

WINTER FAIR NUMBER

Toronto, Canada

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A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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D. T. MCANISH, Manager

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

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THE FARMING WORLD,

30 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, - - TORONTO
 Eastern Agency of "New West Farmer."
 Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

Coming Events

Eastern Dairy Convention, Brockville, Ont., January 4-8, 1905.

Shorthorn Directors, January 10, 1905.

Western Dairy Convention, Stratford, Ont., January 17-19, 1905.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1905.

Canadian Stallion Show, January 25-27, 1905. The following associations will hold their annual meetings during show week: Harness Hunter and Saddle Horse Society; Shire Horse Breeders, Hackney Horse Society, Clydesdale Horse Breeders, Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, Canadian Pony Society.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meetings, Montreal, February, 1905.

Horse Fair, Calgary, 3rd week of March, 1905.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

To All Our Readers

May your Christmas be a season of real pleasure, and may the new year hold for you and yours a full measure of happiness and prosperity.

A Word About Our Christmas

If you would like us to have a merry Christmas, send us at least one new subscription, with your own renewal, if it has expired.

A Proof of Stability

Another proof of the stability of the cream separator business is found in the fact that the Empire Cream Separator Co. has found it advisable to incorporate a Canadian Company and will henceforth be known as "The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited." The Empire has become within the last year and a half one of the best known separators on the Canadian market, and its largely increas-

ing sale is evidence of the fact that it is giving satisfaction wherever sold. The new company will continue to do business at its present office, 28 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont., with Mr. H. C. Sparling as managing director.

This is Important

Look at the date on your address label. If this date is Jan. '05 your subscription expires with this issue. We can only supply **THE FARMING WORLD** for 60 cents a year because all subscriptions are paid in advance. We are compelled to stop the paper immediately subscription expires, unless they are renewed at once.

To avoid missing a copy renew today.

A Niagara Falls Achievement

The only prize medal for condimental spices or stock foods for horses, cattle and poultry has been awarded to Myers' Royal Spice Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Ontario, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24th, 1904.

Additional to the above the Myers Royal Spice Co. hold gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas in Europe and America, all of which are first prizes, and during the lifetime of the Myers' Spice, which is nearly half a century, they have never taken a less price than a first.

Crowded Out

The watch premium advertised in issue of Nov. 1st and the special combination offer of **The Farming World**, Canadian Good Housekeeping and the Ideal Cook Book, made in last issue, are unavoidably crowded out, but they still hold good.

We thank those of our readers who have already sent us so many new subscriptions—and also those who are helping, but have not yet communicated with us. Remember, the chance of getting **THE FARMING WORLD** for 1905 free lasts only till 31st December, and that date will soon be here.

A Valuable Book for Farmers

A book, the value of which it is difficult to estimate, is being distributed amongst the subscribers of this paper. The book contains cuts of some of the best live stock that Canada has produced and the opinion of many of the leading breeders and feeders. It is clean and well written and it makes interesting and instructive reading. It is printed on good paper, so that the cuts come out well and the type is good. Here is an opportunity to obtain a quantity of interesting and valuable information. If you send your name and address and mention this paper you will receive the book by return mail. Address The Beaver Manufacturing Co., Galt, Ontario, Canada.

Do You Know

how you can get **THE FARMING WORLD** for 1905 free? Our advertising pages tell you.

Our Promise

Last January we cut down the price of **THE FARMING WORLD** from \$1.00 per year to 60 cents, and promised a better paper at the reduced price. Have we not kept our promise?

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Thousands of our readers are helping us to get the 20,000 new subscribers we have asked for. Are you helping too? If not, why not?

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Cream Gathering Creamery

(From Farming World Editorial, Dec. 1st., 1904)

The cream gathering creamery has many advantages over the whole milk creamery that appeal directly to the farmer and it would be the height of folly to attempt to stem its progress under these conditions. We are pleased to note that our dairy authorities are taking this view. Future development in Canadian butter making will depend largely upon the success of the cream gathering creamery. There are in it possibilities of profit for the producer, that even the cheese factory in its palmiest days could not exceed.

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Such contributors as Hon. W. D. Hoard, President National Dairy Union; H. B. Curler, Chas. Y. Knight, C. F. Curtiss, C. P. Goodrich, W. A. Henry, and several others who are well known, is a guarantee of value. The price very low, \$1.00, postage paid. FREE for four subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD. Samples and printed matter on application to

The Farming World
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 DECEMBER, 1904

No. 24

Have a Definite Aim in Farming

THIS is the leisure season on the farm; the season when the farmer can look over the work of the year and note his successes and failures, and at the same time plan for the future. Such reflection is always beneficial. It enables one to profit by past failures and to plan the work of the future so as to reap the greatest reward. It is true, climatic and other conditions often prevent the farmer from making the most of his opportunities, and yet by following a definite plan of procedure, which his past experience has shown him to be the wisest one to adopt, persistently and to the end, success is sure to follow. This is not the age for haphazard farming. The successful farmer of today must have a definite aim in view and bend his energies along that line. The failures of the present in agriculture are largely traceable to indefiniteness and shifting around from one line of farming to another without any pre-conceived plan in view.

To win the greatest success in agriculture, therefore, the farmer must put his best skill and energy to work and decide upon a line of farming for which he has a liking and for which his local and other conditions are well adapted. Look over the list of successful farmers today and you will find that some definite pre-arranged plan has been followed, whether it be in live stock breeding, dairying, fruit culture or any other branch. Sometimes circumstances such as scarcity of help, etc., make a change from the branch of agriculture decided upon necessary, otherwise nothing is to be gained and much lost by jumping about from one line to another in a haphazard fashion. The farmer as well as the business man must have a definite aim in view, and his success will in a large measure depend upon how he carries it out. A definite aim based upon past experience and the experience of others will greatly assist in making farming a pleasant as well as a profitable undertaking.

The Week at Guelph

The big week of the year at Guelph has come and gone. Once more several thousand farmers have attended that great educational institution, the Winter Fair, seen the live stock judged, heard the lectures given and returned to their homes.

What has been the effect of it all? Will these farmers do better work in 1905 than they did in 1904 because of this two or three days' schooling? Will the interest in better live stock be increased by this outing and will the live stock on the farm be better fed

and better cared for because of the lessons taught at Guelph?

These questions can only be answered by the farmers themselves. If they have returned home determined to put into practice some, at least, of the things learned, a marked improvement will be noticed a year hence. If, on the other hand, the visit to the Winter Fair is looked upon as mere pleasure seeking, the help to be derived from it will avail little. There is certainly much in the fair itself and in the lectures that cannot but be of value to every farmer if properly applied, and it should not be allowed to go to waste because of lack of application.

The Great International

The Canadian farmer's first visit to the great International Show at Chicago

is always something in the nature of an eye-opener. The large scale on which, not only the show itself, is conducted, but also the elaborate preparation and display on which exhibitors spare no expense, the splendidly arranged and decorated stables and showings, and usually last of all, the crowning discovery that all this, which at first seems such a great thing in itself, is in reality only a small side issue to something far more momentous, the stockyards and live stock trade of Chicago, is what impresses the stranger. The magnitude of all this can only be surmised after one sees with his own eyes what is being done, and done every day, not excepting the sacred seventh day of rest. Yet the show in itself is after all the very cream of all this immensity, the choicest of the choice, with which the buyer or the breeder or the dealer seeks to connect his name for a moment above those of his fellows, and to stand forth amongst all this commonwealth of cattle men, as the one who knows his business a little better than the rest. The Canadian visitor marvels at the

stables full of such grand cattle, their numbers, the long classes of reds and whites and blacks and blues, cattle from far off Texas, meeting with others equally mighty in fairness from Minnesota and Wisconsin, Ohio and Kentucky, corn fed and grass fed, amid the blue grass of the south, off the luxuriant Alfalfa fields of the west, a galaxy of Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus, thick and curly Galloways, and grades and cross-breeds of all descriptions, in such long array as to make one wonder what a land of cattle it must be where they all come from.

Into this arena, with its galaxy of the choicest of America's nobility in live stock, Canadians have ventured, met the strongest competition in the showing, and returned with a full share of the best awards. All honor to them. They have made a name and reputation, which shall live long in the years to come.

Is a Cattle Shortage Coming?

A few issues ago we referred to the statement of a prominent Texas cattle drover who claims that within a year or two there will be a distinct advance in the price of cattle owing chiefly to the large percentage of yearlings and calves that have been marketed this year. Following this comes the testimony of no less an authority than E. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association of the United States, who is quoted as saying that in his opinion one of the greatest shortages in cattle in the history of the industry is about to come to public notice. He further states that he has information to the effect that fifty per cent. of the range stock handled by the packers this year from the range districts consisted of females.

And there is other evidence, of a more or less general nature, it is true, than that supplied by the two authorities referred to above. Owing to spaying becoming more common on the ranges and that it is now fashionable to feed young cattle, there has been a large decrease in the number of the cattle in the west and central Western States. The yearling fed out until about two years old is now a very popular class of beef. Likewise, a greater number of calves, whether heifers or steers, are now being brought from the range to the feed lot and converted into "baby beef" at from twelve to fifteen months' old. Nowadays there is little if any discrimination as between the heifer and the steer, when the former is well fattened and sold for beef under two years of age. Shrinkage in the young heifer or the spayed heifer, is no greater than in the steer, hence the favor which the

heifer beef finds with the butcher. In fact, in some parts of England the heifer fattened at two years old is preferred to the steer.

This fattening of many thousands of heifers must tend to decrease the general stock of the country, which means a comparative scarcity of beef in the not distant future. And this is accentuated the more by the fact that both the breeding and the feeding grounds of the United States are being contracted year by year. In Texas, which has been the great breeding ground of that country for years, the area of pasture is being rapidly decreased by cotton and rice culture, and by wheat culture in the semi-humid regions. Then the settler is constantly encroaching upon the range country and breaking up the large cattle runs. These changes are gradually confining both the breeding and feeding grounds to smaller areas, and thus paving the way for the cattle scarcity already noted.

Live Stock and Land Fertility

A feature of live stock farming that cannot be too strongly emphasized at the present time is its power to increase and maintain the fertility of the land. Farmers in the older parts of Canada and in the newer portions also, should not overlook this fact.

When live stock values drop below what are looked upon as profitable figures, many a farmer decides to give up raising live stock and to engage in grain growing, or some other branch of farming that for the moment gives promise of larger profits. But this cannot be done except at the expense of soil fertility. Until our farmers are prepared to spend large sums annually on the purchase of commercial fertilizers they must retain live stock husbandry as the chief branch of their farming operations.

A glance over the country will convince anyone that this contention is correct. Go into any neighborhood in the older settled portions of the country and it will be found that the farmer who grows the most grain per acre makes live stock husbandry the chief feature of his farming operations. On the other hand, it will be found to be equally true that the farmer who gets the smallest yield per acre, unless he has virgin soil, is the fellow who does not believe live stock farming pays, and consequently only keeps a few "scrubs" around to eat up the scraps.

The same reasoning will hold true when applied to localities and districts. The county or province that makes live stock husbandry more or less a specialty is the one where the largest yield per acre of grain crop is produced. The exceptions, of course, are the newly settled districts of the West. But even here the settler cannot afford to ignore live stock, if he wishes to maintain the fertility of his land. Generally speaking one reason why Ontario has gone ahead of the other provinces east is because live stock husbandry has formed

an important part of the farming operations of the people.

Then take the case of Great Britain. No country in the world produces a higher average yield of grain per acre, though the farming lands have been producing crops for hundreds of years. These large yields can be traced to no other source than that of intensified live stock husbandry, which had its beginning over a century ago. The average yield per acre in Great Britain today is about twice that in Canada, and yet fifty years will cover the average time that the farms of this country have been under cultivation.

The farmer, therefore, cannot afford to ignore the claims of live stock. To do so is to ignore the only means he has at his command for maintaining and increasing the fertility of his farm. So whether it be keeping cows for milk production or cattle for beef making, or sheep or swine, the successful farmer of the present must make live stock husbandry a prominent feature in his farming operations. This being so, only the very best should be kept. It costs as much to keep a "scrub" as a well-bred animal, and while the manure from the

ent grades and styles of packing. The co-operative idea is, therefore, essential to securing the largest profit for the average fruit grower, and should be taken up in an energetic way by him.

Cramped Quarters

There is no denying the fact that the accommodation at Guelph for the Provincial Winter Fair is not what it should be for an institution of its magnitude. With the live stock exhibits in place and a big crowd to look at them, there is no room to spare. In fact everything is a jam. The lecture hall is also inadequate and very hard to get at. Taking it altogether the arrangements for both exhibitors and visitors could be greatly improved upon.

Improvement in these things can hardly be looked for until the agreement with the city of Guelph expires. When that time comes we can assure the management of the fair, and also the citizens of Guelph, that the stockmen of this country will demand something better for the accommodation of their great educational show. In the meantime something might be done by extending the second story over the whole of the main building. This would increase the accommodation for sheep and poultry, and make it possible, perhaps, to put some of the downstairs exhibits up above. Both visitors and exhibitors will appreciate any temporary increase in accommodation that can be made.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This issue will bear careful reading. The International at Chicago and the Winter Fair at Guelph are the events of the month in American agriculture. The reports of these in this number should be read with care.

We have under way negotiations for a new serial story for THE FARMING WORLD, and hope to be able to make a fuller announcement next issue.

The scarcity of water in several parts of the country is becoming a rather serious matter. Many farmers have difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for their stock, and unless relief comes soon may have to sell out.

There seems to be no let-up to the farm help problem. According to the Ontario crop report for November, farmers in not a few sections are asking that Chinamen be brought in to work on farms. Over a year ago this question was discussed in THE FARMING WORLD. While many were opposed to it, there were many who expressed themselves in favor of introducing Chinese farm help into Ontario. The experiment might be well worth trying.

Well Pleased

I have just looked over the last issue of THE FARMING WORLD and must congratulate you upon its contents.

W. W. HUBBARD, St. John, N.B.

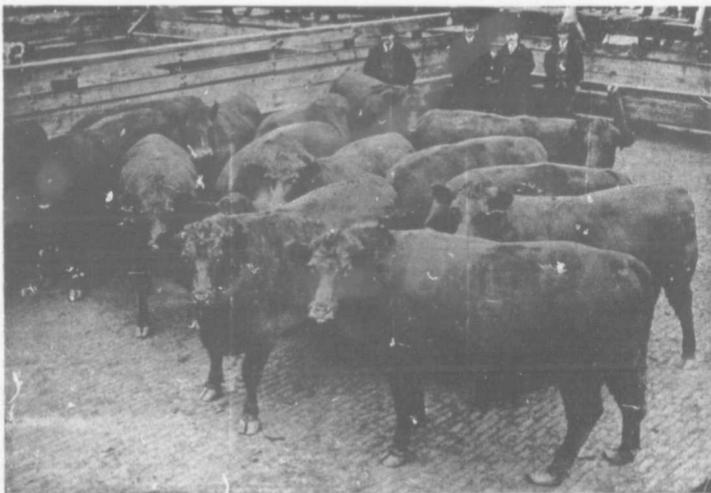
America's Great Live Stock Show Canadians Win Great Honors—Several Championships Come Our Way

Specially reported for
The International Live Stock Ex-
position of Chicago is easily the most
popular periodical event in America's
live stock calendar. The late meet-
ing held November 26 to December
3rd, was the most successful in the
history of the event, and this may be
taken not only as an indication of the
increased popularity of the show it-
self, but of the growing and wide-
spread enthusiasm in all live stock
departments as well. All beef breeds
of cattle, with horses, sheep, swine
and poultry, were out in force, and
afforded opportunity for visitors to
observe and study their respective
qualities and merits. Choice repre-
sentatives selected "from all the

THE FARMING WORLD

brother of the champion of last year
was the favorite for first place, but
only got to second. As in the car
lots, so in the single ring entries, the
grand champion of all was found in
the ranks of the Polled Angus, and
the two-year steer Clear Lake Jute
2nd, who will be remembered by
many as the winner in his class at
Chicago for the past two years, was
this year the grand champion. He
was fed and exhibited by the Minne-
sota Agricultural College, and it will
interest many to know that this re-
markable record was made under the
care of an Ontario boy, Mr. George
Craig, formerly of Salem, Ont. Cana-
dians were, as usual, right in the

mend him, and barring a slight droop
of rump and possible lightness of fore-
flank, could scarcely be improved
upon. His season in the show ring
was perhaps accountable for his plac-
ing, as he possibly lacked some of the
freshness of his rival, who was a bull
in which Canadians would remark a
close resemblance to the Canadian
champion, Prince Sunbeam. J. G.
Robbins' exhibit, Lord Chesterfield,
appears somewhat off since then,
which kept him outside the money.
The only imported bull in the list
was Forbes & Son's Cock Robin,
winner of fourth place. In the two-
year-old class a fine young bull was
first in Lavender Clipper, sire Choice
Goods, shown by W. H. Dunwoody,
Minneapolis, Minn., with second to a
get of Merry Hampton, shown by C.
D. Bellows. Ben Lomond, purchased
by C. Heintz & Sons from Geo. A. Ross,
of Moffatt, Ont., lacked condition,
which prevented him from coming



Champion carload of fat steers Chicago International, 1904, owned by Klaus Krawbeck. They are Shorthorn and Polled-Angus Cross.

world" whose breeding, fitting and
showing represented all that skill and
science knows, "the best looking their
best," met in a grand procession of
classes, a constellation of features of
interest, on whose sound value and
power to attract America's best
people the management cast no reflec-
tion by the addition of any irrela-
ent side-shows further than a brass
band in the evening. One of the lead-
ing features of interest was the car-
load competition, inclusive of feeding
steers, store cattle, finished fat steers,
sheep and swine. In the fat steer
classes there were 67 loads that com-
peted. The first honors went to the
splendid exhibit of Klaus Krawbeck,
of Marine, Cats Co., Ia. They were a
splendid lot of cross-bred Polled
Angus-Shorthorns, and in perfect fit
and finish; every individual in the lot
would have stood well in the show-
ing classes. They were fed by Mr.
Krawbeck, and in the early part of
the summer ran on the grass, and
were finished on timothy hay and
corn meal. In the grade fat steers, a

front rank in all of Canada's popular
lines of live stock. Mr. W. D. Platt,
of Hamilton, Ont., got first honors
in yearling Shorthorn steers with
Trout Creek Wanderer, a get of
Wanderer's Last. Mr. Jas. Leask,
of Greenbank, Ont., had a splendid two-
year-old, which was placed in fourth
place, a decision, in the opinion of
many, hardly fair to the Canadian.
The Shorthorn breeding classes were
strong, but there were very few where
Canadian cattle could not have been
inside the money. The only Canadian
exhibitors in the breeding classes
were W. B. Watts' Sons, of Salem,
Ont., who had entries in senior year-
ling and senior heifer calf, easily
landing first in the latter with their
Queen Ideal, in a class of 36 entries.
In the aged bull class the fight was
between F. W. Harding's Whitehall Sul-
tan and C. D. Bellows' Master of
the Grove, a massive roan Orange Bloss-
om, sired by Victor of Waterloo,
and, after some deliberation, the prize
was awarded to the latter. White-
hall Sultan has a good deal to recom-

well to the front at least. In the
younger classes the get of Choice
Goods showed up well, one of the best
individuals in the show being the
winning senior yearling bull, The
Conqueror, a get of Choice Goods, a
calf that in his present form would
be hard to beat anywhere. The Rob-
bins firm are rich in the gets of an-
other good one, The Lad for Me.
One of them, Lad's Lady, won for
them first place in aged cows. This
cow was placed second at Toronto
last fall, and though possibly of
greater scale than then, being heavier
in calf, is scarcely in so fine fit as
then, and the class that lined up at
Toronto would probably have mixed
things at Chicago.

THE HORSE RING

was throughout, the centre of the
most active interest, and the show-
ing and judging of the different
classes were carried on with a dis-
play of ribbons and bunting unsur-
passed. On the Percherons and Bel-
gians particularly was the greatest

pains taken to bedeck them in every possible way, and amid cracking of whips each sluggish candidate was stimulated into wobbling his fat 'locks and winding his badly placed knees and front feet in the shuffling and flurried way which seems to be accepted as the proper action in draft horse gait. The Stallion, Pink, who landed the championship here for the second time, is a horse that would scarcely fill the eye of Canadian horse-breeders, weighing, as he does, close to a ton, and mounted on a set of limbs of quality, but true, vastly superior to what is often seen in Percherons, but of a size one would look for in a fair sized Hackney stallion, and with hoof-heads and pasterns differing widely from the kind the drayman wants.

