a large, drafty black, with

white markings, stylish and handsomely turned on top, but scarcely going the limit in springiness of pastern, or character of hoof-head. Second place was filled by the Woodend Gartly Baron's Pride horse, Criterion, imported by Graham Bros., and shown by the Wisconsin College. As good in his paces as ever, he was badly brought out, with legs showing lack of care, and feet grown too long, it required allowance for this, to place him in position above such horses as Baron Allister, a grand and flashy horse shown by Graham Bros. and Baron Alton, shown by Alex. Galbraith, of Jamesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man. Closely matched in color, markings and conformation, they were popular with more than the ringside for first and second place, being well brought out, in fine bloom, and fit for any company at the ground. Baron Romeo, also shown by the Galbraith stables, was a smooth and stylish horse of good size and thick, drafty type.

But if the aged class was strong, the three-year-olds came out prepared for a battle royal. To repeat the act, C. E. Clarke had out the three-year Garngad, by Alpine. The Galbraith stables sent out a grand string of five, McLay Bros. had three representatives on the ground, while A. G. Soderburg, of Oso, Ill., and Graham Bros., of Claremont, had out two each. The latter firm represented by a pair of beauties, including their twice champion Refiner, were on the defensive from the start. This magnificent horse, of almost faultless conformation and quality, will as a three-year-old scale close to a ton in weight, and though in the former qualities pressed somewhat slowly by Alex. Galbraith's Argo colt Slow King, and his own stable mate, the flashy, snappy, Woodend Gartly Baron's Pride, bred Recruit, he was easily able to hold his place. It was certainly a class to stir the blood of the Clydesdale man. Refiner is a gem, and Show King and Recruit a pair of jewels. Woranbank, a grand get of the splendid sire, Moncrieff Marquis, got the McLay stables in 4th place, while Lawrence Pride, a son of Baron Lawrence, now owned by Wilkinson Bros., at Harrison, Ont., won fifth for Galbraith. The two-year-old class was also out good and strong with another peach of a very luscious variety at the top in Galbraith's Lord Shapely, sired by Montrave Dauntless, recently imported to Canada by W. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Celtic Laird, sire Argus (10492), won second place for Graham Bros. This colt received here a little more of the recognition due him than at Toronto, and it is patent to anyone with the least ear for that kind of music that he is a coming top-notch, as his grand underpinning and action, splendid proportion and character, attest in the most legible terms. The same firm was third with another smooth turned and trappy Baron's Pride, with Galbraith & Sons fourth on Rutland



Champion Hereford Bull and Cow, owned and exhibited by Cargill & McMillan, LaCrosse, Wis.

Sentinel, a fine typical colt of Montrose Sentinel. This was throughout a very strong class; also with a long string of good ones shown by McLay Bros., of Janesville, Wis., some good gets of their stallion, His Excellency, and three colts shown by A. Soderburg, of Osco, Ill., and sired by Prince Llewellyn, of Briton and Up to Time. Another interesting class was that for four animals the get of one sire, in which five quartettes were shown, three of them being out to represent Baron's Pride. This class added another laurel to the Claremont firm's winnings, Galbraith landing second place. The call for champion Clydesdale, any age, brought out the post winners, Pleasant Prince, Refiner and Lord Shapely and honors were for Claremont and Canada once more with Refiner the outstanding champion.

In aged mares the McLay Bros. had it all their own way, marking at the same time another sensation in the exhibit of their mares sired by His Excellency. Lady Elegant, a very drafty and thick mare, got the blue, with Princess Handsome and Princess Goodwin, same owners, third and fourth. Osco Queen, shown by A. G. Soderburg. Three-year fillies came off strong with a good pair of Canadians in the string, Dona Roma, shown in fine condition and bloom by Hodgkinson and Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont. This mare, which will be remembered as the champion mare at Toronto industrial this year, looked all over like a winner, but the judges thought otherwise and placed the award with Queen Lillie, shown by C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn., a mare of scarcely so imperative quality, but of lower set and finer conformation. Third place went to Graham Bros. on Chiming Bell, a nice filly of the quality kind, while fourth was filled by Osco Princess, shown by A. G. Soderburg. 2nd going to Forbes Bros., of Sherburne, Ont. In two-year-olds the latter firm got first place on Cheryl Blossom, second going to Lady Graceful, shown by McLay Bros., third to Graham Bros.' Heather Bell, fourth to C. E. Clarke, fifth to Forbes Bros. A feature of the Clydesdale babies was the stunning kind of a youngster which landed Graham Bros. first, the filly which created such a sensation at Toronto. Championship in mares went to McLay Bros.' Lady Elegant. With

SHIRES

the story was one of large and strong classes and keen competition. The entries and the task of placing the awards was relegated to Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis. Arrowside Duke, a fine even and drafty brown, shown by Taylor & Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., got first over a great big majestic looking light bay of impressive appearance and good at the ground, Maqueen Bonno, shown by R. Burgess & Son, Ill. Trumans landed third on Blaisdon Albert and fourth on Saxon Hindlip. The Canadian firm of Morris & Wellington were represented in this class with two drafty horses, Bank Statesman, and Coronation, the champion of Toronto Industrial. Three-year-olds came out 15 strong and in this class Burgess came in for first on the good typical horse Rolleston Wonder, Trumans second on Blaisdon Beau, with third on Bug Standard, and fifth on Gorefield, while Taylor & Jones' Prince Llewellyn came in fourth place. In two-year-olds the Truman entry, Wydehall's Champion, got first money, second going to Burgess & Son for Bank Jack Tar, third to Rowe Bros., of Maple Park, Ill., fourth to Truman on Toucham King, and fifth to L. W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind. In the yearling stallions,

some quality was noticeable and the winner, Montford Capitan, owned by A. G. Soderburg, gave a model, being good at the ground with nice springy pastern and clean flat bone. Conger, shown by Burgess & Son, though smaller, was a very sturdily and cleanly built horse and with expectation of a somewhat small foot, a hard one to beat all over. Third place went to Taylor & Jones, of Williamsville, for Powisland Memento. For four animals the get of one sire Len Cochran got first, also on two the product of one dam, Champion Shire stallion was found in Rolleston Wonder, the first prize three-year-old, and Len Cochran supplied the champion mare in Her Grace, winner in the aged class, a strong one of 19 entries. Three, two and one-year fillies were not out in force, the chief exhibitors being Len Cochran, R. Burgess, Taylor & Jones, and A. G. Soderburg. In

FERENCEONS

the rule was very large and heavy classes, the chief exhibitors being Len Cochran, McLaughlin Bros., J. Crouch & Sons, Lafayette, Ind., H. A. Briggs, Elkhorst, Wis., Durham and Fletcher, Wayne, Ill., Ottmanns, Trumans and others. The judges were Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia., Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont., and John Huston, Hlandisville, Ill. The championship was awarded to McLaughlin Bros.' winner in two-year class, Monaco II.

BELGIANS

had a large number of fair representatives of that thick fleshed breed shown by Couch, McLaughlin, H. & H. Wolf, Wabash, Ind., Lefebure, Fairfax, Ind., Durham & Fletcher and others. Several of the prizewinners were selected by Mr. W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, for importation to Canada. French and German coach stallions formed a prominent feature of the show, many of them being very handsome and trappy animals. In the

HACKNEY

classes were some fine animals, the aged class being a strong one, first going to Truman & Son for Active Forest King, a large, coachy looking chestnut. Graham Bros.' Rosary was not showing his best and landing only second, Galbraith & Son's Beau Brummel getting third. In three-year-olds Trumans were again winners with their Copalder Bonny Gabriel. In class for two-year-olds Len Cochran had out Mr. Dooley, bred by K. Beith, Bowmanville, and Orphan Boy, sire Pilotell, while Galbraith & Son were represented by Ruby Radiant. The champion stallion was found in Truman's Active Forest King, and in mares the banner was borne by Graham Bros.' Vanity Girl, sired by their famous stallion Matchless of London-bore.

Perhaps the leading feature of the show was the exhibits of draft geldings by the large packing houses. Five grand draft six-horse teams, beautifully caparisoned in heavily embossed harness, paraded the saw-bark under the electric lights to the music of the band. As usual the firm of Nelson Morris had out their team of Clydesdales, while Armours, Swifts, Palst, and the S. & S. firms were represented by teams of Percheron grades. The Clydesdales, which for five years were the unbeaten champions of the ring, were scarcely

in the best of showing bloom, and were iug, six-horse teams, four-in-hands, treys, teams and single gelding classes, compelled to take second place, the chief opponents being Pabst's and Armour's, the latter winning first prize for six-horse teams with a grand sextette of heavy animals dappled grays. A feature of which aroused considerable enthusiasm was the exhibit of Shetland ponies.

IN THE CATTLE RING

the enthusiasm was unprecedented. Shippers, feeders and the agricultural colleges vied with each other in bringing out strings of fat steers to the contest for supremacy. Jerseys, Galloways, White Faces, Shorthorns, Crossbreds and grades fought it out in post and sweepstake entries, and the champions of their kind met at last in battle royal to contest for the grand championship. Breeders had their favorites to the front in herds and it was an honored artist who was lucky enough to land the blue, or even to get inside the money. In the

SHORTHORNS

the contest was one of giants. Robbins & Son, strong in the strength of a herd of their own breeding, one with which they had campaigned the country, were to the front in the pink and blue. W. Harding, of Waukesha, with a fine herd headed by his grand white bull, Whitehall Sultan, his beautiful roan son Whitehall Marshall as auxiliary, was in the fine fighting trim. W. H. Dunbar, of Minneapolis, was strong in the blood of Choice Goods, Golden Mist and Pittvic Chief; Wait Bros., of Salem, Ont., with the champion herd, Mayflower and Queen Ideal, and to the Chicago champion Fair Queen, and Lady Hope of Ridgewood, three of a kind, were strong all over, were on the ground with many others to try conclusions. The judges were Messrs. Geo. Waters, Windsor, Minn.; E. K. Thomas, Middleton, Ky., and John Welch, Martinsville, Ind. Twenty entries made up the tale of the class for aged bulls, and as they slowly filed into the large showing it was evident that the contest would be a warm one.

