

tory at Hamilton, Ont., where they will shortly be manufacturing. Fearless woven wire fencing. It is expected that this new and up-to-date fence will meet with as great favor in Canada as it has met with in the United States. The management of the Canadian company is in the hands of men who know the fence business thoroughly and are familiar with the requirements of the Canadian farmers in this line. The most improved and up-to-date machinery for converting wire into woven fencing, is being installed in their new factory. Those wishing to know more of this new fence and in fact to secure any information regarding wire fencing in general would do well to write to the Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Raise What's Wanted

Few really intelligent and progressive farmers are heard complaining. The wise man is he who keeps himself ever on the alert to produce that commodity for which there is a good, strong, quick market.

There are several ways in which the cash returns from the farm may be largely increased without the sacrifice of much time, money or work. For instance, the raising of poultry has come to be a great profit-making business on some farms.

Now, a few years ago just this end of the farming business was scarcely worth bothering with. The farmer's wife set a few hens, raised a few chicks and sold a few eggs, but the whole thing didn't amount to much and never was counted on to help pay the interest or swell the bank account.

Now, however, conditions have changed. There is a strong, steady and ever increasing demand for chicks as broilers. City hotels, restaurants, clubs, cafes, dining cars and private kitchens are consuming more and more every day, to say nothing of the tons and tons required to fill the export demand. Dealers can never get enough to supply the wants of their customers, and thousands and thousands more could be sold at good prices if they were offered.

A few farmers have been wise enough to see what was going on and to prepare to profit by these conditions. Broilers are wanted and good cash prices are being paid for every chick large enough to be made ready for the table. Then why not produce them?

Several difficulties arise. Hens as hatchers are failures. They set when they take the notion and seldom when you want them to. They are careless mothers, almost always leading their chicks into danger and losing many. To make any progress or profit in the raising of chicks you must have a good incubator and brooder, and this initial expenditure may prevent those who are not prepared to instal such a machine.

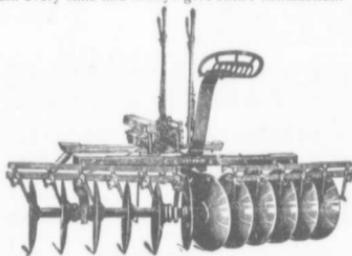
With a good incubator and brooder any farmer's wife can raise chicks so as to make a handsome annual cash revenue. You should get one at once and go into the raising of chicks. All you need is a small yard, eggs and the machine.

By the way, there's a firm in Chatham, Ont., who are advertising an incubator and brooder and who offer to send it prepaid and wait for the money till after 1906 harvest. This offer is worth inquiring about. If you will write a post card with your name and address to The Manson Campbell Co., Dept. 4, Chatham, they will doubtless send full particulars of their offer.

Get into the poultry raising business as soon as you can if you want to make money—and keep looking out for other good things all the time.

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.



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

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The **BLIZZARD STORM FRONT** is made of 26 ounce vulcanized rubber and will last as long as the top. Notice the large windows. It is 12.5 inches and is made of tough transparent celluloid. The line pocket is 11 inches wide and so strongly reinforced with metal that it cannot tear out or sag. Allows perfect control of the lapses.

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

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

THE FINEST CALF IN THE COUNTRY.

International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Canada.

Lansboro, N.S., June 25th, 1905.

Gentlemen— I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th Inst., and note contents carefully. I received a copy of your International Veterinary Digest with letter of March 2nd. Thanks for same. I am not a farmer so you might suppose, but always keep a Jersey cow or two. At present, I have two and have fed them two loads of I.S.F. VET. DIGEST. Since I took every day for six months with great results. I have a three-month-old with second calf two months old, making 14 lbs of butter per week, the calf has had a (two-month) of Stock Food every day, night and morning since it was dropped, and I challenge the country to produce a better one. People come in and urge to see it, and all without any exception, promise to pay dollars. I would not be without your Stock Food for anything and have recommended it to every one I can. J. J. Kinley, I regret, keeps it for sale and has found it for all in my way.

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GEO. H. LOVE, Town Clerk and Treas.

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

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

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

Address at once.

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JAMES K. PAISLEY, Proprietor

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 DECEMBER, 1905

No. 24

Tariff Adjustment

A CAREFUL scrutiny of the arguments presented to the Tariff Commission during the past few weeks shows that those favoring a lower tariff or allowing things to remain pretty much as they are have rather the best of it. While the manufacturer in some instances presented what seemed to be a pretty strong argument in favor of more duty, it was greatly weakened by the fact that he is prosperous, that he has been prosperous for several years past, and that present indications are that a goodly measure of prosperity awaits him in the future if he applies proper skill and intelligence to his business. His request in many instances was for specific duties, an indication that, generally speaking, he is satisfied with things as they are, and only desires the duty on a few things raised in order to round out the present tariff to his liking.

On the other hand, the farmer's presentation of his case was characterized in the main with great moderation. Those who represented him before the Commission are to be congratulated upon the carefulness with which their case was prepared and the absence of narrowness in the advice given. True, a few sections of the farming community were as urgent in their demands for more protection as the manufacturer, but they in no sense represent the farmer in general. If the Commission takes its cue from the farmers as a whole there will at least be no advance on the present tariff and in not a few instances lower duties will prevail.

Viewing the situation as a whole, one cannot but come to the conclusion that any increase in the tariff at the present time would be fatal to the best interests of the country generally. In fact, the rumors of combines and such like may be taken as evidence that present duties, in a number of instances, could be lowered with very great advantage to the consumer. For a number of years the Canadian manufacturer has had a fair share of protection and if he is not in a position today to stand a little reduction there would seem to be something radically wrong with his business acumen and ability to take advantage of the growing demand which the rapid development of a new country is bringing and is bound to bring for his goods. To our way of thinking, he should be in a position to prosper under a strictly revenue tariff. With increased expenditure for railway building, etc., the annual revenue required will be no small amount. To insure a revenue to equal the annual

expenditure of the present day a fairly heavy duty will have to be charged upon all imports, unless other methods are adopted to raise it. If properly adjusted, therefore, a tariff for revenue only should afford sufficient protection to enable our manufacturers to meet successfully any competition from outside sources.

Does the Canadian-Bred Animal Get His Due?

Is it not worth while considering whether the time has not arrived when more attention should be given to the development of distinctly Canadian types of the different breeds

years, have been won on imported animals. While honors won in this way are to be very highly valued, yet everyone will agree that if they had been won on animals distinctly Canadian-bred their worth would have been greatly enhanced. We believe we are safe in stating that we have in this province, conditions, both climatic and otherwise, that would make it the breeding ground of this continent for nearly all kinds of purebred stock. But is this being taken advantage of to the fullest extent by our breeders?

But to be more specific. We are saying nothing to the discredit of the imported animal or to those who have and who are assisting the cattle trade of this country by bringing in the best Shorthorn blood from the best herds of the old land, when we state that the time has come when something more should be done to encourage the breeding of a distinctly Canadian Shorthorn. There are those, whom we could name, who have and are devoting their best energies and skill to the breeding of a purely Canadian strain. But do these persons receive the encouragement they should from both breeder and farmer alike? Is it not true that the imported animal or the one tracing up close to imported stock, sells for more, everything else being equal, than the animal whose progenitors for several generations back have been bred in Canada? But is he really worth more for all practical purposes than the latter? If not, is it not about time that the purely Canadian-bred received greater recognition both in the show-ring and in the sale arena?

But be that as it may, we believe there is a bright future for the purely Canadian-bred animal. And there is a splendid opportunity just here for the several younger men who have recently gone into the Shorthorn business. Let them carve out a new way and make the breeding of a distinctly Canadian strain of Shorthorns the goal of their ambition. Why is it not possible for Canada to have a Cruickshank, a Marr or a Duthie?

Ontario Nurseryman Discriminated Against

In conversation with a prominent British Columbia fruit grower recently, he recited some cases of discrimination in the fumigation of nursery stock brought into that province from Eastern Canada, that do not reflect much credit upon those in charge of the fumigation stations on the Pacific coast. If the story told us is correct, and we have no reason to doubt its authenticity, an unfair discrimination

Hail the Day

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless
sleep

The silent stars go by;
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The Everlasting light;
The hopes and fears of all the
years
Are met in thee to-night.

For Christ is born of Mary,
And gathered all above,
While mortals sleep, the angels
keep

Their watch of wondering love.
O morning stars together
Proclaim the holy birth,
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth!

—Phillips Brooks.

of live stock. While we have not the least desire to discourage the importation of good animals, and believe that the more animals of the right stamp brought into the country the better for our live stock interests, at the same time we cannot but think that the imported animal is often extolled at the expense of the purely Canadian-bred, no matter what the latter's individual qualities may be. There is often a glamour about the word "imported" that obscures individual quality and the essentials in a good animal.

In Canada, and more particularly in Ontario, we have been importing and breeding pure-bred stock for a good many years. Today there are breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, whose blood may be seen on nearly every farm in the older parts of the country, and yet with a few exceptions, perhaps, no distinctly Canadian type of animal has been evolved that attracts attention beyond our own borders. It is all too true that the bulk of the honors that have come to Canadian breeders at the big shows in the United States, even in recent

is practiced against eastern nurserymen to the advantage of stock brought in from the United States.

For several years Ontario nurserymen have been large shippers of nursery stock into B. C. But of late years the restrictions have been so severe that only one of the larger firms has attempted to do business. A deposit of \$2,000 is required by the British Columbia Government before business can be done. This shuts out all but the large concerns. Last year only one large Ontario nursery firm did business in that province, and there is some talk of this firm dropping out owing to restrictions becoming more stringent and what is claimed to be unfair discrimination in favor of American nursery stock on the part of those in charge of the fumigation stations.

No valid objection can be raised to the British Columbia authorities doing everything in their power to protect their fruit growers from injurious pests such as the San Jose scale. But, as our informant pointed out, the fumigation treatment to which Eastern nursery stock is subjected, is frequently more severe than is necessary, often resulting in from 30 to 50 per cent. of the trees dying from its effect after planting. On the other hand American stock brought in from the States along the Pacific coast is not so severely treated and consequently a larger percentage of it grows. Nursery stock grown in British Columbia does not need to be fumigated and only a small percentage of the trees die after planting. But the supply of home grown stock is neither large enough nor varied enough to supply the demand and consequently growers, whose number is increasing very rapidly, especially in the Okanagan Valley, are compelled to buy elsewhere, and as most of them are loyal Canadians they prefer to do business with the nursery men of Eastern Canada, who have always treated them fairly.

Marketing Dairy Products

There seems to be an agitation among dairymen for some better method of marketing dairy products than through the local cheese boards that have done duty so long in this country. The general complaint seems to be that the buyer does not play fair and pay a price for the cheese offered commensurate with its quality. Whether the quality be good or bad, the price offered is practically the same and the buyer, it is reported, evens things up by rejecting the poor quality and getting a rake-off from the maker or factory owner to say nothing about it. Then the buyer, it is claimed, uses the board for speculative purposes, thus creating an unsteady market, though the producer can have little to complain of in regard to prices the past season.

One remedy proposed is to erect

large, cool warehouses at a few central points and assemble the cheese here and have it sold under the trier. While this plan may have some advantages over the present method, there are certain disadvantages connected with it that might prevent its working out to the satisfaction of all concerned. Unless the curing could be done in these cool warehouses, it would add considerably to the expense of marketing without helping the factories out in the way of better curing facilities. Then there is a danger that centralizing the product on a large scale for marketing purposes might lessen competition and confine the trade to a few of the larger exporting firms.

It seems to us that a less elaborate scheme might work better and carry with it all the advantages to be derived from selling cheese after it has been inspected by the buyer. If central cool-curing stations were established by the factories themselves at convenient shipping points, say one or more for each syndicate, as the necessities of the case might demand, would they not give all the advantages to be derived from large central warehouses for marketing purposes only and allow the producer to retain supervision over his product till it is sold. The cheese could be taken to these stations from the surrounding factories when made and would be there for the buyer to inspect when he was ready to buy. The curing process at the station could be watched carefully by the instructor and the factory group would have the advantage not only of uniform instruction in making, but also in curing. As it is at present, with good, bad and indifferent curing-rooms, the advantage to be gained by uniformity in methods of making is often more than counterbalanced by the lack of uniformity in curing.

One objection to carrying this out is the fact that many of the best factories have good up-to-date curing rooms, and might not care to cooperate with their neighbors in erecting a central station. If, however, they were willing to sacrifice a little for the general good of the trade, which would react to the advantage of all concerned, they would have in the central curing stations a way of getting over the difficulty of inspecting cheese before it is sold.

To our mind the proper curing of cheese is of more importance at this juncture than any radical change in the method of marketing, and any movement that would tend to detract from the growing inclination of factories to provide better curing facilities would be a misfortune. For this reason the combining of the curing and marketing stations at convenient shipping points would, everything considered, better meet the needs of the trade at the present time than large central marketing warehouses. If a system of grading were thought

advisable it could be carried on through the central curing station as well as by the other plan.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The surprising thing in wheat circles these days is the regularity with which Russia continues to export wheat. The strikes and the tying up of her railways do not seem to prevent that country from contributing her usual quota of the staff of life to the world's markets.

About a year ago December, wheat at Chicago went up to \$1.14½ per bushel owing to a big bull movement. There are indications that Armour is trying to work the same game this year, though so far he has not accomplished much, and unless things change, stands to lose several million dollars.

The Canadian commercial agent at Cape Town advises Canadians to export butter to South Africa as prices are high there just now. His placing the price at twenty-three cents per pound c.i.f. Cape Town is not very encouraging for a profitable business being done just now.

A representative before the Tariff Commission at Winnipeg last week, who opposed the duty on fruits, produced some samples of XXX and XX apples from Ontario so miserably inferior as to cause the most adverse comment by the Commissioners. When will the Ontario apple shippers learn the lesson of honesty in dealing with the Westerner?

The growth of the butter industry in the North-West in recent years has been remarkable. In 1897 the output of the government creameries did not exceed 477,000 pounds. Last season it amounted to 1,024,500 pounds, a gain of 118 per cent. in eight years. The market for this butter is in British Columbia and the Yukon, a considerable quantity going to Japan.

An exhibit of apples from British Columbia, shown recently at Caxton Hall, London, is said to be the finest seen in England for years. The London Horticultural Society awarded the province a gold medal and eight industrial exhibitors medals of lesser value. The Nova Scotia exhibit was also very much admired and was awarded the silver medal. Where was Ontario?

Some recent tests near Paris, France, tend to corroborate Professor Behring's statement that he is able to render cattle immune to tuberculosis. Twenty cows were inoculated with Professor Behring's bovo-vaccine and then submitted to conditions of infection. An autopsy performed on these animals has proved them entirely without tuberculous lesion of any sort. Twenty cows submitted to the same conditions without treatment showed profound lesions.

Some Notes on Corn Crop of 1905

By T. G. RAYNOR, B.S.A., Ontario Seed Supt., Ottawa.

There are a number of enquiries coming each year to the Seed Commission, Mr. G. H. Clark, like this: "Where can I get a supply of good seed corn which I can bank on?"

In order to be able to reply to these questions next year, he asked his Ontario representative, who was looking after an educational exhibit at the Simcoe Fair late in October, to extend his trip and enquire about the conditions of the corn crop in the corn belt of Ontario.

The local exhibitions held at Simcoe and Walsh Centre served to place Norfolk and Elgin counties as two of the very best counties in which to grow the flint varieties successfully. The exhibits were numerous and of a very high quality. Quite a large number of the localities were represented.

The districts around St. Thomas, Ridgeway, Essex, M. Gregor, Leam-

selection of seed, good fitting of the land, and thorough and careful after-cultivation will do much to answer the problem.

Most of the corn growers practice the usual methods in handling their seed corn. As the huskers are at work they lay aside a number of the best ears according to their judgment, and leave a few of the husks on so that they can be risked and hung up to dry. The drying place is some shed, barn, or perhaps on the sunny side of some building. When dry enough, or before hard freezing weather, it is removed to some dry place where vermin or birds may not reach it. Little more than enough seed is kept by the average farmer in this way than supplies his own wants. Some do a little better in handling their seed corn and after drying outside put it in the kitchen chamber

the results. Quite a number have signified their intention to take up the work for the first time next year. One or two great advantages of the breeding plot are that the tendency of corn to produce barren stalks may be eliminated by detasseling the barren ones before the pollen has formed and insuring cross-fertilization of half the plot by detasseling the alternate rows. It is easier to select from a small plot planted from selected seed in the first place than it is from a field crop of some extent.

WHY THERE IS POOR SEED CORN

The bulk of the corn crop is kept in large cribs holding from one hundred to six hundred bushels or more. It is mostly fed or sold for feed purposes. When a demand for seed corn arises and the price is large enough, the corn crib is overhauled and the best is shelled for shipping purposes to supply the market. Sometimes it occurs that the corn shelled is even sortier. This method has resulted in much disappointment to the users of seed



A winter scene on the shore of Lake Mindemoya, Manitowlin Island.

ington, Blenheim and Chatham were visited and revealed the facts that this year, notwithstanding some serious drawbacks of too much wet at the beginning of the season and very dry weather later on, the crop was a good average in quantity, and surpassed the last three or four years in quality. About one-half the corn would do for seed purposes.

Where husking had been done in the field, as the fine autumn weather was very favorable for outside work and the crop had been cribbed, estimated yields were running from 100 to 150 bushels per acre of corn in the ear.

100 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN PER ACRE

This does not represent by any means what could be done in many cases by more attention being paid to certain details. Would it be too much to expect 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre? It is certainly possible. Three good ears, each weighing a little over 11 ounces on each of the 320 hills on one acre where the corn is planted 3 ft. 8 in. each way would mean such a yield. Why isn't it obtained? Greater care in

where it isn't likely to freeze much or very hard. A few pick up the select ears which the corn binder has knocked off and tie them together with strings, or hang them up in baskets, sacks, or something of this sort, to the rafters, in a dry place. A few, perhaps, go to the trouble of making corn racks to dry those varieties from which the husk breaks off easily.

SELECT IDEAL EARS

Comparatively few farmers go out in the field just before setting and select ideal ears which may be described as being cylindrical in form with deep kernels running in straight rows, covering well both butts and tips, tightly packed, growing a suitable distance up a tapering stalk with large amount of leaf, and which is ripe before the frost strikes it. A few of these details may be looked into in selecting in this way with great advantage. It was gratifying to notice that quite a number of the corn growers were trying the method of selecting their seed corn from breeding plots by a system outlined by the Seed Branch and the C. S. G. A., and who were so far quite satisfied with

corn who buy it from the trade each year. It often happens that enough soft corn is stored with the hard to generate heat, moisture and mold, which will destroy the vitality of the best seed. Vermin do their share of mischief as well. One thing is certain this year and that is with ordinary precaution the corn will be cribbed in first-class condition. Where a farmer has two cribs he can sort his corn. He can do it to a limited extent where he can enter the crib from the middle instead of one end.

HANDLE SEED CORN IN THE EAR

Experience all points to the fact that seed corn should be handled in the ear in preference to shelling it. It would prove more satisfactory to both buyer and seller. Those farmers who have adopted some system of rotation in cropping know pretty well each year how much seed corn they will require for the next season. Would it not be better if they could place their orders in early with their seedsmen or if they could deal direct with the grower, with him in the fall, get his corn shipped in crates or jute sacks and then take care of it

according to the most approved methods. In the spring each ear could be tested if desired by taking, say, six kernels from an ear, one near each end, and one in the middle, turn it over and repeat the operation. These could be sprouted in wet sand or between folds of blotting paper or flannel between plates. Perhaps the best test would be in the kind of soil in which it was to grow and in outdoor conditions, such as would surround the main field crop.

PAY TO GROW SEED CORN

That it would pay some men in the corn growing sections to pay some special attention to growing and caring for seed corn is becoming more and more apparent. Thousands of bushels of seed corn are stored in large warehouses in some of the corn-growing states of the middle West. One system is to fill our crates and pile them so that both heat and air can penetrate them. The heat came from the basement, and by means of latted floors reached the top of a three or four storey building. Corn has also been handled in large bulk by putting up 2 in x 4 in. studding, somewhat V-shaped, and enclosed with fine meshed wire.