THE CLYDES

The exhibits in Clydesdales were this year rather small, some 65 head in all being out, but they were an aggregation of a very good kind, among them the contingent from Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont. After the strings of loggy and sluggish Percheron and Belgians, it was doubly a pleasure to watch these active, spirited and clean built drafters snap their hocks and flex their knees as they moved with easy, quick, and springy tread at all their gaits, requiring to be restrained rather than stamped by a line of men armed with cracking whips. In the aged stallion class the good horse Royal Baron was an easy winner. The second place was taken by Matchless McGregor, owned by C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn. He is a son of Montrose Matchless and Lillie McGregor, a splendid animal that any horseman might be proud to own, and it is no reflection that he was fairly beaten by such a horse as the Graham Bros.' Royal Baron. The three-year-old class brought out three entries, Prince Danvers, shown by McLaugh Bros., of Janesville, Wis., sire His Excellency, dam Shalright, a very flashy horse that only got to third place, being beaten by Netherton, the Clarke entry, a good up-standing, smooth-going son of Ganymede and Queen of Quality. The splendid three-year-old Baron Sterling, who lately won the championship of Canada for Graham Bros., came in for first honors in this class. He appeared more sensational than ever, and the spectators began to move down to the end of the ring where the Clydesdales were being shown; and they were not too late to see that among the Clydesdales the hocks were all right, the feet large, the bone broad, flat, clean and strong, and the gait true. Even among a string of flashy horses, Baron Sterling is still a wonderful horse. Of great size, lines of the most beautiful symmetry and elegance from his clean cut head, with its vibrating nostril and flashing eye, to his silk-fringed fetlocks. He is the embodiment of perfection in the draft horse, and as he moved around the ring with easy graceful step the members were very few and very prejudiced that were not prepared to admit the claims of his kind to first place among the draft breeds. In the two-year-olds Graham Bros. were again first with Fairy King, who is coming ahead wonderfully, and with his unsurpassable flashiness is showing promise on points of substance and scale. It would be hard to imagine a better mover than this young son of Baron's Pride. McLaugh Bros. had in three more of the gets of His Excellency, second going to His Royal Highness, one of these, with third to C. E. Clark on a good one by Dundernann.

In the line up for championship honors Graham Bros. were the only ones out, and the prize with the championship of America, was Graham Bros.' and Canada's once more, the ribbon being placed on Baron Sterling.

In the three-year mares Canada missed the only first that was completed for, Graham Bros.' Flower of Dryle came second to McLaugh Bros.' Lady Elegant. The latter mare is very thick and low-set, a thing, at all times liable to precede quality in the estimation of Americans, and while they were both good ones, few Canadians would have hesitated long about deciding the case the other way.

Graham Bros.' Juliet, by Baron's Pride, took first place in two-year olds, and in the championship class substance again preceded quality, when the three-year-old Lady Elegant got the ribbon.

CANADA'S TRIUMPHS

were also added to by a repetition of previous victories in the Hackney horses, and one of the sensations of the show was the way in which Mr. R. Beith's matchless Saxon won in class and post. Few events of the entire show call forth such enthusiastic applause as the exhibition of this horse's paces as he moved around the ring. To tell the story of the Hackney show, of how the Canadian-bred Saxon and his paternal sister went out and won, would be to repeat the story of St. Louis and other shows. The grand stand applause that once belonged to the trotter and the galloper are fast becoming the Hackney's own, and few can claim more credit for this than Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, the esteemed and respected proprietor of the Waverley Hackney Stock Farm and Saxon.

Greater than ever in the past was the interest, and keener the competition in the two, four, and six horse teams among the big packing and brewing companies. America had been searched for Percheron and Belgian geldings, and Scotland, as well for Clydesdales, and the kind of geldings in the Morris team would take some beating in a stallion show ring. The teams of Percheron grade geldings shown by Swift, Fabst, Swarzheld and Schulzberger, with a good dash of Clyde and Shire blood in their veins, were a far superior lot to the Percheron stallions shown by the importing firms, and no expense was spared in the selecting and fitting of these teams to win. Better matched, fitted, harnessed and trained six-horse teams were certainly never seen.

A feature of great value and interest at the show was the placing by Prof. Mumford of a stable of cattle so selected and arranged as to illustrate very accurately the market classes and grades. This was the centre of the greatest interest throughout the show, and was especially appreciated by those living at a distance from places affording an opportunity for observing this classification.

The Sheep Exhibit at the International, Chicago

Not in the history of this great show have the sheep breeders from Canada been more prominent, and never has the general quality of the exhibit been so high. The numbers have been greater, but the decrease has been accomplished by the leaving out of the poorer part of the classes, and certainly had the Canadian portion of the sheep show been withdrawn the remainder would have made a very poor showing.

The Shropshire class had many interested spectators watching the placing of the awards, and under the practiced and capable hand of Mr. Beattie, who placed the awards, general satisfaction was given. Some changes were made from the placing of last year. Mr. John Campbell, Mr. J. G. Hamner, Lloyd-Jones Bros., and Mr. R. Gibson carried most of the prizes in both breeding and fat classes to Canada. The aged ram class was a strong one, Mr. Hamner leading with a Canadian bred ram of excellent proportions, carrying perhaps a little too much middle for a sire, but excellent fleece and covering. He was only fourth in Toronto, but although coming from a large season, has improved very much. Mr. Campbell's first prize ram at Toronto and St. Louis was placed second, although with strong claims for first. Gibson's grand imported ram was almost perfect in form and character, but was turned back on account of defect in fleece, coming third. In shearing ram Campbell was first with the grand champion ram at St. Louis, and Lloyd-Jones Bros. third. In ram lambs Campbell led with a beautiful proportioned lamb in excellent fit that was only fourth in St. Louis, the first prize lamb at the latter place going down to tenth place, Mr. Campbell's lamb afterwards winning the championship in the ram classes. Mr. Hamner had second prize lamb and Lloyd-Jones Bros. third.

In shearing ewes Hamner was first, on a large ewe of excellent type, which was also champion. Campbell second and Gibson third. Campbell had first and third prize ewe lambs and F. W. Harding second, a beautiful lot of lambs being unshorn. Campbell won first for flock, Hamner second and Harding third.

For 4 lambs, get of one sire, Campbell was again first, with Hamner second and Hutchinson, of Michigan, third.

Shropshire wether classes had Mr. Campbell first, with a grand wether one year old, Wisconsin University second and R. Gibson, Delaware, third. Mr. Gibson went first on wether lamb, with Campbell second and third.

For five wether lambs, Campbell first, Gibson second and Lloyd-Jones Bros. third. Campbell's yearling wether was also champion.

IN SOUTHWESTS

Canada again had a great big share, Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., and Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., being the Canadian exhibitors. In aged rams W. A. McKerrow, Wisconsin, was first, with a World's Fair winner, Drummond second and third. Shearline rams also had McKerrow first, with Drummond second and third. Ram lambs, McKerrow first, Drummond second and third. Shearling ewes, McKerrow first and second and Drummond third and fourth.

In ewe lambs Drummond was first, McKerrow second and third. McKerrow was first for flock, Drummond second. Drummond got first for 4 lambs and championship for the ewe classes. McKerrow had the champion ram, Drummond had first for shearing wether, Wisconsin University second and third.

Wether lamb, Telfer Bros. first, Drummond second, Wisconsin third. For five wether lambs, Drummond first, Telfer Bros. second, McKerrow third, and Drummond had champion wether. Canadians did not show in the Oxford class, nor in Hampshire.

IN DORSETS

R. H. Harding had the only exhibit, and made a show worthy of a strong competitor, getting all first prizes.



James Kilpatrick's famous champion Clydesdale gelding, Johnny. Now in Morris & Co. 6 horses team, Chicago.

IN COTSWOLDS

which made a much better show than usual, J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., with a splendidly woolled flock of good type and flesh, was the only Canadian competing, and carried away a good share of prizes from the other exhibitors—Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill., and F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. Aged rams had Harding first with a ram purchased from T. H. Shore, Glanworth, Ont., Ross second, Lewis Bros. third. Shearing rams, Lewis first, Harding second, Ross third, all imported. Ram lambs, Lewis first and second, Harding third, all imported. Shearing ewes had Lewis first, with Ross second and third. Many thought the third and first ewes should exchange places. The first prize ewe was very soft and overdone, while the other, with a typical fleece, was very firm. Ross had first ewe lamb, with Lewis second and Harding third. Lewis got the flock prize, with Ross second, Harding third. Lewis also got first for four imported lambs and championship for ewe. Harding had champion ram. Ross also got third for shearing wether, and first for five wether lambs, with second and third in class.

Telfer Bros. had first and third Hampshire shearing wethers, and championship. R. H. Harding had all firsts in Dorset wether class, with Newton, Michigan, second, and in Mr. Harding's championship wether he had a strong competitor for the championship of the show.

LINCOLNS

The grand flock shown by Mr. J. L. Gibson, Denfeld, Ont., was one of the best exhibits of the show, and those fitted by his shepherd, Joe. Linden, frequently stood ahead of the best imported sheep that money could buy. J. H. Patrick and E. Patrick, of Ilderton, Ont., showed some very good sheep in all the sections, but Mr. Gibson secured all the first prizes, in the sections, as well as flocks and championships for both ram and ewe, repeating these winnings again in the wether classes, and getting the championship for long wool wethers.

THE LEICESTER

class as usual was one of the strongest and most attractive of the show, claining a very full ring of spectators when the ribbons were placed. The exhibitors were A. W. Smith, Manle Lodge, Ont., Hastings Bros., Cross Hill, Ont.,

Dunnet Bros., of Clanbrassie, Ont., and W. Newton, Pontiac, Mich. Smith repeated his success at St. Louis and Toronto. In aged rams his champion ram of St. Louis was first, and the champion at Toronto, also from Smith's flock, came second, with Hastings third. Shearing rams had Smith first and third, with Hastings second. Ram lambs, Hastings first and second, Smith third. Shearing ewes had Smith first and second, Dunnet Bros. third, and in ewe lambs Hastings first, Dunnet Bros. second and Ross third. Smith had champion ram with the great ram "Sanford," and also championship for ewes, with his first prize shearling. Smith was first for flock, Hastings second. Smith also got first for flock or ram any age, 1 ewe 2 shears, 1 ewe 1 year old and 1 ewe lamb, offered by American Leicester Association, Hastings second and third. Hastings got first for 4 lambs, Smith second. In pure-bred wethers, Hastings got first and third for shearling, and Smith second. Smith was first for wether lamb, Hastings second and third. Smith was first for 5 wether lambs, Hastings second.

LONG WOOL GRADE

wethers had J. L. Gibson first for shearling and third, Hastings second. Wether lambs had Hastings first, Smith second and Gibson third. 5 wether lambs, Hastings Bros. first, J. L. Gibson second. Champion wether, Gibson. Medium wool grade wethers had R. Gibson first in shearlings, Wisconsin second, R. J. Stone third. Wether lamb, H. N. Gibson first, Wisconsin second, Stone third. 5 shearlings, Wisconsin first, Stone second, Gibson third. 5 wether lambs, Wisconsin first, McKerrow & Son second, John Campbell third.

R. Gibson got championship of class, as well as champion yearling all breeds and crosses, and for lamb also. Wisconsin had champion 5 wether lambs.

Chicago Show Cattle Sell Well

The average prices paid for the carload lots of show cattle at Chicago sold by auction were the highest in the history of the International. The average price for the fifty-one loads of steers was \$7.56½ per cwt., as against \$5.73 for the 119 loads sold a year ago, while standing 61½c. higher than the average price of the 117 loads sold during the International of 1903. The

quality was better than in 1903, though not sufficient to make up the difference in price. The carload lots of heifers sold at \$6.70 per cwt., as against \$4.83 for four loads of cows and heifers in the 1903 sale. In the fifty-one carloads there were twenty-two loads of Herefords, nineteen Angus and nine Shorthorns. The Angus lots averaged \$8.24 per cwt., against \$5.96 in 1903; the Herefords averaged \$7.22, against \$5.91 per cwt. in 1903; and the Shorthorns \$7.40, against \$5.60 per cwt. in 1903. The great bulk of the Angus steers were native-bred grades. The grand champion load of Angus cattle sold for \$10.50 per cwt., while the champion yearlings, also Angus, and second for the grand championship, sold for \$12.25 per cwt. This is the first time that the champion load has sold at a lower figure than a lot standing lower down in the prize list. The following is a list of prices paid for the grand champion car lots of steers, and the grand champion individual at the International sales since the show was organized:

CHAMPION STEER

Year.	Name.	Breed.	Per lb.
1904	Clear Lake Jute 2nd	Angus	\$0.58
1903	Challenger	Mixed	.35
1902	Shamrock	Angus	.56
1901	Wood's Friendship	Hereford	.50
1900	Advance	Angus	1.38

CARLOADS

Year.	Owner.	Breed.	Buyer.	Per cwt.
1904	Kranbeck	Angus	Swift	\$0.58
1903	Kerrin	Hereford	S.S. Co.	8.35
1902	Euchler	Angus	Phiburg P. Co.	14.20
1901	Black	Hereford	S.S. Co.	11.00
1900	Kerrick	Angus	Webber	15.30

Average prices for the three leading breeds at this year's sale, with comparisons, follow:

	For 1904.	For 1903.	For 1902.
No. of loads.	40	42	40
Per cwt.	\$8.25	\$7.22	\$7.22
Hereford	22	23	23
Shorthorn	9	23	30
Texes	9	17	18

DRESSING OUT LOWER

This year's averages of the dressing out percentages in the cattle carcass contest of the first three prize winners in each of the two-year-old and yearling classes is less than the same corresponding averages for the prize winners of this year. This year the best three two-year olds show an average dressing out per cent. of 65.8, against 66.54 per cent. for the same class a year ago. In the yearling class the three standing first average 65.9 this year, against 66.23 per cent. a year ago. This would indicate that there is a generally lower killing-out per cent. this year than a year ago. Steers this year were lighter than they were a year ago. The heaviest touched 1,680 pounds and dressed out 64 per cent. Last year the heaviest entry weighed 1,865 pounds and dressed out 70 per cent. The three heaviest dressing-out steers that has ever been shown in the International carcass contest.

Pure Bred Cattle Sales

A number of sales of pure-bred cattle are held every year at the International Show. This year were lighter than attended and prices considering everything were good.

At the Angus sale 100 head were disposed of at the satisfactory average of \$199. The top of the sale was \$2,600 paid by J. R. Campbell, of Clyde, Minn., for the imported bull Juba of Morlich, consigned by C. J. Martin.

The Shorthorn sale at the International was the best of the year, an average of \$246 being made on the sixty-one head sold. There were no sensational prices, values ruling pretty even. The spirited bidding showed that the tendency of the cattle business has set in towards higher averages.

The Provincial Winter Fair

The Provincial Winter Fair, held at Guelph last week, was very little different from its predecessors of recent years. The attendance was about the same as a year ago, though the total number of exhibits was a little in advance. The quality throughout was of a high order, a marked improvement over recent years being shown in several sections. A somewhat condensed report of the exhibits follows.

CATTLE.

The exhibits in live stock showed some falling off in the number of cattle brought out, but a decided improvement in the quality of the exhibits. The export steers were, perhaps, the best that have been exhibited yet. The Shorthorn and grade Shorthorn steers were a splendid lot. The exhibits of W. R. Elliott, Jas. Leask, J. Brown, A. Hales and others were a credit to any show, and in the breeding classes the Shorthorn heifers were by W. B.

type, carrying the flesh just where it is wanted, a first rate handler, without an ounce of waste flesh about him. He was a grand illustration for visitors of what the highest development of beef type really aims at. The champion of last year was out again on exhibition, and is still in fine condition, weighing about an even ton of well placed beef, with little or no waste in sight.

SHEEP.

The exhibits in the sheep pens were record breakers, and both in point of numbers and quality this department was this year an unqualified success. In a number of the pens could be seen winners at St. Louis, and numbers of those that had got things their own way at Chicago were also out, sometimes to face harder competition than they did in the territory of Uncle Sam. In the Cotswolds J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, E. Brien & Snel-

SWINE.

The classes in swine were very strong, the entries being more numerous than last year, and the quality right up to the mark. As usual the Yorkshire bacon hog is still the centre of the most attraction and interest among the visitors to the show, although the other established breeds of Ontario still have lots of friends that are unwavering in their adherence to their approved breeds. The first prize for bacon hogs went this year to R. F. Duck & Sons, of Fort Credit, who also won a goodly share of the other prizes as well. Mr. J. E. Brethour, the veteran winner of other years, was out good and strong, but had rather too heavy an aggregation to face in the exhibit of Mr. Duck. It is only fair to say, however, that the winners were sired by a boar of Brethour's breeding. Mr. Duck also won sweepstakes for bacon carcasses.

A good show of Berkshires were out, the leading exhibitors being J. Kelly, of Shakespeare, Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, W. Wilson, Brampton, J. S. M.



A pair of beauties. Tiny Maude, son-yearling, and Queen Ideal, son-heifer calf, winner of first prize at Chicago International. Maude was refused for her. Owned by W. H. Watts Sons, Salem, Ont.

Watts' Sons, Salem, Ont., and Geo. Amos, Moffat, were exceptionally good. In Shorthorn cows first was won by W. Fleming, London, Ont., with Watts second and Geo. Amos third. The three were animals of fine quality, the third prize winner being a valuable imported cow of grand individuality and breeding. Fifteen hundred dollars had been refused by Messrs. Watt for the winner in the heifer class when she won first place at the late International at Chicago.

Among the Hereford and Angus steers honors were divided between J. H. McDougall, of Galt, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and the Stone Stock Co. Some very finely fitted animals were to the front. Galloways and Devons were shown together with first honors to D. McRae, of Guelph, and W. J. Rudd, of Eden Mills, Ont.

On grades and crosses of any breed Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, won first honors in the two-year-olds, with J. Brown, of Galt, first in the yearlings. Jas. Wilson & Sons, of Fergus, had an easy first for heifers any breed in their splendid Shorthorn heifer Rose, a splendidly fleshed and typical animal that was very carefully fitted and well shown. In the export steers Jas. Leask had out three Shorthorns that were just about perfection in quality and fitting. There was close competition and the class was a splendid one. The champion over all comers was the good Shorthorn steer shown by J. Brown & Sons, of Galt, a steer of perhaps less scale than the winner in this class last year. He is, however, of good scale and splendid

Ridgetown, Rawlins & Bailey, Forest, all had out good strong pens of big, strong, sturdy-looking sheep that were the centre of attraction for many prospective investors. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, and L. Parkinson were competitors for honors in the Lincolns. The Leicesters had a number of representatives, Hastings Bros., Crosshill, John Kelly, Shakespeare, John Orr, and Whitelaw Bros., of Guelph, and David Roger, of Ayr, all with sheep out in a bloom that showed that each of them knew their business, and of a kind to reflect credit on the owners and the breed they belonged to. Only two representatives of the Oxford were out, being J. W. Lee & Son, of Simcoe, and W. E. Wright of Glanworth. Their exhibits were good representatives of this large Down breed. The leading champions of the Shropshire were on deck with pens of the kind that is making this breed famous and the competition between John Campbell, of Woodville, and R. Gibson, of Delaware, was as keen as ever, while Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Burford, and A. Ruddell, of Hespeler, had some excellent pens, the competition being particularly strong in the ewe classes. In the South-downs Drummond contingent had the best lot that had kept competition to face. The exhibits of J. Jackson & Son, of London.

The champion wether was found in the Drummond pens. A number of the pens showed their long season at the exhibitions, but the wethers were a more fresh lot, and in fine bloom.

Cowan, Atwood, and R. J. Kerr, Minosa. Both barrow and breeding classes showed lots of choice stuff, and the place occupied by the Berk in public appreciation is not losing ground. Chester Whites were represented by D. DeCourcy, Bornholm, and W. E. Wright, of Glanworth, and Tamworths by D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont.

THE DAIRY.

In the dairy department the pure-bred in evidence were the Jersey and Holsteins and there was a goodly company of them all deep in milk. A number of Shorthorn grade cows were also out. The champion of the day was a Holstein grade shown by P. D. Ede, of Oxford Centre, a veteran at dairy tests in Ontario. The winners are given on page 950.