One of the sensational classes in the show was that of senior yearling bulls. A string of some fifteen or twenty entered the ring, forming one of the strongest classes in the show. A fine, even, smooth lot of the kind that make for success in Shorthorn breeding. But while there were many good ones in the lot, the judges were not long in picking the winner in John Dryden & Son's Bertie's Hero, an honor which he richly deserved. Red in color and rounded out to the finish, he looks as near perfect as we expect to get in cattle breeding. Perhaps no animal at the show elicited more favorable comment from the ringside, and when he entered for the championship he should have had it over the Whitehall Marshall bull. The judges divided and the calling in of a third person turned things in the latter's favor and the coveted ribbon remained to the south of the boarder line. Bertie's Hero is a most attractive bull and was perhaps in a little better fit than at Toronto in Sept., when the judges divided between him and Mariog's Percheron. He is distinctly a Canadian bred animal, and the credit to Hon. Mr. Dryden's system of breeding



American Saw Mills

LEAD THE WORLD.

Factory at doors of iron, steel and steel production. Lowest freight rates; private right; see. Five sizes portable saw mills; straight line saws; hand mills; wood saws; and saws and saws of the same line; engines; feed mills. Free catalogue. Ask For: Address American Saw Machinery Co., 114 Hope St., Haverhill, Mass., U.S.A. New York City Office, 414 Broadway, Building.

Distributing Parties: Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Richmond.

practiced at Maple Shade for many years. Both his dam and sire were bred at Maple Shade, and he traces back in direct line for forty years to the first cow Mr. Dryden bought. The record which Bertie's Hero has made so far is proof that animals that will hold their own in any company can be produced in Canada. He is just entering upon his career and we shall hear from him later.

(Part of Shorthorn report had not arrived when forms were pressed.)

The junior heifer class was as usual large but not one of outstanding merit, being only fair in quality. First prize was an easy award for J. G. Robbins & Sons on Lad's Countess, a sweet and beautiful heifer sired by Lad for Me, the second place went to a nice heifer of fair merit, sired by March Knight and shown by C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn.

Third was a good heifer shown by N. W. Wagner, of Fremont, Ohio; fourth Woodhill May Bloom, shown by Duwoody. This closed the post entries and interest grew warm again, as the championship class was to be opened. The call for senior championship in bulls made things look as if it was Harding's night to howl, as Whitehall Sultan was led in with his son Whitehall Marshall, alone to contend for the honor. The badge was finally laid across the broad shoulders of the younger animal. Junior championship again brought out some of Harding's goods, in Whitehall Marshall bull, winner of the class. Four splendid competitors made this a grand class. John Dryden & Son, of Brookline, Ont., had their winner of the senior yearling bull class, a beautiful, thick fleshed and active animal. Cumberland's Lass, a fine smooth and typical white, winner in the junior, Glenbrook Sultan, by Whitehall Sultan, were the competitors. The contest was one of keenest interest. The Canadian entry, typically representative of what Mr. Dryden's aim has ever been to produce, a proper combination of flesh, frame and constitution, the more American in type, smaller—there was four months even between them—finer, and showing at his lesser age more indication of forcing, and withal showing less activity. Few Canadian judges would have hesitated long about making the award. After long hesitation, however, the judges gave the white bull the coveted honor, with the Canadian as reserve. This decided the grand championship, and in the final Whitehall Marshall won the ribbon.

Championship in female brought out a strong aggregation in which the fight was clearly between the Canadian bred white cow Golden Grove of Pine Grove breeding, and shown by W. H. Duwoody, and J. G. Robbins' Lad's Emma, sired by Lad for Me, a contest in which the latter was awarded the coveted honor. Again in the junior female championship the Canadians were to the front, and the Watt Bros.' Queen Ideal, proving an outstanding winner, was awarded junior championship. This placed the Canadian heifer on the ground to contest for grand championship in females. It took some fortitude, too, to pass her over in favor of the older cow; though the decision was rather a matter of personal opinion than of any marked disparity. The great event of all was the awarding of the herd prizes. Robbins, with his champion cow, belted by a strong battery of prize winners; Harding, with the grand championship bull; Watt Bros.—how those Canadians butt in—with the junior champion female, and the evenest, most uniform looking herd in the ring, with Mr. Duwoody, were the prize winners to meet first consideration in the game. The judges tackled the proposition in workmanlike order and soon found Robbins' aggregation too strong for the others,

and they were sent to the head. The grand champion bull had to be next considered, and he led his harem to second honors. The Duwoody herd, which had stood well to the front all through, was placed third, with R. A. & J. A. Watt's contingent next in order. In junior herds W. H. Duwoody had first, C. E. Clarke second, and T. M. Forbes & Son third.

IN THE HERDFORD classes, which were enthusiastically filled, goods were also of the right kind and, like the leading winners in the Short-horns, it was for a great part American bred. W. S. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind., had to do the front a lot of the gets of old March On and Prime Lad. Currice, of Eminence, Ky., had a fine herd of the popular Beau Donald strain, and Cargill and McMillan, of LaCrosse, Wis., together with many others, had American bred goods of the most creditable kind. I. M. Forbes, of Henry, Ill., M. A. Pudy, Beecher, Ill., and J. Lewis, of Elston, Ind., were the judges, and when the smoke had cleared away the Cargill and McMillan herd bore both the male and female honors. That the

BERBEEB-ANGUS

is a popular favorite in the feeding grounds of Uncle Sam the long string of cattle on exhibition fairly attested. The championship went to C. J. Martin, of Churdis, Ind., on his three-year Prime 10 2nd. The fat steer, Ruby Zelemou, was in the championship, a close third to the reserve Herford competitor. The

GALLOWAYS

were also out in force, a striking feature being the square, blocky, thick fleshed and hardy looking blue-grey Galloway cross-breeds.

SWINE

exhibits were on the whole very good. A very strong contest was put up by the Hampshires, who won the championship in open barrow classes. Only a few Yorkshire and Tamworth bacon hogs were shown, by one of the agricultural colleges. W. H. Durham, of Weston, Ont., won first on his exhibit of Berkshires, in strong competition.

Ontario Experimental Union

(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.)

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union was held in the Massey Hall of the O.A. College, on Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th. A large attendance of the most progressive and intelligent element among the

agriculturists of the province gave evidence of an increasing interest and enthusiasm in the work of the Union. Stock production is dependent on crop production, and in solving or attempting to solve these problems the Experimental Union has done and is doing a work of incalculable value.

In opening the meeting the President, F. C. Elford, dwelt upon this phase of the Union, and commented on the part the students, ex-students and graduates of the O.A. College play in the furtherance of agricultural education, not only in Canada, but in all parts of the world. He believed that the work of the College and the Union could be extended and suggested a few lines of work that might be undertaken in the near future.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS

In 1876 experimental work in the various farm crops had its beginning at the College. Three years later the Union was formed. The objects of the association were: "To form a bond of union among the officers and students, past and present, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, to promote their intercourse with a view to mutual information, to discuss subjects bearing on the wide field of agriculture, with its allied sciences and arts; to hear lectures and addresses delivered by competent parties, and to meet at least once annually at the O. A. College."

In 1886, after ten years of careful testing, the foundation of a wider field was laid. The members of the Union were requested to test the leading varieties on their own farms. The privilege of becoming a member was extended to leading farmers, gardeners and others who wished to assist in the movement by conducting the experiments. The number of experimenters has grown from ten in 1886, to 2,425 in 1896 and to over 4,000 during the past season. Although each member would doubtless derive the greatest benefit from his own experiment, still the average results must be of inestimable value to the province as a whole. The large section of many of the experimenters when considered with the written reports of all those not present gave those in charge a good basis for arriving at the following results. The experimental work may be classed under the following headings: Grain Crops, Root Crops, Forage, Fodder, Silage and Hay Crops, Cullinary Crops, Fertilizer Experiments, Experimental Work in Fruits and Poultry.

For Both Gardener and Farmer.



Seed Catalogue Free

When you can get the most complete, most accurate and most reliable treatise on seeds for the mere asking, why not ask?

Our catalogue tells all about seeds and has been compiled by long experienced seedsmen—men who have spent all their lives studying seeds.

It is free for the asking. Write today.

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited,

119 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, CANADA.

GRAIN CROPS.

Experiment	Varieties	No. of Tests	Comma- rative val.	Yield per acre	
				Straw	Grain
Oats	Joanette	120	98	1.50	1,822
	Siberian	120	100	1.48	1,847
	Daubeny	120	78	1.30	1,560
	Tartar King	120	95	1.45	1,546
	Mandscheuri	28	100	1.22	1,811
Six-rowed barley	Oderbrucker	28	68	1.10	1,047
	Black hulless	13	100	1.40	1,784
Hullless barley	Grey Mayle	13	86	1.35	1,588
	Wild goose	24	100	1.98	1,492
Spring wheat	Red Fife	24	97	1.91	1,562
	Common emmer	19	100	1.29	1,998
Emmer and spelt.	Red spelt	19	69	1.34	1,270
	Japanese	7	100	3.78	1,800
Buckwheat	Silver hull	7	100	3.29	1,563
	Early yellow	19	100	1.22	1,609
Field peas	New Canadian beauty	20	100	.88	1,633
	Marrowfat	77	77	.77	1,368
Say bean	California pea	66	71	.71	1,341
	Early yellow	2	100	1.85	1,100
Winter wheat	Medium grain	85	2.22	1,040	
	Dawson's golden chaff	100	1.37	1,890	
	Imperial amber	76	1.38	1,333	
	Michigan amber	70	1.78	1,303	
	Buda Pesth	38	1.58	1,265	
Corn for grain	Turkey red	38	1.33	1,265	
	Banatika	43	1.79	1,164	
Corn for grain	Compton's early	17	100	10.38	5,178
	Salter's North Dakota	95	9	9	2,880
	King Philip	69	9	9	2,754

JOANETTE OATS ARE LEADERS

From the preceding table it will be seen that the Joanette oat stood first in yield throughout the province, giving 53.58 bushels as compared with 48.45 for the Siberian variety. The Joanette variety is likely to be short and weak in the straw. These defects are, however, being gradually overcome by the system of breeding and selection carried on at the College. At present many farmers prefer the Banner, Newmarket or Siberian varieties, but Prof. Zavitz informs us that he has strengthened and lengthened the straw of the Joanette and hopes to distribute some for experimental work in a few years.

Mandscheuri barley still takes the lead, giving 3.3 bushels per acre more than any other variety.