A farmer could easily construct good drying cribs out of small fence rails, two or three feet wide and the length of the rail and cover the top with boards to shed the rain.

There are quite a number of the corn growers of Western Ontario who could supply from 200 to 300 bushels or more of good seed corn in the year if they could get price enough to pay them for the trouble of handling in the way suggested.

Mr. J. O. Duke, Olinfax, Ont., started along this line last year with satisfactory results, and this year he expects to handle some 1,500 bushels.

There is room for good work along these lines and if the seedsmen do not take it up, why should not the grower and purchaser come in closer touch?

A Bad Weed

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The farmers in my locality, indeed the adjoining localities, are crying out against a weed usually styled by them, buckhorn. With the help of the botany, it has proved to be English plantain or ribbon grass. The weed is botanically named *Plantago Lanceolata*. In tracing the history of this weed we find it originated in Europe and the seed was transported into this province in seed grain. It is found in clover fields, meadows, lawns and grass lands.

It is perennial or biennial, with short, thick roots, stalks of erect growth, or more generally lying on the ground as a rosette of leaves. This plant has been considered by agriculturists and farmers a favorite food for cattle, but of late years the opinions of agriculturists have been against it on account of the strong, rank flavor is imparted to milk. It has been eaten by sheep with a relish and this should be an inducement to every farmer to keep a flock of sheep. Sheep are said to relish two hundred and fifty different varieties of weeds. Sheep are excellent scavengers and will soon clean up and fertilize a farm.

This weed should by all means be swept out of the province. An average plant contains 1,200 seeds. This is an immense amount of seed for just one single plant. This weed can be destroyed by plowing in summer, followed by good cultivation in the fall and a root crop the following year, when cultivation cannot be



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practiced. The persistent use of scythe and spud-axe are the only remedies.

P. E. BUCHNER,
Norfolk Co., Ont.

Sunday school teacher—"Now, Willie, what is the duty of every man toward his neighbor?" Willie—"Keep an eye on him, ma'am."

Choice Grain for the Improvement of Seed

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch experimental farms at Indian Head, Sask., and at Brandon, Man. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn (or ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats.—Banner, Wide-Awake, Abundance, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, Goldfinger and Waverley.

Wheat.—Preston, Red Fife, Percy, Stanley, Huron, Laurel and White Fife.

Barley, six-rowed.—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal. Two-rowed.—Standwell, Inviscible, Canadian Thorpe and Sidney.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Learning, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes.—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Rochester Rose, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, with a second sort as an alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, November 25th, 1905.

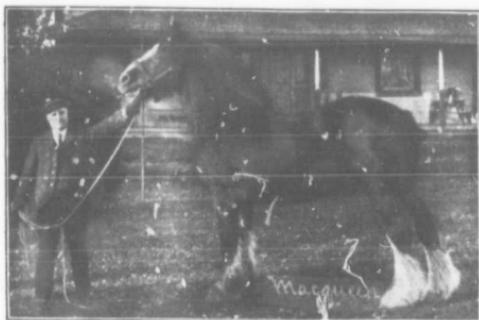
Books and Bulletins

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS—Annual report for 1904. Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES—Annual report for 1904. Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

WINTER PRACTICE IN ZOOLOGY—Bulletin 164. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FEEDING IN EUROPE—Bulletin 77. Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D.C.



MATCHLESS MACQUEEN.

The above cut shows the famous old MacQueen as he now appears in his 21st year. He is still standing for service at Kankakee, and retains all his wonted vim and activity, and is as sound and clean in his underpinning as when he stood in the show rings of old to meet all comers. MacQueen has a show ring record equalled by no Clyde-ade, living or dead. Beginning as a two-year old in 1887, he was shown at all the leading shows in America, and stood, up to the end of the century, the unbroken champion over all comers. From that time to the year 1904 he stood over all competitors on the site of four or five sets, at leading exhibitions in Canada and the United States. There have been many good horses, but few great ones, and MacQueen is certainly one of the greatest. The Graham Bros. are proud of him, and well they should be.

Market Classes of Heavy Horses

In Bulletin 127, Wisconsin Experiment Station, D. A. S. Alexander defines the different classes of heavy service horses. While these classes and the prices prevailing for them are those prevailing on the Chicago market, the information given cannot but be of value to Canadian horse raisers. Dr. Alexander says:

Farm Chunks—While not especially desired, many horses of this kind find their way to the large markets and are sold at from \$100 to \$175 a head. They usually are of mixed draft blood, stand from 15 hands up and weigh from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs. They are the heaviest of the lighter draft type of misfits and mongrels, but among their numbers are found many animals useful for sundry purposes.

Loggers—Horses of this class are heavy drafters possessed of weight, great power and strength of bone, but blemished or slightly unsound so that they cannot be sold to advantage for use in the cities. They should be of docile, "level-headed" disposition, as they are intended for hard, rough, racking work, coarse diet and imperfect shelter. They should be sound in wind and have good middles, large, powerful joints, tendons and muscles, and healthy coats of hair.

Horses of this sort, the best draft horse product of Wisconsin, are largely bought by the lumbermen for use in the woods, which partly explains the fact that drafters from that state are not better known in the great horse markets. For the purpose mentioned, lumbermen greatly prefer the sound, hardy, home-produced "logger" to the overfed, blubbery horse of the dealer. Loggers sell in Chicago at from \$160 to \$250 per head.

General Purpose Horses—These animals are not recognized as a standard market class, but form a large proportion of the total number of horses marketed annually. They are nondescript in character, of all possible blends of blood and consequent lack of type. They usually are serviceably sound and often of fair to good quality, but they lack

the characteristics fitting a horse for a distinct market class. They are bought for all sorts of purposes and at comparatively low prices, according to individual character. The average price for such horses in the Chicago market was \$140 during 1904.

Expressers—These are individually excellent, active, light draft horses that are expected to do most of their work at a trot. The demand for them is active at all times and the best of them command high prices. The typical expresser stands 15.2 to 16 hands and weighs 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. or over according to the class of work to be done. They should be upstanding, but not "leggy," clean-legged, graceful, active, sound, hardy, sensible horses, possessed of sufficient power to move comparatively heavy loads at a brisk walk or trot. Sound "wind" is imperative and legs and feet should be of the best possible quality. They are commonly considered "draft horses with coach horse finish." They command \$20 to \$25

more than farm chunks in the market.

Bussers—Horses of this class stand from 15.1 to 15.3 hands and weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. They are small, compact, low down, blocky horses of draft conformation, with strong bone and sound feet. Like the expresser, their chief work is done at the trotting gait, hence they must be active, energetic, straight and somewhat stylish in carriage and gait. Many of them go abroad to serve as "trammers," but there is use for numbers of them in the large cities and elsewhere. They sold for an average of \$140 a head in the Chicago market during 1904.

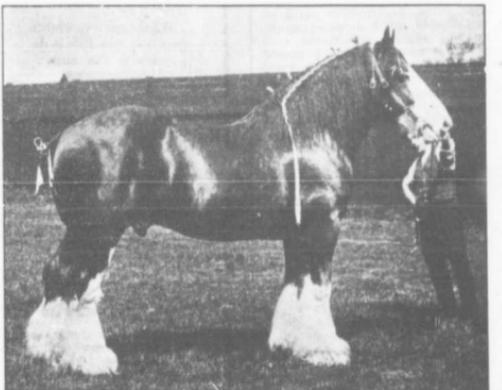
Horse Breeders Wait on the Minister

A large deputation from the various horse breeders' associations of Ontario waited upon the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, on December 6th, and asked for a grant of \$2,500 for the horse breeders' associations, to be devoted to prizes at the Spring Stallion Show and the Canadian Spring Horse Show. Among those present were Mr. Robt. Miller, who introduced the deputation, Lt.-Col. McGillivray, W. E. Wellington, Peter Christie, M. P., Wm. Smith, Thomas Graham, J. M. Gardhouse, Fred Richardson, Robert Beith, H. N. Crossley, B. Tisdal's Major Hendrie, Geo. Pepper, J. J. P. Good, and Henry Wade.

The deputation presented only one request, that of increasing the present annual grant to the associations to \$2,500. It was shown that both the stallion show and the spring horse show were doing effective work in aiding the horse breeding industry of the province.

The heavy horse breeders, while very desirous of getting every assistance for their own breeds, expressed themselves very strongly in favor of assistance being granted to the lighter breeds. It was pointed out that the prices for harness horses had increased very materially, owing to the educative influence of the spring show. Mr. Beith stated that ten years ago a team that won the championship at the show was sold by him for \$450. To-day a team that would win similar honors would be worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The horse show had proved a good market for high-class horses and should be encouraged.

Mr. Monteith promised to take the deputation's request into his serious consideration when next year's estimates



The English shire stallion, "Tatton Friar," winner at the Royal and other shows.

are made up. He pointed out that while the horse show was undoubtedly doing good work, it is a question whether it is doing all that should be done for the horse industry of the province. It was worth while considering whether the time was not now ripe for legislation looking to the regulation of stallions travelling in the country. It might be possible that legislation now in force in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta might be introduced into Ontario with good effect. While he recognized that Toronto is the centre of the province, the shows held here were not largely attended by the farmers throughout the province. His experience with local horse shows outside of Toronto was that not enough attention was given to the breeding classes. He expressed a desire to know the views of the delegation upon the advisability of passing further legislation with a view to regulating the horse breeding industry.

The delegates did not seem prepared to discuss the matter and in deference to the Minister's wish decided to call a special meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association early in January to discuss the whole matter. It is thought better to do this than wait for the annual meeting in February, as it would give the Minister an opportunity to prepare a bill for the next session of the legislature, providing it were deemed advisable.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who was present, suggested that the delegation state their views as to the advisability of making grants to shows outside of Toronto through the association or through the Department direct.

The Bacon Pig

Bacon hogs ready for the market should possess long, deep bodies with straight or slightly arching top and straight underlines.

The shoulders should be fairly upright, joined closely to the body and rounded nicely over the top from side to side. The bodies should not, however, be any thicker through the shoulders at points more than half way up from the underline to the top line than through points at a similar height situated between the shoulder and the ham.

The crop should slope but slightly from the loin to the root of the tail. It should be of good length and should maintain its width throughout, which width should be the same as that of the body and shoulders.

In short, a straightedge laid against the side from the shoulder point to the tail should touch at every point.

The ribs should spring out well from the spinal column but should fall in fairly vertical lines once their greatest curvature is attained, thus making a deep-bodied rather than a round-bodied animal.

The body should be carried on good, stout, clean, straight-boned legs, free from weakness at the pasterns and with square set hocks.

The feet should be strong and compact, the animal standing right up on his toes.

The neck should be of medium thickness with no tendency to coarseness.

The head should be clean-cut and free from flabbiness at the jaw.—J. H. Grisdale, in Bulletin 51.

A Good Word.—In the old South it was customary for slaves who could neither read nor write to ask some member of their master's family to do their correspondence. One morning Aunt Chloe approached her young miss and requested her to write a

love-letter to Uncle Billy, an aged suitor. "What shall I say, Aunt Chloe?" the young lady inquired. "D'law! Miss Annie! write it jes lak

you wus er writin' to one er your own beaus; but I tink netwithstandin' is er mighty purty word. Jes put dat in som'er's."



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The stamp "A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited," on a moccasin means that that particular moccasin is guaranteed to be worth every cent that you pay for it—that it will do all that is claimed for it.

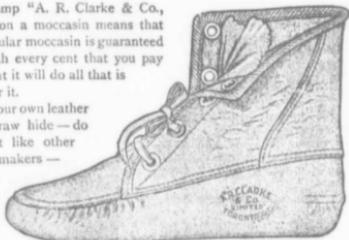
We tan our own leather from the raw hide—do not buy it like other moccasin makers—and by doing so we save the tanner's big profit and give you the advantage in extra value.

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Keep More Sheep

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

(1) What breed of sheep do you keep?

(2) Have you found them profitable for mutton and wool production?

(3) How has the lamb crop been this season? Have you lost many lambs, and what has been the cause?

(4) Is the worrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?

(5) Does it pay to wash sheep?

We shall be glad to have answers from our readers to some or all of the questions, and any further information bearing upon the sheep industry that they may care to send. A large number of replies would enable us to form accurate conclusions on several important phases of sheep breeding.

The following replies have been received to the above questions:

LAMB CROP GOOD

1. Dorset Horned.

2. I believe they are the most profitable of all breeds, especially for early lambs. They are also excellent mothers and milkers.

3. The lamb crop has been good. We can have them almost any time we wish.

4. Whoever heard tell of dogs worrying Dorset Horned sheep?

5. It does not pay to wash sheep here, but it pays well to dip them.

J. T. MAYNARD,
Chilliwack, B.C.

1. Leicesters.

2. Yes.

3. Good, but losses have been rather heavy from various causes. Two died in the month of July, looked like lightning, but I could not swear it was that.

4. Not so bad as it used to be ten or twelve years ago. I had the dogs at my sheep three times in three years. The last time they just literally cleaned out the entire flock. I had taken advice on the previous cases and found that I was at liberty to shoot the dogs. But the law also

protects the owner of the dog in that he may have a fancy price on his dog, and if I shoot him he could make me pay it and all I could take from him would be the price of the sheep. So when the old lawyer saw the box I was in, he said to me: "If I were you I'd shoot the dogs and say nothing about it." So when the dogs came the third time and cleaned out the entire flock, I took another plan the next afternoon. I got some strychnine and cutting a slice of meat out of the ham of the dead sheep, I put about the size of a pea of the strychnine into the inside of the slice of meat and I laid one of these baits on each place where I had lifted a dead sheep in the morning. I warned my near neighbors to keep in their dogs that night and next morning I had at least one of the dogs that did the damage.

I meant to take the old lawyer's advice and say nothing about it, but it proved to be too good news to keep and as at that time there were a lot of dogs running the country at large and other people must have put out baits, for a whole lot of dogs disappeared shortly after that. I have again bred myself into a good flock and have not seen a dog since.

5. I don't think so, as I always clip before the lambs come and thus get rid of all the ticks before the lambs appear. I feel sure that the lambs do so much better without any ticks on them that they far more than pay for any loss there may be from the wool for want of washing.

S. D. A. A. Stobo, Bruce Co., Ont.

Range Sheepmen Prospering

The past season has been very favorable to the interests of sheep ranchers of the South Alberta country. Following a fair winter and good lambing season, wool in the Territories reached the highest mark ever being sold on an average at above 16 cents. Notwithstanding the low price of beef, substitution for mutton has not taken place owing to the limited supply of mutton. Prices have been good. Per pound marketing has been at 25¢, and above but a new feature of competition for range stuff has made things better for the producer. This journal has been a consistent advocate of the institution of feeding enterprises to bring appropriate returns to producers and to furnish a better article

to the critical and discriminating consumer, and this year both young and old stuff has been drawn from the range for feed lots farther east. G. E. Jaffray, representing a Port Arthur company, shipped from Lethbridge on Nov. 22, over three thousand head for the feed lots in Port Arthur. These will be available for Winnipeg and Toronto markets in March. The sheep purchased were principally lambs, which will mean a greater reduction of the supply of range mutton for local consumption than if they were sold as twos and threes. This shipment is only a beginning. The price paid was \$2.40, which is a higher price than has heretofore been paid for range lambs. P. Burns, of Calgary, however, has bought tops within the season for present slaughter.

This is the first year that lambs have been drawn from the range in any considerable numbers for immediate slaughter and means that a heavier and earlier maturing class of stuff is being raised than formerly partly due to using mutton rams and partly to better care. Lambs purchased this season for slaughter have scaled 74 pounds per head, which is rather high for range lambs—60 pounds being considered a fair average. On the whole the sheepmen have cause for rejoicing.

Early Winter Care of the Flock

With the exception of the lambing time there is no period more important than the first few weeks after the sheep are brought into the sheds for winter. A little care and attention now will be found very profitable. In Canada there are very few places where the shepherd can count upon any feed for the flock on the fields after the beginning of November. Occasionally the snow does not get too deep for the sheep to paw a way through to the grass, especially if the grass is rough. Usually I try to have a field not closely eaten off, on which the breeding ewes especially can pick up a portion of their food until the new year comes.

But just there is where the danger lies for the well-doing of the flock. It is so easy to let them shift for themselves and if they do, they will just as surely shrink in flesh, and a considerable amount of good feed will be wasted to bring them to the condition in which they probably would be when the winter weather began. This can and assuredly should be avoided. They will not eat very much hay, but always a little, and if the hay be nicely cured clover they will eat more of it, and no other provision need be made for them until they are put up in strictly winter quarters. I usually feed a few roots as soon as I begin feeding hay. I think they do as much good to the flock in December as any month, even if they are able to find some food besides of old grass in the field.

A little grain would, of course, not do any harm, but is not necessary, and always adds to the expense, and the profits from the flock will be governed largely by the judicious economy of production. I mean that those which cost the least to winter are not always the most profitable. Liberal feeding pays in nearly every case, but grain is the most costly of the sheep rations, and where the amount of grain fed can be properly reduced, the cost is lowered accordingly. I never like to feel it necessary to feed any grain to the breeding flock until after January 1st, and then a very little until a short time before lambing, when it should be increased.

SHOW SHEEP

Those that are intended for showing, such as ewe lambs, rams, etc., will have

to be treated a little differently, for we can always get the better show animal from those that are constantly moving on, and for our large exhibitions now sheep cannot be prepared in two or three months and trained into condition to win. One would never think of letting a calf rough it until near a year and a half old, and then try to make it presentable in a Toronto show. Such has been done, no doubt, but the case is very exceptional, and no more can a lamb rough it for the first fifteen or sixteen months and then bring it into shape in two or three. I know this is attempted by many breeders every year, but success very rarely follows.

But there are other attentions almost as profitable as supplying plenty of

wholesome food. To have the quarters for the sheep, the sheds or pens, where they can go into to lie, dry and comfortable, is very important. A sheep that has to stand or lie in filth and mud is miserable, and will not do well. A clean dry bed for them is worth quite a little bit of valuable food. It is true they often will lie outside if they can get out, but if they do prefer to lie outside it is only in a dry place, perhaps as dry as the sheds can be made.

Though sheep have access to a pasture field they need a little attention also. The wet and dead grass, with some weeds attached, work in between the hoofs of their feet and will dry, forming a cord as hard as stone almost, which irritates the foot, making the sheep suf-

fer very much at times. Then there is the attention to the dipping, which is quite as much required in the fall or early winter as in spring time, or even more so.

KILLING VERMIN

The mild days we often have in December are very favorable for attending to the destruction of any lice or ticks that may be on the flock, and, besides, the killing of all vermin which aids in making up a profit from the business, because the more comfortable the better gain, and more healthy, consequently we can look for stronger and better lambs, there is cleansing of the skin, and general prevention of any parasitic disease, and it is seldom any one who has properly dipped, and then seen the benefits, will neglect to do it regularly and properly. And yet it is really astonishing how many farmers neglect to dip at any time.

To dip now is a simple matter. I can, with the aid of one man, go over a flock of one hundred or more in a very short time, and do the work thoroughly. Usually I lay the sheep on a platform about one foot from the floor, and making parting of wool in about three places the full length of the sheep on each side pour in the dip, mixed about twice as strong as when dipping in vat in spring. Once over is usually sufficient. I believe one gets well repaid for cost and labor in the increase in quantity and quality of fleece, as well as in the growth and healthfulness of the sheep.

A. W. SMITH.

Papa's Blessing

The Minister—"And does your papa say grace at the table, too?"
The Angel Child—"Yes, sir; but he doesn't say like you do."

The Minister—"What does he say?"
The Angel Child—"He sits down an' looks around an' says: 'Good Lord, what a dinner!'"

A good borrower is a cheerful spender.