The Carcass Sales

All the carcasses at the Winter Fair, including the dressed poultry, were sold at auction. John McHardy, Guelph, bought the entire lot of hogs, weighing about 15,000 pounds, at 6½ cents. The beef was sold in the half carcass and brought from 9 to 15 cents. It was a Shorthorn carcass that brought 15 cents. The average price paid was about 10 cents. Lambs brought 8 to 11 cents, and sheep 5½ and 6 all round. One Ottawa man paid 15 cents for a big lot of turkeys, but some went as high as 18 cents. Geese averaged a trifle over 8 cents and chickens brought all the way from 50 cents a pair up to \$1.40. Ducks were in demand at about 15 cents and brought up to \$1.10 a pair.

Practical Talks on Practical Topics

One of the attractions of the fair is the series of meetings held daily in the lecture hall, at which practical addresses and discussions on live stock and poultry are a prominent feature. The hall was crowded during the day sessions of Wednesday and Thursday, and the keenest interest was evinced in everything said, though in many lines it was a repetition of what has gone before. Hon. Mr. Dryden acted as chairman of these gatherings, with the exception of one or two, and aided very much in maintaining the interest and keeping the discussion in the right groove.

POULTRY

The first session on Tuesday evening was given up to poultry. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, was chairman. Poultry houses formed the topic of an address by P. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. The building should be on dry land and preferably facing the south and east. The essentials were comfort, cleanliness, warmth and sunlight. Ventilation should be good, but not draughty; poultry must have pure air. One great objection to most poultry houses was that they were kept too hot at some time of the day. Plans were exhibited showing different types of poultry houses.

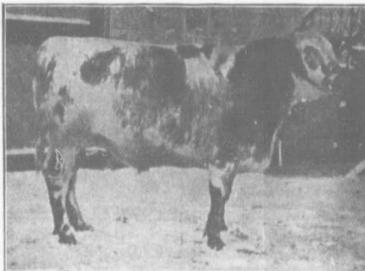
right kind of a cow. Then this cow must have the best of care and food. She must be put under conditions where she will require the least possible amount of food. The stable must be warm, but sanitary in practice. Keeping his cows in the stable from fall till spring continuously. A milk ration and not a beef ration should be fed. Cows like variety in food, which should be palatable. He fed bran regularly. Linseed meal was also good. He quoted Prof. Atwater as stating that 100 lbs. of milk was equal to 23 8-10 lbs. of meat, a statement that was questioned by one of the beef men present.

Methods of marketing dairy products on the farm was the next topic discussed, and was introduced by Prof. Dean. He advised cooling milk to at least 60 degrees immediately after milking. Flavor was the most important point in butter. There were many different flavors in farm butter, which the farmer should endeavor to overcome. Some dairy farmers found a good market for their milk by making small cheese, weighing 8 to 10 lbs. each. For the average farmer, the best outlet for his milk products was at the cheese factory or creamery. The country storekeeper cannot afford to pay higher prices for good butter than for bad butter, as it would antagonize good customers, consequently he pays the same price for

stein and the Ayrshire would give the best returns and in butter-making the Jersey and Guernsey. Milk and cream were greatly improved by a little Guernsey blood, as it gives color to the product and thus attracts the consumer. Follow one line of breeding, \$300 was not too much to pay for a bull to grade up a dairy herd. A cow that will keep up the milk flow for a long period is the most profitable. In a two-weeks' experiment conducted at the Farm cows fed on dry food, such as meal and clover, fell off 20 per cent. in milk flow, as compared with a shrinkage of 3 per cent. when fed on a succulent ration, such as clover hay, roots and ensilage. A great many dairy heifers are spoiled by too heavy feeding. About six weeks was a sufficient rest for the average milk cow. A heavy milker might with profit be dried off earlier.

BEEF AND MAKING BEEF.

The afternoon of Wednesday was devoted to this topic and an interesting session it was. Lt.-Colonel McQuinn, president. Joseph E. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, led off with an instructive talk on making baby beef. In a few apt illustrations he laid down the principle that the younger an animal was fitted for market the lower the cost of production. One pound of dry matter fed to a calf will make 1 pound of gain. The results of 48 different experiments conducted in the United States showed that for the first year



Shorthorn steer, champion Winter Fair, Guelph, & Son, Galt. Bred by D. A. Graham, Ivan, Ont. First in his class at Guelph, 1903. He was 2 yrs. old on Dec. 4.



Pearl, grade Holstein cow, champion of the Dairy Test, Guelph. Owned by P. D. Eds. Oxford Centre, Ont. She gave 127.14 lbs. of milk in 48 hours, testing 3.65 butter-fat.

In the discussion, Mr. J. W. Clarke laid special stress upon the perfect comfort for birds as well as the lowest possible cost of production.

Prof. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, stated that there were six conditions essential in winter egg production, viz., good stock, a good house, proper food, reasonable exercise, cleanliness in the poultry house, and favorable weather. Rocks, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons were the best all round breeds; the question of feeding was very important; wheat was undoubtedly the best feeding grain; barley, oats, and corn following in the order named. Off roots for feeding purposes the speaker preferred mangolds to cabbages or turnips. In his department they kept beef scraps constantly in front of the birds, as well as meat and bone; cut green bone, clover hay and other feeds were also touched upon.

DAIRYING.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N.Y., opened Wednesday morning by an address on economical milk production. One of the essentials was the

both good and bad. If a farmer wishes to make his own butter he could dispose of it best by sending to some good commission man. The dairyman should advertise his goods more than he does.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Sup't. Strathroy Dairy School, led the discussion. There were difficulties in selling good quality. A large quantity of good quality will sell better than small quantities of good quality. Hence the value of co-operation in producing large quantities of a uniformly good product, whether of butter or cheese. He strongly advised marketing all farm dairy butter in lb. prints. Prof. Dean, in answer to a question, stated that sugar beets have about the same feeding value as silage.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, spoke on the grading up of a dairy herd. The average dairy cow in Canada gave 3,000 lbs. of milk and 100 lbs. butter per annum, so there was plenty of room for improvement. Mr. Grisdale cited the case of a dairy farmer who in a few years by selection and good feeding raised the average return per cow from \$35 up to \$45, \$60 and \$70 in four years. In grading up a herd good sires are needed. For cheese production the Hol-

stein of gain would cost 3c, for the second year 7c, for the third year 11c and for the fourth year 17c. In raising baby beef, a blocky, low down type of sire should be used. He practiced raising the calves on separator skim milk. Whole flax seed, made into a jelly and added to the skim milk, was the best substitute for the fat removed. He had a row of stanchions arranged for feeding so that each calf could get its own mess and eat as much as he wished. Never let them eat together, as some will get all they want and others not enough. As early as possible he gave the calf something to do by feeding dry grain. In Ohio corn was used, here other grains. Give all the hay, clover or alfalfa they will eat. From what he had seen he thought Canadians shut up their cattle too closely. An open shed facing the south was a good place for calves. The calf should be given as much grain as it will eat, the aim should be to keep it growing. He turned the calves out as soon as the grass was seen and they were on it. He kept his calves feeding right alone, till they weighed 900, 1,000 and 1,200 lbs. each, depending upon the

(Continued on Page 929.)

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Practical Talks on Practical Topics

(Continued from Page 927.)

market they were intended for. This ought to take about 18 months. Baby beef was in favor today, and was becoming more so. The cross bred was best for baby beef. The Shorthorn, Angus or Hereford were perhaps best suited. He would just as soon have a full calf as not. Began feeding a table-spoonful of flaxseed at the start, and increased this gradually. Feeding twice a day was preferable to feeding three times.

Improving the export steer is a necessity in this country, so thought Thos. McMillan, of Seaford, and he told the meeting how it could be done. A great deal depends upon the man. To get quality cows must be bred to beef sires, and not to dairy sires, as had been done too often. Indiscriminate breeding was disastrous to good beef production. The average cow is best crossed only by a good Shorthorn bull. He believed there was room for the general purpose cow that will give milk and raise calves. Get a serviceable female that will put on flesh, then don't allow her offspring to deteriorate by breeding to any but pure-bred sires, as they are more propent. Give male animals lots of exercise. If well handled he will do service for 10 or 11 years. Careful and judicious feeding is required.

The earlier animals can be got ready for the block the more profitable the business. Cramping animals up in a few weeks at finishing time is not advisable. Keep them going steadily. Feed well while the animal is developing.

In a few words Mr. Woodward stated that his plan of raising baby beef was different from that followed by Mr. Wing. He bought the best beef calves he could get, had them dehorned, puts 10 or 12 in pen, and feeds them for all they are worth. Fed silage, oil meal, bran, cornmeal, clover or alfalfa. He got from 7c to 8c. per lb. live weight. The weakest point in the beef sires of this country, said Mr. Duncan Anderson, was that they were not close enough to the ground. They could be got best from the smaller breeders. The finished export steer should weigh from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs. The beef feeder must come down to early maturity. Have calves come in fall and ready for market in about 30 months. For 1,300 lb. animal, give about 7 lbs. grain per day—roots should be added.

An interesting visitor to the show was Mr. John Ross, of Scotland, who stayed over at Guelph on his return from Chicago. He spoke for a short time on the beef question. In his country they never get milk from a cow that is raising baby beef. They feed calves

five times a day if necessary. Mr. Ross discussed the points of Watt's Shorthorn calf, which was brought into the ring. He stated that this calf was as fine a specimen of the Shorthorn as he had ever seen.

Canadian beef on the British markets, and the dead meat trade and how it will benefit the stockman, the former by the Hon. John Dryden, who had visited Great Britain last summer, and the latter by the Editor of THE FARMING WORLD, brought the beef-making session to a close. We have not space to deal with these topics in detail here, but may do so in later issues.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

One of the most profitable sessions of the series was that devoted to Sheep. The discussions were practical and to the point. Evidently knowledge of the coming annual revival has reached Canada, judging from the interest shown in the proceedings.

The session opened by a discussion on winter lambs, led by J. S. Woodward. To make this a profitable undertaking the sheepfold should be adapted to the business. He kept his sheep in a closed house, which was warm, light and dry, 30 ewes in a pen 80 feet square. Raises lambs for the New York Christmas market. A lamb that will get fat quick is the best. Merino ewes crossed by a Dorset gave the best results in early lambs. A pure bred Dorset will grow faster but will not put on fat as quickly. Give ewes extra food in the folds as soon as the lambs come. Give succulent food, such as silage and hay, bean, corn and oil meal. He fed ewes as to as keep up milk flow for the lambs. He taught the lambs to eat as soon as dropped, and had them ready for market at 10 to 11 weeks old. The first food he gave was new process linseed meal, this was followed by barley, cracked corn, roots, and sometimes as an extra, cow's milk. Such lambs dressed when ready from 25 to 30 lbs. The best market for winter lambs is about the middle of February, when he got from \$9 to \$16 for lambs weighing from 3 to 35 lbs.

Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., followed, giving reasons why sheep should be kept on the farm. The Ontario farmer should endeavor to increase his income by keeping more live stock. More money can be got for the feed grown by feeding sheep than any other stock. Little labor was required in handling sheep. If the same attention had been given to sheep as to the bacon hog, not so many farmers would go out of sheep.

Lambs can be produced for about \$2 per cwt. less than beef, and in March and April lambs, as a rule, sell at from 75c. to \$1 per cwt. more than the finished bullock. Three lots of lambs could be fed while the extra lot of steers were being finished for market. The price of wool is looking up. Prices for sheep are improving. At the Winter Fair this year yearling wethers sold at 7c. per lb. live weight, and 7½c. if they won. The general price at the International was only from 6c. to 7c., live weight. Some wethers bought at last year's fair went to the Waldorf Astoria, in New York, and gave such satisfaction that a repeat order was received this year.

The care of the breeding ewe is important, especially during the winter. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., opened the discussion on this topic. He began feeding the ewes about September 1st by giving them clover hay as second crop of clover, and if it could not be had, rape. The ewes should have pasture as well. If fed well and the ewes are in good condition when put in the winter feed, the winter will be easier kept during the winter. Pea straw was almost equal to clover hay for winter feeding. This, with roots, will keep the ewes in good condition during the winter without grain. From 4 to 6 lbs. of roots per day for the larger breeds and a smaller quantity for the smaller breeds would be about right. A little grain feeding was advisable. He fed the pea straw outside.

Mr. W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, who followed in the discussion, stated that if clover were fed and a little less roots than the ewes could take there would be better ewes and lambs. Before lambing feed small quantity of oats, as it makes lambs come heartier. As soon as the lambs will take grain give and follow later with roots and oil cake. He had the lambs drop in March and would shear as soon afterwards as possible. Sheep should be dipped before going into winter quarters.

Again some more on the lamb question. This time Mr. Wing gave his experience. He fed his lambs chiefly on corn on the ear and alfalfa hay. He had racks enough, so that all can eat at the one time. He began by placing three ears of corn in the rack, increasing gradually until about March, when 100 lambs would be getting three bushels of shelled corn. He bought lambs for feeding weighing about 50 lbs., and sold in the spring when weighing about 85 lbs., with wool on. He usually bought at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt., and sold at \$6.00 sheared and \$6.50 per cwt. with the wool on. He fed a little silage to aid digestion.

THE BACON HOG

Interest in the bacon hog keeps up though the subject has been worn rather threadbare. Some new features were, however, introduced this year.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, gave the results of some recent experiments with bacon hogs at the Central Experimental Farm. To obtain a substitute for skim-milk was one of the experiments tried. In brief the results showed that shorts and skim-milk, mixed meals and half skim-milk and four of shorts to one of oil meal took preference in the order named. Pigs fed on this as compared with feeding inside, cost nearly double to produce a pound of gain. Pigs on pasture generally did not gain as quickly nor as economically as those on feed. Some tests had been made with stock foods for bacon production. The results so far showed that for economical pork production

such foods were not profitable. Fuller details will appear later.

At the Ontario Agricultural College tests had been made with tankage and blood-meal as a substitute for skim-milk. The results were given to the meeting by Prof. Cummings. These had given good results in the United States when fed with corn. Here where more mixed grains are fed as good results were not looked for. When skim-milk and meal were fed the cost of 100 lbs. of gain was \$3.69, with tankage and meal, \$3.72, and with blood meal, \$4.06 per 100 pounds of gain. The best results were obtained from a mixture of skim-milk, meal and tankage, when the cost of 100 pounds of pork was reduced to \$3.50.

Last summer Prof. Day, of the O. A. C., visited England and Denmark, and made a special study of the bacon question. The results of his observations were given to the meeting. He found the Danish bacon coming to the London market of very uniform quality. The shoulders and necks were light and there was a large proportion of lean to fat. The sides were all well loined and the meat was neat and tidy. He saw a great deal of good Canadian bacon in England. It had not as much lean as the Danish. There was, however, not enough of this good kind, too many short sides, thick shoulders and thick necks. Canadian bacon was in favor, but the quality must be improved.

There was too much going forward that was not first-class. Some Canadian packers were not finishing their product as well as they should. His observations in Denmark led him to believe that the uniformity of the Danish product was due to several reasons. All the hogs from which bacon is made are of one breed and type. The Danish hog was like the Yorkshire in bone and body, had the Tamworth head and shoulders and Duroc-Jersey ears. The large Yorkshire was bred by men under Government instruction and the output was distributed among the people. A cross of these two was the hog raised solely for bacon purposes, hence the uniformity. Co-operating bacon factories were in operation where the farmer delivered his hogs. Each lot was killed separately, and the farmer paid according to the quality of bacon which they made. The lean quality was due both to feed and breed. Every farmer keeps cows, and has skim-milk which he feeds with barley and some corn. Hogs are all kept shut up, except breeding sows, which run out in small lots. At present there are more factories than required. Then the farmer's operations in bacon production are similar to the skim-milk he can produce. Last summer the factories were paying about 6c. per lb. live weight, and farmers were grumbling, as there was no money in producing hogs at that figure. Hence Prof. Day concluded, he did not think the production of Danish bacon could be increased. Besides, we can produce cheaper in Canada and undersell the Dane in the British market. Danish bacon sells at from 4s. to 5s. more than Canadian in the British market.

Prof. Cummings took up the question of judging bacon hogs, having several dressed carcasses for illustration purposes. He stated that the hogs killed during the fair showed a large proportion of No. 1 sides. Dr. F. J. Smale, of the Davies Packing Co., Toronto, pointed out from the carcass the different cuts, those of value and those of no value.

The subjects taken up on Thursday evening were more or less general in their character. Dr. F. J. Smale, of the Wm. Davies Co.,

Toronto, took up "The Weight Limits of the Ideal Bacon Hog," which he treated in a candid way. Canada's share in Britain's imports of bacon was one-fifth. Our trade had not increased as fast as that of Denmark, for the reason that only 60 per cent. of our exports were sizeable hogs. He advised farmers to market hogs at about 185 pounds. He estimated the total loss to the Canadian farmer because of the low average at \$500,000 a year.

F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, illustrated with views some good types of sheep. He advised breeders to find out what was suited to their locality and follow up that breed through a period of years. Professor Zavitz discussed good seed in the stockman's interest, and G. H. Clark, chief of the seed division, Ottawa, followed on the same topic.

BEF AND MUTTON CARCASSES

The sessions on Friday morning were given up to illustrated talks on judging beef cattle by Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and on judging mutton sheep by H. Grisdie, of Ottawa. Mr. A. W. Tyson, Guelph, led in the discussion of the former and Prof. M. Cummings, Guelph, in the discussion of the latter.

Prizes for Dairy and Beef Cattle Barns

The annual public meeting held in the City Hall, Guelph, on the Wednesday evening of the show, was a great success so far as crowds go. The addresses, though interesting, were with one or two exceptions not up to those of other years. The Hon. John Dryden discharged the duties of chairman in his inimitable way. The musical program, which was in charge of Captain T. E. Robson, Iderton, Ont., was as usual of a high order.

After the addresses of welcome by the Mayor of Guelph and G. B. Ryan, president of the Board of Trade, Prof. Robertson followed in a speech that proved to be the event of the evening. He dwelt upon the vast possibilities for the improvement of live stock in Canada. In bacon hogs alone there had been an increase in twelve years from \$1,000,000 to \$17,000,000 in the export trade. In Ontario there was only one pure-bred horse in 102; in cattle one in 60; sheep one in 30, and in swine, one in 60. The chief feature of Dr. Robertson's address was his offer of \$600.00 for prizes, to be divided for the best plans of dairy and beef cattle buildings sent to him. Prizes to \$100, \$75 and \$25 in each case. What was wanted was not complete drawings, but a statement of the best ideas, and every man could count on fair treatment from competent judges. The other speakers were J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N.Y.; C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; and Joseph E. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Seed Growers

An informal meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held at Guelph on Dec. 7th. Prof. C. A. Zavitz presided. Addresses were given by Prof. Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, and others. The Association is making progress and promises to become one of the most useful organizations in the country.

A seed exhibit was held in connection with the Winter Fair, contributed to by members of the Association. Though not large, the display was most creditable, especially in seed corn. This is only a beginning and greater things may be looked for another year. Mr.

G. H. Clark, secretary of the Association, was in charge of the exhibit.

Exhibitors' Luncheon

A feature of the Winter Fair this year was the series of luncheons tendered by the City Council of Guelph. These were well attended and afforded a splendid opportunity to breeders and others to express their desires regarding the show. Advantage was taken of these functions to present gifts and medals to fortunate exhibitors, which were most pleasing fixtures.

Leicester Breeders

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Leicester Breeders' Association, President A. W. Smith was in the chair, and the attendance was over sixty. In his remarks to the Association, President Smith said that the era of prosperity had been entered by the breeders of sheep, not only of the Leicester, but of all varieties. The prices of wool and mutton had materially advanced and the raising of sheep was becoming a successful undertaking. Mr. Smith commended most favorably upon the success scored by the Leicester breeders at Chicago and St. Louis, and referred to the Association as being in a most prosperous condition despite the fact that the financial statement showed a deficit, which was principally made up of additional expenditures. The Secretary reported that there were prospects of a much improved system of importation.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, was elected president; James Smith, Clinton, vice-president; A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., secretary; members of the executive, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; James Douglas, Cambridge; J. W. Whitehead, Guelph; John Murphy, Cass City, Mich.; and C. Wood, Freeman.

Hereford Breeders

Mr. W. H. Havelsted presided at the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association held at Guelph on Dec. 7th. There were 875 pedigrees and 1,083 transfers registered in 1904, as against 385 pedigrees and 477 transfers for 1903. The third volume of the herd book is being printed, and a committee was appointed to revise it. It will have 2,000 pedigrees. A great many pedigrees had been brought from the American herd book, to record new herds in the Northwest and in Ontario. The F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, won the Association special prize at the Toronto fair. The financial report showed a balance on hand of \$798. Mr. R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa, was elected president for the year and Dr. Henry Wade, secretary.