FERTILIZERS ON SWAMP SOILS

Prof. R. Harcourt, of the O.A.C., has spent considerable time in the study of swamp soils. A chemical analysis of these soils has shown that the majority of them are deficient in mineral matter. Experimental work with the various fertilizers on these soils was started last spring. Only four experiments with corn and four with oats were at all successful. The results were as follows:

Experiment	Fertilizer	Cost per ac.	Yield	
			Lbs. of ears	Lbs. of Oats
I.	None	\$0.00	2,480	16.3
	Muriate of potash	6.00	2,730	21.2
	Thomas phosphate & muriate of potash	11.00	3,790	37.6
II.	(Same as No. 1)	.....	2,790	30.8
	.....	.....	3,320	39.0
	.....	.....	1,400	40.0
III.	.....	.....	2,780	35.9
	.....	.....	3,060	54.1
	.....	.....	1,480	34
IV.	.....	.....	2,180	47.0
	.....	.....	4,980	41.7

These results would go to show that most swamp soils are deficient in some of the necessary constituents of plants food. As a general rule there is enough phosphoric acid and too much nitrogen.

The nitrogen may produce a vigorous growth, but there may, at the same time, not be enough mineral water to produce the seed. He stated that potash and phosphoric acid may be looked upon to give good results, but as in all the work of the Union the man that conducts the experiment for himself is the only person that can be sure that he is using the fertilizer that will give the best results.

Experimenter: Should this soil be plowed deeply or not?

Prof. Harcourt: If there is a clay sub-soil, this, as a rule, usually contains the needed element, and if mixed among the black soil, will improve it very much.

GROWING GRAINS IN MIXTURES

For the last seven years eleven different mixtures of grain have been tested in two places at the College. Results showed that a mixture of 1 bushel of oats and 1 bushel of barley gave the best results. As a result of this test the members of the Union were given the seed to test this on their own farms. While the average yield of Daubeny oats throughout the province was 1,660 pounds, and that of Mandscheuri barley 1,811 pounds, giving a total of 3,371 pounds for two acres, the result of mixing these two and sowing on the two acres gave a yield of 4,146 pounds, or an increase of 775 pounds of grain.

IMPROVING PASTURE LANDS

John Buchanan, lecturer on field husbandry, introduced the subject of improving the pasture lands of the province. The mixture of timothy and clover so much used is not the best. In many States to the south of us orchard grass is substituted for timothy. Either this or tall oat grass with clover is better than timothy. In any pasture intended to be permanent, the cattle should not be allowed to stay on late in the fall or start feeding too early in the spring.

In the discussion which followed one speaker said his practice was not to pasture at all the first year and only sparingly the second. Professor Stone, of Cornell, said he had seen old pastures re-seeded without breaking up by sow-

ing the seed in the spring and allowing it to sink into the soil with the rain. Others advocated top-dressing, which in many cases gave excellent results.

FORESTRY

E. J. Zavitz, who has charge of the forestry department at the O.A.C., presented his annual report and expressed the opinion that we should have in Ontario a school of forestry for the purpose of training our young men in that branch of agriculture. He stated that there were in many parts of the province waste lands which would in his opinion be profitable if re-forested. As a means of demonstrating the manner in which this may be done experimental plantations had been set out in some waste lands in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. During the coming season it is hoped to have several more in other parts of Ontario. Farmers desiring nursery stock for the purpose of planting on their waste land in the spring of 1907 should apply for it not later than the middle of June next.

INCUBATOR TESTS

Prof. Graham, of the O.A.C., dealt with the results of experiments carried on through the Union in poultry. Nine experimenters undertook the work and secured on an average 1 chick from every 2 eggs set. The mortality among chicks, however, was high during the first two weeks, and appears to be due to lack of pure air in the chamber, in which the incubators were placed.

Prof. Hutt at the Tuesday afternoon session gave a report of the co-operative experiments with small fruits. In this line there is more call for strawberries than for any other plant. The average of results obtained by eighty-five experimenters during the past season were: The Hennessie Prolific and Clyde as the heaviest yielders, with Irene third and Van Deman fourth. Irene is one of the best late varieties and the Van Deman, a choice early one.

RASPBERRIES

From the report of forty-eight experimenters Cuthbert and Columbia raspberries have proven the most productive. In Prof. Hutt's experience Marlboro is one of our best early reds, and Cuthbert of the best early reds. Golden Queen one of the best yellows, and Columbia the best purple variety. Black raspberries are more tender than the red, but the Agawaming is proving to be fairly hardy.

In white currants the productivity stood: Victoria first, Ruby Castle, White Grape and Fay following in the order named. In black currants the Ruby Victoria was the earliest to begin fruiting and for yield was on a par with the other varieties tested.

Gooseberries have retained their vitality better in shipping than any other plant. Most all the experimenters re-



VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time. Receipts by simple English. Diploma granted, testimonials obtained. No examinations. No fees. No expenses. No travel. No correspondence. Particulars from Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.



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

ported Pearl as the most productive. Downing coming second, Red Jacket and Whitesmith following. The English varieties in many places are subject to mildew. During the coming season it is hoped to extend the work so as to include varieties of grapes which are likely to succeed in northern as well as southern sections.—A. P. Mc.

OFFICERS FOR 1906

President, Geo. Robertson, St. Catharines; Vice-Presidents, J. M. McCullum, Shakespeare; Secretary, C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C.; Board of Control, Hon. N. Montehi; Geo. Brodie, Bethesda; J. O. Laird, Blenheim; President Creelman, O.A.C.; G. A. Putnam, Toronto; J. W. Crowe, Felham.

Judging Competition

In the stock judging competition at Guelph the bulk of competitors were O.A.C. students. When not otherwise indicated the addresses of the men mentioned in the prize list is Ontario Agricultural College.

In dairy cattle there were two classes judged—Ayrshires and Holsteins. The winners in this class were: J. Hartman; Geo. R. Bell, Gleanford; A. McLaren; C. E. Smith, Schomberg; C. H. Cass, C. Nixon; R. H. Wheaton; H. H. Colwell; A. E. Slater; H. Barton; C. A. Row.

The hogs were judged in two classes—Yorkshire sows and Yorkshire pigs for bacon type. In this class the nine first places went to second-year college men. The order was: J. D. Gilmore, I. E. Jewson, A. E. Slater, L. A. Bowes, R. Hodson, W. E. Walker, W. H. Young, C. A. Row, A. W. Sirett, J. Bracken.

In sheep the classes were Leicester and Shropshires. The winners were J. A. Clark, G. G. White, K. G. McKay, H. B. Smith, W. A. Munro, W. A. Barnett, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, P. M. Ballantyne, J. A. Telfer, Paris, C. F. McEwen.

For beef cattle a class of seven export steers was judged. The winners were: J. Bracken, H. A. Craig, R. S. Hamer, M. W. Meek, R. W. Mills, W. C. Morgan, Keith, J. A. Clark, D. G. Talalud, Robt. Langley, W. C. Owen.

Sheepmen Will Nationalize

Several of the American Sheepbreeders' Association having a large Canadian membership, met in Chicago during the show and decided to cooperate in establishing Canadian national records for sheep. The plan proposed is to have Canadian sheep breeders record at Ottawa and pay in their 50 cent fee. The registrar there will make three copies of the registration card of which one will be forwarded to the breeder, another he will keep at Ottawa and the third copy, with thirty cents, will be forwarded to the United States record office for the breed, and will secure to the breeder registration in the American flock books the same as at present.

Canada Wins the Trophy

Not the least of the honors that have come to Canada from the recent International Show, is the winning of the intercollegiate trophy in live stock judging by the Ontario Agricultural College team. Since the inception of the International six years ago, these contests in live stock judging have been a different agricultural colleges of America have been a leading feature. The staffs of the various competing institutions spend considerable time in training teams for these contests, so that it is really a trial of expertise. The honor, therefore, of winning the trophy is no mean one and redounds to the credit of the O.A.C. and its able staff and more

particularly to Professor Day and those associated with him. The students who represented the college so well are: Messrs. Bracken, Munro, Craig, Smith and White.

To Fatten Sheep

A company has been formed at Port Arthur, Ont., to fatten sheep on an extensive scale for the Canadian and British markets. They will be fed chiefly on an elevator screenings, which can be obtained at from \$4 to \$5 per ton. The sheep will be purchased chiefly in the West. The first supply of sheep was received about ten days ago, when 3,000 were put in to be fed. These were purchased in the Mormon settlement in the West.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Shorthorn Importations

I would like to enquire through the columns of your paper if there have been any Scotch shorthorn cattle imported the past summer or fall, and by whom, or if any person has some bought and on the way?—Subscriber, Grey Co., Ont.

From information supplied us by the record office at Ottawa we learn that only Shorthorn importations registered during 1905 up to Dec. 19th have been those made by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; and John Richards, of Biddeford, P.E.I. These were brought out probably last winter or early in the spring. If any breeders have made importations not included in the above we shall be glad to hear from them.

Breeding Standardbred to a Hackney

I have a Standardbred trotting mare that stands fifteen hands three inches high, and she has good action. I have been breeding to road horses and have had good results so far. As I am a breeder in the business would you kindly advise me through your paper if it would be advisable to breed to a Hackney stallion?—Subscriber, Huron Co.

It is usually good policy to continue in one line of breeding if good results have been obtained. However, if the mare has good action and is of the right stamp, good results should be obtained by breeding her to a good Hackney. We cannot do better than give the reply of Dr. J. Watson, of Howick, Que., who has had a wide experience in breeding this class of mares to Hackneys, and to whom we submitted "Subscriber's" question. Dr. Watson writes:

"I would say by all means yes, unless he is breeding for speed. I keep a record of all the mares I breed and I do not know of a single instance where trotting-breed mares did not prove a success, and I could name over twenty colts bred this way, three and four year olds, off Bell Boy, that sold last summer from \$200 up to \$200 each. This is good money for the farmer to get and in nearly every instance the foals proved to be faster than the dam. But there is one point I would impress upon any breeder. If the Hackney in his neighborhood is only one in name and the Standardbred is one of good breeding and conformation, I would make the choice different, for I am not prejudiced against any breed, but I am against 'culls' wherever you find them."

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.

Line Fence

A and B own adjoining farms, but no line fence has been built. A has told B that she is going to turn part of her place out to commons. Can A compel B to put up all the line fence or must she put up her half? What steps must A take to notify B? Is verbal notice sufficient or must it be by letter? and how many months' notice should be given?—W. M. C., Cumberland Co. (N.S.).