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

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50
MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Raincoats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturer's prices. Send for samples. **Boys and Fashionists to No. 25, SOUTHGATE SUIT CO. London, Canada.**

Six Cows and an Empire

Will make more money for you each year than eight or ten cows and any number of pans and cans and with less work.

Profit is what you're after and the immensely large sales of Empires (larger than those of any other separator in America) speak emphatically of the merit which insures large profits.

We don't ask you to take this on hearsay, but want you to investigate our proposition and satisfy yourself as to the truth of what we say before you buy.

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Molassine Meal

**IS NOT A CONDIMENT, AND
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Molassine is a purely vegetable food for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry and Dogs. We have thousands of testimonials from satisfied users. Read what Mr. W. B. Reid, wholesale Tobacconist, Toronto, says about Molassine. He says, in part, as follows:

"I would like to give you a recent experience of my own. One of my horses fell away, and was in such a condition that I would willingly have sacrificed the animal for \$75.00. It has improved to such an extent by the use of a food recently introduced into this country, which goes by the name 'Molassine Meal,' that I would not to-day take \$250.00 for the beast."

If your Feed Merchant doesn't sell Molassine, write for prices, booklets, etc., to

J. H. MAIDEN, Montreal.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

In the Dairy

A Large New Zealand Cheese

New Zealand has lately shipped a cheese to London weighing one ton. In spite of the long transportation it arrived in good shape and, when cut after being on show for eleven weeks, showed an excellent quality.

Butter Preservatives

In regard to the use of preservatives for distant butter shipment there is this to be said: Their prevalence in British imports—not only from distant points but from comparatively nearby countries—must have arisen from a trade demand which fully justifies it. Some years ago the use of preservatives in butter was violently agitated in Great Britain; many of the goods were, apparently, overloaded, and many precautions were made by the authorities. At that time British importers from Canada and this country were demanding guarantees of freedom from preservatives and there was also a law in this state prohibiting their use. In view of this we argued against any use of preservatives in our butter product, not because of any conviction that such use was deleterious, but simply to meet the trade demands then existing. But the agitation in England resulted in an acceptance of the necessity for the moderate use of preservatives in butter brought from distant places, and court

11,830 up to 16,288 lbs., and the average cow's yield varies from 4,167 lbs. up to 5,799 lbs., using from 25.3 lbs. up to 26.3 lbs. of milk to 1 lb. butter.

The prices at which the butter sold at the various creameries varied from 23.79c. up to 25.41c. per Danish pound (all pounds given are Danish and are about 10 per cent. heavier than ours). The net return per 100 lbs. of milk with skim and buttermilk returned free, varied from 59.33c. up to 68.50c.

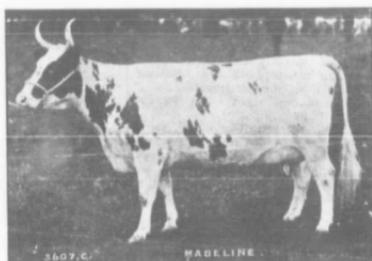
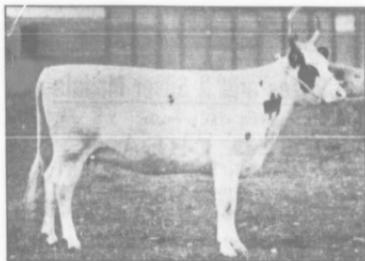
The average expense per 1,000 lbs. of milk for salaries varied from 16.32c. to 21.44c., with an average of 19.25c.; for fuel, from 11.04c. to 13.36c., with an average of 11.32c.; for maintenance of building, from 1.33c. to 2.93c., with an average of 1.6c.; for maintenance and renewal of machinery and apparatus, from 5.43c. to 11.6c., with an average of 8c. The total expense without hauling varied from 54.4c. to 60.87c., with an average of 62.1c. per 1,000 pounds of milk.

The hauling averaged in large creameries, with over six million pounds of milk, 40.27c. per 1,000 lbs.; in the medium sized, with two to four million pounds, 42.21c., and in the small, with less than two million pounds, 44.43c.

As regards the lighting system, 71 creameries had electric lights, 15 acetylene and 424 kerosene, etc.; and finally as regards payment by test, 40 or 78.2 per cent do so, while 97

The Cream Gathering Creamery

The cream gathering system undoubtedly possesses many real merits and these are of such a nature as to readily and forcibly appeal to both the patron and the proprietor of the creamery. I shall state them in as few words as possible. It can be successfully adopted in sparsely populated districts, where no other form of co-operative dairying is practicable and thus we thought at one time to constitute its limit. The introduction of the hand separator has, however, widened its application and it is now invading what was supposed to be the exclusive field of the other forms of co-operative dairying, and has come to be regarded, in this province at least, as the "yellow peril" of the separator creameries and some of our cheese factories. Again, skim-milk from a hand separator is in an ideal condition for the feeding of young stock, and this the farmer rightly prizes very highly. The cost per pound of butter for hauling the cream is not nearly so great as where the milk is delivered to the creamery. A cream-gathering creamery can be made to serve a much larger territory than either a separator creamery or a cheese factory, and for this and other reasons the cost of manufacturing is very considerably reduced. These features all commend themselves so strongly to the farmer that we believe that the cream-gathering creamery system has gained strong



Two typical Scotch Ayrshires, owned by A. Mitchell, Barchobsko.

practice there has for some time past recognized 5 per cent. of boric acid preservative as harmless and permissible. As a result the British import trade has generally advised the use of preservative to that extent and it has become the practice in nearly all supplying countries where the use of preservative is not prohibited by local laws.

Under these circumstances the use of preservative in butter intended for export to Great Britain can fairly be left to the instructions of the importers, and no reasonable objection can be made to it. Certainly its presence in our exported butter is no evidence whatever of inferiority.—N. Y. Produce Review.

What the Danish Creameries Do

We are indebted to the N. Y. Produce Review and American Creamery for the following statistics of creamery work in Denmark:

There are 17 local creamery associations with from 1 to 63 creameries, 523 in all. The creameries in the various associations average from 133 up to 320 patrons and from 726 up to 1,222 cows. They are insured for an average of from \$5,499 up to \$8,016. The daily milk receipt averages in the various districts from

or 18.5 per cent. do not, and 17 or 3.3 per cent. did not answer.

English Butter Control

The following table shows the result of a number of English Government analysis of samples of butter brought into Great Britain from various countries showing the proportion of these samples that contained boric acid and coloring matter:

	Samples Taken.	Found Preservatives in	Found Artificial Color in
Holland	680	413	350
Denmark	271	1	124
Australia	232	230	74
France	227	224	91
Sweden	212	4	60
Russia	152	4	61
Norway	79	0	9
Canada	77	26	18
United States	60	54	43
Belgium	57	57	54
South America	31	29	1
New Zealand	14	12	0
Germany	5	5	5
Iceland	4	2	4
Total	2,110	1,661	900

and lasting hold upon the affections of those to whom our dairy industry really belongs.

The system undoubtedly has its defects, as it now operates, as well as its merits, and what the latter effect a saving and enhance the patron's profits at the manufacturing end they are swallowed up at the other through the making of an inferior article which cannot command the highest price. What may be regarded as the defect of the system is that it robs the butter-maker of the control over the ripening and flavor of the butter and the keeping qualities of the butter which he has for years struggled to gain in our separator creameries through careful examination of each patron's milk, the pasteurization of the milk or cream and the use of a culture or "starter" to ripen the cream. Again, in many creameries, where the cream is brought in in loads with several patrons' cream mixed together in a tank or can and the cream sampled into oil-test tubes by the cream collector, the butter-maker has little or no opportunity to examine the individual patron's cream or to give him advice as to the care of it.

Unless these difficulties can be overcome, the system can, at best,

he but a partial success. Hence a systematic and persistent effort must be made to bring our creamery patrons, each and all, to a full realization of the increased responsibility that the system imposes on them, and an equally persistent effort must be made to place the butter-maker in possession of what the system has deprived him of, viz., a uniformly-clean-flavored, sweet cream and knowledge and supervision of the work done by the patrons.—J. W. Mitchell, Supt. Kingston Dairy School.

Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Mr. J. W. Nimmo, registrar of the Canadian Ayshire Breeders' Association, has just issued the herd book for 1905, containing all the 1904 registrations. The volume contains the pedigrees of 1753 bulls and cows. This is no advance on 1903. The registrations for the present year, however, will be about 400 more. A feature of the new volume is the insertion of a carefully prepared scale of points for guidance in judging. Another innovation is the printing in the volume a set of rules governing advanced registration. It is the desire of the Association to get the agricultural authorities of the country interested in advanced registration; that is, record the animals according to yield of milk and butter, and eventually to have some such set of rules adopted.

The third volume of Canadian Hereford herd book has also recently been issued under Mr. Nimmo's signature. It contains the pedigrees of 1,079 bulls and 1,814 cows, giving a total of 2,893. The book contains 1,472 more pedigrees than the previous one, showing that the raising of first class animals of this splendid beef breed is on the increase in Canada.

Mr. Nimmo went to Guelph this week to attend a conference of the members of the Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway Association, who are desirous of putting their records in shape and finally establishing them among the records of the National Association.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the Dairy Division, attended a conference of dock and harbor men in Washington last week to study the questions regarding cold storage that were to be brought forward.

The exhibition branch of the Department of Agriculture is sending out to each contributor to the splendid Canadian exhibit of maple sugar and grains at the St. Louis exposition last year a commemorative diploma. For the exhibit the government received a grand prize and diploma and each of the 1,500 contributors will be recognized.

The government has accepted the invitation of the New Zealand Government to send an exhibit to the New Zealand International Exposition, which will take place in 1906-1907. It is considered that the exhibition will be a great stimulus to the intercolonial trade.

It is the intention of the chief of the Dairy Division to extend, during the coming year, the individual cow tests that have been carried on experimentally during 1905 and 1906. The Department of Agriculture will give all the encouragement possible. The conditions are that there must be at least twenty patrons who will provide the necessary apparatus of scale for weighing and test bottles. The samples will be tested and results compiled by a government expert.

At a meeting of cheesemakers, salesmen and patrons, at Brockville recently, Mr. J. A. Ruddick stated that he thought that the decision of the government to close the cool curing stations

should be reconsidered. He stated that during his visit to England last summer he found that English buyers were just beginning to awaken to a realization of the fact that cool cured cheses are of a much better quality than others.

According to Specifications—Youngwed—"I want accommodation for my wife." Hotel Clerk—"Suite?" Youngwed—"You bet your life she is."

THIS SKIMMING MACHINE takes the cream quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes. It gets a **quarter to a half more cream** than by setting because it uses centrifugal force—a far more powerful and **times stronger, quicker, more effective than the force that makes cream rise in pans.**

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Skimming finished five minutes after milking, because boy of ten can run Tubular during milking. No skim milk to warm, because skim milk is fed still warm from cow. **Half less washing, labour and expense,** because only cream is put away. Catalog X-egg explains clearly.

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\$201.00 in Prizes and 2 Silver Medals

WON ON BUTTER MADE FROM

GATHERED CREAM

SEPARATED BY

U. S. CREAM SEPARATORS

" RICHMOND, QUEBEC, Sept. 28, 1905.

I am pleased to advise you that my butter which was made from gathered cream at the Kingsy Creamery, of which I am proprietor, was awarded \$201.00 in Prizes at the different Expositions of this season.

The first of these was the Sherbrooke Exposition, where I received the Eastern Townships Bank Prize of \$75.00 for the best exhibition of creamery butter, and also the Medal for the highest score in points.

At the Toronto Exposition I received Two First Prizes and One Second Prize, and tied with another Quebec Creamery for the Silver Cup offered for the highest score in points, with the result that we were both awarded a Silver Medal, also a Diploma, for the highest score instead of the Cup.

At the Ottawa Exhibition I received One First Prize and One Second Prize.

I also took the First Prize at both the Richmond and Drummond County Fairs.

Last year I was awarded \$112.00 in Prizes and a Gold Medal. I believe this record cannot be equalled by any other Creamery in this Province or in the Dominion of Canada, and think this speaks well for the quality of butter made from gathered cream, 90 per cent of which was separated by the farm sizes of United States Cream Separators.

E. W. EVANS."

Our free Catalogue tells why it will pay every farmer to skim his milk with a U. S. Separator. Write for a copy now.

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Facts That Speak

For Themselves

Date	Capital Paid Up	Res.	Deposits	Circulation	Dividend
1868	\$ 600,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 2,682,000	\$ 650,000	6%
1900	1,000,000	150,000	6,528,000	987,000	6%
1905	2,000,000	1,100,000	17,866,000	2,682,000	7%

56 Branches in Ontario, and One in Winnipeg, Man.

Chas. D. Warren, President.

H. S. Strathy, General Manager.

J. A. M. Alley, Inspector.

The Maritime Winter Fair

Specialty reported for

THE FARMING WORLD.

The fifth annual Winter Fair for the Maritime Provinces was opened, at Amherst on the 4th inst. by Hon. D. A. McKinnon, Lieutenant-Governor of P.E. Island, in the presence of leading representative men of the three provinces and a large audience.

Mayor Lowther, of Amherst, and Warden Livingston, of Cumberland County, extended a warm welcome to the visitors and exhibitors, and Hon. L. P. Farris, New Brunswick Commissioner of Agriculture, replied. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, and Judge Longley, all gave interesting addresses.

The Fair has not only maintained and extended its work for all branches of live stock, including poultry and bees, but this year it has also added a seed department.

The experts sent down by Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, were: H. G. Grisdale, Agricultural, Central Experimental Farm; H. G. Reid, V.S., Georgetown, Ont.; John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; John Fixter, Central Experimental Farm; F. C. Elford, Chief of Poultry Division, Ottawa; G. B. Cottrelle, Milton, Ont.; and C. M. McCrae, Live Stock Division, Ottawa.

Messrs. Grisdale and Gardhouse, acted as judges of cattle and sheep, C. M. McCrae of the swine, Elford and Cottrelle of poultry and Fixter of the honey and apitary appliances. The fruit exhibits were judged by R. W. Starr, Wolfville, and Prof. Sears, of Truro, and the seed department was superintended and judged by Messrs. L. H. Newman, Ottawa, and F. W. Broderick, Truro, both of the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

THE EXHIBITS

In a brief report like this justice cannot be done to all the various classes, and we can only give a general resume.

The exhibit of cattle was of high quality, and this was especially true of the younger animals. The three and four-year-old steers have almost entirely disappeared from the entries and each year sees an increased number of growling, well-fatted calves and yearlings to fill their places.

The Shorthorns were championed by F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, N.S., with fourteen steers and heifers; C. A. Archibald, Truro, with ten; C. R. H. Starr & Sons, Port Williams, N.S., with six, and P. T. Holmes, Amherst; D. S. Collins, Port Williams; J. W. Ross, Oxford; George Ripley, Nappan, and F. H. Copp, Baie Verte, N.B., with smaller numbers.

C. R. H. Starr & Sons took sweepstakes for the best Shorthorn of any age and with a beautiful white two-year-old heifer, which for a female beef model would be hard to beat, and C. A. Archibald had a very close second in a sweet yearling roan heifer sired by his famous old herd bull, "Robert The Bruce." F. W. Thompson, Eaton, Canada, N.S., and Frank Congdon, Waterville, showed Angus, F. W. Thompson and C. R. H. Starr & Sons each also having single Aneus exhibits. All the first prizes were taken by Black. While there were some very good individuals among the Aberdeen-Angus they were not shown with that bloom and finish which

is so characteristic of all the cattle that come out of the stables of W. W. Black, presided over by that prince of Maritime herdsmen, Wm. Robertson.

The grade classes were well filled, and with the exception of the few steers three years old and upwards, were an excellent display. The winner in the two-year-old class and the sweepstakes of all the grades was a Hereford-Angus bred steer owned by W. W. Black, and was pretty close to a model for all beef steers. The family to which he belongs is worthy of mention. Away back before 1898 Mr. Black came into possession of a blocky, low set black Polled cow that showed considerable Polled-Angus blood, and was such a good milker that she was kept over and bred to a Hereford bull. The resulting calf was a good one and developed such excellent beef form that special attention was given to him, with the result that in 1901 he was good enough to be the sweepstakes beef animal at the great Pan-American show at Buffalo.

A heifer was raised from this cow and though half Hereford she is almost a duplicate of her mother. Every calf which the old cow produced has been a prize winner, and now the young cow is breeding equally with her mother. Mr. Black has now a pair of yearlings and a pair of calves from these two cows that are all as nearly perfect, in compactness, in fleshing on ribs, and back, in fineness of bone and in general quality as it is possible to find in Canada.

The two-year-old sweepstakes and he bids fair to have a brother and half-brother in this position for the next two years at least. So much for a happy knack in breeding. Who can explain why it occurred?

THE DAIRY TEST

This was a test of production for 48 hours. Twenty-three cows were entered, five Shorthorns, two Ayrshires, six Holsteins, four Jerseys, one French-Canadian and five grades. Messrs. Harvey Mitchell and L. C. Daigle, N.B., Dairy Superintendents, and Mr. J. Frank Tilley, Woodstock, N.B., conducted the test, the complete figures of which are given elsewhere in this paper. The highest test was made by Logan Bros. grade Holstein with 100.8 lbs. milk and 4.03 lbs. butter fat. The second cow was one of H. S. Pipes & Sons' Jerseys, with 77.9 lbs. milk and 3.6 lbs. butter fat.

SHEEP

In the language of the judge, Mr. John Gardhouse, "The Longwools were a pretty fair lot with Leicester's predominating." He also went on to say that the live lambs were particularly choice and very uniform. The wethers were few in number and not extra in size or quality. The demand for Maritime Province lambs is so keen that practically no wethers are made and therefore exhibitors have but very few from which to select their exhibits. A. Borswell, Pownall, P.E.I.; S. C. Lane, Mt. Mellish, P.E.I.; C. C. N. Eaton, Canard, N.S.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N.B.; H. B. Parlee, Sussex, N.B.; and T. W. Keilor, Amherst Pt., were the exhibitors. Lane and Boswell got most of the highest awards.

The short-wooled class brought out some splendid exhibits, Logan Bros., Amherst, were the principal Shropshire champions, and Robert Fumers, Vernon River, P.E.I., showed Southdowns. Logan's Shrops. were good individuals, admirably fitted and brought out, and got most of the first prizes.

Furness' Southdowns ably exemplified the "big little fellows" and except in such hot company would have been winners.

Oxford Downs and Suffolks had a class to themselves and some very good sheep were shown. J. E. Baker & Son, Banonsfield, had one ewe lamb tipping the scale at 170 lbs. and others almost as heavy. Baker was the main winner, F. S. Black, Amherst, and Lane Bros., Southport, P.E.I., being the other exhibitors.

In the grade classes there was very strong competition and the Shropshire grades got almost all the prizes. In the fleece competition the Shropshires were winners.

SWINE

The Yorkshires predominated and the first and second prize winners were of good type; the others were rather odd and all were too fat and overweight for bacon purposes.

The Tamworths were few in number, but of excellent quality. The Berkshire shown by J. R. Sempale, Brook, N.S., were very good, especially the younger ones. The Chester Whites were just fair and the Duroc-Jerseys very fine. The grades were almost all Yorkshire grades and were good quality, but nearly all overweight for bacon.

POULTRY

The display of poultry was bigger and better than ever, and the poultry men were enthusiastic, as well they might be, with poultry meat from 15c to 20c per lb., and fresh eggs 40c. to 50c per doz. The Barred Plymouth Rocks were an especially strong class, and the other "utility" breeds, so termed, the White Wyandottes and Orpingtons, were also there to stand up for their merits.

We regret that lack of space forbids a write-up of this important department, for if there is one field more promising than another before the Maritime farmer and his family to-day, it is surely poultry raising. Too much attention cannot, therefore, be given to a discussion of this subject.