Pictures of Prize Winning Stock

Our new edition of Stock Pointers is just out. It is enlarged, and contains a number of good cuts of celebrated prize winning stock, among which is a pen of Bacon Hogs, bred by Mr. D. C. Platt, which won sweepstakes over all breeds at Toronto. Prize winning Shorthorns, bred by Goodfellow Bros.; Aberdeen Angus, bred by W. R. Stewart; "Jean Armour," the greatest Ayrshire cow, bred by Wm. Stewart, of Menie, Ontario. Ayrshires bred by Mr. D. A. McFarlane, of Kelso, Que. Exile of St. Lambert, the best of the great Ewells family of Jerseys. Leicester Sheep, winner of sweepstakes, bred by Mr. John Orr. Pen of Shropshire Sheep bred by Telfer Bros., of Paris, etc., etc. Send your name and address to The Beaver Manufacturing Co., Galt, Canada, and mention this paper and you will receive a copy by return mail.

The Ontario Experimental Union

The Session of 1904—The Crops Yielding Most

Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.

So well known have the character and work of the Experimental Union become to the farmers of Canada, and, for that matter, to the agricultural circle of the North American continent, that comments as to its far-reaching usefulness seem unnecessary. If the influence which it has exerted toward improving farm crops and advancing general agricultural interests, could be fully estimated, it would have to be reckoned as one of the most potent factors in raising Ontario agriculture to its present status. But it is not necessary to dilate upon the important function which the Union is so admirably performing, as the rapidly increasing scope of the work and the plainly apparent results speak for it in no doubtful or uncertain tones. This year the number of experiments conducted in field crops alone, reached 4,050, or 500 more than in any previous year, while co-operative experiments in small fruits are becoming popular with a rapidly increasing number. Cent of experimental stations do a good work, but the conditions which obtain at an experiment station may not represent the average of conditions for the province or state. An experimental union, working in conjunction with a station, gives results of greatest value, for these results are produced by the average of conditions which prevail throughout the province. And thus it is that the Union, with its 4,050 experimenters scattered throughout the province, who are finding by experiment the varieties of crops best suited to their soil, and who introduce and bring them to the attention of their neighbors, is doing such a good work for Ontario.

The session of 1904 was held in the Convocation Hall of the Agricultural College, Guelph, on Dec. 5th and 6th. Mr. E. C. Drury, B.S.A., Crown Hill, occupied the chair. After some preliminary business, the reports on resolutions of last session were read. Here it may not be out of place to call attention to the good work of the Union in bringing before the government various schemes for advancing the interests of the farmer.

RESOLUTIONS READ.

Mr. Zavitz reported that the resolution passed at the last session, asking the Minister of Agriculture to take steps toward improving the farm forestry condition had been partly met by the establishment of a nursery and a department of forestry at the O.A.C. On the resolution asking the Dominion Government to pass more stringent regulations controlling the sale of seeds, Mr. G. H. Clark, of Ottawa, reported that, owing to the amount of business of last session, time was not found to consider it, but that at the next session, it would probably be considered and passed. Mr. Zavitz reported that the Hon. Mr. Fisher had promised to consider the resolution asking for a regulation requiring the analysis of by-products, such as oil-cake, gluten-meal, bran, shorts, etc., to be stamped on the package containing the same. Some of the members objected to the placing of bran and shorts upon the list, and the matter was referred to a committee to draft a new resolution. Prof. Day gave a very favorable and eulogistic report on the O.A.C. Review as the official organ of the Union. Mr. Zavitz reported that the growing influence of the Union, especially in New Ontario, of its example being followed in Wisconsin, Ohio, and other states.

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LINKER.

The president in his address emphasized the importance of the Union as a link between the practical and the scientific; the importance of specific knowledge of varieties of crops, and the work of the Union in bringing the results of the Experiment Station before the people for final and conclusive test. He deplored particularly the fact that the forestry resolution had not been fully carried out by the Government. He wished to see the waste areas in the farming districts set out to forest at the expense of the public, because the farmer could not be expected to take the initiative in a scheme requiring so long a time to wait for return. He asked that at least as an experiment the Government would set out blocks of forest on waste lands in various parts of the province. Both he and Mr. Elford, who followed in discussion, mentioned the Review as the medium for spreading the information of the Experiment Station. Mr. Elford also emphasized the importance of experimenters taking experiments, not because they were novel or unusual, but because they were of practical interest and use to them.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Graham reported that the results of this year's co-operative experiments in incubator management were rather unsatisfactory; only two out of twelve or fifteen having sent in good reports. However, the results of this and other years seemed to indicate a lower temperature at the start, and more airing than was common. Forty per cent. of the eggs set this year hatched, a decrease of eight per cent, which he attributed to the severity of the past winter. Commenting on the relative profit of producing early chickens, he gave figures as to the percentage of fertile eggs in certain months, and the average number of these taken to produce a chicken, that would indicate that very early chickens are not, as a rule, more profitable than later ones. Mr. L. H. Baldwin, of Toronto, and those who followed him in discussion expressed their belief that a lower temperature at the start, and more airing than is usual, gave best results in incubation. Mr. Graham announced his intention of carrying on the work in conjunction with other experiment stations.

FIELD CROPS.

Mr. Zavitz announced more experimenters and more good reports this year than ever before. Experiments are carried on with thirty different classes of farm crops. Only the most accurate and reliable reports are published, so that the results given are of the greatest possible value. An especially pleasing feature is the extension of the work in New Ontario.

In the grain experiments this year, of oats the Tartar King was highest in yield and popularity, with the well-known Siberian a close second. The Tartar King is valued as being a stiff-strawed variety, though rather thick in the hull. In six-rowed barley the Manchester is usual as well, with the Oderbrucker second. The Guy Mayle ranked first of the hullless barleys, and, what was rather striking, it yielded a few pounds per acre more than the Manchester. In spring wheats the Wild Goose gave almost twice as much per acre as the Red Life. The very valuable crop, Emmer, which is constantly attracting more attention,

gave the heaviest yield per acre of any of the grain crops, and has done so for two years. For feed it has a value similar to barley, and though a little weak in the straw, deserves the attention of farmers desiring to produce large quantities of feeding grain. Silver Hull buckwheat leads in yield this year. In peas, the Canadian Beauty leads, with the Early Britain a fairly close second. These results were obtained wholly from north of the line, which marks the ravages of the pea blight, but the opinion was expressed by some of the members that peas could once more be grown successfully in Southern Ontario. Mr. Zavitz emphasized the extreme importance of treating all peas with carbon disulphide as soon after harvest as possible, to ensure the destruction of all remaining weevils.

In field beans, the Marrowfat was first in yield, but the White Wonders was first in popularity. This being a poor corn year, only the earliest varieties matured sufficiently well, and the North Star Yellow Dent has been left out of the reckoning. King Phillip gave the most husked corn, and Crompton's Curly stood second.

ROOTS, POTATOES AND CORN.

In roots the Yellow Leviathan, an intermediate mangel, trumped the Long Red, and was highly recommended. The New Danish Improved gave the best yield of the sugar beets for feeding and sugar. In the mangels, In Swedes, the Magnum Bonum ranked first, and the White Globe first in fall turnips. Henderson's Eureka gave the largest yield of fodder corn, but as it does not mature early, and is not so dry on gravelly soils, and in dry seasons. It has an advantage in being able to stand pasturing. Dwarf Essex rape as usual gave the best yield, and in this connection, was mentioned as the variety when buying rape seed of always mentioned specifically the variety wisshed for.

Experiments indicate that sorghum will be a useful fodder crop on dry, gravelly soils, and in dry seasons. It has an advantage in being able to stand pasturing. Dwarf Essex rape as usual gave the best yield, and in this connection, was mentioned as the variety when buying rape seed of always mentioned specifically the variety wisshed for.

A number of valuable points were brought out by the experiments with potatoes. Not only were the heaviest yielding varieties such as Empire State for a late variety, Rose of the North for medium and Early Andes for an early variety, brought under discussion, but also the table quality of these varieties, their resistance to blight, and their percentage of small tubers was given. Regarding cultivation, it has been found that hills give best results in wet, and level cultivation best results in dry years. The best weight of pieces was planted seems to be from 4 to 6 ozs., and the pieces should only be planted just before planting. Coated pieces with landplaster gives a decided increase in yield. Regarding blight, spraying with Bordeaux, and cutting stalks when blight appears were recommended. Air-slacked lime has been found effective in preventing the spread of rot among stored potatoes.

LABOR PROBLEM.

This question was discussed in a most practical manner by a number of well-known farmers, among whom were: Mr. T. H. Mason, Mr. Chas. McMillan, Mr. Dryden and Mr. Smith of the Sun and Mr. Wing of Ohio. The impression prevalent among them was to simulate western methods more closely; that is, to cultivate larger fields with larger implements and more horse power. The introduction of more machinery and especially windmills, the following of a fixed system of rotation so arranged that the work would be equally divided throughout the year, co-operation in the use of farm machinery, more

grass and grazing land, more careful thought in planning work, in better arrangement of buildings and stables, in keeping fewer but better animals, use of silo, threshing machines taking the whole complement of men with them, and in underdraining fields difficult to work properly, were suggested. Mr. Dryden pointed out the danger in trying to get along with too little help, and in commencing with Mr. Smith and Mr. Wing, spoke of the advantage of having married men to board the single men where a number of laborers are required, and also emphasized the advantage of keeping men the year round.

QUESTION ANSWER.

Regarding the use of the roller and harrow in spring, it was thought that harrowing should usually be the first operation in the spring, and that it should as a rule succeed rolling.

As to sowing alfalfa, a nurse crop of barley or grass is desirable, the alfalfa seed being sown afterward by drill or by hand and harrowed.

The consensus of opinion seemed to indicate that under ordinary conditions, the inoculation of the soil for alfalfa in Ontario was unnecessary.

HOW TO INCREASE CROP YIELDS.

This discussion was practically confined to the selection and improvement of seed, so important do farmers recognize this to be at the present time. Mr. Zavitz gave the results of experiments showing that large plump seed gave 20 per cent. more grain than small plump seed, and small plump seed 19 per cent. more than shrunken. The importance of good seed being so very apparent, the means of obtaining it proved a very interesting subject for discussion. Mr. Clark, of Ottawa, mentioned the selecting of grain from the best parts of the field as one method, but more particularly suggested the growing of seed grain on specially prepared, thin-sown plots from which the best heads would be selected for sowing the plots next year. The thorough use of a good fanning mill was suggested, and the best ripened grain for seed was noted. The key-note of the whole discussion was: To have the best variety at the outset, and to select and use the seed from the strongest, heaviest-yielding and the most generally desirable plants.

FORESTRY.

Dr. Clark gave an address which, though short, was full of practical suggestions to those wishing to improve their wood lots. He first showed the present and probable future value of wood because of its wide use and rapidly diminishing quantity. Where a moderately good stand still remains, he advocated cessation of pasturing, systematic cutting of rotting trees, inferior trees, as beech and iron wood, and the planting of more valuable ones in their places. If there be few good trees, it is best to cut clean and replant. Summarized, it was: Maintain a thick stand of the valuable trees by cutting out the poor ones; by protecting the forest from wind, even by wind-breaks if necessary, and from the grazing and tramping of stock. In the discussion which followed the reforestation of banks of streams and waste places generally, planting of wind-breaks and the certainty that forestry will pay financially, were taken up.

SMALL FRUITS.

Prof. Hunt spoke of the results and possibilities of co-operation in the fruit industry, citing the establishment of fruit experiment stations in the province, and predicting the building of central packing houses where fruit could be taken and packed by experts. Experiments are carried on with straw-

berries, raspberries and currants. He emphasized the importance of each farmer's growing enough fruit for his own use. In strawberries this year, the Irene has given best results. In red raspberries the Colonel was first, and in black raspberries the Older ranks highest. Fay's Prolific is the favorite among the currants. Following the address, the discussion emphasized breeding up of varieties, and the planting of small fruits in long rows to facilitate cultivation.

SHIPPING FRUIT.

Prof. Reynolds, who superintended a shipment of fruit to Winnipeg this fall, gave a report which would indicate that fruit may be shipped safely by freight for a long distance. It is best to pick fruit just ripe, pack in rather small packages and load on the car so that air may circulate, but no jarring occur. The icing of the car and the weight costs 74 cents per hundred. This method is much better than expressing and much cheaper.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

First, plant the best variety grown in your own locality or latitude, and then select seed from the standing corn. Select from the one-cared stalk, an ear of good size, even thickness and strong cob. Such are Mr. Wing's guiding principles. In the discussion, several gentlemen adduced by their experience the importance of selecting the best ears from the best stalks, which mature early enough, of carefully drying these and keeping them dry. This discussion ended the practically instructive part of the Union's session.

A mass meeting was held on Monday evening with Mr. Dryden in the chair. President Creelman spoke of a forward movement in agricultural education; Mrs. Laws, of Minnesota, on The Girl and the Home, and Joe Wing, of Ohio, told, in his inimitable manner, the story of his life on Woodlawn Farm.

On Tuesday afternoon at the close of the session, the portraits of Dr. Mills and of the late Prof. Ponton were unveiled and suitable tributes paid to the work and lives of these two men.

Women's Institutes

The Women's Institutes held a most successful session at the Macdonald Institute during the Winter Fair. Mrs. Bertha D. Laws, of Appleton, Minn., was one of the chief speakers. A special report of the proceedings has been prepared for THE FARMING WORLD, and will appear next issue.

The Macdonald Institute Formally Opened

The Macdonald Institute, donated to the Ontario Agricultural College by Sir Wm. Macdonald, of Montreal, was formally opened on Dec. 7th. There was a large gathering of distinguished guests. President Creelman had charge of the proceedings. The Institute was formally opened by Dr. Mills. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Robinson, Mr. Hoodless, and the Hon. John Dryden. A feature of the proceedings was the unveiling of a portrait of Sir Wm. Macdonald in the reception room of the Institute.

Sale of Light Horses

At a sale of light horses held at Kidd's Stables, Listowel, on December 2nd, over \$8,000 was realized. Among the chief sales were: Pearl Tipping, to Hugh Tipping, Listowel, for \$975; Jennie O. to S. B. Thompson, Woodstock, for \$750; Mat Simpson to John Collins, Listowel, for \$425; Magna Trot, to Joseph Butcher, Listowel, for \$400, and Laneton Danegelt to Chas. Brothers, Stratford, for \$1,500.

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Confederation Life Association,

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A Small Cold Storage for the Farm

By J. A. RUMBOLD, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa.

The accompanying plans are intended to illustrate a cheap, easily managed and fairly effective arrangement for securing cold storage on farms, or in connection with country stores or butcher shops.

CONSTRUCTION

All lumber except clapboards should be tongued and grooved, and spruce only should be used for the ice box, cold room and ante-room. No tar paper should be used on account of its strong odor.

The building will be better and more permanent if placed on a stone or concrete wall. Otherwise it must be well "banked" to prevent circulation of air underneath.

The extra course of lumber under the siding may be dispensed with on

the melting ice. The drain pipe from the gutter must be trapped to prevent the passage of air. A simple plan is to have the end of the pipe turned down and extending nearly to the bottom of a small dish or vessel of any kind so that the water will rise above the end of the pipe before the dish overflows.

Planing mill shavings are highly recommended for filling the spaces between studding and joists as shown on plans. They are always dry and do not become musty. If they cannot be procured, sawdust is probably the next best thing, but it should be thoroughly dried before being used. The spaces between the studding around the ice chamber should not be filled. Any filling will eventually become damp from the ice, and damp material of any kind has very little insulating value.

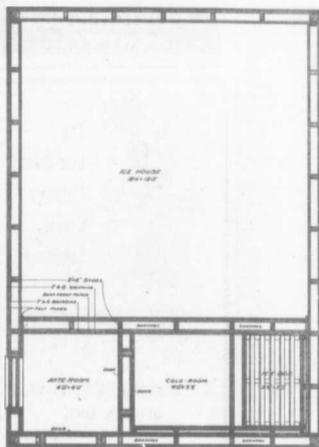
closed. The openings at the top and bottom of the partition between the ice box and the cold room may be fitted with a slide to regulate the circulation of air.

Particular attention must be paid to the keeping of the doors perfectly air-tight. A cushion of thick felt for the doors to close against is about the best thing to ensure a good joint.

Notes from Guelph Dairy School

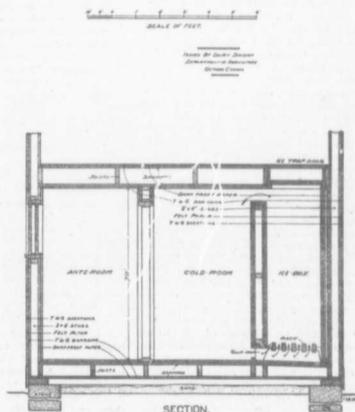
Since these "Notes" were last sent out we have passed a busy season in improvements, experimental work and teaching. Our herd has gone into winter quarters in excellent condition.

New cement floors have been put in throughout the dairy stable. Also cement floors in the basement of the farm dairy and in the separator room of the creamery building. The inside of the dairy building has been repainted; a new engine has been placed in the dairy; the boilers have been rebricked;



PLAN.

SMALL COLD STORAGE.



SECTION.

the walls of the ice chamber, but not on the other parts of the building.

The partitions between the ice chamber and the other compartments, and also between the ice box and the cold room, need to be well insulated as shown to prevent dampness. A poorly insulated partition against an ice chamber will become cold on the surface and consequently collect moisture. Many refrigerators and cold storages are failures from this cause. Emphasis is laid on this point because we often find thin partitions placed between the ice chambers and the cold rooms on the theory that refrigeration secured in this direct way is all that is needed. Dryness in a refrigerator is just as important as a low temperature.

No roof is shown in the plan. That is left to the fancy of the builder. Sufficient room must be left above the small compartments to allow of the blocks of ice being transferred to the ice box through the ice trap door. The window in the ante-room has double sash, each sash being double glazed, giving four thicknesses of glass.

The floor under the ice box should be covered with galvanized iron sloping in one direction with a gutter at the lower edge to carry off the water from

MANAGEMENT

As there is no floor in the ice chamber the earth beneath it should be well drained. Cover the surface with 6 to 8 inches of broken brick, coal cinders, tan bark or other similar material of a non-conducting character. If nothing better can be procured, use broken or cobble stone covered with a layer of gravel or sand. This material will make the permanent bed.

Before filling with ice put 8 inches of sawdust over the permanent bed. This should be renewed every year. The ice should be packed as closely as possible, filling all spaces with crushed ice or snow well rammed. Leave a space of 12 inches between the walls, and the ice to be filled with dry sawdust. The top of the ice should also be covered with 12 inches of dry sawdust. If sawdust cannot be procured cut hay or straw may be used, but the space filled should be 18 inches instead of 12, and the filling well packed.

To utilize the cold room, fill the ice box with cleansed ice in lumps as large as convenient to handle. The box shown on the plans will hold about a ton of ice, so that it will not need to be filled often. Care should be observed in keeping the trap door tightly

the system of heating changed to low pressure heating, and most important of all the exhaust steam from the engine is now all used for pasteurizing milk and for heating the dairy building. Some new machinery will be placed before the Dairy School opens on January 4th, 1905, so that the school was never in so good a position to give dairy instruction as at present.

During the summer season experiments in cheese and butter making have been made. Those in the cheese room have related chiefly to further studies on the effect of temperature in the ripening of cheese; to pepsin instead of rennet as a coagulating agent; and to moisture in curd and cheese as affecting yield and quality. In the butter branch, the experiments related to the use of preservatives other than salt; sweet and ripened cream and pasteurized milk vs. pasteurized cream.

The graduating class in dairying, in addition to lectures and regular practical work, have been taking special instruction in the various hand separators. One representative of each machine, of which we have eight at present in the farm dairy, has been present one afternoon a week during the fall

term. The machine has been taken apart and the different parts explained fully. Then tests of the separators have been made separating milk at temperatures of 80 and 100 degrees F. The machines were tested at these temperatures giving a normal percentage of fat in the cream—20 to 25 per cent. fat. The adjustment was then changed so as to give a cream testing 30 to 40 per cent fat. All the machines did good work with both tests. So far as loss of fat in skim-milk goes there is not much difference in the machines which we have at the College.

The time required to wash the machines was also noted. This varied from 1½ minutes to 7 minutes. In some cases the representative was so anxious to make a good time record that the work was not so well done as it might have been.

On the whole we have been much pleased with the courtesy of the various firms in sending such good men and with the excellent instruction they have given to us regarding their machines.