The revised statutes of Nova Scotia (1900), chapter 93, provide for the building of partition fences between adjoining lands. By section 6, subsection 1, of said Act it is enacted as follows: "The proprietor of a field adjoining another field enclosed and improved, shall build and maintain his proportion of fencing on that part of such land which adjoins his own." The Act goes on to provide that in case of neglect or refusal by such proprietor to so build or maintain his proportion of fencing any fence-viewer may cause the same to be built, after proper notice (as provided in the Act) has been given to the proprietor. The expression "improved lands" in the Act includes "inclosed pasture lands."

By section 13 of the Act it is provided that "no owner or proprietor of wood or barren or burnt land, nor under improvement shall be compelled to make any part of a fence against or on the same. You do not say whether A's land is improved or not and consequently we cannot give you any definite answer to the question asked. The proper course for you to pursue should you wish to have the partition fence between your farm and A's built is to go to the nearest fence-viewer who has authority under the Act to do what is necessary in case you and A cannot agree per legal use of it she may desire.

We do not see that A is compelled to give B any written notice, in regard to what she intends to do with her own land. She is entitled to make any proper use of it she may desire.

Son's Power to Sell

My son, who is over twenty-one years of age and resides at home with me on my farm, entered into an agreement with D to sell him a quantity of wood we have cut and piled. I did not know anything of the agreement, and did not authorize him to sell it. The wood was cut off my farm and belongs to me. Can D compel me to let him have the wood?—C. H. T., Wingham.

If your son had any authority from you to sell the wood, D cannot enforce the sale against you and compel you to let him have the wood. In order to be able to do so he must show that there was a valid sale made to him and in this case there was no valid sale, as the wood did not belong to your son but to you and you did not authorize your son to sell it.

Poultry at the Winter Fair

A feature of this year's fair was the splendid exhibit of live and dressed poultry. It is safe to say that never has a better display of poultry been seen in Canada, and it is doubtful if it has been surpassed by any other show on the continent. What are known as the utility breeds were out in stronger force than ever. The White Wyandottes led in numbers, being followed closely by the Orpingtons and Rocks. In fact there was hardly a weak class in the show. Each class was strong and competition was keen. An exhibitor who had stood at the top at other fairs got 5th for a Rock hen which he claimed to be the highest honor he won last year. The high quality of the birds on exhibition is shown by the fact that one exhibitor showed six birds which cost him \$500. Prices were high, \$35 to \$50 for single birds was a common occurrence.

The dressed poultry was also of a high order, as shown by the prices for which it sold by auction.

What has been said of the poultry is also true of the turkeys, geese and ducks. All classes were well filled with birds of high quality.

We would like to linger longer, but to go into detail on an exhibit of about 3,500 birds would take up more space than our already overcrowded columns will allow. An exhibit of this magnitude cannot be adequately described in a column or two. It can be appreciated fully only by seeing it. The importance of the poultry part of the show may be seen when it is stated that about \$1,900 was received from entry fees in poultry, as compared with \$500 in live stock.

Poultry Men Meet

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Poultry Association was held at Guelph on Dec. 14th, Mr. Wm. McNeill president. He paid a well deserved compliment to the good work Hon. John Dryden had done for poultry and to the good work being done at the present time by the Hon. Mr. Fisher and the Hon. Mr. Monteith. The following officers were elected:

Hon. President, F. W. Hodson; President, Wm. McNeill, London; 1st Vice-President, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd Vice-President, W. J. Bell, Angus; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Directors, L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park; R. C. Coates, Thamesville; J. H. Wilson, Hawkestone; G. G. Henderson, Hamilton; F. H. Scott, St. Thomas; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; P. Grier, Owen Sound.

White Rock Club

The White Plymouth Rock Club met at Guelph on Dec. 13th and elected officers, as follows:

President, W. Bessey, East Toronto; Vice-President, P. Dill, Seaforth; Sec-Treas, H. H. Wallace, London. Provincial Vice-Presidents, G. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.; C. G. Fenwick, Brandon, Man.; E. Hodgson, Nanaimo, B.C. Executive Committee, H. Hagen, Berlin; G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines; Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; Rev. W. E. Millson, Wheatley; J. A. Sholdice, London.

BOOK FREE entitled "How to Make Money at a Profit out of the Thompson Egg Co., Ltd., Grand Bay, N. B." brings it.

\$12.80 For 200 Eggs INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every chick. Write for details today.

CHAS. H. STAHN, Quincy, Ill.



Barred Rock Club

The Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club met on Dec. 13th at Guelph. The financial report showed a balance on hand of \$31.40. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Jay McCormick, London; 1st Vice-President, W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, Newton Cosh, Port Dover; Sec.-Treas., J. R. Royce, London. Directors, Elias Snider, Burgessville; A. A. Armstrong, Fergus; J. K. Millard, Dunnville; W. G. Wilson, Hawkestone; Joseph Bennett, Toronto; H. R. Haneock, Chatham; G. R. Cottrelle, Milton; W. McNeill, London; John Pringle, Ailsa Craig.

Orpington Club

The Orpington Club of Canada met on Dec. 12th at Guelph. The election of officers for 1906 resulted as follows:

Patron, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Hon. Presidents, A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa, and W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph. President, J. W. Clark, Cainsville; Vice-President, W. K. Kerr, East Toronto; Sec.-Treas., Robt. Barnes, Davisville; Ass't. Sec., Dr. Boulbete, Toronto; Executive Committee, Messrs. Daniels, Hoffman and Blyth.

Farmers' Institute Meetings

The West Northumberland Institute held meetings at Grason on Dec. 18-19. On the 18th an afternoon meeting was held in the council chamber. Addresses were given by Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, on heavy and general purpose horses, and by Mr. Geo. Carlow, Warkworth, on weeds. Both subjects were ably handled by the speakers. Miss Maddock, Guelph, spoke to the ladies in an adjoining hall on fruit and vegetables in our diet. The evening meeting being held in Town Hall a large audience was the result. Mr. Anderson gave some general remarks on farming which were well chosen and to the point. Mr. Carlow, on the farm dairy, took up the care of milk until its delivery at the factory, giving facts and figures to prove that care and cleanliness pays. Mrs. Allen, President Colours Women's Institute, in a few remarks pointed out the results of women's work in the Institute.

Miss Maddock's subject, "A Girl's Possibilities," gave her the opportunity to deliver a few pointed remarks on home-making that cannot help but prove beneficial to all who listened to her able, heart-to-heart talk with the young people.

A judging class was held on the forenoon of the 19th—dairy cows and heavy horses. Quite a crowd gathered and nearly every one took a card and tried his hand. It is a subject that seems to interest and must educate all who take a part. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Mr. G. F. Pugh, Kingston, on Milk and its Care for Cheese Factories, telling the farmers of their careless habits in care of milk and then the folly of expecting good results. His remarks caused considerable discussion on several points, but a few ideas from the speaker helped all to see what was required. Mr. Anderson treated the subject of the bacon hog from the farmers' standpoint—W. J. S.

January Institute Meeting

List of meetings and speakers for the Farmers' Institute meetings between Jan. 3rd and 10th inclusive, are as follows:

Division 1—Jno. Campbell, Jno. S. Pearce, Mrs. D. M. McTavish, 4 & 5, Kincardine; 3; Ripley; 4; Holyrood; 5; Dunnigan; 6; Blyth; 8; Brussels; 9; Gormie, 10.

Division 2—T. H. Mason, Gavin Har-

bour, Miss I. Rife, 5; Milverton; 3; Shakespear, 4; Plattsville; 5; Mitchell, 3; St. Marys; 8; Thorncliffe; 9; Harrietsville, 10.

Division 3—R. S. Stevenson, F. A. Sheppard, Dr. Annie Decker, 4 & 5; Norwich, 3 and 4; Mt. Egin, 5; Courtland, 6; Delhi; 8; Waterford; 9; Beaton, 10.

Division 4—Dr. H. G. Reed, W. Elliott, 3 and 4; G. R. Cottrelle, 5-9; G. C. Gaston, 10; Dr. Annie Backus, St. George; 3; Onondaga; 4; Onswetow, 5 and 6; Barford, 8 and 9; Ancaster, 10.

Division 5—W. F. Kydd, C. M. McRae, Miss L. Gray, 4, 5; Acton, 3; Hornby; 4; Waterdown, 5 and 6; Rockton; 8; Freetown; 9; Aberfoyle, 10; Morrison, 10.

A. E. Sherrington, 3, 4, 5; Dr. J. Standish, Miss B. Duncan, 5-10; Meaford, 3; Snyder's, 4; Thornbury; 5; Heathcote, 6; Ravenna, 8; Kimberley, 9; Water's Falls, 10.

D. Anderson, 2-10; H. Grosse, 10; Miss Maddocks, 2-9; Horning's Mills, 2; Honeywood, 3; Perm, 4; Relessy, 5; Camilla, 6; Laurel, 8; Jessopville, 9; Riverview, 9; Bellefontain, 10.

H. L. Beckett, S. Rennie, 3 and 4; Jno. Carlbout, 5; W. A. Gault, 3; Uxbridge, 4; Zephyr, 5; Udon, 6; Cannington, 8; Beaverton, 9; Brechin, 10.

W. S. Fraser, W. C. Shearer, 4th Line, 3; Ennismore, 4; Stewart's Hall, 5; Selywn, 6; Douro, 8; Westwood, 9; J. W. Clark, J. N. P. Gault, 3; Easton, 3; Sillsville, 4; Bath, 5; Odessa, 6; Switzerly, 8; Centreville, 9; Tamworth, 10.

Henry Glendinning, D. Drummond, Escott, 3; Mallorytown, 4; Caintown, 5; Addison, 6; Algonquin, 8; Maynard, 9; Roebuck, 10.

C. W. Nash, Toledo, 2; Easton's Corners, 3; Bishop's Mills, 4; Heckston, 5; Burritt's Rapids, 6; Merivale, 8; Stittsville, 9.

Perennial Celery

A farmer near Ruthven, Ont., a year or two ago had a few trenches of celery growing, only part of which was gathered before winter set in. Next spring a stalk of celery was found growing from the abandoned plants. The new hybrid proved to be a perennial. He grew them for a few years and sold out all his plants to Mr. G. B. Bolton, station agent at Ruthven, for \$300. Mr. Bolton has christened the plant the "Silver King," and has made arrangements with a nursery company at Monroe, Mich., by which he will receive a royalty on every plant sold, none of which will be disposed of at less than \$1.00 and purchasers are bound not to sell any of the plants, but only to cut the stalks.