FRUIT

Collections of ten varieties of apples were exhibited by orchardists in seven counties in New Brunswick, ten counties in Nova Scotia, and all three counties on Prince Edward Island. Mr. R. W. Starr who judged the fruit reported a steady improvement from year to year in the quality of fruit from those counties only beginning to ship apples.

SEEDS

There was a very good exhibit in this department, and it merited more room than it had. It is to be hoped that at the next Winter Fair it will be possible to give the seed shown a room to itself where those interested will have a better chance to investigate the many interesting features and lessons to be learned in regard to the improvement of seeds and the prevention of weeds.

In going over the exhibits even the casual observer could notice the great difference in the grain grown from the hand-selected seeds, and the stems in improvement were quite noticeable, according to the number of years the hand selection had been practiced.

HONEY AND APIARY

There were two very creditable displays of honey and wax and the products made therefrom. Apiary appliances of the latest makes were also displayed and Mr. John Fixter, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was constantly on hand to explain to everyone the possibilities of bee keeping and the use of the various modern appliances.

(Continued on Page 945.)



Christmas Eve

The Yule log casts a ruddy light,
 And round us cheer we gather close—
 With Love we'll mock the chilly night.
 The Wassail-bowl, in cold's despite,
 Drowns care and all her sister-woes,
 The Yule-log casts a ruddy light.
 Across the floor in dancing flight
 Our hearts go singing with the bows—
 With Love we'll mock the chilly night.
 Without, the Old Year's face is white,
 Within, the flame-sprite leaps and glows—
 The Yule-log casts a ruddy light.
 Ah, nestle, dearie, safe and tight
 Within my strong arm's loving close—
 With Love we'll mock the chilly night.
 Sweet is our home this Christmas Night,
 The hours are winged as it goes;
 With Love we'll mock the chilly night.

Some Christmas Suggestions

THE real Christmas feeling has often been marred by a wrong conception of the meaning and spirit of the day. When the day means nothing but the giving of costly gifts it is looked forward to with dread. Each one will say, "now, there is that host of friends and relatives who expect me to give something worth while, and here is my small sum of money to buy with. I can't receive without giving and I can't afford to give as they expect it. I wish Christmas would never come."

Is that the feeling you have for the day? Is the day simply a bore, to be tolerated because it is a custom? No! no! let's make it something better than that.

Here are some practical suggestions for simple Christmas gifts:

A box of stamps is acceptable to anyone. We can get at the druggists an oblong pasteboard box one and one-fourth by two inches, divide it into two equal compartments by a lining of drawing paper and cover the top with drawing paper. The decoration may be according to our talents; a tiny spray of holly in water colors is very easy to accomplish and a bow of holly ribbon is yet easier. With ten one-cent stamps in one compartment and ten two-cent ones in the other, here is a gift which the slangy boy might say "is just like finding money," but he would never notice that it "looks like thirty cents."

A box of similar simple decoration and of no greater cost may contain six assorted spools of thread, or a case from a remnant of ribbon hold six papers of the best needles. It is better to buy standard makes of needles and thread and fill your own boxes, for the fancy cases sold as Christmas goods often contain inferior articles.

A gift always pleasing is two yards of band trimming, Persian applique or lace. Two yards is an ample length for the front, cuffs and collar of a shirt waist, and can be bought in a pretty pattern sometimes for fifteen cents a yard, and at any price above that. A piece—ten yards—of valenciennes or torchon lace for trimming lingerie is acceptable to the woman who has no extra pennies for trousseau.

The young girl without spending money always wants hair ribbons; but

let's be sure that we buy just the right color, the one that she usually wears. A yard and a half or two yards of ribbon three or four inches wide folded in white tissue and tied with baby ribbon—any school girl will be more happy with this than with most presents that are "so useful."

Do you know that there are many women who love to crochet and knit and embroider who do not have the money for even the most inexpensive materials? A box containing half a dozen balls of white alkaine at five cents apiece affords the pleasure of giving in turn to the old lady who likes to crochet. And if she prefers her material "shaded" perhaps it is kinder to consider her taste than our own. A pound of Germantown yarn, or a stamped stock or stamped dollies with the material for embroidering are long-enduring pleasures to shut-ins.

Where we have more to spend the opportunity is larger and the problem less. Money is sometimes the wisest gift in such cases, sometimes not. That the recipient will not spend a penny for herself ought not to deter us; often inability to do for others is the bitterest drug in the cup of her who has tasted better days. Last Christmas after long trying to decide what a needy mother-of-eight needed most I sent her ten yards of white flannel. She made it all into little underclothes and I was content, for I knew that the thought of "all those little legs quite warm" that she told me about gave her as much joy as anything could have done. Mothers are made that way.

A man who sets out to buy something useful usually brings home handkerchiefs, paying probably fifty cents apiece

for them. Handkerchiefs are useful, but most women have a large supply of the embroidered and lace-trimmed ones too delicate for weekly laundering than of the necessary every-day quality.

A working woman who has kept many friends from her former days of affluence, in returning thanks one Christmas for six hemstitched linen handkerchiefs which cost ninety cents, wrote: "Do you know, your gift was absolutely the only one that I had this year that is of any practical use to me. My old friends are kind and send me the pretty things that they feel I miss, but there are so many necessities that are hard for me to get. If only people would think a little!"

The Day After Christmas

"There won't be another Christmas for a whole year," said little Ned, undressing himself in a depressed frame of mind, the night of the 25th of December.

A whole year! It is a doleful outlook for the little ones who have been speculating for weeks upon the possibilities of Santa Claus and their stockings. Now that it is over they suffer a reaction that takes away much of the pleasure which should be kept in remembrance of the day.

Mothers may guard against this by a judicious selection of gifts. Give fewer presents if need be, but put more thought into those that are given, so that Ned or Estel may carry with them the pleasure of something to be done with the new possessions, and thus the day after may not be for them as it is for some children, the most forlorn one in the entire year.



Getting Ready for the Christmas Dinner.

THE LONGSHORE TRADERS

WRITTEN FOR THE FARMING WORLD BY AUBREY FULLERTON

CHAPTER I.

When Lake Superior is angry she plainly shows it. Her storms are hardly surpassed on the ocean itself, and where the coast is rough and rocky this means that there frequently are mishaps.

It was in such a storm a few years ago that John Evans, farmer and lake fisherman, was lost. His little farm was in one of the better settled districts on the north shore, which for present purposes may be known as Longshore. For some twenty miles or more the people of this district did some farming and more fishing, since Lake Superior whitefish paid better and yielded at least an equally good harvest. Perhaps there is not just such another fishing community on the lakes.

To his son, Stuart, nineteen years old and a sailor born and bred, John Evans left his entire possessions. They consisted of a few acres of land and a three-roomed cottage, an insurance policy for two thousand dollars, and the fishing schooner.

In Longshore this was counted wealth. The cottage was snug and had been newly roofed; the schooner was somewhat the worse for winds and storms, but in her day she had been one of the fastest on the lakes; and when the cheque for the insurance money arrived, Stuart Evans considered himself a capitalist. The problem that now faced him, in the sudden possession of capital, was what to do with it.

"Ye'd better leave it in the bank, Stuart," said Jonas Collins, his father's closest friend. "It's risky puttin' it out around here."

"Keep it till ye get married," advised neighbor Morton, "ye'll need it then."

"Buy some more boats and gear and hire us boys to fish for ye," urged some of his younger friends, with an eye to their own interests.

But Stuart kept his own counsel. For three weeks he debated with himself a number of possible schemes, which, however, he discarded one after another. Then a new one suggested itself, and upon this, after mentally turning it over for two days and two nights, he decided.

It was not such a scheme as his friends had advised, nor did he now seek their approval. The first evidence they had of a decision having been made was when they began to notice that the young capitalist was spending much of his time around the Fair Wind.

"Most likely he's goin' to clean her up a bit and keep on fishin'," said Skipper Morton.

"If he puts any of his money into her, though, he'll be sorry for it," declared Jonas Collins; "she's good enough as she is for these parts. But a young un and his money is soon parted." Jonas was vexed that, as his father's friend, he had not taken him into his confidence.

The wharf at which the Fair Wind was tied up now became Longshore's centre of interest. It was evident that, despite public opinion, Stuart purposed expending some of his new wealth at once. The little schooner was scraped and cleaned from bow to stern; she was given a fresh coat of paint and new canvas; and then she sailed away, with Stuart as skipper and two of his young friends as seamen.

Stuart Evans soon became a mystery. Jonas and his comrades discussed him daily but could make nothing of him or of his venture. To all their ques-

tions he had answered, "Wait, and you will see. But to wait was precisely what they could not do, gracefully, and it was, therefore, with unbecoming satisfaction that some two weeks later they heard tidings of the truant vessel and her master.

Jerry Walker, who had been freighted down the lake for a month past and had just returned home, reported that he had seen the Fair Wind in port at the Soo, and had, in fact, paid her a visit. He told his story to an interested audience that night in Amos Bootler's store.

"And he's tearing her out inside, do ye say?" asked Jonas Collins.

"That he is. He's lengthened the cabin, cut a door through into the hold, and cleared out all the fish boxes. He's got the whole place as spick and span as a parlor."

"Praps he's going to run her as a yacht," suggested one of the benchers.

"Well, he cert'ly ain't agoin' to run her as a fishing-smack," Jerry replied.

"White paint and whitefish don't make a very good team. I asked if he was agoin' to put the fish in the cabin, since he'd taken the boxes out; but he just grinned and said he reckoned he had some other use for the cabin."

"Is he fixin' it up any?"

"Rather. He's got shelves run all around three sides an' big hooks stuck into the ceilin'. It looked so all-fired ridiculous for a fishing-smack that I asked him if he thought of gettin' the mail contract and runnin' her up the lake as a post office boat. He grinned again and said to keep on guessin'."

"What do ye make of it, Jerry?"

"Can't make head or tail of it. And to cap all, he's gone and changed her name and registered her at the Soo as the Fair Trade."

"Did he say anything about coming up?" asked Trader Amos.

"I b'lieve he did say he'd be up purty soon. And he sent a sort of message like that he'd be glad to see everybody when he came and 'd show them all over the schooner with much pleasure."

It did not occur to any of the company that Trader Amos was especially interested in Jerry's story, for he was too much of a diplomat to show it. But after they had gone, and he had hung the shutters for the night, barred the door, and put out all the lights but the one over the desk, he sat down in his one armed office chair and for some minutes looked very hard at a stack of empty boxes and thought very hard of something with which the boxes had nothing to do.

"I don't believe he'd dare do it," he said at length, "but it looks like it. If he does, I'll fix him."

With which the trader sprang to his feet, turned out the remaining light, and left the shop by the back door, walking away as if fired by some new and stirring purpose.

Amos Bootler was a monopolist. His was the one and only store in the Longshore district. For twelve years now it had been the trade centre from which the Longshore public were supplied with food and raiment and to which they paid their weekly tribute. There had once been four stores in the district, and in those days it had been possible to beat one storekeeper's prices down by testily hawking at the goods in question could be had much cheaper at one of the other stores; but now there was no possibility of bargain shopping.

When Amos Bootler came to Longshore it was with the ambition of being its exclusive trader, and to that end he had within a few months bought out the stock and goodwill of three of the old-established storekeepers. The fourth refused to sell; whereupon Amos Bootler declared war.

The following season a cut in prices as Longshore had never known before and has wished for in vain since. It was merely a question of which trader could cut farthest and hold out longest; and in a few weeks Amos Bootler won. Then prices went up.

From that day there was but one store in the district. Not, however, but that efforts were made to break the monopoly. At least once in every two years a native citizen who did not fully appreciate Amos Bootler's Scotch temper, or some outsider who had not yet learned of the local trust magnate, attempted to open a new business; but invariably Amos Bootler ran them out in one of two cases, where he recognized a foe worthy of his mettle, he deemed it the wisest policy to buy him out, before he gained a business footing in the community; but ordinarily he adopted methods less scrupulous and not so expensive. Just how he did it, the public never knew; but sooner or later, the result was the same: the new store closed its doors, its disheartened proprietor left the place, and Amos Bootler remained again the one and only trader.

The monopoly was profitable. That is why Amos Bootler clung so tenaciously to it, for otherwise Longshore was not a place to hold a man of his genius. His business extended over the entire district, a distance of some twenty miles. The store was at Longshore village, half-way up the shore, and from here a large supply wagon was sent out, twice a week, in either direction to the other settlements.

Trader Amos was proud of this wagon. Its body was fitted with shelves, bins, and boxes, and carried a stock of the wares that long experience had shown to be the most likely of sale. And some of the customers saw in the lack of competition was fully made up to them in the convenience of having a store brought to their doors. There in Amos Bootler was shrewd.

A week or two after Jerry Walker's return, the Fair Trade sailed into Longshore harbor in the beauty of new paint and new sails. She had always been a solid craft, and now, having taken a new lease of life and a new name, she was even prettier. She had been looked for daily, and a large proportion of the population was at the wharf to meet her when at length the word was given out that she was coming.

A fair breeze was blowing, and the little vessel sailed up the harbor under full canvas. But while still eight times her own length from shore the sails were lowered and an anchor dropped. The crowd was plainly disappointed, and some of the villagers were heard to say that if Stuart Evans meant "to keep up a game of hide-and-seek or blindman's buff with them, his own friends, he was making the mistake of his life." Just at that moment Stuart made another move.

A gorgeous red and white flag went suddenly up the mainmast and straightened out to the breeze the two words, "Fair Trade." At the same time a long white streamer lifted at the stern of the vessel, bearing the legend, "Longshore and Fair Trade." And then, between the two masts a sheet of white canvas, nearly as large as the sail itself, was raised announcing in bold letters "Trader Evans Will be Ready for Business To-morrow Morning. Full Stock of Goods. Merchandise on Board. Come, See and Buy."

(Continued on page 942.)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Mistake in Stockings

They thought that bigger stockings—

Would get more Christmas gifts:

So Bob, all laughter, got his Ma's,

And Bess, a-smiling, got her Pa's,

And hung high up the shifts.

Oh, it was worth a dollar

To see the two next day—

For Bob's were full of girl-y toys,

And Bessie's full of things for boys,

As was the likely way!

"We ought to 've been more knowing,"

Said Bob at last to Bess;

"You should, of course, have hung

Mama's,

And I, of course, have hung Papa's—

We'll have to swap, I guess."

Their Christmas Dinner

Clyde and Gerald Rowe's parents were very poor and could not afford to get their children costly Christmas presents, or even an extra dinner on Christmas day. But nevertheless they were a very happy family and the two boys were always contented with what they had.

As they were coming home from school the Friday before Christmas, they heard their companions telling one another what a good time they were going to have on Christmas day, and how many roasted geese and turkeys they were going to eat. Then Clyde and Gerald remembered how poor they were and wondered what they should have for a Christmas dinner. They made up their minds that there would not be much of anything unless they got it, and just then they remembered that the wild geese had been coming up the river all fall and winter and they determined to have a wild goose for the Christmas feast. So on Saturday morning the two boys got up early and did their chores and then after breakfast they borrowed their father's shot-gun and started up the river, taking their dog Toddlies with them. They tramped for a good many miles up the river, but were not able to find any geese and were just going to turn home quite discouraged, when one of them had a happy thought.

"I know where they will be," shouted Clyde, "in the swamp, of course. Why didn't we think of it before?"

As they drew near the swamp they could see the plumage of the geese as they dived in the water and Toddlies could hardly be kept from tearing off and frightening them all away. The boys managed to kill one fine big fellow and sent Toddlies in after him, greatly to the little dog's delight, and then they hurried home with their prize. When they got home they found they had been so excited over their wild goose chase that they had forgotten to eat their lunch.

On the bright snowy Christmas morning when the boys smelled the pumpkin pies their mother had made, and the wild cranberries cooking, they were glad to think that they had helped their parents by getting a real Christmas dinner.

The Girl Who Gifts

"I always like to entertain Edith Smith when I am entertaining a number of people. She is too hilarious for me to have all to myself. Everything is fun to her. She laughs at everything I say, and at everything she says herself," Mrs. Burns said to her friend Mrs. Moss.

"And yet Edith is a very likeable girl, so warm-hearted and good-tempered," Mrs. Moss said, smiling. "To be sure she is, but she gets on my nerves. I met her in the car the other day, and she told me her brother's children had the measles, and she laughed all the time she was telling me." Then I asked her about her mother's sprained ankle and she had spasms of merriment over that. It isn't heartlessness, it is just a silly habit, and some one should tell her about it."

So they should but nobody will, and Edith will giggle on, not knowing how her giggling spoils her manner.

Telling a person of their faults is not a pleasant task, but it is sometimes the mark of a true friend nevertheless.

Christmas in France

Here is a letter from a little French girl in Paris, written in January, 1905, and printed in the last number of *Canadian Good Housekeeping*:

I am very thankful to little Santa Claus this year because he brought me everything I had asked for. I had a

always so good to me, and I am going to work hard in 1905, so he will give me more pretty things next time. I like him also because my papa told me that he was very generous to poor children who are poor and hungry. If I were not a little girl I would like very much to be Little Santa Claus.

My little cousins spent New Year's eve with me. We slept all four in the same room and we began to talk at 4 o'clock in the morning. I fear we woke up all the family. It is for that that my papa told me we all found in our shoes a strap, with which one whips naughty children. But the tree was very, very pretty.

On Christmas afternoon we were taken to the church to see the crib in which we saw little Jesus. Your little friend,

MARGUERITE.

Never Time Like This

All the country smilin'—

Never time like this!

Apples just as rosy

As the lips you love to kiss!

Heaps o' holly berries—

Mistletoe in place;

Up the roarin' chimney

Red flames in a race!

Say farewell to Sorrow

In all the golden lands;

If you can't sing hallelujah,

Laugh—at clap yer hands!

Some Conundrums

1.—What is the most bashful thing in the world?



Marguerite's Christmas Tree.

little bed and bureau for my doll, and everything necessary for her toilet. I had some games of cards and blocks and a lady's workbox. My little brother Jacques had a little train of cars, which went all by itself, and our papa made it go every day. There were lots of candies on the Christmas tree, and lots of candles all lit. At the top of the tree I saw the Virgin.

What I like best among my gifts are the books, and mamma gave me several. I had some fairy tales and stories of good little girls and had little boys. My *bonne* gave me a thimble; that is for sewing. I don't sew very well yet, but I am learning at school. I like Santa Claus very much, he is

2.—Why is an egg like a colt?

3.—What is it that is neither fish, flesh nor bone and yet has four fingers and a thumb?

4.—What stands on one foot and has its heart in its head?

5.—What goes up hill and down hill and yet cannot move?

ANSWERS

1.—A clock, for it holds its hands before its face when it tells time.

2.—Because it is no use till it is broken.

3.—A glove.

4.—A cabbage.

5.—A road.

THE KITCHEN

Christmas Cookery

Old-fashioned English Plum Pudding.—Soak one pound of stale bread in a pint of hot milk and let stand to cool. When cold add one-half pound of sugar and yolks of eight eggs beaten to a cream, one pound of raisins stoned and floured, one pound of currants washed and floured, a quarter of a pound of citron sliced and floured, one pound of beef suet, chopped and salted, a tablespoonful of nutmeg, mace, cinnamon and cloves mixed. Beat the whole well together, then add the whites of eight eggs beaten stiff, pour into cloth previously scalded and floured, tie firmly, leaving room for the pudding to swell. Boil six hours, serve with a sauce. May be eaten hot or cold. Make the sauce for this pudding as follows: One cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of flour, a little vinegar and lemon if desired.

Cocoanut Cream Candy.—Boil two cupfuls of sugar and half a cup of milk four minutes after boiling begins; add one-fourth a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and let boil until it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water; remove from fire, add two tablespoonfuls grated chocolate, half a pound of freshly extracted and stir until thickened slightly; then drop from the end of spoon onto confectioner's paper. Set a nut or piece of candied fruit on each piece of candy.

Maple Cream Cake.—Three eggs, reserving the white of one egg, half a cup of granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, four tablespoonfuls of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-half cups of flour. For filling—two-thirds of a cup of maple sugar and half a cup of cream beaten together and boiled. Pour this mixture upon the well beaten white of one egg and stir. When cold spread on cake.