H. H. DEAN.

Test the Cows

Creamery managers and butter makers will be serving their own interests if they induce their patrons to find out what each cow is doing and to weed the poor and useless ones. The patron will make more profit out of milk production if he does so and will thus be encouraged to produce more milk. Now is the time to begin work on this kind for 1905. Co-operation in testing is the best way to carry on the work. On this latter point the *New York Review and American Creamery* says:

Not until some concerted action has been taken in this matter can we hope for satisfactory results and hence we have again and again drawn attention to the co-operative efforts in this direction in Denmark, and we propose to keep on hammering until the door has been opened wide to the system of co-operative testing of cows, with the keeping of "co-operative" pure-bred sires for the service of such cows as an expert committee may deem worthy.

Feeding and care are, of course, all important and so are regular and competent milkers, but we doubt there is any one point of more importance to profitable dairying than this: To milk the right cows, and not to waste room, food and care on the wrong ones.

How Canadian Butter Suits the Britisher

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* in its issue of Dec. 2nd publishes a letter from a Glasgow merchant dealing with Canadian butter. Coming from a member of a firm that has handled a great deal of our butter, this letter, which is reproduced below, cannot but be of value to every Canadian butter maker:

As the export of butter from Canada is practically finished for a season, perhaps a few criticisms regarding the quality, etc., as compared with other butters offered on the British market might be of use and interest to some of our creamery managers and shippers. My firm have had regular weekly shipments from August on to the present date, and the quality in general showed a marked improvement over any previous year. Those butters salted at 2 per cent. and 1½ per cent. arrived in specially fine condition, and owing to their dry and firm texture, were much preferred to the heavier salted article which naturally showed considerably more moisture. There has been less tendency this year to speculate, and the retail trade therefore have received to a much greater extent than previously, strictly new made butter,

and not goods that have been lying for several months in cold store.

If those interested in the butter trade in Canada could only realize how detrimental to the interests of the Dominion in general and to themselves in particular is the system of placing butter in cold storage against a future rise in the market, they would be less eager to cater for that business. Cold stored goods are seldom sold here as such, but are offered simply as "finest creamery butter," with the result that although the speculator often makes a temporary handsome profit, the general standard of quality of Canadian butter is lowered in the eyes of the public. Could your government institute some system of stamping the boxes with the month of which the butters were made, it would have the effect of appreciating the value of new made goods and considerably depreciating that of goods kept in cold store, as the latter would then be sold for just what they were.

In previous years I have noticed in odd lots of Canadian butter, a number of crushed flies scattered throughout the goods, but this year in several shipments I notice the fault is much more exaggerated; they at least would average one fly to each square inch of butter. Another complaint I have had from a number of retailers this year was on account of small lumps of salt, about the size of a large bean, being prominent right through a number of boxes of several shipments. This of course could only be due to the salt not having been passed through a sieve when salting the butter.

In several instances my attention was called to dirt on the sides and top of the butter, caused apparently by the parchment paper having been stored in some dusty corner.

Now, sir, as a merchant I can assure you that the consuming public here will in most cases overlook a slight temporary defect in quality as that is something beyond the control of the individual; but what they will not excuse is dirt or carelessness of any sort, especially in such a delicate article as butter.

The Danes still continue to occupy the premier position in this market for high class quality, regularity of flavor and texture, and cleanliness in packing, and it will only be by the butter makers in your country giving the fullest attention to every detail, that they may expect to make any headway, or even hold their own with that enterprising and capable people.

Kingston Dairy School

In the neighborhood of \$10,000 has been expended since last August in improving and enlarging the Kingston Dairy School. The school is now one of the best equipped in Canada. This enlargement has been made a necessity by the increase in the number of students.

A second story has been added to the main building, and a large extension made to the rear for the engine room and to make provision for giving instruction in soldering pipe-fitting, etc., to the students. On the ground floor will be located the cheese making, butter making and separating departments. On the upper story will be the milk testing department, lecture rooms, office, library, etc.

Judging from the applications already received the attendance this year will be large. Applications are in from Wisconsin, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The staff of instructors will be about the same as last year. Mr. James Stonehouse will be chief instructor in butter making, G. G. Puhlow in cheese making and J. F. Singleton in milk

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testing. Dr. W. T. Connell will lecture regularly on bacteriology in its relation to dairying and Supt. J. W. Mitchell will give a course of lectures on general dairying.

Our English Letter

Weather and Crops—Meat and Poultry—Butter Legislation—Items of Interest

London, Nov. 23, 1904.

Winter has come upon us with a jump, and the cold weather is keenly felt after the unusually open weather experienced. Everywhere farm work is well advanced, the back end being fine and admirable for wheat planting and a larger area has been planted with what we still consider our leading cereal than for a number of years past. The plant itself is showing well above ground, being in some cases six inches high, so that the snow and frost of this week have been exceedingly welcome as a check to its development; much of it was getting winter proof and the wintry conditions will be beneficial in this respect. The pastures continued green and with a good bite of grass on them up to the third week of November, and with a little assistance, consisting of dry food or cake, all beasts were making good progress. Threshing returns are poor, but the prices obtained for English wheat are fortunately better than was the case a year ago by 3s. 6d. per qr.—say 5 cents per bushel—an improvement that is much appreciated. Barley and oats on the other hand show no symptom

feature of the fruit market is the enormous quantity of grapes which have reached us this season, the crop having been the largest for many years past. The demand for apples is influenced by this fact and business is not likely to improve until the supply of grapes diminishes. The provision markets are dull and disappointing just now, the feature of the butter trade is the large amount of Australian which is coming to hand, it being estimated that the total output for the season will amount to somewhere near 42,000 tons. Canadian lagoon has been meeting a depressing trade and prices have been reduced to facilitate sales; similar remarks also applying to the cheese centres.

BUTTER LEGISLATION

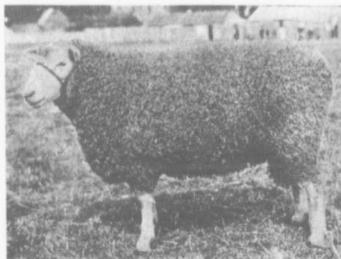
More stringent steps have recently been taken to suppress and control the sale of "watered" butter in Belgium. At the end of September last a Royal decree was promulgated which provides that butter containing more than 18 per cent. of substances other than butter fat and salt may not be sold or offered for sale unless it is enclosed for the wholesale trade in hermetically

seller, and the notices or analogous ones must not be printed on wrappers containing pure butter.

Victorian butter has always had a good name in the English market, but latterly it appears that large quantities of margarine have been imported into Victoria and suspicions are aroused over here that considerable quantities of this being mixed genuine butter and exported. Home buyers have not had any trouble in the matter yet and it only shows how particular makers and producers should be in order to safeguard the quality of their butter and see that nothing is done to tarnish its good name.

VARIOUS ITEMS

The first of the fat stock shows took place at Norwich last week in mild and foggy weather, which was very unchristmas like. This rather militated against the success of the show, although there was a good entry of stock. Cross-bred beasts were to the fore again, the champion animal belonging to Mr. R. W. Hudson, and being by a Shorthorn bull out of an Aberdeen Angus cow. Her age was given last week 2 years, 10 months and 1 day, whilst her weight was 15 cwt., 2 qrs., 2 lbs. (1,756 lbs.), which shows an average daily gain of 1.69 lbs. His Majesty the King won the prize for the best steer bred and fed in Norfolk with a white Shorthorn, a feature of the show was the large percentage of white animals exhibited.



An English Prize-winning Leicester Shearling Ram.



His Majesty the King's Champion Southdown Ram.

of any rise and the price remains painfully low.

The approach of Christmas attracts attention to the meat and poultry markets. The last few days of frost and snow will have a tonic effect upon the market, which up to the present has been dull and dragging; the outlook, however, is most encouraging. Here at present beef is selling very badly and even the best quality heifers and steers, nicely finished and of medium weights, are difficult to dispose of, while secondary qualities are practically neglected. Prospects, however, are more cheerful, for in Chicago it is understood prices are likely to go higher than usual, and this will of course be reflected on this side and in all classes of stock. Poultry seems to get more and more popular every year for the Christmas dinner table, and from what one can gather there is likely to be a keen demand for the right class of stuff, properly fattened. English rearers and fatteners have had a good season and competition among the better quality birds is likely to be keener than usual.

CANADIAN APPLES

are not arriving in such large quantities just now, but this makes no difference to prices, which are unaltered. The

sealed wooden cases; and for the retail trade, in paper or cardboard packages tied in two directions and sealed with wax or lead. The nature and exact proportion of the substances other than butter fat and salt must be indicated in heavy but distinct type printed directly on the wrapper in the form of a "notice," which must appear on two opposite faces of the wrapper, i.e., not on the exterior one only. The "notice" must be in French on one face and in Flemish on the other, and is as follows:

"BUTTER MIXED WITH WATER

Notice, this butter contains . . . per cent. of water. Pure butter does not contain more than 18 per cent."

Every notice must be strictly in accordance with a model label which is printed in the body of the regulation. The label is nearly 3 inches in width and a little more than 1¼ inches in height. The type used in the model notice shows the minimum size which may be used, and for the wholesale trade the size of the type and of the label must be trebled. The notice must be isolated and completely visible on two faces of the package. It is forbidden to insert on the wrapper any information other than an indication of the business of the producer and

The two heifers, both of Shorthorn-Aberdeen Angus cross, that secured the champion and reserve champion for Mr. Hudson at Norwich, were noticeable from the fact that although bred on similar lines, one was all black and the other all white, and might have been, with the exception of horns, taken for a pure Shorthorn. These freaks in color give some idea as to the impressiveness of the sire and dam, and are interesting for that reason.

The potato boom is falling away and there is trouble among rural growers. In some quarters it is alleged that the famous Eldorado is not a distinct variety at all, but only a sprout of the Northern Star. The case, however, is still subjudice, so I am unable to say much. Further details shall be given at a later date; from what I hear it is intended to work up enthusiasm at the forthcoming Smithfield Show, but the affairs of the Royal Agricultural Society are likely to overshadow the homely tuber.

My lady had a little waist,
She laced it smaller still;
A stone o'er Mary has been placed
Out on the silent hill.

—Illustrated Bits.

Nature About the Farm

Field Mice—Preserve the Hawks and Owls

Edited by C. W. NASH

Last winter many thousands of fruit trees, grapevines and berry bushes were girdled and destroyed by field mice, and I am very much afraid the same thing will again occur during the coming season, in spite of all we can do to prevent it; certain precautions, however, may be taken which will afford more or less protection according to circumstances. Perhaps the most effective way of affording protection to young trees is to wrap tar paper around them, making the bands wide enough to reach well above the snow when at its greatest depth and packing them well down round the roots so that the mice cannot work below the lower edge; this may not always be practicable on a large scale, but where a limited number of valuable young trees can be saved by it, the system is well worth adopting. Trapping the snow hard around the trees after each snow fall, so as to pack it tight against the trunks has also been found effective, but doing this properly involves much time and trouble. Clean cultivation of the orchard, so as to have the soil quite bare when it freezes up, is to a certain extent a safeguard against injury by mice, though not always so where they exist in great abundance; in such cases they will push their runs a long way under the snow in search of food, and when they do reach a suitable tree will continue to feed upon its cambium until they have completely girdled it as high as they can reach without exposing themselves. Clean cultivation of the orchard in autumn is not good orchard practice and cannot be resorted to in this province without considerable loss.

The little animal, which by its enormous increase during the last few years has done so much mischief in the province, is the short-tailed field vole, commonly known as the meadow mouse, though it is not really a mouse at all. It is but rarely found in barns or out-buildings, even in winter, its favorite resorts being low meadows which support a rank vegetation. When for any reason the low meadows become unable to maintain the number of Voles bred in them, the surplus will move out and spread all over the country, establishing themselves chiefly in the hay and grain fields, where they find favorable conditions during the summer. Food and shelter are everywhere and the natural enemies which should keep them in check have all been killed off, the result being that these prolific creatures multiply even more rapidly on the cultivated lands than they would in their original habitat. In winter, however, conditions are not so favorable to the Voles in the cultivated districts; the crops having been removed, leaves the fields comparatively bare and devoid of shelter, except in the long grass and weed grown fence lines, and here they take refuge; an old sunken rail fence being a favorite stronghold and an orchard in which a rank cover crop is left standing, forming a perfect paradise for these secretive vermin. Under cover of the decaying vegetation in such places, they drive a network of runways in every direction, secure from the observation of all but the creatures specialized by nature to prey upon them.

Field Voles are remarkably prolific animals, the females usually producing three or four litters a year, but in favorable seasons the breeding season is prolonged and even more will be produced. During the last few years, I have found nests containing young in every month from April to October, both inclusive.

The litters generally contain from five to eight young, and indeed I have heard of ten, but so far have never found one as large as that. These Voles do not burrow, but construct their nests upon the surface of the ground, among rank vegetation, or under logs, rails, etc. From these nests their runways are pushed in every direction until they form a perfect net work over the land. During the growing season these runs are not easily observed unless especially sought for, but just as the snow is going off in the spring they are readily seen and an idea may then be formed of their numbers. Their food consists of grass, clover, grain (in all stages), fruit and the inner bark or cambium of young trees and bushes, the quantity they devour and spoil being a very heavy tax on the farm in all seasons, and a particularly serious one when their numbers reach abnormal proportions.

From 1888 to 1893 part of Scotland was over-run by these Voles, the districts affected being parts of Roxburghshire, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark and Dumfries. Altogether an area about sixty miles in length and twenty miles in breadth was devastated. In order to ascertain the cause of the outbreak and if possible provide a remedy a Departmental Committee was appointed by the British Board of Agriculture, of which the Earl of Minto, our late Governor-General, was, I think, chairman. Evidence was given before this committee by about eighty farmers and shepherds and by several gamekeepers, their testimony proving conclusive. (1) That the effect of the outbreak was to practically destroy all crops. (2) That the cause of the increase in number of the Voles was the destruction of Hawks, Owls, Stoats, Weasels, and other natural enemies of the Voles. (3) That remedies are expensive and difficult of application. Poison on small enclosed areas was efficacious, but its application over farms, even if practicable, would be attended with much risk to other forms of life. Pitfall traps, while successful in destroying many, are troublesome and expensive to make. Cats, though tried on a large scale, were of no service whatever. Large numbers were killed by men and terrier dogs; systematic work by a man and several dogs giving better results than any other method employed, one man with his dogs having destroyed fifteen thousand in a month.

The result of this investigation was that the persecution of the Hawks and Owls ceased, and these birds soon gathered in the district affected, in sufficient numbers to clear off the Voles. No phenomenon in connection with the plague of Field Voles in Scotland was more marked than the arrival and continued residence in the affected districts

of large numbers of the Short-eared Owl. This bird, which is distributed over almost every part of the world and used to be quite abundant in Canada, is a regular winter migrant to the British Islands, arriving there in autumn and departing in the spring. Under ordinary circumstances it very rarely nests in Great Britain, but in consequence of the vast multiplication of its chief food, the Voles, these Owls not only flocked to the spot in vast numbers but as they were undisturbed and in fact protected, they remained and bred freely in the district affected, laying, too, a larger number of eggs for each brood, than is usual with them, and they also raised more than one brood in the season. The Owls destroyed so many of the Voles in feeding their young that on some of the farms the shepherds stated that the ground was covered with the "castings" of the Owl, composed entirely of the fur and bones of Voles.

The committee finally reported: "It would be difficult to condemn too severely the foolish action of those who allow or encourage the destruction of Hawks and Owls. It is with much satisfaction that your committee record that many farmers and land owners seem to have become convinced in late years that Owls of all sorts are not only harmless, but most beneficial to agriculturists, and have issued orders for the preservation of these birds."

Our position in Ontario will, if we are not careful, soon resemble that of the Scotch farmers in 1892. It would be well, therefore, for our people to exert their best influence for the protection of the Hawks and Owls at once, in order to avert what may develop into a very serious calamity.

Fruit Growers' Officials

The following are the directors for 1905 of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, elected at the annual convention last month: Hon. president, W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; president, A. McNeill, Ottawa; vice-president, J. S. Searf, Woodstock; secretary-treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto; directors, R. B. White, Ottawa; A. B. Harkness, Irena; Harold Jones, Maitland; W. H. Dempsey, Trenton; Wm. Rickard, Newcastle; Elmer Lick, Oshawa; Murray Pettit, Winona; C. W. Vanduser, Grimsby; H. H. Groff, Simcoe; A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; T. H. Race, Mitchell; J. L. Hilborn, Leamington, and G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

An Irish carman was driving two English tourists through Wicklow, and showed them the Devil's Glen, the Devil's Punchbowl, and the Devil's Bit, etc., when one of them said: "The old gentleman seems to own a lot of property around here."

"True for ye, yer honor, but he's one of them absentee landlords, and he's most at home with you on the other side."

The Conservative Path

Many years of experience convince us that conservative methods are best—best for us and best for our customers. Our policy is to conduct the business of the Corporation along the most conservative lines, in every transaction safety has been placed above every other consideration. This is purely an Investment Company, not a speculative institution.

INTEREST IS ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT 3% PER CENT. PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED HALF-YEARLY.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Toronto Street, Toronto



The Undying Christmas

Year by year have the children of men
 In verse and carol and anthem vied,
 Telling the story of Christmastide;
 Yet ever the tale must be told again.

Back through the past the spirit creeps,
 Back through the centuries dim wail
 crime,

Back to the light of the Christmas
 time,
 And lowly kneels where the Christ
 child sleeps.

A little while, and in dawning spring,
 With voices silenced and bells grown
 dumb,

Sad and humble of heart, we come
 To mourn the death of the martyred
 King.

Oh, marvelous story of death and birth,
 Thou hast brought the secret to mortal
 ken,

That they who die for the love of
 men
 Shall live as never they lived on earth.

As It Used To Be

By GRANDMOTHER.

CHRISTMAS when I was a girl was a less expensive thing than it is now. Seventy years ago the country had fewer temptations for money spending than today. We didn't have much money; indeed we did not need much, for the farmers raised nearly everything on their own farms. I can remember when even the family clothing was manufactured, from the spinning and weaving to the cutting and fitting, on the premises. But usually the girls at least were treated to store-bought dresses, and the wealthier of our neighbors used to send orders to the city, as many do even yet.

I suppose you have never seen a big, open fireplace—only pictures of them? From the pictures, then, make up an idea of what it looked like in the old homestead kitchen and living room a few nights before Christmas. You will have to be satisfied with imagining it, for those old kitchens and their rough comfort have gone forever. A large room it would be, with a low ceiling, from the rafters of which hung some bunches of herbs and graceful strings of drying apples. You have read that much before, you say? But remember that with me this is an actual memory, and I must tell it as it was. You see, we believed in herbs in those days; they were our chief dependence in case of sickness, for the doctor was miles away. And dried apples—well, they have not become altogether unfashionable even yet. Perhaps Mother would have been paring some of those apples then, as we were gathered by the fire on one side of the room. There would be light enough from the fire to light the whole room, but over on the table stood a candle in case it should be needed—no lamps in those days, remember. Father would be in his big home-made rocker, a tired man after his day's work in the woods, and I wonder if it rested him to hear us children chatting and playing around his chair. There were five of us, two boys and three girls, and I was the odd one.

We talked over our Christmas plans. First of all we knew that Mother had picked from the flock one of the plumpiest and proudest of turkeys, and even now the axe was in waiting for him. And we children intended to gradually shorten our diet the day before, that our appetites might be worthy of the feast.

Tomorrow came, and the day after, and then Christmas. The preparations were complete, and we, too, were ready for whatever the day should bring forth. There had been some secret meetings of the ways-and-means committee, just as there always are, for whatever else changes, the Christmas spirit does not change. Now I must explain that present making when I was a girl was not so general in the country, or so elaborate anywhere, as it is now. There was no place to buy toys and fancy things: the store down at the corner dealt only in staples, like sugar, molasses and calico. All toys came from the city or were made at home, and in either case did not compare with the outfit of the modern youth. Dolls were constructed of rags instead of china, but perhaps they were more serviceable and not a bit less thought-of; the boys' sleds were without paint, and were made by the

carpenter down the road; and the little things the children made were naturally simple and often crude. But what did it matter? It was Christmas and we were happy.

On Christmas Day there was no unnecessary work at our house. It was observed almost like the Sabbath, although we children were allowed our fun and feasting; but there was no more work than could be avoided. I remember that our nearest neighbor hung out her wash of clothes on Christmas Day one year, much to mother's horror, though, of course, the washing had been done two days before and delayed because of the weather.