A PAPER FREE FOR ONE YEAR

Send us \$1.00 with names of two subscribers and we will send your paper for full year to you free. Over six hundred large pages during the year. Our subscribers are bound not to sell any of the plants, but only to cut the stalks.

Canadian Poultry Review.

The leading poultry paper, TORONTO, CANADA

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and also more for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of birds to see in life. It is all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. Also contains a complete how-to-prepare them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. A price list of poultry supplies. You need it. Price only 15c. Write for a copy. No. 907, WILSON, ONT.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will send you a copy of our new book "How to Make \$3 a Day Sure" for 1906. It is the only book that will enable the business fully, remember we guarantee a "profit" if you do not. Write for a copy. No. 907, WILSON, ONT.

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 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

Attention is again called to the dispersion sale of Polled Angus cattle to be held Jan. 10th by Messrs. E. Butt & Son, at Clinton. All interested in this excellent breed of beef cattle will do well to pin the date in their hat. A fine illustration of the superior qualities of this breed was to be seen at the recent Fat Stock Show at Guelph, where the blue roan crossbreds defeated all comers in the export steers. For producing a grade steer from a common dairy cow of the type rather common in many parts of Ontario, the results of the use of the Polled Angus bull are most marked, and the stockers thus bred will meet with ready sale.

When one visits a herd of pure-bred cattle that have been widely advertised, and exhibited at leading showings, one naturally expects and generally does, find the stalls filled with individuals of more than ordinary excellence. But it was somewhat of a surprise to the writer, when a short time ago, on visiting the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Wm. Doherty, the well known piano and organ manufacturer, of Clinton, Ont., to find the small herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle which Mr. Doherty keeps on his farm, to be animals of such outstanding merit. Cows of good Scotch pedigrees, a few of them royally bred ones, but all low set, beefy, thick of flesh, typical, and not one of them is not redundant of the outward evidences of the profitable feeder, are the kind which finds favor in Mr. Doherty's eyes, and that he is on the right track is evidenced by the fine lusty young stock which he is producing from them. Perhaps there is no better proof of what has already been said than to say that among the cows first selected for the herd was a characteristic representative of the famous old Matchless family, which attained such prominence in the hands of Messrs. Watts, W. J. Biggins and others, and a grand red six-year-old, Matchless Royal, sired by Royal Don imp., g.s. imp. Excellent is also a representative of the tribe in the Park Glen Farm, and has a splendid calf at foot by the bull Fancy's Pride. Another grand young cow in this herd is Wimple Blossom, a roan sired by H. Smith's Village Squire, and bred throughout in good Scotch, with a grand basis in the Duke of Richmond's Wimple strain, so popular with J. Dean Willis, of Bapton Manor fame. A grand calf, Wimple Pearl by Scottish Peer imp., is a coming top-notch. Rosedale 29th is a cow of the showing order and is bred through Cruickshank and Campbells' best sires straight to Capt. Barclay of Ury's famous old-time herd. She is by a good breeding son of the famous Cruickshank-Victoria bull Indian Chief, and her dam is by the Cruickshank bred Baron Camperdown, g.d. by the Dunbar bred Enterprise, and she shows Barclay, Cruickshank, Campbell and Duthie breeding for 12 generations.

Belle Marr, a good six-year-old roau, is the dam of Scottish Belle, by Scottish Peer, imp. Nonpareil, a four-year-old red of straight Nonpareil breeding is by the Miss Ramsden bull Royal Victor, her by King James. She has, to be seen on the farm at the present time, a pair

of twins that are sired by Broadhocks Golden Fame, two beautiful roans of the real showing order, and so similar in size, conformation, coloring and general character and appearance that it is a difficult matter to distinguish them. A good one among the youngsters is Sweet Waterloo, a nice yearling red calf sired by Meadow Archer—4123—, dam Waterloo of Hillside—5047—, She is a thick and mossy coated yearling of the feeding sort. Bessie Stamford is a fine dark roan two-year-old, bred by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, sired by Village Squire, dam by John Miller's Aberdeen of Markham, and a hard one to beat in the showing, typical and sweet all over. Winsome Belle is a nice dark roan two-year-old by the Roan Lady bull Royal Emperor, dam Winsome Beauty imp. There are a number of young stock bred similarly to above, and all of the approved feeder type, the kind which will pay dividends. The selections for this purpose of the Park Glen herd of Shorthorns have been most judicious, and the purchaser of young breeding stock will do well to inspect them.

Mr. D. Milne, the well known Shorthorn breeder of Ethel, Ont., has again to offer a good lot of young bulls bred in his herd of carefully selected Shorthorns. Mr. Milne, proprietor of the Mainland Bank Stock Farm, has been breeding in good Scotch pedigrees for the past 25 years. His cows, which, on account of outstanding feeding qualities, he has retained in his herd have been

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capres Hook,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind,
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Kneebone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunions from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
the use. For full descriptive circular,
sent on mail. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

SHOE BOILS Are hard
to cure, yet



ABSORBINE

will remove them and
leave no blemish. Does
not blister or remove the
hoof. Cures any puff or
swelling. \$2.00 per bottle,
delivered. Write to
ABSORBINE, JR. for
manifold, \$1.00 per Ind.
Cure Boils, Bunions, Old
Sores, Swellings, Etc. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,

71 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.

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

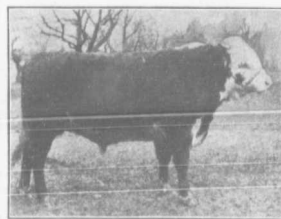
Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD, ONT.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM,** Box 1052, Toronto.

Carrefac Wishes to all a Happy and Prosperous New Year



FED ON CARREFAC
Weighed 785 lbs. at 6 months 25 days.
Bred by J. A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont.

ALL FARMING WORLD readers who have taken advantage of our liberal offer of a trial pail of Carrefac write us of the profits it has brought them. Thousands more will avail themselves of the offer while it is open.

**WRITE US AT ONCE FOR A
25-POUND PAIL**

to be delivered F.O.B. your station on thirty days' trial.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

**THE CARREFAC
STOCK FOD CO.**
Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Ont.

bred for generations from bulls selected from the importations of Messrs. Watts, Miller and other noted breeders. At the head of his herd at the present time is the well bred Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Prince imp, whose first crop of calves are now coming, and it is a notable fact that out of eleven calves which the writer saw at the time of his visit, every one of them was a remarkably thick and sappy youngster, every one a pure red and all as like as a handful of beans. Among the older ones, which are sired by Scotland's Fame imp, are a lot of strong and growthy bulls, which should meet with ready sale. One of them, from the imported cow Countess, is a good six-months roan bull, sired by the splendidly bred bull Sittytown Victor. Mr. Milne has recently made a number of good sales of stock, among them the cow Modesty with calf at foot, Lovely Queen with her calf, and Maid of Veronica, also her calf, to R. Moorehouse, of Cairo, Lambton, Ont. He has also sold a number of females and bulls to go to the purchasers in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., has just landed a fresh importation of Clydesdales and Shire stallions and fillies. Among the Clydesdales is a splendid son of his well known drafter Garry Gold, which promises to be as good and as heavy a horse as his sire. Among his other importations is a Shire stallion of considerable renown in England.

Attention is again called to the announcement of Mr. D. Birrell, of Greenwood, Ont. Mr. Birrell has for long

been associated with the Shorthorn business in Canada, and the conservative lines on which his breeding operations have been conducted have been productive of the most happy results. A very large share of the prestige of Canada's Shorthorns has been due to the sires used in this herd, whose progeny have gone everywhere, at the same time building up at home a herd on which one can safely draw for fresh blood. There are at the present time a fine choice of young breeding animals available at the Greenwood herd at reasonable prices.

★ Pine Grove Shorthorn Sale

Owing to lack of space we were unable to publish in last issue a complete write-up of the splendid lot of young stock to be offered on January 10th at Rockland, Ont., by W. C. Edwards & Co. The following gives further particulars in regard to some of the animals to be offered:

Merry Monarch—32709—, a fine red, calved December 30th, 1904, is a gem of the very first water, being thick in

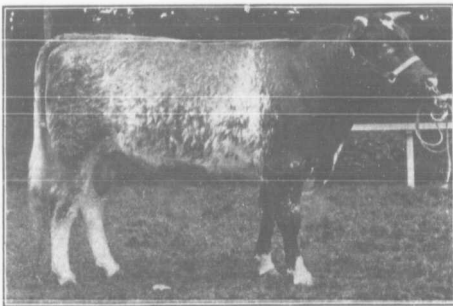
flesh, level in his lines and exceptionally deep at flank and strong in his middle. He is sired by Merry Champion, a son of Lovat Champion, he by Master of the Ceremonies. The dam of Merry Monarch is Maude 43rd by Spicy Robin, and bred in the purple of W. S. Marr's best and greatest. Perhaps there is no choicer item in this long list of good ones than Sittytown Marquis, a beautiful red, calved January 2th, 1905, a massive, smooth and typical bull, representing a combination of Duthie and Marr's best strains, being sired by the Missie bull Marquis of Zenda, while his dam is Sittytown 6th, sired by Rosucrician, a bull bred by Queen Victoria and purchased by Mr. Duthie at a long price. He was got by Robin Nonpareil, dam by Count Lavender, g.d. by Field Marshal. The g.d. of Sittytown Marquis was sired by Master of the Realm, one of Cruickshank's choicest bulls, when the herd was sold. He was secured by Mr. Duthie and used extensively. He was a get of Commodore, dam by Roan Gauntlet. Sittytown Marquis thus shows a rare combination of the best blood

**THE GRAND UNION
OTTAWA
HEADQUARTERS HOTEL FOR STOCKMEN
JAMES K. PAISLEY, Proprietor**

ANNUAL SALE

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF YOUNG SHORTHORN BREEDING STOCK

**J
A
N.
10**



WILL BE HELD AT
Pine Grove Farm
IN THE VILLAGE
OF
ROCKLAND, ONT.
JAN. 10, 1906

The offerings will be twenty-six young bulls and twenty-six young heifers of splendid individuality and highest pedigree.

Rockland is situated twenty-three miles east of the City of Ottawa, and can be reached both by C. P. R. and G. T. R. (Canada Atlantic).