Boiled Apples.—Place a layer, or two if necessary, of rather tart apples in an agate kettle, cover with cold water, let come quickly to the boiling point, then cook slowly till tender. Remove to dish, sprinkle thickly with sugar, and pour over them the liquid remaining in the kettle. It is especially convenient to prepare apples in this way when a very hot fire is not required, or when the oven is otherwise occupied.

A Christmas for Two

There are only two in our family—my mother and myself; we keep no servant, and I am away from home all day. This was our Christmas dinner: Wild duck, stuffed, and gravy; stewed fresh tomatoes, stewed celery with cream dressing, bread and butter, pure orange juice in glass cups; dessert, pineapple cream served with cream; apples, oranges, raisins, English walnuts and candy.

The duck was stuffed with good bread stuffing, steamed for two hours in a steamer, then browned in the oven with frequent basting. Cost of duck, seventy-five cents; of tomatoes, fresh, fifteen cents; celery, five cents; six oranges for dessert, ten cents. The pineapple cream was made like Spanish cream; the cost of the pineapple was ten cents, cream ten cents, and five cents for cream served with it.

We had dinner at 2 o'clock. In the centre of the table on a pretty linen centerpiece was a small bunch of holly

sent by a friend. At the side was a vase containing roses and geraniums gathered from our garden just before dinner.

Real Christmas Jumbles

Old-fashioned Christmas jumbles are expensive; simple ones, like the fruit cake, when well made, are good. Mix half a cupful of carefully rendered suet, or any of the lard substitutes, with two tablespoonfuls of butter. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of water; stir it into one cupful (half a pint) of New Orleans molasses. When foaming, add a cupful of strong boiling coffee, add this to the shortening; mix, and add a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a tablespoonful of ground ginger, and sufficient flour to make a soft dough, about three cupfuls. Roll the dough half an inch in thickness; cut with a round cutter, and bake in a moderately quick oven for fifteen minutes. This receipt, omitting the soda and rolling the dough thin, may be used for snaps. Snaps must be baked in a slow oven.

A Hint for Farmers' Wives

Every farm woman knows that it is almost impossible to keep the white linen tablecloth clean for more than one day when the men folk are working in the field, and seven long tablecloths make quite an addition to the weekly wash. The time came in one farmer's family when it seemed best to call a halt and plan to make the housework easier during the heated term. To this end a plain white oilcloth was purchased. It was one yard and a half in width and long enough to fall over the sides of the dining table all around about five inches. This was neatly pinked all around, the regulation white linen tablecloth spread over the silence cloth and then the white oilcloth spread over that. Of course the white linen cloth shows several inches below the oilcloth and the table looks very neat and tidy, and best of all the oilcloth can be wiped off after each meal and no washing of a tablecloth more than once a month. That farmer's family enjoys its meals with no disquieting thoughts of untidy table linen, but with the consciousness that when unexpected guests arrive the oilcloth may be whisked off and the nicely laundered white cloth will be ready for service.

Pie Crust for Dyspeptics

One cup flour (half pint), one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt. Sift together, and work in lightly two tablespoonfuls shortening, preferably cooking oil, though fresh butter or melted suet may be used, not lard. Add sufficient water to make a dough as soft as can be easily handled. Fill a deep agate or earthen plate with tart sliced apples, add one-half cup sugar, one-fourth cup water, one-fourth teaspoonful cinnamon; sift on top about a tablespoonful of flour. Cover with pastry made as above, rolled thick; bake till well browned and apples are tender, and a toothsome and harmless dessert will result. Of course a little butter on top of the filling adds to the flavor of the pie, though not to its digestibility. If an under crust is preferred, the same quantity of pastry will suffice, rolled thinner, and a smaller, shallower plate may be used.

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SUNDAY AT HOME

What the Christmas Season Really Means

What does Christmas mean? It means to the poorest, the most forlorn, the most forsaken outcast, eternal love, eternal life, eternal joy! It means that life—real life and immortality—is brought to life.

Christmas means that every broken heart will one day be bound up and healed; that every prison door will be unlocked; that every captive will go free, and that everlasting joy will be the portion of all. Christ was born to tell us of an everlasting Father and of an everlasting love.

If I could only get you to understand the meaning of "Christmas" you would have a Christmas gift that no money could buy. What do you want for your Christmas? I do so hope you will answer, "Love." Well, love is the

one thing needful and the one thing we can all have, for "the gift of God is eternal life." And life is love.

Have not many of you come yet to where you are tired of things that do not last—that come to an end? Do you want something that is eternal—everlasting? If you do you must have God! He only is everlasting. Then you will find that there is a natural Christmas and a spiritual Christmas. The spiritual Christmas will put the halo on your natural Christmas. Every lovely thing will be more to you. But no matter how poor the outward, the natural Christmas may be, if you have the spiritual Christmas you will have all that the beautiful of earth is only the type of, and many a "shut in" one, who has nothing of what you call a Christmas, will have a joy that earth is too poor to buy, and will have visions of the glory

that awaits her, that all the glory of earth cannot compare with.—Margaret Bottomo.

The statement that there is "always room at the top" is not a valid reason for knocking down other people who may chance to stand between us and the desired height. It is over our own vanquished selves and not over our neighbors that we are to climb. Selfish crowding never yet enabled any one to reach an altitude worth reaching.

Hope is one of the Christian virtues. But there is such a thing as baseless hope. The young disciple who hopes he will be a better man next year, but makes no effort to break up his small worldly habits, and form strictly Christian ones in their place, is not leaning on a reasonable hope, but an unreasonable one.

There is nothing to prevent the Christian wearing his white garments when he seeks the fellowship of that which is unclean, but there is a good deal to prevent him from wearing white garments afterwards.

The Scrap Basket

About Christmas Trees

From time immemorial a tree has been a part of the Christmas celebration. It may be seen outside the traditional manglers in the missals and early paintings of the pre-Raphaelite Italian school. In the tree or trees it are seen engaged in flowing robes singing out of a scroll of illuminated paper the "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men," or "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!"

The correct German Christmas tree always has an angel or a Christ-child on the topmost branch, with a tinsel star at the end of a staff, like a pantomime fairy, and if the tree belongs to a very orthodox family there is usually at its foot a small toy group representing the Saviour's birth in the stable at Bethlehem.

The lights on the tree are said to be of Jewish origin. In the ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding nearly to our December, and on the twenty-fifth day, the Jews celebrated the feast of dedication of their temple. It had been desecrated on that day by Antiochus. It was dedicated by Judas Maccabeus, and then, according to the Jewish legend, sufficient oil was found in the temple to last for the seven branched candlestick for seven days, and it would have taken seven days to prepare new oil. Accordingly the Jews were wont on the 25th of Kisleu in every house to light a candle, on the next day too, and so on till on the seventh and last day of the feast seven candles twinkled in every house.

It is not easy to fix the exact date of the Nativity, but it fell most probably on the last day of Kisleu, when every Jewish house in Bethlehem and Jerusalem was twinkling with lights. It is worthy of notice that the German name for Christmas is *Weihnacht* (the night of dedication), as though it were associated with this feast. The Greeks also call Christmas the *Feast of lights*, and, indeed, this was also the name given to the dedication festival, *Chanuka*, by the Jews.

Men's Clothing

Shirt neck bands wear out before other parts. Wash shirt to remove starch, remove old band and press carefully to retain original shape, cut a new band by it, sew on, and work button holes.

If silk ties are soiled, clean with gasoline. Pour a little in a cup or bowl, dip in a clean cloth and rub soiled places, dipping frequently. When gasoline gets dirty, use a fresh supply. Hang ties where no dust will fall on them until gasoline has evaporated. This does not fade the colors.

A suit of clothes is always improved in appearance by a careful brush-

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

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

75 Yonge St., Toronto.

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

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ing and pressing. Turn pockets wrong side out and shake well. The coat collars often require cleaning. Make strong pearline suds, dip a small brush in it, and scrub the soiled places until clean. Rinse with clear water, hang up until half dry, then cover with a cloth and press with a hot iron. If cloth needs mending, place a piece like garment, or as nearly like as possible under the worn place. Sew down firmly, allowing as few stitches as possible to show through on the right side and darn back and forth over broken threads, catching it down to the cloth beneath. Dampen and press with a hot iron.

A Towel Talk

Much of the toweling we buy is not durable. For cheap towels that will stand long rough usage I prefer those made from coarse white cotton grain sacks. We buy them good as new from the grocer who has his beans and other stuff shipped in them. They cost us 10 or 12 cents apiece and one sack makes two small or one good sized roller towel. They are dark and just a little rough when new. A few washings and boilings make them white, soft and thick. Draw out a number of threads at each end, then stitch across with sewing machine and you have a nice looking fringed towel.

Care of Stockings

Where there are several girls in the family, the elder girls' stockings can easily be remade for the younger ones, thus doing away with so much darning, and a good pattern can be bought for a trifle. When one has a pair of nice stockings with worn feet, it pays to buy new feet for them and a pair of the best quality can be bought for fifteen cents, and it takes only a few minutes to remove the old feet and sew on the new ones. Reinforce the knees of children's stockings with a round piece cut from an old pair of the same color, and neatly cross-stitch to the wrong side of the stocking with cotton thread. When making over stockings for children be sure to run the seams flat so they will not hurt the tender little feet, and run a round patch over the heel of each stocking when finished to make them stronger. After washing black stockings, add a little vinegar to the rinse water and they may be kept soft and black as long as they last if they are kept clean by washing them through a suds of ivory soap and warm soft water prepared especially for them, then they should be carefully rinsed and ironed on the wrong side before they are quite dry, and they will come through the cleaning process looking fresh and new.

Don't cook in iron vessels what can be cooked in earthenware. The heat is more uniform, the flavor better preserved and there is less liability to burn in an earthenware than in an iron vessel.

What is the tree that stands nearest the sea? Beech.

THE LONGSHORE TRADERS

(Continued from Page 938.)

The crowd on the wharf watched these displays with interest, but still with uncertainty. Then it "caught on," and forthwith raised a cheer for Trader Evans and the *Fair Trade* that reached the ears of Amos Bootler at his store and gave that gentleman's features a harder set even than usual. It was the beginning of war.

(To be concluded in next issue.)



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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

THREE PIECE CIRCULAR SKIRT 5213

The circular skirt in all its variations is a pronounced favorite of the season and is always graceful and attractive. This one is among the newest and combines the circular portions with a narrow front gore, which is arranged to give the effect of a double box plait. This plait is stitched flat for a portion of its length but falls free below, so providing both fashionable and becoming flare. In the illustration the material is gray Venetian cloth trimmed with



5213 Three Piece Circular Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

bands of the material stitched with belting silk and finished with pointed ends, where ornamental buttons are attached, but all sitting and all skirting materials are appropriate and the model will be found equally desirable for the long skirt of dressy occasions and the short one of street wear. Also various trimmings might be suggested. Braid applied after the manner of the bands would be effective and plain cloth on the rough makes one of the features of the season.

This skirt is made in three pieces and can be laid in inverted plaits at the back or finished in habit style.

TUCKED SHIRT WAIST 5215

Such a shirt waist as this one is very generally becoming and is particularly well liked for flannels and other materials of colder weather, although it can be utilized for washable ones with perfect success. The yoke is cut on becoming lines and the plain back and tucked fronts combine most satisfactorily, while the box plait at the front gives the unbroken line that is always desirable at that point. The sleeves are quite novel with deep cuffs that are tucked diagonally and closed by means of ornamental buttons and loops. In this case dark red French flannel is stitched with belting silk and made over the fitted lining, but all the season's waistings are appropriate and the lining can be used or omitted as individual preference may decide.

The waist consists of the lining, which is closed at the centre front, the plain back, the tucked and front and the yoke. The box plait is quite separate and is attached to the right front edge, the closing being made by means of buttons and button holes worked through the centre. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season that are full above the cuffs and there is a regulation stock at the neck that can be worn with the little embroidered turn over, as illustrated, or left plain as preferred.

CHILD'S CAP AND HOOD 5215

No head covering is prettier for the little children than just such caps and

hoods as these. They can be made from a number of materials, are simplicity itself, yet give an exceedingly smart and chic touch to the toilette while they mean absolute comfort to the small wearers. Both caps are in Russian style. The plain one as illustrated combines white broadcloth with Astrachan cloth and is trimmed with braid and pompon, while the full one is shown with band of plush, crown portion of cloth. Many other materials, however, might be suggested, the fur plushes being particularly well liked for the bands and in many instances for the entire cap with the plain crown. The little hood is one of the most becoming for small girls and appropriately can be made of either velvet or cloth with trimming of fur, swansdown or some pretty handing. Illustrated, however, the material is broadcloth with trimming of beaver fur.

BLOUSE WAIST 5214

Blouse waists made of net, lace and similar filmy materials are greatly in vogue this winter and are always charming and attractive. Here is one that is eminently simple and that suits all these materials admirably well while also it is adapted to silk and to wool, so that its possibilities are almost without limit. In the illustration, however, it is made of white Brussels net with trimming of Cluny lace, the two materials combining to a nicety. The broad shouldered effect, produced by the yoke, is exceedingly attractive and quite novel while the arrangement of the trimming gives exceptionally becoming lines to the figure. In addition to the lace there are almost innumerable bandings that can be used if preferred.



5214 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



5215 Child's Caps and Hood, 1, 2 and 4 years.

The blouse is made over a lining, which is fitted smoothly across the shoulders but is gathered with it at the waist line, so giving the light and fluffy effect desirable, and itself consists of the yoke and full portions. The yoke is fitted by means of shoulder seams and there is an applied box plait at the centre back, beneath which the closing is made. The sleeves are full above the fitted cuffs.

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

There was a young lady at Ringham
Who knew many songs, and could sing
'em;

But she couldn't mend hose,
And she couldn't wash clothes,
Or help her old mother to write 'em.
—Tid-Bits.

THE FARM BOOK OF THE CENTURY

"The Fat of the Land"

Read what some leading agricultural authorities think of it:—

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will be asked: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital? There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, unimproving Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all, or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. I believe it will do good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who has changed his staff office for the free air of the country."

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which records in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

This book recently sold at \$1.50. THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book, bound in paper and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

You can get a copy by sending us one new year subscription at 60 cents, or for one new subscription for two years at \$1.00.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land." Fill up and cut off coupon on page 958 and send to

The Farming World
TORONTO

Experiments in Improving Stocks of Bees*

Every farmer knows that there is a great difference in his cows, hens, etc., but there is too often a feeling that all bees are alike, and that beekeeping is all a matter of luck. If you observe closely you will find that one colony of bees may give you good returns, while another sitting beside it, does nothing in the surging chamber. Bees are by no means all alike. They differ in disposition, temper, industry, and in other ways. It is worth while for you to have the best. Fortunately, the change from poor to good stock may be made more rapidly than with other stock, and at less expense. By paying out a dollar or two for a queen, you may change a colony of poorest black bees to Italians. All you need to do is to send off your order to a reliable queen-breeder, such as advertise in our bee journals and agricultural papers, and the queen will come by mail, with directions for introducing which you can easily follow. As a worker the bee only lives about six weeks in each season, and as the new queen will be laying from one to three thousand eggs in a day you will see that if you get an Italian queen into a colony it will not be a great while until all the bees in the hive are Italian. Even if you do not change from one kind of bees to another, it is generally a matter of advantage to introduce fresh blood occasionally. In any case, whether you get fresh stock from outside or not, whether your bees are Italian or hybrids, there is always something to be done in the way of improving your stocks, so long as any one of your colonies is better than the other.

How are you to know which are your best colonies? By keeping track of their performance, and putting it down in black and white. You can keep account of the amount of surplus honey you take from each colony, and set it down at the time of taking from the hive. The next year you can select the best for your queen-breeder, and a certain number of the next best for the drone rearing. One thing, however, must be taken into consideration, and that is whether there has been no change of queens in any of these colonies. The colony that gave you the largest amount of surplus last year may have superseded its queen last fall or this spring, and the young queen may have met a drone of poor stock, and from this you do not wish to breed. You can count only on those colonies that have made a good record and still have the same queen with which they began the season last year. You must also take into account any special advantages or disadvantages. If from colony No. 1 you took two frames of brood in the spring to give to No. 2, and you then found that No. 2 stored just a little more surplus than No. 1, it would not be fair to rate No. 2 better than No. 1. The matter of swarming also comes in. A colony that has cast no swarm throughout the season ought to be expected to store more surplus than either the swarm or the mother colony that has swarmed—generally more than both together. Nearly always, however, it will be found that the bees that do the most work are the least given to swarming; so the swarming of a colony counts against it in making out its character.

*Paper read by Mr. John Fixter, apiarist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Ontario Beekeepers' Convention.



IT KEEPS HIM ON THE JUMP

Click, bang—and there is one less thief in the cabbage patch—and something good for dinner besides.

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"Stevens-Maynard, Jr.,"	\$3
"Crack Shot,"	54
"Little Krag,"	55
"Favorite, No. 17,"	56

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In the ordinary course of management, where bees are left to their own way, and all the increase is through natural swarming, there will, of course, be the most increase from the colonies most given to swarming, which means that the general character of the apiary will run toward swarming rather than storing. We want, however, to have the tendency not to swarm. There is a way in which a good deal can be done in the way of improvement, even by those most skilled in the management of bees.

Having decided which one, or two, or three are the best colonies you have, watch for the first one that swarms. Suppose Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are your best, and that No. 4 is the strongest of the rest, and the rest follow in the order of their strength, 5, 6, etc. Suppose No. 2 swarms; hive the swarm and put it on the stand of No. 2. At the same time put No. 2 in place of No. 4, and put No. 4 in a new place. All the field bees that were in No. 2 will join the swarm, making it good for work. No. 2 will thus be deprived of its field bees, but on the other hand it will get all the field bees that belong to No. 4. In about eight days No. 2 will have a young queen mated, and will send out a swarm. You will now proceed much as you did before. Hive and swarm and put it in the place of No. 2, and put No. 2 in place of No. 5, putting No. 5 in a new place. The field bees of No. 5 will strengthen No. 2, and in a day or two it will send out another swarm. Proceed as before, putting No. 2 in place of No. 6, and so on as long as swarms issue. In this way you have, perhaps, no swarms from 4, 5, etc., but in their place you have swarms from No. 2, all of them having queens of your best stock. When No. 1 swarms, or No. 2, you can treat them the same way.

There is, of course, the possibility that No. 1 or 2 may not be among the first to swarm. Take frames of sealed brood from colonies that you do not want to swarm, and give to one of your best colonies, while de-laying the swarming of those from which the brood was taken. Of

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course, when you take these frames of sealed brood, you will merely exchange them for frames that have little or no sealed brood in them.



Oxford Down, Ewe Lamb, bred and owned by Peter Arkell & Sons, Treowater, Ont. In some unaccountable way this lamb was named a Shropshire in fact issue. Every sheep breeder in Canada knows that the Messrs. Arkell have been successful breeders of Oxford sheep for many years, and we are pleased to be able to make the correction in this issue.

MARITIME WINTER FAIR

(Continued from Page 936.)

The Maritime Provinces are now importing very large quantities of honey which might as well be produced at home.

The Fawcett Honey Co., of Memramcook, N.B., who make the largest display, is in the field to help the bee keeper get started. This company will supply colonies, hives and all appliances and will then buy the honey and wax. Here is a branch of work for some of the boys and girls on our farms, if they will but turn their attention to it. \$8.00 per colony is said to be the average income to be had in the Maritime Provinces. \$20.00 has been obtained under specially favorable conditions for securing surplus honey.

EVENING LECTURES

Besides the explanatory addresses given in the ring by the judges, every evening a series of addresses were given in the auditorium, where not less than 2,000 people each night heard the speakers.

Dr. H. G. Reid, V.S., of Georgetown, Ont., gave two excellent addresses upon horse raising, dealing with both heavy and light horses.