We went to church in the morning. There was not a Christmas service every year, for our minister "supply" was irregular; and then we could not always go, for the church was six miles away. (The old church and its services are another story; I am talking about Christmas now.) Mother stayed home to get the dinner ready, and when we got back from church we were prepared to do it justice. There is no better appetizer than a sleigh drive in the country. That was another point about the olden times: we always had snow at Christmas—no bare, dusty roads then.



Making the Christmas Pies.



Twins for a Christmas Present.

Pat's Honest Christmas

By EMBLY J. LANGLEY

PAT McKENNA had never been a good calculator; in fact, poor, homely, big, awkward Pat was very ignorant, and so honestly simple that it was easy for love to cheat him into the belief that he could earn enough for two, when never in all his life had he earned enough for one. Nora should have known better. Nora had been to the Sisters' school, and her learning was quite a wonder to Pat, but she was cheated as well.

So they were married, poor things, and in course of time, three and four and five little mouths stood agape, like hungry robins, waiting to be filled. Then it was, there being nothing for them in or around the home nest, that Pat determined to leave old Ireland and build anew in Canada.

But with everything they possessed turned into yellow gold, there was not enough for the passage of all, and, perhaps, there has never been a braver act unrecorded than that of Pat's old mother when she volunteered to remain till Pat should have earned enough to send for her. But here an equal sacrifice was enjoined on Nora. Little Nonie, brave efficient woman-lass of ten, must be left to care for granny. So with sorrowful hearts, part of the little family sailed westward to the land of promise.

But Pat soon discovered that if wages were higher in Canada, the cost of living was in proportion; and the end of his first twelve months brought to them only bitter disappointment. They had nothing saved with which to send for granny and Nonie.

Then Nora, full of an unutterable longing for her child, went out to work herself. Pat protested; Nora pleaded. "It's that thin yees growed, Patsey, dear, wail the worry, that it's a foine clo'es line ye'd be ather makin'. It's nothin' but conferin' a favor ye'll be, if yer lets me help a bit. Sure, it's me can clane up the bank as good as yer-silf."

"Faith," replied Pat, "that's a very restin' spache fur yees. But away wid yer, Nora, darlint; it's dead tired, indade, I beas, but a meant is as good as a help any toime."

Nora, of course, carried her point, and if, the very next week, you had stepped into the Merchants' Bank after business hours, you would have seen her—while Pat worked elsewhere—wielding Pat's

broom, washing the marble steps and dusting with a nicety Pat never equalled.

Mr. Norcross, the president, a genial, great-souled man, never passed her without a smile or pleasant word, and before long he became interested enough in her comely face and energetic cheerfulness, to draw from her the story of the four little ones at home, and of Nonie with old granny in Ireland.

The little hoard, tied up in a stocking under a mattress grew weekly, and at last there came a joyful day when Nora sent the glad news over the sea to granny that in another month she could send for them.

But alas, for happy, hopeful Nora! Sickness fell upon her. The little treasure was encroached upon, and every coin that vanished from the stocking seemed to Nora to rob her of a bit of life.

"An sure, Nora, darlint," said Pat, when he shook the last coin from the toe. "I dunno which is the linpiest, yer own silf or the stockin'. Faith, an' it's only the blissid saints that can fatten the twain of yees."

Poor Pat had everything to do. With clumsy, bungling fingers he dressed and washed and cuddled the babies; he did his best to tidy the little rooms; he tended Nora faithfully through sleepless, anxious nights; he starved himself and grudged the bread he gave the children that Nora might have medicines and nourishing food; and newest, hardest work of all, he had to supply Nora with courage from his own fast failing supply. And all the while he knew it was little Nonie she needed, and that her heart was sicker than her body with hope deferred. Her smile was pitiful, though she strove to make it bright.

"I wisht ter God," he said to himself, "she wouldn't kill herself wid the thryin' fur the loss of a smoll intirely wouldn't be so heart-brakin'!"

And so the weary days went on as Nora came slowly back to life. Pat went through his work at the bank laboriously, mechanically. Mr. Norcross, busy with extra cares, did not notice Nora's absence or that Pat was very sorrowful.

The second year of their toil drew near its close, and not only the empty stockin', but debt stared them in the face. There was again about the house, though "niver payin' fur me kape," she

would tell Pat. And now Pat's long-tried strength gave way.

Alone in the bank one night—Christmas was but three weeks distant—he dragged through his work with aching head and limbs; he swept from under the teller's desk a little roll. He stooped to pick it up, and with difficulty regained his feet, he was so sick and dizzy. But as he examined it his senses became alert, the blood rushed to his head, through every vein, and his heart beats drowned the noises in the street below. Good God! the little roll meant life and health, and peace and joy—and Nonie!

It was a roll containing fifty dollars. His fingers clutched it tightly; he shook his head defiantly. The blood still coursed rampant through his brain, as, jamming the bills into his vest pocket, he staggered home.

Nora was in the little kitchen. She turned to meet him, but the welcome died on her lips. She helped him to the bed on which he fell heavily. At first she plied him with eager, coaxing questions, then seeing he could not answer, she watched beside him dumb and tearless in her great grief.

He muttered to himself all night. At times his face would light with joy as he tried to tell her of granny, of Nonie, of good times to come; then his speech would become inextricably mixed with something he had done at the bank, from the remembrance of which he recoiled in horror.

Bitter were Nora's thoughts; for with Pat, the bread-winner, laid by, what would become of them? She had not a cent on hand. It occurred to her to search Pat's pockets, though she felt it would be useless. She found nothing in the coat but a handful of peanuts. She laid them aside for the children. Then she examined the vest. Her fingers drew out the little roll. She counted the bills with white, nervous lips, laying one evenly upon the other—fifty one-dollar bills! It took her a long time to count them, she trembled as she did. How did they come in Pat's pocket? Was this what Pat was muttering about? Was this what made him hide from her in fright?

"O Pat, me darlint, me darlint! has it come to this?"

Disappointment, hunger, pain she had borne without a tear, but *this!* She tucked the roll into her bosom, and sat by Pat's bed, crying very quietly, till morning dawned. The children stirred; she dressed them, and gave them what she had to eat. She did what she could for Pat; then called little Tim to his bedside.

"Now, Timmy, jewel," she said, "sit yer by father, an' don't ve be ather lavin' him a blissid minute an' it's mother as'll put wings to her fate, an' be lack before ve know it."

Then she hurried to the bank. She found the president in his private desk, fortunately alone. He wrote on for a moment, nodding pleasantly, then looked up as a signal that he was ready.

"Well, Nora," said he, kindly, "what can I do for you? You're in a trouble, I see. Some of the babes sick?"

"No, sorr, an' thank ye kindly," replied Nora. "It's Pat this toime, sorr, as is tuk moighty bad, an' him yead at the home with little Tim to mind him, niver knowin' a blissid thing. He'll not be able to be here the whiles, but bad as that beas, it's not that that's wearin' me heart away this mornin'. Oh, Mr. Prisdint! how can I tell ye, how can I tell ye!" and poor Nora, breaking utterly, drew the roll from her bosom, and laid it in Mr. Norcross's hand.

"Whv, Nora," he exclaimed, "What's this? Why do you bring it to me?"

"Oh, sorr," she sobbed, "because it's the kindred heir I've seen shinin' out av

(Continued on Page 943.)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Christmas in the Old Schoolhouse

CHRISTMAS was coming—as we were told in fact. If Santa Claus hadn't already laid in his stock, he had no time to lose.

For several days the big boys had kept aloof from the little ones. If one of the latter approached, the former suddenly drew their heads apart, and "the conversation became general." As for the girls, they were sent to Coventry in a bevy. There was evidently some secret brewing, which it was feared the little boys couldn't, and the girls wouldn't, keep.

Mr. Walker was an exceptional specimen of the old-time schoolmaster; one of the few that had learned, thirty years ago, that the seat of a boy's conscience isn't his back, and that birch is not the only saving ordinance.

He did flog sometimes, though; and when he did, she was no fun in it. One such example generally sufficed to produce a revival of good conduct for a month at least.

He was very kind to us all; and though in public, we unanimously voted him a tyrant, as in schoolboy honor bound, there wasn't one of us that didn't sincerely love and respect him in private.

Last Christmas he had given us a splendid treat, and we had all been as merry as crickets. But the boys down in the lower district had barred their teacher out, and had been crowing over us ever since, as a set of mean-spirited, good-for-nothing good boys, of the kind that die young, and have their lives printed in Sunday school books.

Jim Boler, and two or three of the big boys, took these taunts much to heart. Jim felt especially sore under them. Indeed, he quite lost spirits, and would probably have pined away, but for the fact that he didn't lose his appetite.

As another Christmas approached, he began to wear a defiant, revolutionary look. He even carried his audacity to the length of making mouths at the teacher—behind his back—and it was given out that Jim could, when he tried, make the ugliest mouth in the school, except Joe Tebb's, and he had the advantage of a harelip.

Caucus upon caucus had been held, from which the little boys, and all the girls, as already intimated, had been carefully excluded. What was in the wind was known only to the initiated; but Jim Boler had been seen to shake his head, and heard to mutter something about "settin' them lower fellers"—Jim saved his grammar for recitation occasions—"a lesson in spunk."

When we got to the school house the morning before Christmas, we little boys found the door fastened; but after careful reconnaissance from the windows, we were admitted one by one, as we arrived, and the girls likewise. The state of the case required no explanation. The big boys had determined to "bar out" the master, and Jim Boler was in command of the garrison.

"And now, men," said Jim, after ordering the women and children to the rear, "let's fasten up the door again, and keep a sharp lookout for the windows. If he tries to come in at any of them, we must make a rush and shove him back. The law's on our side as long as we keep him out."

"But suppose he busts open the door?" some one doubtfully suggested.

"I'd like to see him do it," said Jim, glancing complacently at the barricade of benches, which he evidently regarded as a triumph in the art of engineering; "besides it's agin the law to break a lock." (Jim's father was a 'squire, and there was no disputing Jim's legal opinion.)

The house was a low, one story building. There were two trapdoors in the ceiling; one not far from the door; the other just above where the master was accustomed to stand at his desk. But as there was no access from without to these two points of attack, no apprehension was felt in regard to them.

Time wore away, but no master came. At length it began to be hinted that "Old Walker" had got wind of what was up, and way staying away on purpose.

"He's just mean enough to do it," said Jim, "but he dasn't."

"Why not?"

"Because he can't."

"What's the reason?"

"Why, he's under writin's to be here every day, except Saturdays, till his time's up; and if he misses a day, unless in case of sickness or death, he can't draw none of his wages."

Again Jim's legal opinion silenced opposition.

This time the silence was broken by a strange, rumbling sound. It couldn't be thunder. It was the wrong time of year for that, and it wasn't distant enough. It seemed to come from just above the front trap-door.

Jim looked disconcerted, and stood a little from under. What could it be? Spirits weren't then, as now, on rapping terms with us, neither did the ghosts of that day ever come in daylight. But there was something up there; and at last Bill Tupper, who had more curiosity, if not more courage, than the rest, volunteered to raise the trap and take a peep, provided Jim Boler and another boy would hold him up, and let him down again as quick as they heard him "holler."

This was agreed to. Bill was accordingly hoisted by the legs till within



When Christmas Morning Comes.

reach of the "button" that secured the trap, which opened downwards. With a trembling hand he began slowly to turn it. Every eye was fixed on the trap. Imperceptibly, almost, as the hand of a clock, the button turned. As he watched its progress we held our breath. Bill's hand trembled more and more as the critical moment approached. It came at last. Flop fell the trap! and Bill and his supporters were buried beneath an avalanche of—what do you think?

Big red apples!

I don't know who it was that first looked round, but the words, "The master! the master!" were whispered from one to another with a rapidity only equaled by that with which the presence of a hawk is telegraphed through a barnyard full of poultry.

And sure enough, there he was, stand-

ing behind his desk as if nothing had happened. Where had he come from? The trap above his head was closed as usual. He might have come through it, for it opened upwards, and in fact he did slip through the aperture while the attention of the whole school was concentrated on the avalanche of apples, but nobody felt inclined to ask questions.

In an instant we were in our places, feeling much, I imagine, like a lot of Sepoys waiting to be blown away. We couldn't tell who was coming, but Mr. Walker didn't look very angry.

Without saying a word about the morning's occurrences, he appointed the three victims of the avalanche a committee to divide among us the apples, and a huge pile of gingerbread which he produced from his desk besides, and then gave us a holiday till after New Year.

Some Young Canadian Heroes

By NEIL MACK.

WHY not Canadian heroes as well as heroes of any other country? There have been many of them, from pioneers till now. And why not young Canadian heroes? Why not brave boys and girls as well as brave men?

There are heroes, indeed, among young people quite as truly, if not as frequently, as among older people. One need not have years to be heroic; nor does heroism necessarily mean something unusual. Everyday duties sometimes call for as true bravery as that manifested in rare deeds and feats of prowess. That was a heroic girl, for instance, who, when only thirteen years old, was left by her mother's death in charge of a family of five younger children, and who bravely took up her task, kept her father's lonely backwoods house, and cared for her brothers and sisters till they grew up. Yet we are so accustomed to this everyday heroism that we do not recognize its full importance, and look for the more unusual feats. Of these, too, there have been not a few, and some that have come to one's notice within the past year or so may be told here to the credit of young Canada.

Frank Low, an Aylmer, Ont., boy, who is now employed as a telegraph operator on one of the western railway lines just across the boundary line from the Canadian Rockies, saved an express train from possibly heavy loss last year, by an act that required considerable courage and presence of mind. He was then nineteen years of age, but in charge of a small station in a lonely country district. He was in this station one night in October, working at his desk alone, when two unknown men entered the outer waiting room. As Frank came to the door, they forced him back and locked him inside, warning him not to move towards the instrument. It was very evident that they were train robbers and that their purpose was to waylay the incoming express, then nearly due, for they at once sent outside, and while one changed the signal lights so

that the train would stop, the other took his stand at the window to see that Frank should not attempt to send a message.

Young Low had no intention, however, of being easily intimidated, or of willingly letting the company suffer loss. It was necessary to think quickly and to act quietly. On his hands and knees he crept over to the operating table and, keeping down so that he could not be seen from the window, he cautiously reached his hand up over the edge of the table till he felt the key of the transmitting instrument. It was a difficult position for telegraphing, but he succeeded in calling the nearest station down the road and told the operator there to warn the engineer of the express not to stop. Then he quietly crept back from the table.

In a short time the train was heard nearing the station; but it went past the little platform, where the would-be robbers were waiting at full speed. They presently turned away disappointed, but never suspected that it was the young operator in the station that was due the defeat of their plans.

In Manitoba a few years ago a girl of fifteen performed a deed of bravery that has not often been equalled. She and her brother, a child of eleven years, were walking home from church one winter Sunday, and to shorten their walk started to cross a chain of ponds which extended almost to their home. On the last pond the ice was thin, and when about a hundred yards from the shore, the girl was startled by a cry from her brother, who was some twenty feet ahead of her. He had fallen through the ice, and was struggling in the water, at that place about ten feet deep. The ice catching under his arms held him up, and his sister called to him to keep still. "She walked towards him as far as she thought the ice was safe," said the local newspaper in reporting it at the time, "then lying down, drew herself as near to him as she could get. Telling him to take good hold of her hand which she held out to him, and to try to spring when she pulled, she made the effort and out he came, she pulling till she was sure he was safely past the danger. Then they got upon their feet and continued

over the ice to their home without further mishap, but with their clothes frozen stiff."

Another brave girl of the same age is Rae Petrie, whose home is in Toronto. On the 20th of July last a party of three, two ladies and a gentleman, were seen about a mile from the shore of the Toronto Island, clinging to an upturned canoe. The lake was rough and a heavy wind was blowing, and though a number of men were standing on the shore none of them would venture out to the rescue. The rescuer seized a canoe which was near-by, and with a young boy who consented to accompany her, paddled out to the scene of the accident. A second canoe was sent out a little later, and the endangered three were successfully taken on board and brought ashore.

Clifford Sifton, the ten-year-old son of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, is even a younger hero, and in a somewhat similar way. At his father's summer home on the St. Lawrence, he and one of his boy friends were playing on the wharf one day last July, when the latter, a child of only four years, fell over the side into twelve feet of water. Clifford immediately plunged after him, and after some effort succeeded in securing the child, who was quite well by himself. They were, however, a considerable distance from the shore, and Clifford had reason to be glad that he was an expert swimmer. With one arm around the other's body, he swam toward a place where he knew that the water was shallow; but it was hard work, and he was soon nearly exhausted. By this time, however, the boat had learned of the accident and came to the assistance of the brave little rescuer, who was presently landed with his burden and warmly commended for his bravery.

Among the young Canadian heroes of whom considerable has already been written in the newspapers, is Caroline LaRose, who, when only nine years old, was lost in the woods near Brockville for four days, during which time she cared for and carried an infant a few months' old. She had missed her way and darkness had fallen upon them before she could find the path by which they had first come. Wandering about among the trees, she only lost herself the more hopelessly, and at last she sat down under some bushes, in despair, with the helpless infant, hungry and crying. There she spent a dreary night.

Daylight proved to be of no aid in showing the way, and she wandered aimlessly about, looking for something with which to feed the child and herself. For four days she thus went through the dreary woods, beyond sight or sound of human being, and living entirely upon the wild berries which she found here and there. The baby she fed with the crushed juice of these berries, bravely denying herself that it might have enough. Meanwhile search parties had been sent out from the town, although after the second day all hopes of finding them alive had been abandoned. Late on the fourth day, however, the lost couple were found in a remote part of the woods around Charleston Lake. In recognition of her bravery and pluck Caroline was afterward awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society, which, all will agree, she richly deserved.

Do you like Richd Tasty Tea?
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Farewell to the Old Year

Farewell, old year, we walk no more together;

I catch the sweetness of thy latest sigh,
And, crowned with yellow brake and withered heather,
I see three stand beneath this cloudy sky.

Here in the dim light of a gray December,

We part in smiles, and yet we met in tears;
Watching thy chilly dawn, I well remember,
I thought thee saddest-born of all the years.

I knew not then what precious gifts were hidden

Under the mist that veiled thy path from sight;

I knew not then that joy would come unbidden
To make thy closing hours divinely bright.

I only saw the dreary clouds unbroken,
I only heard the plash of icy rain,
And in that winter gloom I found no token

To tell me that the sun would shine again.

O dear old year, I wronged a Father's kindness;

I would not trust him with my load of care;

I stumbled on in weariness and blindness,
And lo, he blessed me with an answered prayer!

Good-by, kind year, we walk no more together.

But here in quiet happiness we part;
And, from thy wreath of faded fern and heather,

I take some sprays and wear them on my heart.

The World's Christmas

Each country has its distinctive Christmas food, and as favorite dishes are then chosen, the holiday menus are indicative of the gastronomic tastes of the Christian nations. The holly dinner of Merrie England is too closely akin to our own to call for detailed description.

The Christmas dinner in France includes the *poulet* cooked and garnished as only the French *chef* can do it, and liver-puddings, rich with truffles and seasoning. Spain favors a soup made of sweet almonds and cream and an indigenous fish which is roasted before the fire and plentifully basted with lemon, chopped garlic and oil.

Russia serves its national soup, an admixture of beef-bouillon, boiled cabbage, sour cream and the fermented juice of beet root; this is "on tap," if the vulgar term may be pardoned, all through the day. The dinner table groans beneath a huge, roasted pig especially raised and killed for the occasion and served with *Kasche*. *Kasche* is a dressing made of boiled buckwheat cooked with the liver and heart of the pig.

The Russian Christmas pig, by the way, never weighs more than seven or eight pounds. A relish eaten with it is the *Pasca*, a cheese creamed with butter, sugar and raisins, and allowed to stand twenty-four hours. Never missing from the board is the dish of bright coloured eggs that all loyal Russians are expected to eat with salt that has previously been purified with roasting. The German dinner is substantial; faultily so, some of us would think. There is a plump goose, deliciously stuffed with chestnuts, pork boiled with sauerkraut, sausages, beef with sour

sauce, black puddings, smoked goose and baked apples, and beer *ad libitum*. Also is goose the leading dish at the Switzerland Christmas dinner; it is roasted and flanked with an amazing assortment of Swiss confectionery, cakes and fruit and nut puddings. Inevitable is the national sweet, Geneva fritters, a paste made of fruits, spices, marmalade, eggs and *kirsch*. The Italian festal dinner, eaten between eight o'clock in the evening and midnight, boasts eels as its principal dish, and they are served individually, rolled up in a laurel leaf.