For further particulars and catalogue apply to

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Rockland, Ont.
Capt. T. E. Robson and Col. Geo. P. Bellows, Auctioneers

of Scotland, with a double cross of the famous Sittytou, a strain which produced the great Irish Marshall, and is a bull of rare blood and individuality. Flower Boy—55750—is a red with little white, calved February 2nd, 1904, and is got by Village Champion, dam Flower Girl 12th. He is a splendid calf, massive, low set and thick. His brother was purchased by J. Miller a year ago, and the Flower Girl family, with a genealogy rich in the best blood of Sittytou and Collinye have proved of uniform excellence.

Among the females to be offered at the Pine Grove sale discrimination is a process of a more deliberative character for the trained and painstaking specialist. Such absolute integrity to type and unvarying excellence in such numbers is a sight that is seldom seen. There is not in the entire lot to be offered a single individual that will not rank with the best elsewhere. Any single member of this grand offering would make a splendid start in Shorthorn blood and breeding for the beginner, or a welcome addition to the most carefully selected herd anywhere. The following is a short resume of their breeding:

Pine Grove Clipper 8th (vol. 21), roan, calved November 5, 1903, sire Village Champion, dam Pine Grove Clipper 3rd. She is thus six generations removed from the great Champion of England cow, founder of the Clipper family, and whose full sister was the base of the equally famous Princess Royals. Through such bulls as the Clipper bull British Knight, Knight of Lancaster, William of Orange, and another famous Princess Royal bull Cumberland, the pedigree is augmented in the best blood that has contributed to make Sittytou famous. Pine Grove Clipper 9th, by Missie Champion, similarly bred on the dam's side, is a fine roan, calved Feb. 10th, 1905. Zoe of Pine Grove 4th is a fine red, calved Oct. 30th, 1904. She is sired by Village Champion, and her dam is descended through such belles as Scotch Thistle, by Spicy Robin, Lord James, Star of Morning, Scotland's Pride, to Mr. Boswell's original Clipper, by Capt. Barclay's famous Billy. Zoe of Pine Grove 5th, red, calved January 8th, 1905, is it possible still richer in the purple, being sired by Missie Champion, dam by Marquis of Zenda, and similarly bred further back. Pine Grove Secret 2nd traces maternally to Bates' most prized winners, famous both in beef and milking qualities, and were retained in the Sittytou herd up to the very last and produced such bulls as Scottish Archer, Pine Grove Duchess of Gloster, red, calved Sept. 5th, 1901, sire Village Champion, dam Canadian Duchess of Gloster, a grandly bred representative of the famous strain which needs no criticism in Canada. Ruby of Pine Grove, red, calved Oct. 8th, 1904, is sired by Village Champion and of straight and excellent breeding on her dam's side. Crocus of Pine Grove, red, calved Sept. 16, 1904, by Village Champion, dam Crocus 4th, by Topsman, representing grand Brawith Bud breeding on her dam's side. Lucy of Pine Grove, roan, calved Jan. 21st, 1905, is sired by Missie Champion, dam by Marquis of Zenda, and is a Shorthorn of the superlative kind. She is of the Bellona strain, which has been producing some of the most successful show and breeding animals of the past ten years. Lady Lancaster 9th, roan, calved Feb. 22nd, 1904, is by Village Champion, dam by Knight of St. John, g.d. by Givessend, and of straight Lancaster breeding. Lady Lancaster 10th is a red and white, calved Nov. 23rd, 1904, and similarly bred. Nonpareil of Pine Grove, red, calved Sept. 7th, 1903, is by Marquis of Zenda, dam by Forth Border

DISPERSION SALE

OP

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Work Horses and Farm Implements

MR. R. E. JOHNSTON, of PICKERING, ONT., will sell the whole of his herd of 35 HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS,

JANUARY 19th, 1906

At his farm NEAR PICKERING VILLAGE, about 24 miles east of Toronto, on the G.T.R.

The offering will include 3 first-class young Imported Cows, 3 Imported Bulls, 6 extra good young home-bred Bulls, some of which are from imported cows and by imported bulls.

Families represented in the offering—Cruikshank Lavenders, Duchess of Gloster, Blush Roses, Lady Fannies and other equally good families.

Parties will be met at Pickering Station, G.T.R., evening before and morning of sale. TERMS OF SALE—Six months' credit on approved security, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash.

For Catalogues address

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont., or
R. E. JOHNSTON, Pickering, Ont.**

Mention THE FARMING WORLD.

DISPERSION SALE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1906

20 HEAD 20 HEAD

I will sell by Public Auction, at my farm, two and one-half miles from CLINTON, ONT., my entire herd of

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

E. BUTT, Clinton, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

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

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

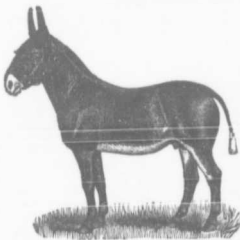
INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN

FOR

Clydesdales, English Shire, Hackney, Percheron Stallions, and Mammoth Cattleonian Spanish Jacks, ranging in height from 14½ to 16 hands. Buy imported Jacks and raise big males.

BARN: Half-mile from C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations, Weston. Nine miles west of City Hall, Toronto. Take Dundas Street car to Toronto Junction and transfer to Weston Street Railway.

**J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor,
WESTON, - - ONT.**



Chief, and of the famous Nonpareil family, which was one of the first selected by Mr. Cruickshank to build up the herd which revolutionized the world. Nonpareil of Pine Grove 4th, by Village Champion, roan, calved Sept. 8th, 1904, and Nonpareil of Pine Grove 4th, roan, calved Nov. 3rd, 1904, by Marquis of Zenda, are both similarly bred on their dam's side. Pine Grove Mildred 9th, red, calved Sept. 1st, 1904, is a pure Mina, whose maternal ancestresses were bred for seven generations in the Kinellar herd. She is got by Marquis of Zenda, Mildred 10th, red, calved Oct. 10th, 1904, is similarly bred on her dam's side and got by Village Champion. Rosewood Maid 2nd, roan, calved Nov. 22nd, 1903, is sired by Village Champion, and is of the Rosewood family, one which has been in the hands of Mr. Bruce for many generations, and has its credit many showing winners, including Silver Plate, so noted as a champion and a sire and in use in the King's herd. Lovely of Pine Grove, red, calved Sept. 19th, 1904, is by Village Champion, and is of Mr. Cruickshank's favorite Lovely strain. Pine Grove Sunshine, white, calved Sept. 8th, 1904, is an individual that will be remembered through her winnings at the fall exhibitions at Toronto and Ottawa. She is by Marquis of Zenda and her dam is Scottish Sunshine, bred by Wm. Duthie from his great Cruickshank bull Scottish Archer. Cherry Queen 2nd, red, calved Nov. 30th, 1904, is by Village Champion, dam Cherry Queen, by Lovat Champion.

Such a list comprises a bill of fare of a kind with which lovers of the Shorthorn are seldom regaled, and it is something worth bearing in mind that only a very few of our most enterprising importers have been able to offer blood and breeding in single lots that would compare with the kind of goods which is to be offered at the Pine Grove sale.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Special attention is directed to the dispersion sale of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, the property of Mr. R. E. Johnston, to be held at Pickering, Ont., on January 19th next. The sale catalogue contains thirty-five high-class Shorthorns, including three first-class young imported cows and three imported bulls. The balance of the lot is composed of such well known families as Cruickshank, Lavender, Duchess of Glo'ster, Blush Roses, Lady Fannies and other equally good tribes. The fact that Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., the veteran Shorthorn breeder and importer, is associated with his son, Mr. R. E. Johnston, in the conduct of this sale, is a guarantee that the breeding and individual quality of the animals to be offered are of a high order. Send for a catalogue giving full particulars.

Clydesdales for Canada

Another well known firm of Canadian exporters, Messrs. Bowden & McDonald, Exeter, Ontario, have just shipped a good lot of seven stallions. Five of these were purchased from Mr. Alex. M. Simpson, Whitecross, East Killbuck, and some of them are of particularly fine breeding. Amongst the lot are Gray's Garty (12171), by Royal Favorite, out of Lady Charming, by Balmiedie Prince Charming; Harold McNab, by Prince Harold, out of a McNab mare, Mercedes, by Keir M., out of a mare by Prince of Craigen; Scotland's Hope, by Crown Derby, out of a Prince Rosemount mare; and a Sylvander three-year-old, out of a Gold Mine mare. From Mr. John Forsyth, Stranraer, was purchased a capital two-year-old colt, sired by Royal Ensign, out of the famous

SMITH & RICHARDSON

Importers of

High Class Clydesdale Horses

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

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO
OSHAWA STA., G.T.R. MYRTLE, C.P.R.

Clydesdales - Hackneys

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

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor, MILLBROOK, ONT. J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager, REGINA, N.W.T.

New Importation of

CLYDESDALES AND CHEVAL NORMANS

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

ROBT. NESS & SON,

"Woodside," Howick, Que.

Long Distance Phone.



REGISTERED.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.

Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowl-
 edge of farm
 stock and farm
 management to work in an office, \$800 a month with
 advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable.
 Search offices of first-class men being established in
 each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The
 Veterinary Science Ass'n, Dept. 20, London, Can.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
 Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
 Prof. A. Smith, F. R. C. V. S., Principal.
 Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

Live Stock Auctioneers

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

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

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

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

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

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

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

CLYDESDALES ?

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

GEO. G. STEWART, Importer and Breeder

mare Miss Meikle, by Prince George Frederick; and one of the best animals in the whole collection was that purchased from Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley. This was the black three-year-old named King's Fashion, got by the highly bred and successful breeding sire Cathusian, out of a mare by the £1700 horse, Prince of Fashion. This horse was bred by Mr. Riddell himself, and possesses great style, with quality bones, good feet and ankles, and superb action. It may be mentioned that Messrs. Bawden & McDonald purchased Mercedes at a high price after seeing the quality of his two-year-old stock.—Scottish Farmer.

Mr. Johnston's Sale Offer

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., who has a reputation all over this continent for knowing and breeding good cattle, writes us as follows: "My son will offer at his sale on January 19th six as good young Shorthorn bulls as I have ever seen offered at a public sale in Ontario. They are all fit for service."