Brigadier Howell, Secretary of the transportation and immigration work of the Salvation Army told of the efforts which the Army was now making to select, bring over and place desirable farm and domestic helpers and settlers. Arrangements had already been completed for bringing in 10,000 people, and he would be glad to see a number of these people settle in the Maritime Provinces. He invited farmers interested in securing help to write to the Salvation Army headquarters, St. John, N.B.

Prof. Cummings, President Truro Agricultural College, spoke. J. H. Grisdale, F. C. Elford and others of the experts spoke upon live stock topics, and Prof. Andrews, of Mount Allison College, Sackville, gave an interesting address on bacteria and their relation to the farmer's work.

THE MARITIME POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of this Association was held during the fair and the following officers elected:

President, F. V. Hamm, St. John, N.B.; Vice-President for Nova Scotia, J. P. Landry, Truro, N.S.; New Brunswick, Se. H. Jones, Sussex, N.B.; P. E.

Island, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, P.E.I.; Directors for Nova Scotia, Rev. Mr. Turner, Ellershouse, N.S., H. L. Peierly, Halifax; Directors for New Brunswick, R. A. Snowball, Chatham, O. W. Wetmore, Clifton; Directors for P. E. Island, Prof. J. C. Ready, Charlottetown, L. A. Haszard, Charlottetown. Secretary-Treasurer, E. B. Elderton, Amherst.

MARITIME BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Another Association which met, elected officers and listened to an admirable address from Mr. John Fixter, the Apiarist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was the Maritime Beekeepers' Association. The officers elected are as follows:

President, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton; Vice-President, I. C. Craig, Amherst; Director for P. E. Island, A. E. Dewar, Charlottetown; Director for New Brunswick, C. A. Fawcett, Sackville;

Director for Nova Scotia, W. B. Wallace, Newport. Auditor, Robert Donaldson, Nappan. Secretary-Treasurer, B. W. Baker, Amherst. MacADAM.

Live Stock in Canada

We have received advanced sheets of the report of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for the year ending October 31st, 1905. The report gives an outline of the work carried on in the different provinces.

British Columbia was visited by two members of the staff last spring and co-operated with the Provincial Department of Agriculture in Institute work. A representative of the Department is now in that Province for the purpose of acquiring an insight into conditions affecting live stock in the Province.

A vigorous policy of agricultural education has been followed in the North-West Territories, now the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, in assisting the Farmers' Institutes, live stock and fair associations. Representatives of the live stock branch assisted in Institute work, live stock judging classes, fat stock shows and sales. Expert judges were also supplied at the fair.

In Manitoba the representative of the branch, Mr. Geo. H. Greig, has done effective work. Live stock conventions were held at several points, including a week's convention of live stock meetings at Winnipeg. Provincial auction sales were organized for the distribution of stock. Six carloads of stock were sent from Manitoba to the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster and won prizes totaling \$1,541.

In Ontario the work of the Farmers' Institutes, live stock and other associations is so well established under the Provincial Department of Agriculture that but little assistance is required from outside sources. Some, in assisting a purchased stock sale at North Bay last spring. A copy of lectures was placed at the disposal of the Ontario Supt. of Institutes and assisted at the regular series of meetings.

During January and February a series of 58 one-day meetings were held in Quebec. Fourteen representatives were sent out and these were divided into four delegations. A stock judging

RESULTS OF DAIRY TEST

MARITIME WINTER FAIR, DEC., 1905.

Time—48 hours.

	Breed.	Points.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat	
1.	H. S. Logan, Amherst.....	Gr. H.	117.9	100.8	4.03
2.	H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst.....	Jersey	102.2	77.9	3.67
3.	H. S. Logan, Amherst.....	Gr. H.	102.1	101.5	3.38
4.	Logan Brothers, Amherst.....	H.	97.8	93.9	3.03
5.	H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst.....	Jersey	89.9	65.9	3.30
6.	Logan Brothers, Amherst.....	H.	88.5	93.3	2.82
7.	Fred. S. Black, Amherst.....	Ayrshire	84.5	73.2	2.89
8.	Logan Brothers, Amherst.....	H.	83	91.4	2.44
9.	Logan Brothers, Amherst.....	H.	82.7	69.6	2.45
10.	F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence.....	Shorthorn	81.9	89.9	2.47
11.	F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence.....	"	79.1	83.6	2.38
12.	Donald McIntyre, Amherst.....	"	75.9	66.7	2.54
13.	J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S.....	Gr. A. & G.	75.4	61.1	2.65
14.	H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst.....	Jersey	75.1	52.8	2.72
15.	J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S.....	Gr. A. & G.	74.5	44.4	2.47
16.	J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield.....	French-Canadian	74	49.2	2.51
17.	H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst.....	Jersey	71.1	54.7	2.62
18.	Logan Brothers, Amherst.....	H.	62.8	73.8	1.86
19.	Logan Brothers, Amherst.....	H.	61.7	82.7	1.69
20.	F. S. Black, Amherst.....	Ayrshire	58.4	73.9	1.62
21.	F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence.....	Shorthorn	57.3	63.1	1.73
22.	F. T. Holmes, Amherst.....	"	55.3	49.1	1.76
23.	B. M. Fawcett, Sackville.....	"	52.4	49.1	1.73

school was held at five points and a carload of typical animals of each breed supplied. Expert judges were also sent to several of the leading fairs.

During October and November three delegates conducted a series of one hundred and twenty meetings in New Brunswick. A live stock judging school was conducted at several points and expert judges supplied to the larger exhibitions.

The work in Nova Scotia has been somewhat varied, special attention being given to the further development of the Maritime Winter Fair, Live stock sales, Farmers' Institutes, and judging at fairs has also received attention.

In co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture a progressive scheme of educational work along agricultural lines has been carried on. A regular institute staff has been organized and live stock judging schools organized.

The most important accomplishment during the year was the nationalization of the Canadian live stock records. The following is a list of the breeds of stock that have, thus far, agreed to nationalize their records: Short-horn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Galloway, Jersey, Guernsey, French-Canadian and Ayrshire cattle; Clydesdale, Shire, Belgium Draft, French-Canadian and Hackney horses, and the various breeds of sheep and swine.

During the year consignments of live stock were purchased and shipped to the Director of Agriculture for the Orange River Colony, South Africa, and to the Board of Agriculture, British Guiana, South America.

Prince Edward Island

We have had beautiful weather during the latter part of November, very little frost or snow up to December 1. Our farmers have their houses banked, outbuildings fitted up, etc., and are about ready for the advent of winter. Shipping has been brisk, and our farmers have good, fat-looking pocketbooks this year. Milk is in good demand and more attention is being paid to dairying than in former years. The markets have been well attended recently and sales brisk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qr. per lb. 5½ to 6½c, small 8 to 12c; butter, fresh, per lb. 23 to 24c, tub 19 to 20c; apples, per bus. 75 to 80c, per doz. 10 to 12c; chickens, per pr. 60 to 75c; calf skins, per lb. 9 to 10c; eggs, per doz. 23 to 25c; flour, per cwt. \$2.40 to \$2.50; geese, \$1.10 to \$1.25; ducks, per pr. 80 to 90c; hay, per ton pressed \$9, loose per cwt. 45 to 50c; lamb, per carcass 7 to 8c, small 8 to 10c; pork carcass, 7 to 7½c, small 10 to 14c; potatoes, per bus. 21 to 25c; oats, per bus. 34c; oatmeal, per cwt. \$2.25 to \$2.50; wheat per bus. 70 to 80c; turkeys, per lb. 13c; turpins, per bus. 10 to 12c.

On October 21, John Richards, Bideford, shipped a pure-bred Polled Angus calf and a yearling to Cobourg, Ont.

Some time ago a test of the herd of milch cows of W. A. Mutch, Hope-ton, was made. Mr. Mutch had the tuberculin test applied by Dr. McMillan, V.S. The result was perfectly satisfactory.

A pure-bred Guernsey belonging to the herd of Roper Bros., gave the owners five calves inside of 18 months.

Eight hundred cases of eggs were shipped on November 23 by the "Princess" for the English market.

Last year there were marketed in this province 40,000 hogs, and this year, up to about the 24th of November, from 60 to 70 per cent. only of this number have been handled. The price is 2 cents per pound higher this season owing to the scarcity in the

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British market. The quality is much better this year than last and the average weight is 185 pounds, an increase of 20 pounds over last year. The packers complain, however, of the irregularity of the supply. About 75 per cent. of the hogs are marketed during the months of November and December.

The lobster season is about ended. The catch has been an average one.

Will Represent the O. A. C. at Chicago

Five students of the class of 1906 have been chosen to represent the Ontario Agricultural College in the great intercollegiate stock-judging contest at Chicago during the week

of the fat stock show. Messrs. Bracken, Munro, Craig, Smith and White are the men, and they, with the rest of the members, who are taking the agricultural option, will spend three days in judging the best stock around the Claremont, Myrtle, Columbus and Toronto districts.

Mr. Greyneck—"Why, Johnny, what makes you feel so bad?" Johnny—"Boo-hoo! Grandpa just fell down on the we-wet walk and got his clothes all mud!" Mr. Greyneck—"I am glad, my child, to find you kind-hearted and sympathetic." Johnny—"Ye-ye-ye, and sister saw him and I—! I didn't!"

The Clover Seed Crop in Western Ontario

It was while the Ontario representative of the Seed Branch was visiting Western Ontario with a view to finding out what the corn crop was like that advantage was taken to look into the conditions of the clover seed crop which was then at its height, in the last days of October.

Everywhere, there was considerable activity in the trade, as buyers were scouring the country and picking up everything in sight at good prices to the grower.

The fine autumn weather allowed most of the crop to be threshed in the field. A few years ago it was thought that half the seed would have been wasted to have threshed before the cold weather set in and before the straw had become quite rotten. The new hullers run by steam engines have solved the problem that clover seed may be threshed quite profitably. A clean job is done, and the danger of much of the seed becoming sprouted before housing overcame.

THE YIELDS

varied considerably. Some good pastured seed went 5 bushels per acre, other fields from which the seed had been turned too early yielded but 3 bushels, and which was a good yield for the seed after a hay crop. Only one bushel per load was reported in some cases. There were some pieces of very good seed produced from this year's seeding.

The rapid and vigorous growth of the second crop had to a large extent smothered out the weeds this season so that not only is there a good average crop but the quality is better than for some years past.

Of the weed impurities mentioned in the Seed Control Act of 1905, ribgrass or buckhorn, as it is commonly known, was the most numerous. In some lots ragweed and curled dock were also in evidence. Other weed impurities noticed were foxtail, pigweed and sheep's sorrel.

SEED IN DEMAND

The leading Ontario seedsmen have their buyers out looking for seed, local men were buying, and some from across the line were buying for the Toledo trade direct. The latter were even taking rejected lots which had been refused by Ontario buyers at the prices asked. They were refused because of weed seed impurities.

Samples were being closely examined by most of the buyers for weed seed impurities, which indicated that the new Seed Control Act was taking effect. They were discriminating in the price from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel, and in the case of choice goods even more. Prices ranged from \$6 to \$7.25, the commoner price being about \$6.50 per bushel.

WEEDING THE CROP

Farmers are beginning to realize that it will pay to do more weeding in the crop while it is growing, where a few hours spent will have the most telling effect on the purity of the crop. Where the clover has killed out in spots, for instance, if the scythe were used to cut the weeds which invariably come up on those patches, and in the chief source of foxtail especially, before they ripened their seed, it would improve the quality of the seed very much. It would also pay to cut out or pull such weeds as curled dock and others which grow more or less sparingly in the seed hay.

More attention will be paid to

growing the seed on clean fields by seeding down after a hoe crop or bare fallow.

The crop of alsike, which was practically all marketed at the time, was a good average crop and free from usual from weed impurities.

Already, on October 20th, one Simcoe seedsmen had bought and re-cleaned some 4000 bushels of red clover and some of this seed had come from the Georgian Bay district.

The market, it was claimed, was a speculative one. The Toledo people were rather short this year and they were piling up their stocks and thus creating the good demand for seed more than the usual export trade across the Atlantic. There were strong evidences that the Seed Control Act was taking effect not only in the buying, but local seed vendors, who do more or less buying for the large seed firms, were setting aside some of the best lots of farmers' seed for their spring trade.

A number of the local seed vendors in the places visited were interviewed about the Act and they almost unanimously agree that it is a good thing, only a little late in coming. They were glad to understand its main provisions and thought they would be able to live up to its requirements. A number who deal in seeds in the spring in a small way are signifying their intention to go out of the business altogether. They do not wish to take any chances. This action on the part of the smaller dealers will put the trade in the hands of responsible men who will take proper precautions to furnish the right kind of goods.

A number of the leading seedsmen were also visited and their plans all indicated that they were trying to carry out the provisions of the Act. It is quite apparent that the demand for seed of first quality will be greater than ever this spring and that the supply of good seed will also be greater.

What is most to be desired is that buyer, seedsmen, seed vendors and growers all heartily co-operate to wage an unrelenting war against weeds, and the results in a few years, it is believed, will be astonishing.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Plant the Baldwin

The Baldwin apple is admittedly not as hardy as many others. It has, however, during two generations proved itself sufficiently hardy to induce its planting in all the great apple regions of Canada and the Eastern States. It has proved the greatest money maker of any variety up to date, though at the present time, owing perhaps to some losses during the last few winters, there seems to be a decline in the popularity of this grand old apple. This, I consider, would be a great mistake. The Baldwin is thoroughly well known in all markets and very much sought after. It has that even combination of good qualities that goes to make up a widely acceptable apple. A good keeper, a good shipper, prolific, of good quality and well known; surely there is no apple yet in the field that will fill its place for southern and middle Ontario. Those who contemplate planting next spring should hesitate before omitting this variety as a standard.—A. McNeill.

What Systematic Spraying Will Do

No exhibit of fruit at Massey Hall last week attracted more attention from practical fruit growers than that of Mr. C. W. Challand, Marburg, Ont. (Norfolk County). Every apple shown by him was a perfect specimen and larger and better colored than the same varieties shown by other growers. The reason for this perfect fruit is that Mr. Challand has been a systematic sprayer for many years. He does the work thoroughly, with the result that his trees are healthy, vigorous and produce to their fullest capacity perfect fruit. Every insect or fungi that attacks a tree weakens it by so much and lessens its power to produce perfect fruit and in large quantities. If by constant and systematic spraying insects and pests are kept from the tree it fulfills its mission by producing perfect fruit.

Mr. Challand does not practice orchard cultivation. He manures, however, very heavily each year, with the result that the ground is mellow and contains plenty of humus below the grass which does not form a tough sod.

Guelph Cattle Sale

The Guelph Fat Stock Club will hold their annual sale of pure bred cattle under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Association on February 28, 1906.



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Ventilating Bank Barn Stables

Will you kindly tell me what is the best way to ventilate a stable under a bank barn and still retain the heat.—J. Bull.

There are several methods that might be utilized for ventilating a stable. One plan used for a stable under a barn is to put in 3 or 6-inch tile through the wall about 6 feet apart and as near the ceiling as possible on two sides of the stable. By attaching a small door to each one opening from the top down and putting a string over a pulley so that this door can be closed tight or left only half open, thus driving the cold air as it comes in up to the ceiling, the air can be kept under control.

Another plan is a shaft running a couple of feet above the ridge of the roof with an ordinary ram cap on. In addition to this U pipes or boxes opening up into the stable and running under the wall at the back of the animals with pipes deep in the ground the air as it passes into the stable is cooled in summer and warmed in winter. By shutting the damper in the shaft running to the roof the intake of air can be kept under complete control. The number of U pipes necessary will depend upon the number of animals in the stable.

One of the most up-to-date systems of ventilating stables is what is known as the King system, but as it requires hollow walls in which to operate it could not be utilized very well in a stable under a barn, especially if it is an old one. For a stable already built, probably the best plan is an intake pipe extending up through the roof with a cow on top to catch the wind. The air taken in through this could be distributed by boxes reaching to the floor and if not in the way they could be built along the floor in front of the animals, with small openings opposite each one. If the stable is large a couple of outlets would be necessary. These could be built in the corner, running up higher than the stable, and then outside. Dampers should be built in both intake and outlet, so as to regulate air supply.

Sick Colt

I have a colt about five months old that is not doing very well. It has a bad cough and is running at the nose. Has had it for some time. When it starts to drink the water runs out of its nostrils. Can you give me a cure? Give me a cure for colt that has worms.—Subscriber.

This is evidently a case of distemper, a contagious disease to which horses are subjected. As the disease progresses a lump will form on the outside under the jaw. When it does this there is no danger under ordinary care. If the abscess forms on the internal organs death usually results. The best treatment for the trouble is care. Keep the animal warm in a well ventilated stable. Clothe the body and bandage the legs. If the throat is sore put a piece of camphor gum into a pail of boiling water and put it under the animal's head and throw a blanket loosely over it to keep in the steam. Continue this for fifteen or twenty minutes and repeat three times a day. Gargle the throat with two drams of chlorate of potassium in half a pint of cold water and put in one teaspoonful of the fluid extract of belladonna. Do not give physic. If costive give injection of soap and warm water. If abscess forms poultice with warm linseed poultice changing once a day. If there is a large discharge from the nostrils put one ounce of oil of turpentine into a pint of boiling water and put it under the head as above; do this several times daily.

There are various remedies for worms,

depending upon the kind of worm. A common one is to give two ounces of turpentine in half a pint of raw linseed oil at a dose on an empty stomach morning and night for three days; for a colt a smaller dose should be given. Then give one quart of raw linseed oil as a physic. We have known of ashes to be given with good results.

Anaemia

I have a mare 10 years old and weighing about 900 pounds that has always been a good worker until recently. When I turned her out to pasture she seemed to be feeling heavy. It seems a few rods she gets out of wind and trembles. Her coat is dull and staring. She is losing flesh and is very gaunt. During the summer I fed her three gallons of hard oats per day, and now I am giving her oat sheaves.—E. E. Simcoe Co.

This mare is suffering from anaemia, or poverty of blood. You should stable her comfortably and feed her well. Give the following in each feed:—ferri sulph. cætic two ounces, nux vomica two ounces, tencrook one ounce, gentian one pound, sulphate of soda one pound. Dose one tablespoonful.

Broken Wind

I have a horse 5 years old with broken wind. He roars very much when pulling or trotting. Is there any way to improve or cure him? 2. Colt 12 months old has umbilical hernia. How can I fix him?—L. S. S.

Broken wind can be very much relieved by careful dieting, and there are certain drugs which have a beneficial effect upon the disease. Avoid musty and dusty feed, give hay sparingly, and chiefly at night. Dampen all feed, both hay and oats, with lime water. If you wish to use drugs, give five grains of white arsenic in each feed. 2. This form of hernia is not difficult to cure by the clamps or by ligature, but as some skill is required that only comes from experience you had much better employ a veterinary surgeon to apply either the one or the other.

Kidney Disease

My horse nine years old was found in the stable one morning apparently in great distress. He was standing with his back roached and his head down; his neck and legs were stiff and seemed sore to the touch all over. We turned him out and he seemed to get a little better, but walked with a staggering gait. In two weeks he was worse again. The trouble seemed to be in his back. He got down one time and we couldn't get him up for a long time. His legs swelled and his back was weak. He is getting better slowly but still staggers in his gait and he can scarcely back up. His appetite was good all the time.—G. E.

You had better blister this horse over the kidneys, feed some boiled flaxseed, and give the following twice a day for a week:—powdered pot. bicarb. half an ounce, nux vomica one drachm.

Not What She Wanted.—A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday school and was letting the children finish her sentences to make sure they understood. "The idol had eyes," she said, "but it couldn't—". "See," cried the children. "It had ears, but it couldn't—". "Hear," said the class. "It had lips, but it couldn't—". "Speak," said the children. "It had a nose, but it couldn't—". "Wipe it!" shouted the little ones.