Portugal feasts on sucking-pig, roasted, garnished with black puddings and sausages, together with roast duck and lemon slices, and a rice pudding. *Breas*,

for. Spare her some time and thought. Such a letter arriving on Christmas Day would mean far more than a gift, however costly, that was ordered at a store and sent as a matter of form or custom. One busy large-hearted woman always intends that each of her friends shall receive some word of greeting from her during the holiday week that includes Christmas and New Year's Day. Many duties and a lack of strength make it impossible for her to write often, but she is determined that once a year at least her friends shall receive some sign of remembrance. The letters she receives in return make no small part of her own holiday joy.

Be sure always to acknowledge your own Christmas presents. If you are



Waiting for Santa Clause

I thought I should certainly see him
And so I've been trying to dress;
These stairs are so chilly to sit on,
He must have forgotten, I guess,
The days I've been waiting; I just
wish he knew

The thin little keyhole I've had to
peek through.

There's my empty sock where I hung it;
I came down to see it stuck out
With engines 'n' soldiers 'n' tool chests,
And sugar toys scattered about—
And only this dark—oh, it's true what
they said;

Please Santa, come now! I'll go
right back to bed!

a tiny roll in the form of a lozenge, of which cheese, corn meal, olive oil, sugar, salt, aniseed, honey and a few other things comprise the ingredients, is the invariable accompaniment to the Portugal feast.

Write Some Letters

A Christmas letter is often more acceptable than a gift accompanied by no loving word. Your many cares and pleasures may have crowded out the letters your absent friend is longing

for. It is a mere act of courtesy to write a letter back to your friend that you received her gift, and that you appreciate it. The graceful art of saying "thank you" is quite too rare in these days, but it is a part of the Christmas spirit to both feel it and say it.

Bake tart shells, fill with cranberry jelly or raspberry jam; put a teaspoonful of meringue in the centre, and brown slightly.

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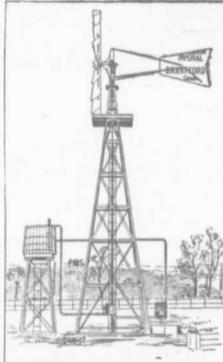
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IN THE KITCHEN

Christmas Candies

More than at other seasons of the year the Christmas holidays furnish occasion for the manufacture of home-made confections.

Chocolate Taffy.—Boil together for fifteen minutes one cupful of sugar, one third of a cupful of water with one tablespoonful of butter without stirring. Just before removing from the fire add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and when lifted from the stove one teaspoonful of flavoring. Turn on a buttered dish and when cool enough to handle, pull until smooth. Or this more simple recipe for vinegar taffy will be relished by a child kept in the house by a cold: Boil together for twenty minutes two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four of water and six of sugar. Add flavoring and pull.

A word as to pulling taffy: better results are obtained if the candy only comes in contact with the tips of fingers and thumbs and is not squeezed in the hand. Use buttered shears of a sharp knife to cut into strips or cubes and if not wrapped in wax paper, lay on slightly buttered plates apart from each other.

Molasses Candy.—Two cups of New Orleans molasses, one cup of white sugar, one tablespoon of vinegar, one tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon of soda. Boil hard twenty minutes, stirring all the time, and cool in shallow, buttered pans. The beauty of this rule is that you do not need to put any butter on your fingers to keep the candy from sticking to them. Just let it get quite cool, and then take small pieces and work fast.

Peanut Brittle.—Make this molasses candy and stir in a large cup of shelled peanuts just before you take it off the fire; cool in shallow pans.

Popcorn Balls.—Make half the rule for molasses candy. Pop a pan of corn and pour in a little candy; take up all that sticks together and roll into a ball; then pour in more, and so on.

Crystallized Corn.—Boil two cups of granulated sugar and one-half cup of water until it threads, then pour over a pan of popped corn and stir it on the back of the range until the syrup and corn are thoroughly mixed. By adding a cake of chocolate or a drop of red coloring matter to the syrup when it is done, one can have the corn in different colors.

How to Cook a Goose

"The way to roast a goose is to roast it," said an expert cook, authoritatively, "neither stew nor parboil it. The latter course frees it somewhat from the offensive oil, but also injures the flavor. A good way is to rub the bird all over with hard soap lightly, then wash at once rapidly with lukewarm water, changing the water five or six times, if necessary. All the goose fat should be nulled from the inside of the goose before it is cooked. When the gravy is made, all the oil possible should be patiently skimmed from the top; this process may be hastened by taking the gravy into the open air, or throwing in a little ice-water, reheating the gravy after it is skimmed. A tender, well-roasted goose is well worth taking care with."

Another opinion:—Pick, singe and draw a fat young goose. Wipe inside and out with a damp towel. Make stuffing of Irish potatoes, peeled and mashed, seasoned with butter, minced onion, salt and pepper. Fill the body of the goose with it, place in a baking pan, pour a cupful of hot water in the bottom, to which add a teaspoonful of salt, and set in a quick oven. Let roast twenty-five minutes for every pound, basting every ten minutes. When done, take up the garnish with sliced fried apple and serve with onion sauce.

Some Christmas Recipes

Suet Pudding.—Shred and chop one cup of suet. Stone one cup of raisins. Pick, wash and dry one cup of currants. Beat the suet, one cup of sugar, and the yolks of two eggs together until light, then add one cup of milk, and three cups of flour. Beat until smooth, add one tablespoonful of cinnamon, a half teaspoonful of salt, a half nutmeg, grated, the well-beaten whites of the eggs, and a teaspoonful of baking powder; mix well and add the fruit, well floured, turn into a greased mold, and boil continuously for three hours. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Orange Pie.—The grated rind and juice of two oranges, four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of butter. Cream the butter and sugar, and add the beaten eggs, then the grated rind and juice of the oranges, and lastly, the whites beaten to a froth, and mix in lightly. Bake with one crust.

Turkey Soup.—A very nice soup is made from the bones of roast chicken or turkey. Remove the greater part of the stuffing, if any remains, as it gives too much flavor of sage and pepper, and put the bones and pieces into a kettle or stew-pan, with water in proportion of two quarts to a turkey, one quart for a chicken or fowl. Add a tablespoon of rice for each quart of water. Cover and cook slowly for an hour. Then add one onion if liked, two potatoes cut fine, and salt to taste. Let it cook slowly for another hour, then add, if you have it, a few stalks or the tops of a bunch of celery, and cook fifteen minutes. Strain into a warmed tureen and serve immediately.

Pudding Sauce.—Fill a pint cup two-thirds full of hot water, finish filling with good vinegar, boil; mix one tablespoonful of corn starch, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of lemon essence with a little cold vinegar, stir in, let it boil up well and serve.

Mince Meat for Pies.—One cupful chopped meat, one and one-half cupful raisins, one and one-half cupful currants, one and one-half cupful brown sugar, one and one-third cupful molasses, three cupfuls chopped apples, one cupful meat liquor, two teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful mace, one-half teaspoonful powdered cloves, one lemon (grated rind and juice), one-fourth piece citron, one cupful cider, three teaspoonfuls rose water. Mix in the order given, using enough of the meat liquor to make quite moist, and cook in a porcelain kettle until the apples and raisins are soft. Do not add the cider or rose water until the mixture is cooked. Meat from the lower part of the round, that has a little fat and no bone, is the best for pie meat.

Pat's Honest Christmas

(Continued from Page 938.)

yer eyes that made me say ter meef, 'It's Mr. Prisdint as'll council ye, Nora.' An' I found the money in Pat's vist pocket, sorr," said Nora desperately. "I hest night, sorr, and a struggle did I hev ter git it off of his grip on it, sorr, was like death itself. An' only from the ravin's of him I wouldn't hev knowed where he put it, an' sure 'twas enough ter send him inter the faver to be kerriin' what didn't leaving to him, though I'm that sure of my man, sorr, that I could swear but for the faver a copin' on 'twould niver hev ben there, an' 'twas along of the temptation ter send fur granny an' Nonie, Mr. Prisdint, coupled with the weakness an' the toired of him that overcome him," and Nora stopped to take breath.

"You have done wisely," said Mr. Norcross, "to bring me the money at once, and to trust me with your story. I believe, as you say, that Pat was not himself when he took the money, and some one else was to blame for leaving it where it could tempt him. So courage, Nora. Go home to Pat bright and cheerful, for, if Pat has done wrong, remember you have righted him. Don't mention it to any one. I'll look the matter up today, and let you know what I find out. Good morning."

"Good mornin'," Mr. Prisdint. All blissin' from heaven be upon ye, sorr, fur yer kindness ter Nora McKenna this day."

How strong Nora felt to fight Pat's sickness now! What thought she had nothing to eat! Her heart had ben lightened; she did not mind. She saw Pat, moaning and muttering, fumbling over the bedclothes in search of something, and she could almost smile. Had not "Mr. Prisdint" himself said she had righted Pat?

That afternoon Mr. Norcross watched the tatter hang over his books. He allowed him to go over and over the long column. Then he spoke: "Cash short tonight, Wilkin?"

"Yes, sir," was the annoyed answer; "I've hunted and hunted for an even fifty dollars, and I can't find it anywhere."

"Thought as much," remarked the president, shortly, "and but for some one's honesty you might be short forever. Here 'tis—found on the floor under yer desk last night, and brought to me. Now," humorously, "how much are ye willing to pay the finder?"

"Fifty dollars?"

"Thank you. I'll see it sent."

That evening Mr. Norcross knocked at Nora's humble door.

"Pat no better? That's bad," he said. "But you'll be glad to know that money matter's all right. We found ourselves just fifty dollars less in our accounts tonight. I've ben thinking of something since you left me this morning," he went on with a smile. "Suppose you and I have a Christmas secret between us, never to be told to any one as long as we live. You say Pat has been out of his senses ever since he came home last night; suppose, Nora, we never let him have them again, so far as this money is concerned. Suppose we fool old Pat; in fact, suppose we make him believe only just what we wish him to believe. What do you say?"

Nora gave him a grateful look. He knew then she had entered into the compact, though he was gone before she could speak.

Within an hour there was left at Nora's door the worth of two five-dollar bills in cold iron provisions. "Ah, children!" she said to the group of wondering little ones, "mark mother's words: It's always lucky ter do right."

Pat's fever ran on fierce and wild,

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than any I have ever seen" are words echoed by thousands of the best judges of good cooking throughout Canada who are writing us constantly to say that they have found the flour just as represented, and the recipes the best they have ever tried.

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Send now, and we will not only send you the recipes, but place you on our literature list, and mail you whatever we issue for users of flour.

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We send the recipes free.

Write for the recipes to-day.

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but, thanks to Mr. Norcross, he had the best of care. His mind was ever running on the bills in that vest pocket. In his delirium they assumed gigantic, hideous shapes, sometimes mocking and leering at him, and again trying to crush him beneath their terrible weight. But at length these racking pains and distorted fancies left him, and returning strength gave rational thought. Each hour he made up his mind to confess all to Nora, then, in his weakness, let it pass. Christmas Day found him convalescing comfortably.

He woke from a nap to find Mr. Norcross and Nora standing by his bed. While he had slept, they had hung a Christmas cross on the wall before his eyes, and a wreath at each little window. Nora's face was one glow of happiness. "Well, Pat," said Mr. Norcross, "I thought I'd step in and wish you a merry Christmas, though you've been treating me pretty shabbily of late, for you haven't given me so much as a 'how-dee-do' for a fortnight."

"Floor Pat could not smile. The memory of the theft surged confusedly through his mind.

"Ye wouldn't be after takin' me hand, Mr. Norcross, av ye knew all."

"Wouldn't, hey? Suppose, then, if you feel able, you tell me all, and we'll see."

"I will," said Pat, solemnly, his eyes fixed on the Christmas cross, as if it gave him courage. "Nora, me poor gurril, stand back an' lave me have a talk with the prisdint."

"Mr. Prisdint," began poor Pat weakly, "it's not able I bees ter spachify as I ought. Nora says ye've ben a sitand-

by to her an' the young ones sence my faver come ter me, for which same I'll bliss ye forever an' iver, though ye'll not care fur me blissin' when ye knows all. An' av it aint askin' too much of ye, Mr. Prisdint, I wisht ye'd shake han's wid me once more fur the sake of the old Pat McKenna."

"Now, Pat," said Mr. Norcross, in a voice he vainly tried to steady, as he grasped Pat's hand, "now tell me, for I swear I'll never give you another chance, and, if it wasn't Christmas Day, you shouldn't have this."

"Well, thin," said Pat, looking very hard, through blinding tears, at the cross, "it's the hand of a 'halfe ye're takin' an' the thavin' was did from our own bank."

"Nonsense, Pat!" said Mr. Norcross, "you needn't try to stuff that down me. Why, I'd as soon think that Nora here is a thief as yourself!"

"Whisht there! aisy, sorr," said Pat. "An' av ye please, Mr. Prisdint, don't coople Nora an' the name of a thafe together. But about me, sorr, it's three, though I'd better hev died in the faver than live ter tell me this."

"Nonsense, Pat!" said Mr. Norcross, more decidedly than before. "You've had a fever, man, and have been out of your mind; you're not accountable for your fancies. How do you know you haven't dreamed them, imagined them in your sickness? Why, I had this fever once myself, and thought I was in heaven for a week and more."

"An' sorr a bit hev I ben there," moaned Pat in such mournful tones that Mr. Norcross laughed heartily.

(Concluded on Page 962.)

SUNDAY AT HOME

First Christmas

Hark! through the silent night
 Angelic voices swell;
 Their joyful songs proclaim that "God
 Is born on earth to dwell."

See how the shepherd-band
 Speed on with eager feet.
 Come to the hallowed cave with hem
 The Holy Babe to greet.

But, oh, what sight appears
 Within that lowly door—
 A manger, stall, and swaddling clothes,
 A Child and Mother poor.

In the Year of Our Lord

We date our letters, "In the year of our Lord." There is something very inspiring in this designation. The years are Christ's, not ours. He gives them to us that on each of their pages we may write something worth while, a word or two which shall make the world richer and better, something of which we shall not be ashamed when the books are opened at the end of time. It is not enough that we do not blot the pages with records of gross sins; we should fill them also with the story of noble and beautiful things. Every day should be rich in ministries of good.

Life—A School

Life is God's gymnasium. It takes the measures; we do not know what they are. He puts us in our places and gives us what discipline we need. The ministers call churches means of grace, and prayer means of grace, and the Bible means of grace; and so they are. But, also, your shop is a means of grace, and your kitchen is a means of grace, and your social gathering is a means of grace; your dull and stupid clerk is a means of grace, and your more dull and stupid cook is a means of grace—or disgrace, just as you choose to make them. Let a man go into life believing this, taking life as his school preparing for the life beyond, and what a glorious thing it is to live! Even failures do not discourage such a man, because he says, I have failed once, and now I know what my weak point is, I will correct it next time. Christ supplies our need by teaching us the meaning and significance of life.—Lyman Abbott, D.D.

Living in Christ

Abiding in Christ does not mean that you must always be thinking about Christ. You may be in a house, abiding in its enclosure or beneath its shelter, though you are not always thinking about the house itself. But you always know when you leave it.

A man may not always be thinking of his sweet home circle; but he and they may nevertheless be abiding in each other's love. And he knows instantly when any in a home, abiding of passing out of the warm tropic of love into the arctic regions of separation.

So we may not always be sensible of the revealed presence of Jesus; we may be occupied with many things of necessary duty; but, as soon as the heart is disengaged, it will become aware that He has been standing near all the while, and there will be a bright flash of recognition, a repetition of the Psalmist's cry, "Thou art near, O Lord."

Ah, life of bliss, lived under the thought of His presence, as dwellers in Alpine valleys live beneath the solemn splendor of some grand, snow-capped range of mountains!—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

Lend a Hand

Lend a hand to the tempted.
 Lend a hand to souls in the shadow.
 Lend a hand to the student at school.
 Lend a hand to those who are often misjudged.

Lend a hand to the soul crushed with unpeachable loss.
 Lend a hand to the poor fighting the wolf from the door.

Lend a hand to those whose lives are narrow and cramped.

Lend a hand to the boy struggling bravely to culture his mind.

Lend a hand to young people whose homes are cold and repelling.

Lend a hand to those whose surroundings are steadily pulling them down.

Lend a hand—an open hand, a warm hand, a strong hand, an uplifting hand, a hand filled with mercy and help.—The Silver Cross.

What to Do With Trouble

There are two kinds of people—some that live on the past, and some that live on the future. You never saw a person living on the past all the time, and always talking about the past, that did not have a good many wrinkles on his brow. Instead of casting all their care on Him that careth for them, they are all the time thinking about their troubles.

They go to a meeting, and when it is over they say: "Wasn't it splendid? I enjoyed it so much, I forgot all my cares and all my troubles." They laid their bundle down under the seat, but the moment the benediction was over they picked it up again. Give your trouble to God. Remember that everything before the believer is glory.—D. L. Moody.

Yoking Our Passions

A man bought a large tract of land in the West in which were mountains and valleys. A stream took its rise among the hills and leaped down through the gorges, till it reached the valley. When the rains fell the stream became a wild torrent, rushing madly on its way, carrying everything before it. Nothing could withstand it. It swept over fields and meadows and left destruction wherever it reached. What to do with this stream was a problem. It could not be destroyed. The owner built a flume and tamed the wild torrent. It was held within limits and was led quietly down the mountain side. In the valley its terrific force was gathered and made to turn mills and to water fields and gardens. That is what God wants us to do with our appetites and passions—not try to destroy them, but to yoke them in Christ's service and make them serve us and serve others.

Out of Time and Place

Long after the frost had come we heard reports from here and there of people finding full-blown flowers out-of-doors. There were roses in December and lilacs in late November, and in unprotected gardens various other be-

lated blossoms were found by several persons in several different parts of the country.

A few weeks ago a man picked up on the street of an inland town a bird which was almost exhausted. It proved to be a Stormy Petrel, a bird that is found at sea in every part of the world and at great distances from land. It is distinctively a sea-bird, and how or why this lonely wanderer found its way so far inland is a mystery.

Both the flowers and the bird were curiosities, but unfortunate. The Petrel was out of place and the blossoms were out of time, and while their interest was perhaps all the greater for those reasons, they were examples of unseasonable misfits. It is bad to be either out of time or out of place. There is a right time for everything and a right place for everyone at the right time. Some young people form the unfortunate out-of-time habit—or the not-in-time habit—about a few years later they find themselves out of place.

Such was a certain lad who began his business career with much promise of success; but his one fault was a habit, formed in his school days, of being a few minutes late in getting to his work. An opportunity for an advance soon came to him, but he lost it because of his reputation for tardiness; and after a while his own position was taken, for the same reason, by another. There was no place for him because he was an out-of-time young man. There are many today who are doing work which will not fit to them because they have, in some such way, proved unfit for better work. The petrel, lost and weary, was a sad thing to see; but sadder still a man or a woman who is, consciously or not, out-of-place. You admire the rose in December, but you call it a freak. Don't be a freak; don't get out-of-time or out-of-place.

Sleeping Alone

It is very much healthier to sleep alone. The unhealthiness of two persons occupying the same bed very much depends on the physical condition of either or both. If one is diseased, injury to the other is sure to result. The practice is unhealthful because the exhalations from the body of one come in contact with and are absorbed by the skin of the other, and because each one must, of necessity, breathe some of the air which has been breathed by the other, and consequently rendered impure.

Expand the Lungs

God intended all women to be beautiful, as much as he did the roses and morning glories; and what He intended they should become, they would, if they would obey his laws, and cut indulgence and corset strings, and indulge in freedom and fresh air. For a girl to expect to be handsome with the action of her lungs dependent on the compressive nature of a corset worth of tape is as absurd as to look for turnips in a snow bank, or a full grown oak in a little flower pot.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only a vegetable, containing the tongue with it occasionally. Price 25c.

Truly marvelous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no public-house, no time from business, and a certainty of cure.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

CAPE WITH STORM COLLAR 4905.
Capes make one of the most satisfactory wraps for wear over the fashionable gowns with broad shoulders and sleeves full at the top. This one is quite simple, but eminently smart, and includes the storm collar that always means protection for the throat and back of the head. As illustrated it is made of tan colored cloth, simply stitched with corticelli silk, but many materials are in vogue. Velvet is exceedingly fashionable with a fur collar and all light colored cloths and such heavy silks as Burlington sack and the like are greatly used for evening wear.

The cape is cut to be made with or without a seam at the centre back and is finished with the storm collar that is cut in six sections and fitted to the neck. When there is no seam at the centre back, piecing will be found necessary unless the material is exceptionally wide, but with the seam it can be cut in two pieces from any ordinary cloth. The cape is fitted by means of shoulder darts and can be closed with cord and tassels or with buttons and button holes worked in the fly.