A copy of the sale catalogue has come to this office. A glance over its pages reveals the fact that the animals which Mr. R. E. Johnston has to offer are of the right kind of breeding. Among them we notice such cows as (Imp.) Carnation Queen, an exceedingly well bred Miss Ramsden, a family of Shorthorns that always bring the top prices in the sale ring. Another good one is (Imp.) Lady Mary, daughter of A. M. Gordon's champion bull Cornerstone. (Imp.) Lady Lorne is another that can lay claim to choice breeding. It is from the great herd at Muthen, Aberdeenshire. The Canadian bred animals are also worthy of note, so far as breeding goes. Among them may be mentioned Lavender 44th, a yearling of the celebrated Lavender family, by W. C. Edwards & Co.'s bull Orange Victor, a Cruickshank Orange Blossom bull of very rich breeding, got by imported Marquis of Zenda. Then follow Princess Belle of the grand old Synne tribe, Marilla, by Scotch Thistle, tracing back to the Cruickshank bull, Prince of Archers; Daisy Ann 2nd by Imp. Baron Cyprus and Duchess of Gloster 2nd, by Merry Chief, all heifers fit to enter any herd.

Of the bulls there might be mentioned Baron Cyprus, bred at Shethin, Aberdeenshire, and got by the Duthie bull Cyprus, reckoned to be one of the greatest sires in Scotland. Several of the yearling bulls and bull calves are by Baron Cyprus. A couple of others are of Miss Ramsden strain, by Imp. Cyclone the second, highest priced bull calf at the Aberdeenshire sale in 1903.

Taking them altogether, Mr. Johnston has a lot of the right kind to offer. Write for a catalogue giving full particulars and mention *THE FARMING WORLD* when you write.

Breeders' Week in Toronto

Secretary Wade has furnished us with a list of the meetings to be held in Toronto during the Stallion Show week, beginning Feb. 4th, 1906. These meetings will be held for the different associations as follows:

Feb. 5th, 8 p.m., King Edward Hotel, Shorthorn Directors.

Feb. 6th, 11 a.m., St. George's Hall, Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Feb. 6th, 8 p.m., King Edward Hotel, Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horses Association.

Feb. 6th, 8 p.m., Walker House, Ayrshire Directors.

Feb. 7th, 10:30 a.m., Repository, Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Feb. 7th, 4:30 p.m., Repository, Hackney Horse Society.

Feb. 7th, 8 p.m., Repository, Pony Society.

CAIRNBROGIE

THE HOME OF

The Matchless MacQueen

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

Clydesdales



Hackneys

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

GRAHAM BROS.

CLAREMONT, ONT., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.

25 Miles East of Toronto.

Long Distance Telephone.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

Choicely bred shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choiced lines to choose from. (Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.

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

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer of Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address: W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

DAVID McGRATH, Jenfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

GREENWOOD SHORTHORNS



D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont., offers for sale at bargain prices grandly bred young Shorthorn stock tracing to grand imported cows, every top-cross a carefully selected imported bull. A large selection to choose from.

Hickory Hill Ayrshire Herd

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

N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

In steam-heated Sale Pavilion, Rockland, Ont., Wednesday, January 10th, 1906. Twenty-six young Bulls and Twenty-six young Heifers of highest individuality and pedigree. For catalogue apply to

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited, Rockland, Ont.

John Bright, MYRTLE, - ONT.

Choice Breeding Stock in

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep,

Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

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

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

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

A square deal and a reasonable price.

JNO. DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

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

Ashland Stock Farm

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

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

Feb. 8th, 10.30 a.m., Repository, Shire Horse Breeders' Association.

Feb. 8th, 8 p.m., Repository, Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

Feb. 9th, 8 p.m., Repository, Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.

The Fourth annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Horse Show will be held at the Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto, on Feb. 7-9 inclusive. Secretary Henry Wade informs us that the outlook for this year's show is a very good one. Reduced rates will prevail on all railways leading to the city and there should be a record attendance.

Hereford Breeders

The Canadian Hereford Breeders held the best attended meeting their association has ever had at Guelph on Dec. 12th, President Mackie presiding. Registrar Nimmo, of Ottawa, reported that 550 bulls and 890 cows were recorded during the year and 268 transfers and duplicate certificates were issued. It was decided to make the members members of the Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association. The registrar was authorized to re-record in the Canadian herd book all American pedigrees of Hereford animals now in Canada at the regular fees, and that the necessary ancestors be recorded without charge. It was recommended that the time for bringing in American ancestors free of charge be extended to May 1st, 1906. Many members expressed their approval of national records, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Hon. Mr. Fisher and suggest the appointment of a man as representative in the west to induce breeders now registered in American herd books to register in Canadian books. Officers for 1906 were elected as follows:

President, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McDermid, Stayner; 2nd Vice-President, W. H. Hunter, The Maples; Sec.-Treas., H. Wade, Toronto; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa; Vice-President for Ontario, J. A. Governlock, Forest; Directors, F. M. Copland, Harriston; A. S. Hunter, Durham; Delegate to Toronto Exhibition, W. H. Hunter, The Maples.

Keep a brush at hand for cleaning lettuce, spinach, celery and similar other vegetables. It does the work a great deal better than the hands alone.

Ayrshires

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several Yearling Bulls for sale; also a number of Bull Calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains noted for robust constitutions and large teats.

For particulars apply to the

MACDONALD COLLEGE,

St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont. See large ad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

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

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

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont. See large ad.

D. R. J. WATSON, Howick, Que. See large ad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP

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

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

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

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

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

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

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

SWINE

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

W. E. DURHAM, Toronto.

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

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

CATTLE

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

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

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

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont. See large ad.

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

J. MARSHALL, Jackson, Ont. See large ad.

ROBT. NESS, Howick, Que.

OGILVIE HERD, Lachine Rapids, Que. See large ad.

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

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

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

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

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

D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont., breeder Short-horn cattle. Young breeding stock bred for generations from carefully selected imported bulls. Prices right.

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

W. HAY, Tara, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, Short-horn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

JOHN McFARLANE and **W. A. Galbraith,** Dutton, Ont. For sale—Short-horns imported and homebred, both sexes; also ten dark red bulls, from five months to one year, and Oxford Down sheep.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Short-horns, Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Short-horn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, a few good imported and homebred ones at right prices.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Imported and home-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Few choice Leicester Swine.

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

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1905.

Between Christmas and New Year's is an off season in markets and there has been little doing. The outlook for business after the holiday season is over is good.

WHEAT

The wheat market rules about the same, with prices easier at 77 to 78c for red and white, and 74 to 75c for goose and spring at outside points. There seems to be plenty of wheat going forward to supply the world's needs.

COARSE GRAINS

Oat prices keep high, though at times of writing the market was quiet with an easier tendency. There has been an exceptionally good export demand this season, which is one of the chief reasons why the market keeps as high as it is. Barley and peas rule steady at quotations. A fair business is doing for American corn, and wheat is quoted here at 51 to 52c for car lots, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

A fair export demand keeps up for hay, which helps to maintain prices here. Fine quality is wanted, but inferior stuff is hard to sell. On Toronto market receipts of baled hay are plentiful, and the market is on the dull side.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Cold storage and pickled stock have ruled firm during the holidays, with fresh stock not meeting the demand, though they have been coming forward more freely the past few days. Quotations here rule steady at 24 to 25c for fresh gathered, 23 to 25c for cold storage and 20 to 21c for eggs in case lots. On Toronto market market select eggs bring 45 to 50c per dozen.

The holiday demand for poultry has been good, though the mild weather has prevented dealers from laying in large supplies. Turkeys are not bringing the high prices some expected, as everybody seemed to hold for the Christmas trade and the supply was a little ahead of the demand. The market here this week holds steady with the demand a little quiet at prices as follows: Fat chickens 8 to 9c, thin 7 to 8c; fat hens 6½ to 7½c, thin 5½ to 7c; ducks 11 to 12c, thin 6 to 8c; geese 10 to 11c; turkeys 13c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market rules quiet with some holders firm at 13c, but some sales are reported at a lower price. Owing to low stock prices are likely to rule high during the winter.

Though export butter has ruled somewhat quiet, there has been a good local demand. The market here is firm with a good demand for all classes, creamery prints being quoted at 24 to 25c and solids at 23 to 24c, with choice dairy bringing 21 to 22c.

LIVE STOCK

There has been little if anything doing in live stock during the holiday week. Receipts at both Toronto and Toronto Jc. markets have been light, and the demand light also.

What few exporters offering sold at from \$4.35 to \$4.85 per cwt. Some butchers' cattle sold at from \$3.50 to \$4.10 at Junction market. Some heavy feeders sold at City market at \$3.75 to \$4.15 per cwt.

There have been no sheep arrivals here this week, and prices rule steady at quotations. Canada and Western lambs

are quoted at Buffalo at \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Hog prices are lower with about \$5.85 ruling in the country for selects. Here hogs fed and watered bring \$6.10 and unwatered and unwatered \$6.35 per cwt. with lights and fats 25c per cwt. lower.

HORSES

As in other lines there has been little doing in horses, but business is looking up well for the new year. Current prices at the Repository are: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$120 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$160; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$450; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$150 to \$165; general purpose and express horses, 1300 to 1350 lbs., \$150 to \$175; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., \$150 to \$180; serviceable second hand workers, \$60 to \$80; serviceable second hand drivers, \$60 to \$75.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, December 30th, 1905.

The market changes have been few and of no particular importance. Butter, cheese and eggs still maintain their high prices. In the matter of butter the high prices ruling are having a bad effect upon the dairy produce business, as sales are restricted. Dairy rolls and tubs have been the principal articles in

demand, and the price of these has again advanced. There is no change in the local cheese situation. Eggs are in fair demand only and stocks are now limited. Fresh eggs are quoted 34c per doz., limited 22c.

P. E. Island produce is very quiet and prices are unchanged, potatoes being quoted at 30 to 35c and turnips 20 to 25c per bushel. New Brunswick potatoes \$1.50 per three bushel bag. Demand is rather slack and stocks large. Other prices are: parsnips \$1.50 per bbl., beets and carrots \$1.25, cabbage 90c to \$1.00.

The supply of hogs in the Maritime Provinces is unusually short. Good small hogs are now as high as 95c per lb. There is a better demand for poultry and prices have strengthened somewhat. Chickens and fowls sell for 10 to 12c per lb. Good turkeys are in better demand, some sell as high as 19c per lb., while others bring only 15c.

Feeds are unchanged. The market is under a moderate demand, and there are no indications of change for the balance of the year at least.