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NOTE—Here is an offer indeed. Any person sending in their subscription before January 1st will receive a handsome **Illustrated Picture** and a copy of **The Farmer's Handbook of Useful Information.**

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Branch Banks in Canada

There are 1,147 branch banks in the Dominion; in Ontario, 550; Quebec, 196; Nova Scotia, 100; Manitoba, 95; Northwest Territories, 88; British Columbia, 55; New Brunswick, 49; Prince Edward Island, 10; Yukon, 3. Since 1899 the increase in branches has been 506, the addition being about 80 per cent. In Manitoba the increase was 50; in the Territories, 70; in British Columbia, 8; Ontario, 244; Quebec, 80; Maritime Provinces, 54. These figures show that the increase in branch banks has been distributed over the whole Dominion.

Insurance Investments

There is also another more important factor to be considered and that is the profit derived from investments. It is a very easy thing for a manager of a financial institution to find investments that are absolutely safe, provided he does not care how low the interest may be. It is, however, the duty of the management of a life insurance company to obtain as high a rate as possible upon the investments, while, however, always remembering the first and most important thing is the necessity of absolute security. This is often a difficult problem, but on its satisfactory solution depends to a large extent the prosperity of the company. If the officers are content to take only safe gilt-edged bonds as are offered in the market without making any special effort to get a better return upon their money, they are neglectful of their trust. They are not doing for their policyholders what they could and should do.

The companies have to earn three and one-half per cent. in order to meet their obligations, and it is only what they get beyond that rate that is profit. If the government of a non-progressive company were to so invest their funds as to net only three and one-half per cent., they will, by so doing, entirely cut off from their policyholders this great source of profit. On the other hand, a company managed with a proper degree of financial ability is able to earn such large surpluses beyond that minimum rate of interest that its policyholders benefit enormously.

The record of individual companies shows that it is possible to make a large profit for the policyholders without departing in the least from the very highest standard of authority.

The greatest danger from this insurance agitation is that the public mind might be incited to unjust and unwise legislation which would never be permitted under normal conditions. There has, for example, been some talk of restricting the investment powers of the companies. If there is one thing which the New York investigation has shown very clearly, it is that the investments of even the most criticised of the American life companies have been remarkably good. Their securities have, on the whole, come out with flying colors. It is true that in some instances certain officials made a profit out of the sales to the companies, which thus did not get their bonds as cheaply as they might have done, but this does not interfere with the high quality of the bonds themselves.

An evil in one direction is not going to be cured by restrictions in an-

other direction. Nothing has arisen to show the necessity of any restrictions on the investment powers of companies. Anything of this kind is a direct injury to each policyholder since it lessens the powers of the companies to invest their funds to good advantage and thus makes the insurance cost more.—Montreal Star.

The Canadian Pacific Railway shows a favorable statement for the year ending 30th June last. The gross earnings were \$29,818,824, an increase over 1904 of \$4,012,750, and net earnings of \$15,475,088, an increase of \$1,501,083. After adding income from other sources, \$1,854,603 and deducting fixed charges \$7,954,066, and sundry other charges, \$29,000, there remains \$8,875,085 available for dividends, and after payment of these, \$1,784,553 remains to be carried forward.

Some Interesting Experiments

Professor Grisdale is undertaking some experiments in steer feeding at the Central Experimental Farm upon different lines from those carried on in the past. Three lots of eight steers each have been purchased, the animals all being about two years of age. One lot consists of animals of very poor quality, lot No. 2 of animals of medium quality, and lot No. 3 of animals of first class quality. The three lots have been stabled and placed in the same feed. All three lots will be given the same kind and the same amount of feed until they are ready for market, which, it is expected, will be about the end of February. A careful record will be kept of the cost of feeding the different lots, with a view to obtaining data as to whether it pays to buy poor or good steers for feeding.

An interesting experiment with dairy cattle will be conducted to ascertain the proper temperature at which a cow stable should be kept during the winter months. With this object in view a stable with accommodation for ten cows has been fitted up. It will be perfectly free from draughts, comfortable, well lighted and exceedingly well ventilated, so well ventilated in fact that the temperature can be kept from thirty to forty degrees Fahr. The main stable at the farm is kept at a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees during the winter months, so that the stable used in the experiment will be about twenty degrees colder than the ordinary stable. The object of the experiment is to determine what effect the temperature of the stable has upon the health of the animals housed therein, upon the amount of milk produced, and the cost of the milk produced.

Smallest Coin Current

The smallest coin now current in Europe, and the one having the least value intrinsically, is the Greek lepton. Some idea of its smallness may be had from the statement that it takes one hundred of them to make a drachma, and the latter coin is worth a trifle less than twenty cents of American money.

Family Misfortunes

"Haow's things arund your place, Si?"

"Only tollable, Hen. Th' old mule's dead."

"Wal, I swan! Anything else wroong?"

"Nope. Rest o' the folks is all alive and kickin'."

THE SAVINGS of YEARS

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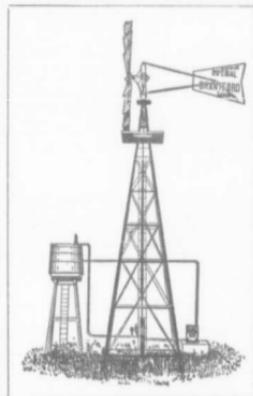
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In the Poultry Yard

Dressing Turkeys and Geese for Christmas

Unless the operator is very experienced it is best to begin by giving the bird a heavy blow on the side of the head so as to completely stun it and then it should be stuck in the mouth with a very sharp pen-knife. The knife should reach the brain, and also a crosscut should be made so as to sever the main artery. The bird, if a turkey, should immediately be hung up by the feet and the feathers pulled off as rapidly as possible, pulling them toward the tail and taking the utmost care not to tear the delicate skin. If a goose, it should be laid on a rack over boiling water and covered up. They must be allowed to steam for five minutes. The object of steaming is to toughen the skin. A fat gosling is so tender that the skin frequently pulls out with the feathers unless toughened with hot steam.

After the goose is picked a great deal of down will be left. A little powdered resin should be sprinkled over the down and the bird placed once more in the steamer. It will all rub off as if by magic after this. A turkey should be lightly singed. Dip the goose in cold water for a few minutes to set the fat and then commence drawing. To commence with, the head should be cut off close to the ears, leaving the neck skin perfect and unbroken. Roll the skin back and cut out the neck bone—remember that the whole beauty of the appearance depends on a fine unbroken breast and neck skin, as this is stuffed out with seasonings and increases in size as well as the appetizing appearance. Loosen the crop and see that it is quite empty. Cut an incision between the left thigh and the body and grasping the gizzard, draw out the intestines, taking great care to break none as the flavor of the bird is much improved if it does not require washing. Now remove the heart, lungs and liver and crop. Wipe the inside of the carcass with a clean cloth, cut off the feet; mix together a wine-glassful of strong port wine, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of mustard with a very little pepper and salt, pour this into the incision and then bring the legs close to the body and lay the whole bird into a nice compact shape. Place a weight on its breast and leave over night or until ready to cook. Scald the feet and head, put them by with the gizzard and neck for gravy. The gizzard must be placed afterwards under one wing and the liver under the other. The carcass of the turkey should be filled with sausage meat, the breast with seasoning made from parsley, bread crumbs, thyme and lemon thyme. The goose is generally stuffed with bread crumbs, sage and onions, but those who will take a little more trouble will find that chestnuts make the most delicious dressing. A turkey should have a slice of fat bacon laid across its breast.

BOON FREE, entitled "How to Make Hare Soup," a just read to the **Thomson Mfg. Co.**, Ltd., Grand Bldg., N. B., brings it.

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Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every season. Egg Wiper for cabinet turkey.

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and either turkey or goose must be cooked breast downwards or the meat will be tasteless. They must be basted frequently. A turkey is served with cranberry sauce and a goose with apple sauce, but cranberries are a great benefit if provided at any feast as they are a cure for and preventative of biliousness and indigestion.

✽ OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Producing Eggs in Winter

Desiring to obtain information that would be helpful in enabling farmers to produce more winter eggs, we submitted the following questions to a number of prominent poultrymen:

(1) Is a modern, up-to-date poultry house necessary for the successful production of winter eggs?

(2) At what age do hens give the best return in winter eggs?

(3) What ration have you found to be most profitable for winter egg production?

(4) What have you found to be the greatest hindrance to successful winter egg production?

(5) What is the difference in cost between producing eggs in winter and in summer?

(6) Provided he has the proper equipment, is there anything to prevent a farmer producing winter eggs?

E. C. Parker, Compton, Que., writes: I will answer your questions to the best of my ability and trust what I say will be of some benefit to your readers.

I have made a specialty of winter egg production for a number of years and have been breeding with that object in view with the result that I have a strain of both Wyandottes and Orpingtons that are without a peer as winter layers.

1. To begin with you must have a good laying strain of a hardy variety such as Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks or Orpingtons. The White Wyandottes lead as they are the least broody and most hardy. An expensive house is not necessary. A tightly built, warm, close, and therefore damp house is the worst possible place. The houses should be wind-proof and rain-proof, facing the south or south-west. Too much glass is a mistake, as the house will get too hot during the day and too cold at night. A warm house is not necessary. Hens will lay well in an open shed if they are properly fed.

2. Pullets will lay more eggs in a year than hens and they should be hatched in April and May.

3. Two parts of cracked corn, one part of wheat and one part oats I have found the best grain ration and should be fed in litter in the morning and noon, with a mash composed of solid vegetables and meat, thickened with bran, middlings and a little cornmeal, fed warm, but not hot, for the evening meal. Cut clover hay should be added to the mash if obtainable and can also be fed dry with raw turnips or mangels during the day. Feed all they will eat—hen of a good laying strain never gets too fat to lay if fed on a variety. She will not lay unless she is fat, and if she is fat and not laying it is because she is too good.

4. The greatest hindrances to successful winter egg production are improper food, not enough food, damp, warm quarters, lack of fresh air, lack of exercise, grit and oyster shells, (crushed), poor stock of a laying strain.

5. The difference between the cost

of winter and summer egg production all depends on the amount of freedom that hens are allowed in summer and the amount of feed grown at home—where everything has to be bought, and the hens are yarded in summer, the difference is not great.

6. There is nothing to prevent the farmer getting winter eggs if he will give his hens the proper care. There is nothing else on the farm that will give as quick and large returns as poultry.

Stay on the Farm, Boys

The young man who leaves the farm, attracted by the sights and excitement of the city, makes a great mistake, one which he will probably regret in after years when his judgment is matured. It is said that "foreign fields look green," but in many instances when the boys reach them their color changes to sombre grey. But we can't make money fast enough here, some one says. Yes, you can, if you go to work in earnest and exercise good common sense. Be determined to succeed, and never dream of failure. Be proud of your vocation. Never mind if some of the ignorant city boys call you "layseed." If you do your work faithfully and honestly you have nothing whatever to be ashamed of. What a free, independent life is yours. Think of the many privileges you enjoy. Is it not pleasant?

To work all day in the open field, Where Nature's beauties stand revealed;

'Tis a vocation truly grand,
To be a tiller of the land—A. R.

Apprehensive

"You don't get sleep enough," said the physician. "You ought to take a nap every afternoon."

"I couldn't think of it," replied the man who stays up late. "It's hard enough for me to wake up once a day."

She—What do you suppose is the cause of so many divorces?

He—I think the numerous marriages must have something to do with it.

"This is the first time you have been to prayer meeting in a long time," said the pastor of a colored congregation.

"I had to come," replied Mr. Erasmus Frinkley. "I needs strength'nin. I've got a job white-washin' a chicken coop an' buildin' a fence around a watermelon patch."

Jones asked his wife: "Why is a husband like dough?"

He expected she would give it up and was going to tell her it was because a woman needs him, but she said it was hard to get him off her hands.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

The well known importer of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney stallions, Mr. J. B. Hogate, whose barns are now located at the town of Weston, a few miles west of the City of Toronto, has just landed a fine shipment of Shire and Hackney stallions and fillies. Mr. Hogate is a staunch believer in importing sires and breeding stock generally of extreme size, and includes among the latest importation a number of Shire stallions that will when full grown beat a ton in scale, some of them giving promise of scaling a good deal more. Albert's Model is a very drafty and well turned three-year-old brown, with stripe on face and three white feet. He is very heavy boned and active, and being a son of the well known Burston Albert, of the progeny of Messrs. Forshaw's immortal Bar None, and on his dam's side a grandson of the renowned Timon, he is bred the right way to perpetuate his qualities.

Silver Cup is a great drafty four-year-old, black in color with white markings. He is a horse of the active, low set, strong and massive kind and is got by Fiedlers Minor, he by Geason and his dam is Groves Lassie, by Hatherton. King of Patton is a six-year-old, a nice brown in color with white star, and is the sire of some good ones at home as well as a few that have been imported to Canada. He is also a grandson of Bar None, and his dam is by the great prize winner Northern King. Morgan is a very large and drafty bay three-year-old that gives ample promise that when finished he will beat a long ton with ease. He is by the great St. Vincent, he by the famous old Flag Signal, and his dam is by old Samson of Wellington. Nately Hero is a black two-year-old, possibly one of the thickest and weightiest colts ever imported, and with very heavy bone, a promising sire of drafters. He is by the renowned Harbinger Harold, a son of old Harold, and on his dam's side he is a grandson of Tartar. Falstaff is a nicely turned and stylish brown that when finished will scale a ton and is an exceedingly pleasing colt, being a sensationally ac-

sive mover, and clever and handy all round. He is sired by Lynn Harold and his dam is the prize winning mare Carterwell Darling, by Oliver 2nd.

The mares are an exceptionally good lot, being both drafty and of good quality. Tidy, three years of age, is a heavy bay with white ratch on face and white hind feet, and being by the celebrated Gunthorpe Advance, perhaps the best breeding son of the great Bar None, and on her dam's side by King Arthur, she should prove a bonanza to any breeding stable. Blossom is another great big three-year-old, bay in color, nicely marked and turned, by another son of Bar None and splendidly bred on her dam's side. Violet, a two-year-old bay with white markings, is a full sister to the above, and the two are a well mated team. Underly Torrida 3rd is a dark brown with white marks, makes another splendidly matched team with her full sister Torrida 3rd; they are a fine pair, being sired by Victor Marmion, dam by Saxon. Underly Homby is a fine black filly, got by Limesdale Laddie and her dam is by Hard Times. Parkside Express is another of the good ones sired by Sir George Wellington, dam by the famous Timon, while Parkside Heroine is a beautiful filly, red roan in color, smooth and well turned, a coming showing winner. She is also a get of the great sire Harbinger Harold, and her dam is by Fyde Champion. Parkside Countess is a promising looking brood mare, black in color with white mark-

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"I certify that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food have been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say, with reference to them, I am satisfied they are beneficial. If properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. They will act as an appetizer, and will also tend to stimulate the digestion, so that when fed to animals not in good condition of thrift the result should be to quickly improve their condition and in putting in the best condition of health and feeding horses in preparing them for quiet work. I would suppose that this food would be especially beneficial to the stomachs of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.—THOMAS SHAW.

The above report is full and clear, and every statement made in it has been vouched for by the best feeders in Canada, who are never without **Carnefac**. If you have not **Tried Carnefac** you should do so at once. **Take no substitute** from your dealer. If he has not **Carnefac** write us direct and we will forward you a pack of O. B. to your station on thirty days trial.

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WINNIPEG and TORONTO

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

ings, and is got by Tartar, a son of Royal William, and her dam is Susie, by Shire's Standard. Her full sister is Parkside Queen, very similar in appearance and conformation. Among the Hackneys to be seen at the barn is the three-year stallion Salford Roesus, an exceptionally well turned, stylish and good going chestnut. Foxholes is a beautiful dark chestnut, with white markings, a prize winner in some very strong company in England, a son of Langton, and his dam is Foxhole Lily, also a prize winner in her day. Chaigley Administrator is a very sweet yearling by Mr. Hogate's well known Thornton Royalty, and it is a colt that promises to acquire something more than ordinary to beat it, showing already remarkable action and style. Samuel Smiler, by Blanch Squire, dam by Garton Duke of Connaught, is a nice three-year-old, built on beautiful lines, and as toppy as they make them. Kellet Shamrock is a good three-year black, a son of the well known Irish horse Handy Andy, and his dam is by Yorkshire Fashion. The shipment also includes eight large Spanish Jacks, and eight Percheron stallions of unusual size and activity. Whatever is wanted in breeding stock Mr. Hogate can supply it, having in all on hand at the present time some sixty head of registered stallions and fillies.

As announced elsewhere in this number the firm of E. Butt & Son, Clinton, Ont., will sell by public auction at their farm two miles from Clinton their entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. This affords an excellent opportunity for obtaining choice breeding stock, for Mr.

Butt has always been an appreciative stock fancier and has had the credit of winning repeatedly at leading shows, such as London. Among the animals to be offered is the aged cow Ramona of Penzance, together with several of her progeny. This cow, sired by Hero of Willow Grove, was bred by John Varcoe. The first bull to head the herd was Goderich Chief, champion of the west in 1904. The fine three-year heifer Beauty B, is a daughter of Ramona and Goderich Chief. Jenny Ross, calved '94, whose g.d. was imported, is a daughter of Lord Dormer, and two fine young bulls from her will be included in the offerings at the sale. Favorite Beauty, a fine large cow, will be remembered by many as the champion of London and Toronto a year ago, when in the herd of W. R. Stewart, of Lucasville, Ont. She is now six years of age, has had three calves, and is now in calf to Goderich Chief. Clinton Dewdrop is a fine four-year-old, sired by College Rover, with fine calf at foot. There are altogether in the sale eight fine young bulls and four heifers, besides a number of grand aged and breeding cows.

*
Gossip

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., write: "Our sheep are coming into winter quarters in first class shape. We have sold over three hundred head of Oxford Downs this season and are now booking orders for 1906. Thanking you very much for your paper."

*
This Mercer, Markdale, Ont.,

writes: "I have just returned from the west and must say that I met with a decided success in every particular, inasmuch as I not only carried off a majority of the prizes in the Clydesdale and Shire line, at the Dominion Exhibition, but I have disposed of my entire shipment of 15 head.

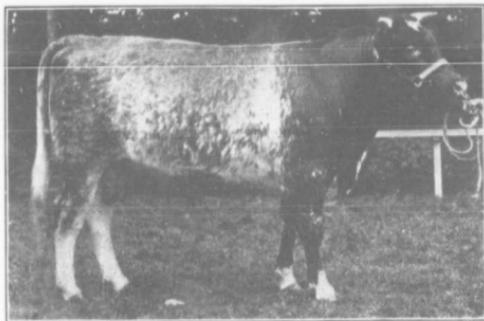
In the aged Clydesdale stallion class there were 13 lined up. Among them were a number of past victors of the prize ring. We had Mr. Turner, of Calgary, Alta., with his 1st prize winner at Toronto last February; Mr. Bantime, with the Winnipeg winner; Mr. Winters, of Enderby, B.C., with Good as Gold, who took first at Westminster last year; Mr. A. M. Vasey, with Premier Prince, who took first place and sweepstakes at the World's Fair, Portland, 1905; and myself, with two entries in Bogside and Royal Citizen (imp.) by Clan Chattan, who took the first place and the grand championship for best draft horse any age.

In the three year olds we again took first place with the Knight of Glamis. I bought this horse last February from Dalgety Bros. at the Toronto Spring Show after he had taken 1st prize as a two-year-old, and took him to the coast. When in Scotland this fall I saw his sire Mercurio, and his grand sire Hiawatha, and noting how the colt was developing, I decided to bring him back to my own stables where he now is in good form. In the 2-year-olds my four horses were placed at the head of the list. The first prize one, Bothgate, by Hillhead

ANNUAL SALE

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF YOUNG SHORTHORN BREEDING STOCK

J
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10



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

The offerings will consist of eighteen head of young bulls and an equal number of heifer calves, yearlings and two-year olds.

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. BELLOWS, Auctioneers

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Chief, sold to H. McKay, Duncan, B.C.; second, Royal Sceptre, by Rose Crown, sold to J. A. Cras, Chilli-wack, B.C.; third, Dean Swift, by The Dean, sold to the Pemberton ranch, Victoria, B.C.; fourth, Clan Buchanan, sold to Wm. Crozier, of Langley, B.C.

In the 2-year-old filly class, my Nelly Carrick took the first place. This filly took three firsts in Scotland and first at Toronto, 1905. In the Shires we again took the first place in Rural Duke, whom I sold to Wm. McLeod, of Kamloops, B.C.

"While at Toronto this fall I promised a number of your readers to let them know when I came back what I had to offer, for I did not expect to sell out, therefore I take this opportunity of informing them that I have nothing left in the Clydesdale line excepting Knight of Glamis, and he is not for sale, but I am leaving again shortly for Scotland where I expect to procure a much larger and better lot, if possible, than the last. Also while in the west I secured orders for a number of Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Parties having such orders will do well to communicate with me."

Pine Grove Shorthorn Sale

There are few events in the live stock calendar which we take so much pleasure in announcing as the annual sale of young breeding stock which is held by the well known firm of W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont. The possession of such a herd of cattle as fill the stalls of the Pine Grove stables is something of which Canada and Canadians may well be proud. The selection of its members and foundation, etc., regardless of cost, so long as the right kind of individual, with the right kind of pedigree, was obtained, the skilful management, the pains at which the management has been to effect the best possible crosses in breeding, and the application of the Bang system of weeding out tuberculosis, combine to give the Pine Grove herd of Shorthorn cattle a unique position throughout the world. The foundation of the herd was made by a careful selection from the best descendants of the favorite strains of Scotland's best breeders, Cruickshank, Duthie, and Marr. The best descendants of the best breeding cows, tracing through the best breeding bulls, was what Mr. Edwards sought after, and that he has succeeded beyond any other seeker in combining what he desired to obtain into one grand breeding herd a glance at the herd catalogue will sufficiently assure. The work which was begun by the great breeders of Scotland is being carried onward by many breeders in many parts of the world, and has no more enthusiastic champion than Mr. Edwards, proprietor of the Pine Grove Farm, at Rockland, Ont. The annual dispensing sale, which he began some time ago, is also conducted on the same fair and impartial lines which characterize all his operations and the reservations which he makes among the young stock are made purely on the basis of founding a consistent herd of breeding stock, and avoiding as far as possible the limitations which too often are associated with an selection of suitable breeding sires for large herds. The offerings will consist of eighteen young bulls, and about the same number of heifers, including a number of two-year-olds, yearlings and heifer calves, and the prospective buyer can rest assured that wherever he goes, he can obtain no better breeding or individuals to choose from either for herd headers, or

for a herd foundation than the young stock from this grand herd of cattle.

The following individuals are listed in the sale catalogue, soon to be issued: Clipper Marquis—55749—, a fine red five months of age, sired by the great Missie bull, Marquis of Zenda—29064—, a son of the grand old Brawith Bud bull Wanderer (60138), dam Missie 123rd, by the celebrated William of Orange. The dam of Clipper Marquis is Pine Grove Clipper, sired by Knight of Lancaster, he in turn a son of the famous Scottish Archer, dam Lady Lancaster, by the great Gravesend straight to the Clipper cow bought by Mr. Amos Cruickshank from Mr. Boswell, the pedigree runs through his best breeding bulls from Champion of England to William of Orange. Spicy Marquis—55765— is another five months run, also sired by Marquis of Zenda, and has for dam one of the choice Spicy strain, Saucebox, bred by that famous breeder, J. Dean Willis, in turn sired by the Dutch bred Count Lavender, winner of 52 first prizes and championships, a sire whose progeny were winners wherever shown. Very few of this strain of Dean Willis' Spicy have reached Canada, and this grand young bull, rich in the blood of Scotland's prize winners, should call for spirited bidding. Mina Champion—55756— is a beautiful and robust calf, calved Sept. 15th, dark red in color and a get of the great Village Champion (82338), a bull whose sire was Scottish Champion, of the Ayrshire family that produced such winners as Athabasca and Field Marshal, while his dam, of the celebrated Village family, was sired by that great sire of breeding cows, Master of the Ceremonies (56162).

Village Champion was up to the time of his death one of the chief stock bulls in the Pine Grove herd. The dam of Mina Champion, of the well known and popular Mina strain, was sired by Royal Gloster, a son of the great Cruickshank-Victoria bull Indian Chief, and whose dam was imported Duchess of Gloster 24th. Through such bulls as Gravesend's Heir, Novelist, Diphong, Beeving and Sir Arthur, bulls which have combined to make Sittytton and Kinel-

lar famous, Mina Champion traces to Capt. Barclay, a grand old Ury herd upon which so much of Scotland's best has been built. Lancaster Champion—55752— is a splendid thick mossy-coated and sappy young bull calved Sept. 17th to Village Champion, dam Lady Lancaster, a get of Wm. Duthie's Archer, and grand dam by A. Cruickshank's Standard Bearer. The Lancaster strain were famous before even their Scotch descendants had won recognition, and Lancaster Champion traces not only through the best of Scottish breeding, but farther back through the best of Messrs. Booth and Colling, to the famous old Comet (135). Canadian Marquis is a fine dark red, calved Sept. 24th, a calf of wonderful promise, being very even and level in his lines, with great thickness, depth of flank, full, smooth quarter and beautiful head, the whole covered with a fine mossy coat. He is sired by Marquis of Zenda, and his dam, Canadian Rosebud, can show six of her maternal ancestors bred by Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar, from such bulls as Royal Dames, Gravesend, Banner Bearer, Sir Christopher, Diphong and Scarlet Velvet, while still further her pedigree runs through the herds of such old-time breeders as Messrs. Hay, Grant, Duff, Robertson and Mason. Golden Champion—55751— is a red yearling, unmistakably of the feeder type, low set, with great middle and apparent constitution. He is by Village Champion with Cruickshank Bellona dam sired by the well known champion Knuckle Duster, and tracing through a series of splendid sires to the great Champion of England. Village Clipper—55756— is a light roan of good size and an unmistakable showing individual of the most superior order, a son of Village Champion and from a beautiful cow of the unsurpassed Clipper strain, whose g.d. was Sittytton Clipper, bred by Wm. Duthie from Marr's famous Cruickshank's bred bull William of Orange. The Clipper family, together with the Princess Royals, descended from the common ancestress, Carmene Rose, by the great Champion of England, and from them, whenever possible, Mr. Cruickshank selected his herd bulls,

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AND

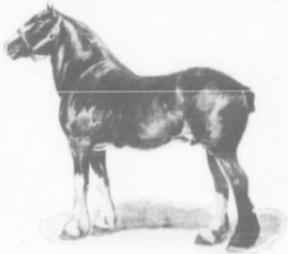
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20 HEAD 20 HEAD

I will sell by Public Auction, at my farms, 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 meet.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

E. BUTT, Clinton, Ont.

among them being Cumberland (46144) and Commodore (54118). This is a bull fit for a header for any herd, and one sure to leave his impress wherever he goes.

Village Gloster—55767—, a fine, well grown red, calved Oct. 10th, 1904, is by Village Champion, and his dam is of the best blood known in the famous Duchess of Gloster family, than which none has done more good to their owners wherever they have gone. She combines the best blood of Canada, Barmpton Hero, with such sires as the Perfection bull Patriot, one of the animals that Mr. Cruickshank regretted selling, and other equally choice and famous breeding. Village Gloster is sure to prove a pre-potent sire of choice Shorthorns. Merry Marquis—55755—is a very beautiful, stylish and typical animal, thick and smooth of flesh and level in all his lines, light roan in color, calved Oct. 12th, 1904, is sired by Marquis of Zenda, and of Killblean beauty strain on his dam's side. This family, which has made the name of Killblean and Mr. Manson famous, has been one of the leading prize-winning strains and is a favorite family throughout the Shorthorn world, noted for uniform excellence. Pride of Pine Grove, calved Oct. 15th, 1904, is a dark roan sired by Scotland's Pride, a well bred son of Star of Morning, dam the fine Jilt cow Tibourie's Rose, shows a pedigree rich in the blood of Mr. Cruickshank's best sires.

Village Lancaster, a grand, deep and sappy yearling, calved Oct. 21st, 1904, is by Village Champion, and his dam is Lady Lancaster 6th, bred by Wm. Duthie and sired by the great Golden bull Grave-send. This bull was used both by Messrs. Campbell and Duthie. He was sired by the Victoria bull Royal Victor and his dam was by the famous Barmpton, while his g.d. was by Champion of England. The Lancaster family have been winning honors for generations, and are descended from the famous Lavender family, Missie M. roan, dark roan, calved Nov. 5th, 1904, is a beautiful and very thick, shapely bull, with fine coat, is a very straight Missie bred bull, being sired by the great Missie bull Marquis of Zenda, and his dam Missie 166th, bred by W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and his maternal ancestors bred in his herd for years. This bull did more than any others to make the name of Marr famous throughout the world. They are conceded to be the most valuable family in existence and at Mr. Marr's dispersion sale, eighteen members of the family sold for an average of \$300.00 each. This is a bull that should call for spirited bidding from all interested in obtaining a header that will assure a future for their herd. Rosebud Champion—55760—is a dark red, calved Nov. 26th, 1904, sired by Missie Champion, a son of Village Champion and Missie 153rd. This is the only one of his get to be offered for sale and representing on his dam's side all that is good in the breeding of Campbell's famous Kinnell Rosebuds. He is of breeding too rare for anyone to overlook, while in individual merit he is a hard one to surpass, being a thick, beefy and thrifty kind, with outstanding promise of superlative feeding propensities. Ruby's Marquis, is a well grown and handsome bull, light roan in color, calved Dec. 12th, 1904, and sired by Marquis of Zenda, dam Ruby 15th. Her sire, Topsman (63447), was a bull whose progeny were scarcely equalled for thickness of flesh and feeding qualities. He was a son of Grave-send, dam by General Booth, a pedigree rich enough to make him what he was, and the popularity of the Brawith Bud family, of which Ruby 15th is a straight descendant is founded on long tried and outstanding merit.

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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

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

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

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 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 Suffolks stallions. These are all first-class stallions, and I can guarantee them sure foot 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

Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton, has sold a capital lot of five Clydesdales to Mr. Berry, Hensal, Ontario. These are Masterpiece (11822), by Johnnie's Style; Colonel Graham (12103), by Lord Lothian; a couple of splendid two-year-old colts—Black Diamond and Prince of Aitken—got respectively by Blacon Baron and Lord Lothian; whilst the lot was completed by a very promising colt foal, Crown Gold, by Crown Derby, out of a mare by Crown Rights. These horses all possess plenty of size and style, good feet and legs, and close action. In addition to this transaction, Mr. Kerr parted with a capital two-year-old filly in Lady Kerr, to Mr. John Armstrong, Teeswater, Onta. Raymond was got by Garly Recruit, out of a Gartsheer mare; whilst Mr. Wm. Armstrong, a brother of the last buyer, secured Lady Howatson, also a two-year-old of considerable promise, sired by Lord Howatson, out of a mare by Lord Balgray.

Mr. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, Ontario, a shipper of good stock in past years, has again paid us a visit and selected seven stallions and fillies of the best blood. From Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Kenfew, he purchased the stylish three-year-old horse Sir Raymond (12373), by Gay Everard, out of the noted prize winning mare Maggie Holmes, by Lord Colum Edmond, and the rising two-year-old colt Handsome Chief, by Sir Hugo, out of a mare by William the Conqueror. Besides these, Mr. Taylor supplied the thick, compact mare Jean of Millburn, by the well known Sir Simon, as well as a capital two-year-old filly, Lady Edmond, by Sir Edmond. From Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, Mr. McKeigan took the well-bred horse Royal Everard (1163), which this season had the Inverness premium, and had previously left a lot of good stock in Dumbarthshire. Along with him Mr. Kilpatrick sold the noted horse Prince Otto (12291), the Central Ayrshire District premium horse as a three-year-old last year, and winner of second at Ayr, first at Bute, etc. He is by Prince Thomas, and from his weight and thickness is admirably suited for the Canadian market. The last of Mr. McKeigan's lot, Marksman (11427), was purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, and got by McMeeken, out of a Gartsheer mare. All of these animals have been very carefully selected, Mr. McKeigan being one of the most particular buyers, and his present purchases, in addition to being well bred, are for the most part proven horses, which have left good stock in this country. Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, has shipped the big-sized, weighty stallion Galashiels (11041) to Canada, his buyer being Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manxton, Got by Jordanshaw, out of a Sanguinar mare; this horse had made himself popular in the east country, and can be confidently expected to get big-sized, sound stock in whatever district he may travel.—Scottish Farmer.

Swine Notes

The champion Berkshire herd of Canada, owned by W. H. Durham, of Toronto, is enjoying good sales these days, especially from the States, as many American breeders have lately visited the herd in person and bought at good prices, among them being Mr. John Kennedy, of Youngstown, Ohio, who bought four sows this time (this is his 5th lot selected from this herd). The quality of his purchases may be known when he gave \$100 for one imported sow, as he did recently. Mr. T. C. Lewis, Marion, Ohio, is another regular

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.

25 Miles East of Toronto.

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Long Distance Telephone.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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CHAS. RANKIN, Weybridge, Ont., importer of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheeps, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 1 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASS'N., London, Eng.

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D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont.,

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

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

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

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Cruikshank Shorthorn and Shropshire Sheer

We have now for sale a number choice young bulls fit for service, combine size, birth, quality, fleabone, and should be useful for the best type of steers or matins best Shorthorn females.

A square deal and a reason

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Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R.

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Pure Scotch-Topped Sheer from imported stock of grand Young stock of both sexes

J. H. ARMSTRONG, Tara Station, G.T.R.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Dec. 13, 1905.

Wholesale trade is a little on the quiet side and will likely remain so till after the holidays. The outlook for the coming year is excellent. Farmers seem to be in a good position financially. Money keeps in good demand and call loans are firm at about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation rules about the same, with little if any change in values since last writing. Locally the market is steady at 78 to 79c for red and white, 73 to 74c for goose and 74 to 75c for spring, outside points. It looks now as if Armour intends to go through with his wheat deal mentioned in last issue, and there are indications that he intends to unload some of his cash wheat soon. The world's visible supply of wheat seems to be increasing and is now 74,263,000 bushels, or larger than it was at this time a year ago. It looks now as if there is plenty of wheat to carry the world through till the new crop is ready. Therefore, unless some unlooked for condition arise, there is not likely to be any great advance in values. Of course a bull movement may spring up at any time, manipulated by the speculator, which may raise values temporarily for a time. If such a condition should arise we would strongly advise holders to sell.

COARSE GRAINS

While oat prices are still at a high level, there are signs of an easing off in values which may mean much lower prices before long. Car lots of oats are quoted at Montreal at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30c. Here the market is quiet at from 35 to 36c bush. Barley is a little quiet at about 50c for first quality. Peas rule firm at quotations. Corn is easier, with 44c asked for new Canadian at Western points. New American is quoted here at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ in car lots Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market has an easier tendency though local values here rule steady at \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 1 timothy, \$6 to \$6.50 for No. 2 in car lots on track, Toronto. Loose hay is quoted on Toronto farmers' market at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Baled straw rules steady at \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is a shortage in the American potato crop and several car lots have recently been shipped from Montreal to New York at a cost of 63c f.o.b. Dealers are looking for a good demand from that source this season. There is a good demand here at 65 to 75c for Ontario stock, and 75 to 80c for eastern stock in car lots Toronto. There is an excellent export demand just now for means, mostly for Russia, realizing prices above what the local trade can pay. At Montreal beans are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel.

SEEDS

The seed market is quiet. The prices paid by Toronto dealers to farmers at outside points are as follows: Alsike \$4.40 to \$6.50, red clover \$5.50 to \$7.00, and timothy \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. Unhulled timothy brings \$1.60 to \$2.00 per bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is an eager demand for eggs for export, but dealers can make more money by selling locally. The high prices are said to be curtailing consumption somewhat. Strictly new laid are quoted at 28 to 30c in a jobbing way

at Montreal. Eggs rule firm here at 23 to 24c for fresh and 21c for lined. On the farmers' market here strictly new laid bring 45 to 50c per dozen.

The continued mild weather has not helped the poultry trade much. At Montreal turkeys are scarce, but geese, ducks and chickens are plentiful. Receipts are light here and it looks as if stocks were being held for the Christmas trade. Jobbers' quotations are as follows: Fat chickens, 8 to 10c, thin 7 to 8c; fat hens, 7 to 8c, thin 6 to 8c; ducks, 10 to 11c, thin 6 to 8c; turkeys, 12 to 13c; geese, 9 to 10c.

FRUIT

The apple season is over so far as the grower is concerned, and stocks are now in the dealers' hands. On the market here apples sell at from \$2.25 to \$4 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market rules strong. The large selling the past few days has greatly reduced stocks on the side. The Egg market is firmer and higher. It is reported that one line of fine September has recently sold over the cable at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at Montreal. Quotations there for finest western are 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c.

Though the export demand for butter at the moment is light, the market rules steady at somewhat higher quotations than at last writing. Though stocks are

ample now many are looking for a scarcity of supplies before the new make comes. Prices now are between 2 and 3c per lb. higher than at this time a year ago. At Montreal prices rule steady at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for fine to choice and 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for good. The market here keeps firm at 24 to 25c for creamery prints, and 23 to 24c for solids and 20 to 22c for best dairy.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts at both the Union Stock Yards and Toronto City market have ruled large this week. While the quality of the cattle offering at the Junction market is good, with but few exceptions the bulk offering on the city market are common to medium. Trade has ruled fair. Well finished exporters bring from \$4.50 to \$5.00. One choice lot of specially finished Christmas cattle sold at the Junction on Monday last for \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt. The general run sell at from \$4.25 to \$4.75, and hulls at \$3.50 to \$4. While some choice butchers' cattle went as high as \$5.50 the bulk of the best sold at \$4 to \$4.50, medium at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and common \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. Trade in stockers and feeders is not as brisk as it was. We quote prices in the different classes as follows: Best feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.80; medium feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.65; feeders, 850 to 1000 lbs., at \$3.15 to \$3.50; best stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$2.90 to \$3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; common light stockers, at \$3.75 to \$2.25; stock heifers, at \$2.25 to \$2.75. Milch cows sell at \$40 to \$50 each, one or two of choice quality go



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 interest at three per cent. per annum. **FORFEIT UPON POWER OF ATTORNEY 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 stock lower.

DATE	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	13	13	11	11	11	11	9	9	9	9
Wheat, per bushel	\$0 79	\$0 80	\$1 11	\$1 11	\$1 11	\$1 11	\$1 11	\$1 11	\$1 11	\$1 11
Oats, per bushel	36	31 1/2	43	44	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Barley, per bushel	50	50	55	50	38	38	38	38	38	38
Corn, per bushel	78	78	77	78	66	66	66	66	66	66
Peas, per bushel	52	53 1/2	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Flour, per barrel	3 10	3 50	4 75	4 00	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40
Bran, per ton	16 00	17 00	19 00	19 00	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00
Shorts, per ton	18 50	20 50	20 00	20 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Potatoes, per bag	75	70	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90
Beans, per bushel	1 75	1 75	1 80	1 90	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75
Hay, per ton	8 50	9 00	11 50	11 50	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	5 00	9 00	9 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Eggs, per dozen	24	25	22	22	25	25	25	25	25	25
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	10	12	16 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	11	13	18 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	14	10	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Geese, per pound, d.w.	10	10 1/2	16	16	12	12	12	12	12	12
Apples, per barrel	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50
Cheese, per pound	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Butter, creamery, per pound	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	27	27
Butter, dairy, per pound	22	20	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Cattle, per cwt.	5 00	4 50	5 50	5 00	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.	4 30	4 25	5 50	5 00	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75
Hogs, per cwt.	6 37 1/2	6 75	7 00	7 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.	6 00	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50

* Patents.