An exceedingly good holiday trade is being done in fruits. The apple demand, particularly for the better class of fruit, is somewhat better, and if prices would ease off a little demand would be much greater. Gravensteins are now done. Other varieties are quoted: Bishop Pippins, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Bishop Pippins, No. 2, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Blenheim, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Kings, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Kings, No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.00.



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.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty Cents and upwards received, and allowed at three per cent. per annum, **COMPOUNDED FOUR TIMES A YEAR**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

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

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

DATE	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	29	29	25	25	25
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 78	\$ 80	\$	\$	\$ 78
Oats, per bushel	35	39	43	44	38½
Barley, per bushel	47	48	55	55	48
Peas, per bushel	77	76	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	10 00	10 00	13 00
Shorts, per ton	19 50	20 50	20 00	20 00	15 00
Potatoes, per bag	75	65	30½	35½	90
Beans, per bushel	1 75	1 65	1 80	1 90	1 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	25	30	24	22	26
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	9	12	10-12 lb.	75	75
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	12	12	13**	90	114
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	13	15	18	18	20
Geese, per pound, d.w.	11	14	16	16	11
Apples, per barrel	3 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	4 50
Cheese, per pound	13	13	13	12½	13½
Butter, creamery, per pound ..	25	23½	20	26	29
Butter, dairy, per pound	22	21	22	22	22
Cattle, per cwt.	4 90	4 50	3 00	5 2	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.	3 20	4 30	5 00	5 00	4 75
Hogs, per cwt.	6 10	6 25	7 00	7 00	6 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.	6 50	5 50	5 00	5 00	...

* Patents.

Stock Judging Institute Work in P. E. I.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dec. 16th, 1905. Last night the first short course in live stock judging, also the bi-annual convention of the Farmers' Institute, which was held each evening during the week in Prince of Wales College, was brought to a close. Both were well attended and cannot fail to help agriculture generally on the Island.

Monday was taken up lecturing upon and judging dairy cattle. Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa, gave a splendid address on the dairy cow, and he illustrated his lecture with live specimens. This was followed by judging several classes of Ayrshires and Holsteins. Tuesday morning was taken up with lectures on horsebreeding and judging heavy horses. Part of the afternoon was devoted to a lecture on farm poultry

and how to care for and house them. G. R. Cottle, the well known poultry man, had charge of this part of the work.

In the evening the Hon. S. E. Reid, Commissioner of Agriculture, read a good paper on the present status of agriculture in P.E.I. This paper was discussed by Hon. Frank Hassard and several others. Wednesday morning Dr. Reid gave an illustrated lecture on soundness in horses and the best means of detecting it, which was followed by some judging class work.

The afternoon was taken up by a lecture on beef cattle and one on poultry. At the evening session Artema Moffat spoke on the dairy industry on the Island and how to improve it. This brought out a lively discussion. Prof. Reid since going to the Island has got many of the farmers to keep

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or extra initials and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Sixty-acre farm, 3/4 miles from the city of Stratford, first-class loam soil; brick house on stone foundation; frame barn on stone foundation; other outbuildings; 2 acres of orchards. Write for descriptive circular in a farm catalogue. If you are interested in farms write us for a copy of it. Post card will do. S. G. REID & SONS, Brokers, Stratford, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED Leicester ewe lambs and my yearling stock ram. One Hundred Per Cent. BRED, Orillia Station, Arthur P. O., Ont.

SHROPSHIRE Hams and Ewes of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. J. W. GORNELL & SONS, Halgetown, Ontario.

ALEX. MCKINSTRY, Millsburg, Ont., breeder of Fallow Angus Cattle. Six young Bulls and Females for sale.

FOR SALE—Choice Aberdeen Angus cattle, male and female. Write for Prices. PETER A. THOMSON, Hillsburg, Ont.

NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, pay weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of a opening in a reliable company. We are not in the Book, Tea or Millinery business. J. M. THOLSON, 49 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont."

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for catalogue describing them. W. C. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Cambridge, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS—Single comb cockerels, hens and pullets, choice specimens, \$1.50 and \$2 up. Several cockerels \$1, or 1 cockerel and 4 females, \$3.50. W. J. PIERCE, Galt.

ALL KINDS of Supplies and Books for Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Birds, Dogs, Cats and Rabbits. Catalogue free. Canaries and Gold Fish. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

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

FOR SALE—A choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. These birds are well bred and will please. Prices reasonable. Write to A. S. WEIDEN, Bethel, Ont.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife to work on wheat farm in N. W. Canada. Man must be experienced farm hand; wife must be competent to manage house and board necessary farm help. Steady position for both. Address S. & S., 143 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. ACCOUNTING—\$20 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. Operators always in demand. Let us also admit you. Write for catalogue. MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Cincinnati, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; La Crosse, Wis.; Texasana, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.

FOR an ambitious young man, telegraphy offers exceptional opportunities. It can be quickly learned and there are splendid possibilities for future advancement. Our handsomely illustrated telegraph book, sent free on receipt of name and address, gives full particulars. Address B. W. SOMERS, Principal Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroad, Toronto.

records and adopt better methods of feeding, which has proven very beneficial. Better stock, better feeding and weeding seemed to be the remedy here as in all other countries.

SOCIALISM

The true idea of Socialism is co-operation for a mutual good.

You May Become a Socialist

and to your own advantage.

Here's the Way

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?

NOTE—We have printed several thousand extra copies of this issue, and will send it to all new subscribers, and date their subscription from Jan. 1st, '06, to Jan. 1st, '07.

Fill in the blanks below, cut and send to us.

THE FARMING WORLD,

90 WELLINGTON ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed herewith find \$..... to pay for two new yearly subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD, as follows:

Mr.

P.O. Province,

Mr.

P.O. Province,

As my compensation for the above, please extend my subscription one year.

Yours very truly,

M.

Street or box,

City or P.O., .. Province,

The Farmer's Library

No person has as much time for reading and study during the winter months as the farmer. It is a time when he is indoors and has no other work to do. It is a time when he can afford to give his mind to the study of his business. It is a time when he can afford to give his mind to the study of his business. It is a time when he can afford to give his mind to the study of his business.

General Farm Books

- Mammals of the Farm—Holt, \$1.00
- Manure of the Farm—Holt, \$1.00
- Farmer's Handbook—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- The Fine Gardener—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00

Fruit Culture

- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00

Live Stock

- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00

Dairying

- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00

Poultry and Dogs

- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00

Special Reports

- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00
- Practical Farm Economy—Holt, \$1.00

The Farming World

10 Wellington West, Toronto

AND CANADIAN FARM AND HOME

The Farmer's Library is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business.

The Farmer's Library is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business.

The Farmer's Library is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business.

The Farmer's Library is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business.

The Farmer's Library is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business.

The Farmer's Library is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business. It is a series of books written for the farmer, and is designed to help him in his business.



The
**Belleville
Business
College**
Limited

DEPARTMENT

1. Business Training.
 2. Shorthand, Typewriting, and Graphology.
 3. Telegraphy, Commercial and Railway work.
 4. Civil Service Options.
 5. Mathematics.
 6. Languages: English, French, German.
- Students Admitted at any time.

A. A. TOUHAN. J. FRED JEFFERS, M.A.
Secretary. President.
BELLEVILLE, CANADA.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

when you require a
TUB, PAIL, WASH BASIN or MILK PAN

ask your grocer for

E. B. EDDY'S

FIBRE WARE ARTICLES

**YOU WILL FIND THEY GIVE YOU
SATISFACTION EVERY TIME**

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

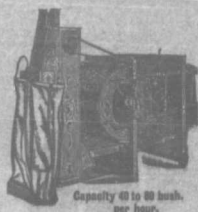
Insist on being Supplied with Eddy's Every Time



MAKE MORE MONEY

**Bigger Crops of Better
Grain. Clean, Large Seed
Increases the Yield 20%.**

CHATHAM FANNING MILL



Capacity 40 to 60 bush.
per hour.

Cleans Wheat, Rye, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Oats, Hay, Flax, Beans, Corn and all seeds.

Large Hopper, Screw Feed easily regulated. Agitator prevents clogging and distributes grain evenly on screen.

Lower Floor keeps screens clean—no other mill has this.

Roller shafts and adjustable side shake (three wheels).

Rollers—screens and riddles, grinding any thing from coarsest seed to smallest meal. Screens adjustable—can't hurt.

Screen screenings for feed.

Works easily and smoothly, combines simplicity with ingenuity.

The Chatham Fanning Mill will pay for itself over and over in one year. It is the greatest economizer and profit-builder on the farm. It carries bigger crops of better grain.

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 Barging Attachment, as desired.

PRIZE AWARDS—Highest awards at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Hamilton; World's Fair, Paris, France; Arcadia, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charlottton, Bayamund and Jacksonville.

GUARANTEE—Every mill guaranteed for two years. Lasts a lifetime.

We send the Chatham Fanning Mill to any farmer on receipt of the order, at once, without any cash down, and the most liberal terms of payment.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS and Free Book "How to Make Dollars out of Wield."

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Halifax, Chatham—Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DELROIS, MICH.

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

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

**It Pays to Know the Exact
Weight of Everything you
Buy or Sell.**

CHATHAM FARM SCALE



Three Styles

Capacity
2,000 lbs.

You need a Scale on your farm. You need it right now—to-day.

Every day you put it off you lose money. Suppose you sell some hogs at 6 cents a pound, and trust to your dealer's scales, which are 120 out. That means a loss to you of 6 cents on every 100 pound hog.

Then you sell 100 bushels of grain at 75 cents. The dealer's scales are only 1/10 out, but your loss is \$12.75 on the deal.

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

Such bargains are poor, you need every cent they are worth. When they are good you can't get to know money away.

You need a scale on your farm at all times. The loss 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 strong and honestly built, ready to stand the roughest kind of usage.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—sufficient for all farm uses. The knife edges are of oil-tempered tool steel, admirably understood—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

Capacity 2,000 pounds—insuring absolute accuracy no matter how constant the use.

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

CHATHAM INCUBATOR



No. 1—80 Eggs
No. 2—120 Eggs
No. 3—240 Eggs

Poultry raising pays.

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 incubators, 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 a mother she is considered. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, is a better business than any other business for the kind of least risk money is ever made.

Thousands of poultry raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

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

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is simple as well as scientific in construction—a proven or gilt can operate the machine in their leisure moments.

Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest.

Send for our latest illustrated booklet entitled, "How to Make Money Out of Chick,"

Winnipeg, New Westminster, R.C., Montreal, 317.

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