BATH ROBE 4906.

Bath robes that are simply made yet are shapely and comfortable are among the best that can be offered, and are rendered attractive by material and trimming. This one includes bell shaped sleeves with roll-over cuffs and is made of dark red eider-down flannel with bands of silk, but is suited to all materials in vogue for garments of the sort and the trimming can be of any banding that may be preferred. The generous pocket is a feature and contributes to the comfort of the garment.



4905 Cape with Storm Collar.

4906 Bath Robe.

Small, Medium, Large. 32 to 44 bust.

The bath robe is made with fronts and backs and is fitted by means of shoulder, under-arm and centre back seams. The sleeves are made in one piece each, finished at their lower edges with cuffs.

BLOUSE WAIST 4909.

Waists made with square neck effects are among the smartest of the season and allow of various combinations and trimmings. This one is singularly attractive and fills the much needed place between the severe shirt waist and the elaborate blouse. As illustrated it is made of ivory chiffon taffeta with the square neck, collar and cuffs of cream

colored repress lace and the trimming of fancy braid. It is, however, suited to all waistings and to the entire gown as well as to the separate waist, while the square can be filled with any contrasting material that may be preferred.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, fronts, back and centre front. The fronts are laid in box plaits at their edges and in outward turning plaits at the shoulders, the back in tucks from shoulder to belt, which give a tapering effect to the figure. The centre front is cut on a scalloped outline and is arranged under the box plaits, the closing being made invisibly at the left side, while the shield of lace is separate. The sleeves are in "leg o' mutton" style, full at the shoulders and plain at the wrists.



4909 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

4910 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 yrs.

SQUARE YOKÉ GIRL'S DRESS 4910.
Square yoke effects are much in vogue for young girls as well as for their elders, and are exceedingly attractive. This very pretty little frock combines dark red cashmere with tea colored lace and is eminently stylish, but all materials in vogue for young girl's gowns are appropriate, and the trimming can be any contrasting material that may be preferred. Lace is always desirable for the more dressy frocks, but tucked taffeta and various other simpler things are in vogue for those of everyday wear. The skirt is an exceptionally good one and is tucked to give a tripple effect.

The costume consists of the waist and skirt. The waist is made with front and backs and is arranged over a fitted lining, the closing being made invisibly at the centre back. The sleeves are box plaited at the shoulders but plain at the wrists, the trimming straps extending over their upper edges as well as over the shoulder seams. The skirt is circular, finished with a hem and laid in two wide tucks.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 20 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

"What have you to say for yourself?" demanded the bailie of the drunk and disorderly. "Am verra sorry, sir," returned the charge, "but a cam' up frae Glesca in bad company." "What sort of company?" "A lot o' teetotalers." "Wha—at!" roared the bailie. "You mean to say, sir, that teetotalers are bad company?" "Weel," rejoined the prisoner, "ye ken how 'twas. A bad hale mucktin' o' whusky wi' me, an' a had to drink it all to myself."



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Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having.

THE NEW COUNTRY WASHER

does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them, and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home, and you cannot afford to have it. If your dealer does not sell it at \$3.50, if not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

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IN these days of high prices for necessities, anything which can increase the family income is welcome. By means of a recent invention known as Gearhart's Family Knitter, good money can be made easily and pleasantly by knitting at home socks, stockings,

mitten, ladies' vests, etc., for the trade. The machine is very simple and the work is so easy and enjoyable that even the children take great delight in running the knitter. The quality of work that Gearhart's Family Knitter will turn out is so superior in both appearance and wearing quality to that of any knitting factory that dealers will readily buy your goods at a good profit. If you or your family want to make good money during your spare time, don't hesitate, but sit right down and write how for our prospectus which will tell you all about our plan.

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Improved Steel Frame.	3 1/2 "	1 to 14 "	
	3 3/4 "	1 to 20 "	

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HEALTH IN THE HOME

How to Keep Warm and Well

Persons who habitually expose themselves to an abundance of fresh air rarely suffer from draughts. Some there are, however, on account of apparently inexplicable reasons, who are super-sensitive to such conditions. But these, above all other persons, find their best protection in habituating themselves to a plenary supply of fresh air under all circumstances; by woolen clothing and by particularly avoiding small bedrooms and all such conditions as are endeavored by them.

People generally rely altogether too much upon the house to exclude cold air, instead of warm clothing, by which they exclude fresh air. By habituating themselves to close rooms and impure air they create and increase their liability to disease which they exert themselves in the wrong direction to avoid.

Sick Headache

The radical permanent cure for sick headache in a week, nervous woman must combine the following: A general toning up of the system. Regularity of habits. Plenty of sleep at the right time. A powerful exercise of the will to keep up a cheerful, quiet, easy

frame of mind. As to immediate relief there is nothing better than menthol. Get your druggist to make for you a strong solution of menthol. For external application use this tincture full strength. Paint it right over the pain. Then take half a glass of hot water and add from three to ten drops of the tincture, inhale the fumes until it cools off so that you can drink it, and remember that it should be taken as hot as possible. There is another headache of the brain worker. It can always be stopped, however, by taking a fair dose, say ten grains, of quinine at bedtime, and a good night's sleep. Then, too, we have the traveler's headache; even this may be avoided. First, do not work yourself up into a nervous frenzy by trying to do a thousand and one things, and then rush to catch a train. Do not worry all the way to the station about things you have left undone. Do not go too long without eating; when your regular lunch time or dinner time or tea time comes eat something, if it be only a cracker. An excellent plan is to take a few raisins in your pocket, and eat them when you feel tired, or relaxed. Raisins are peculiar, and while I would not advise you to eat too many on ordinary occasions

—they are indigestible—still they will give an empty stomach plenty of work, and their stimulant effect upon a tired, exhausted person is quiet, effective and pronounced.

An Invalid's Dish

For invalids who need food the reverse of laxative: Cut stale white bread into slices of moderate thickness, and toast evenly a light brown on both sides. Have ready, in a deep dish, a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter teaspoonful of black pepper, upon which pour a sufficient quantity of boiling water to cover each slice. Dip the slices in quickly, one by one, and remove at once; pile in a plate, buttering each slice as it is taken from the water, and put the whole in the hot oven for a minute or two. It should be very hot, very tender and not in the least watery.

Evangelist—"My mission in life, sir, is to save young men."

Mr. Crusty—"I wish you'd save one for my eldest daughter."

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer

Has the indorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last ten years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating these horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oil. Address the home office, DR. D. M. BVE CO., Drawer 505 N. Indianapolis, Ind.

If your Kidneys are Sick just write this:

CANADA POST CARD
THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



*Bole Drug Co
Winnipeg
Manitoba.*

*Kindly send me a free
sample box of
Gin Pills
Yours truly
A. Sufferer
Pamell, Ont.*

WE'LL SEND THE CURE

Perhaps you don't know about Gin Pills—the wonderful cure for Kidney Troubles—the healing, soothing pills that never fail to make the Kidneys well and strong. We want you to know about them—to try them—to see for yourself that they do cure all Kidney Diseases.

We are giving away 100,000 boxes of GIN PILLS, free to sufferers. Won't you write us for a box, and cure yourself?

Gin Pills are a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back; Swollen Hands and Feet; and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal properties of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample.

BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. 4, Winnipeg, Man.

Among the Cape Bretoners

ARTICLE III.

BY LAURA ROSE

Living in a valise and traveling over the country in a wagon for five months brings into one's life considerable variety and experience, and more especially so when the stay in each stopping place is of only two days' duration. The only way to make such a trip agreeable is to quickly adapt oneself to conditions and become, as it were, for the short time, one of the family. I have heard the people say: "Why she isn't a bit proud. She came right down to the kitchen and talked to us."

As I have said before, Cape Breton is largely settled by Highland Scotch, and Gaelic is quite universally spoken, in fact, many of the old people have little English. How often have I wished I could say something to them in their native tongue, just to please them. It would have indeed been music to their ears and have opened their hearts, as nothing else could, still wider to me.

They are a kind people and give you of their best. The welcome was always hearty, even if the fare was plain—and better the plain fare with the hearty welcome than a feast served grudgingly.

I never traveled over a country where people cook so much alike. Onions are invariably cooked in the gravy with lamb, and lamb is the staple meat to be had until cold weather comes, when each family kills a beef animal. Potatoes are cooked with their skins on, but are frequently peeled before brought to the dinner table. Mashed potatoes were a treat to me. Fried potatoes for breakfast or supper seemed almost an unknown thing in Cape Breton, and they seldom have meat at these meals.

The women make a lot of skim-milk cheese, and find a ready sale for it in the mining districts. I fear I have been too long brought up on the whole milk cheese to ever acquire much of an appetite for the skim milk article, although it is no doubt highly nutritious, and people accustomed to it are very fond of it.

Vegetables, apart from potatoes and turnips, are very little grown by the farmers, although some in the vicinity of towns do quite a trade in garden stuff. Hardly any tame fruit is raised, but kind nature supplies quite a variety. The delicious wild strawberry comes first, and some years they are very plentiful; after the strawberry comes the raspberry, and they were a fine crop this season. Then there is a little white, waxy berry which has a delectable wintergreen flavor, and grows on a tiny vine close to the ground. They are tedious to pick and not very abundant at any time, but when enough can be had, make a delicious jam. In many places gooseberries can be had for the picking. Picnics to the blueberry barrens are next in order, where buckets and buckets of that wholesome fruit are gathered. The tart, crimson cranberry winds up the list of berries. Not much fruit is bottled for winter use, and what is put down is usually in the form of jam.

In nearly every home you will find a spinning wheel, not in the hall as an ornament, as has become the fashion in Ontario, but as a useful adjunct to the family comfort. Nearly every woman spins her own yarn and quite a few still weave. The home-woven, home-made, checked, flannel dressed little girls are still to be seen all over the island, and they have a comfortable, natural look that is lacking in the shop-dressed girls of the town. The other day I was so much taken with a round-

faced, rosy-cheeked little child—half neglected looking, for her mother was dead—but she had such a frank, happy expression I felt like taking her home with me. I asked her name, and the answer came shyly, "Kitty Ann."

The women are great knitters, and I have seen them walking along the road knitting as they went. There was usually a piece of knitting handy in the kitchen, ready to pick up at any minute. They often knit whole suits of underwear for men. The bag or basket of mitts and socks ready for winter use, which the old ladies would show me, were so thick and warm and comfortable.

I have written before of the hooked mats of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Certainly this is an art that the ladies of this province excel in—I don't believe in the world you will find prettier home-made mats than down east. Some are immense in size—three yards square—and the design and coloring most artistic. Very often they are hooked with all new yarn. Toward spring everyone gets a mat-hooking fever on, and one woman told me she outdid all her neighbors by hooking thirteen large and small mats last spring.

The Cape Bretoners, as a rule, marry very young, and large families are still quite fashionable. I have often spoken to a young looking woman with a baby in her arms and asked: "Is this your only child?" "Oh, my! no I have five more at home." They seem to grow up without very much care or trouble, and are noticeably agreeable to each other. The children used to like to come where I would be sitting; then an older one would come and say, "Come down, you are bothering the lady, come down, now." They would never say come out of the room, it was always "come down."

I fancy the women work harder than the men do, taking it the year around, but neither classes work as hard as farmers in Ontario. The Cape Breton people have fewer luxuries, but I truly believe, more contentment. It may be a negative happiness, but it is certainly a life pretty free from worry. In my articles I have spoken of the general, not of the exceptional, and always of the rural classes.

Butchering Time—Curing the Hams

The butchering season on the Canadian farm is not the trying time it once was. The selling of the live hog has relieved the farmer of a lot of trouble in this connection. And yet, every farmer still has a hog or two to kill for his own use. Therefore a few timely hints on butchering will not come amiss.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon having everything in proper shape, and arranged as conveniently as possible. Hogs should not be fed for at least 12 hours before they are slaughtered. Have the water scalding hot, and enough water to easily souse the hog and give it a twist over. The platform where the scraping is done should have enough slant to carry the water off quickly. The cutting up of the carcass of swine is some skill. It is a good plan to allow the carcass to hang over night. If it is frozen a little no harm will be done. Pork, however, should never be packed away when frozen as it would be apt to spoil before the salt was absorbed. After pork has thawed out the pieces should be carefully washed, using care to get all the blood out, and then rub salt thoroughly into them before placing

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No up-to-date farmer should be without one.

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In the Poultry Yard

Let the Boys Raise Poultry

One of the ways to attach a boy to the farm and give his ambition a chance is to give him an opportunity to raise poultry, and have the proceeds for his own use. Perhaps a partnership between father and son can be formed. He will not only feel that he is getting a start, but will learn much that will tend to keep him on the farm.

The care and handling of poultry by the boy is a good place to try him and see whether or not he is fitted for farm life. If no adaptability for the work is shown, he may be better fitted for another pursuit; for all boys reared on the farm cannot be expected to remain there. However it must not be forgotten that many a good farmer has been spoiled by taking up a trade or profession. Give the boy a chance and, as intimated above, one of the ways out of it is through raising poultry and sharing in the profits.

Testing Eggs

United States Consul General Gunther gives in Consular Reports a German method of testing eggs. The test is based upon the fact that the air chamber in the flat end of the egg increases with age. If the egg is placed in a saturated solution of common salt, it will show an increasing inclination to float with the long axis vertical. A scale is attached to the vessel containing the salt solution so that the inclination of the floating egg about the horizontal can be measured. In this way the age of the egg can be determined almost to a day.

A fresh egg lies in a horizontal position at the bottom of the vessel; an egg from three to five days old shows an elevation of the flat end so that its long axis forms an angle of twenty degrees; with an egg eight days old the angle increases to forty-five degrees; with an egg fourteen days old to sixty degrees; and with one three weeks old to seventy-five degrees; while an egg a month old floats vertically upon the pointed end.

High-priced Roosters

A New York fancier is said to have paid \$3,400 for 19 chickens the other day. This may not be a record sale of poultry, but it probably is, considering the number and amount involved. The question naturally arises, are 19 chickens worth \$3,400? That depends. They may be worth it to the buyer, who wants the satisfaction of heating somebody in the showing and doesn't have to heat the cook. That they will be worth it as a business investment is very doubtful. Record prices, all the way from a horse at \$150,000 to a hare at \$1,000, have marked bad investments for the buyer's money unless he had a heap of pleasure out of his purchase. But we are glad that there are wealthy fanciers ready to pay big prices for such things as please them. It adds a fascinating possibility to the business of breeding—Stockman and Farmer.

Poultry at Guelph

The poultry branch of the winter fair becomes year by year of more importance. The total entries this year shows an increase of 400 over 1903. The quality of the exhibits was good, and the fowls were well to the front, both in numbers and quality. The Rock breeds continue to hold a strong place, but were pushed hard this year by some other breeds, such as the Wyandottes and Orping-

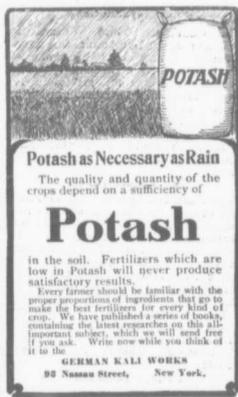
tons. In fact, the show of white Wyandottes was larger than that of any other single breed. Brown and White Leghorns made a good showing, with some very fine birds out. Minorcas were out in fair numbers. Andalusians were hardly up to other years. Some good Dorkings were shown. It is a pity this breed is too delicate for general use in Canada. They have wide breasts, light colored legs and are deep fleshed. Indian Game loomed up in large numbers. In some parts of England these are crossed with other breeds for table poultry with considerable success. Some black-legged Javas were shown and also some Dominiques, the breed from which the Barred Rocks sprung. They are coarser than the latter. The Wyandotte display all through was excellent, especially the whites. Barred Rocks were out in large numbers, and were of good quality. Some very good White Rocks were shown. In fact, the large increase in the White varieties of nearly all the breeds was a feature of the show. They seem to be becoming more popular in the country. The large leather-footed Brahma made a creditable showing, as also did the Buff Cochins. The Buff Orpington is certainly becoming a popular breed in Canada, if the display at Guelph is an indicator. There was a very fine show.

Never has Canada seen a finer and larger show of turkeys than was seen last week at Guelph. There were no fewer than 57 Bronze Turkeys shown, besides 27 in the other classes. W. J. Bell, Angus, was a large winner in the Bronze class, carrying off the collection prize. The show of geese was large, with some very fine Toulouse and Emden geese on exhibition. In ducks, perhaps, no better show has been seen in this country, the Rouens and Pekins excelling. Breeders of Cayugas are evidently endeavoring to increase the size of their birds, if we judge from the display made.

The dressed poultry display was equal to other years, which is saying a good deal. Each year more care and neatness is shown in the dressing of the fowls, and more uniformity in the general appearance of the whole display. In chickens, the Rocks appeared to show the best bodies when dressed, though not comparing with the Orpington in the whiteness of skin, legs, and flesh. The Christmas dinners shown in the turkey outfit were of a high order. One lady, in examining this lot, remarked that she very much wished they could grow turkeys with four legs, that part of the bird evidently being a favorite titbit of hers. This is a pointer for the turkey raiser. From the lady's remark four legged turkeys would sell for twice as much as those having only two legs.

Orpington Club

The Orpington Club of Canada held their annual meeting at Guelph on December 7, and elected officers as follows—Patron, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Hon. President, A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa; W. R. Graham, Guelph, President, J. W. Clark, Cainsville; Vice-President, Dr. Bonliebe, Toronto; Secretary, Treasurer, A. W. Foley, Bowmanville; Executive, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown; C. J. Daniels, Toronto; C. M. Blythe, Marden, and W. H. Assey, Coleman. There was a general discussion of points pertinent to improvement of the stock.



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Potash

in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizer for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

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Farmers' Sons Wanted—with knowledge of farm, stock and fair education to work in an office, 80 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at some of the following particulars: THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

FARM LABOR—The undersigned, late of the Ontario Bureau of Immigration, now in England, selecting experienced and experienced farm laborers. For information apply R. VERITY, 65 Front E., Toronto.

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Catalogue No. 41 free. Send for it.

White Wyandottes

The Canadian White Wyandotte Club transacted their annual business December 8, and elected their officers as follows:—Hon. President, W. R. Graham; President, L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park; Vice-President, John S. Martin, Port Dover; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Eidt, Stratford; Executive, J. Sidney Sterling, St. Catharines; G. Elliott, Wexford; A. Pickering, Willowdale; and F. C. Elford, Ottawa.

The Leghorn Club

The Canadian Leghorn Club elected their officers on December 8th as follows:—President, G. G. Henderson, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, P. L. Grier, Owen Sound; H. F. Becker, Waterloo; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Cadman, St. Thomas. Executive—J. E. Bell, Angus; R. C. White, J. E. Hussey, Melbourne; S. C. White, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone; R. C. Brown, James Dewar, Milton; S. C. Brown, E. R. Laddlaw, Paisley; S. C. Buff, W. M. Lockwood, Milburn; S. C. Black, J. Petch.

Poultry Breeders

The Western Ontario Poultry Association held their annual meeting at Guelph on December 8th. Officers were elected as follows:—Hon. President, F. W. Hodson; President, W. McNeill, London; Vice-Presidents, M. A. Bogue, London, and M. T. Burns, Tillsonburg; Secretary-Treasurer, P. Westervelt; Auditor, J. F. Duff; Directors, L. H. Baldwin, A. Tyson, G. G. Henderson, N. Cook, P. Grier, R. C. Oke, R. C. Coates, A. H. Wilson. The executive held a meeting subsequent to their election. W. McNeill and W. Barber were appointed representatives to the Toronto Fair; W. H. Saunders and W. H. Beattie, London Fair; J. H. Minshall and George Colwell, Brantford Fair, and W. McNeill and A. Tyson, the Guelph Fair.

White Plymouth Rocks

The White Plymouth Rock Club showed 148 birds at the Winter Fair, which made the exhibit the banner class. Daley & Hill, Seaforth, won the silver cup for the best white fowl, any breed, with a White Rock. The following officers were elected:—Hon. President, A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa; President, W. H. Bessey, Coleman; Vice-President, P. Dil. Seaforth; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Wallace, London. Provincial Vice-Presidents, G. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.; F. G. Fenwick, Brandon, Man., and E. Hodson, Nanaimo, B.C. Executive, Geo. Robertson, Galetta; H. A. Hagan, Berlin; A. G. Brown, Watford; T. Beckett, Eppingham, and Thomas Rice, Whitby.

Quebec Poultry Station

A poultry station was established last fall at this place and it has been very successful. About 1,000 chickens were fattened in crates, and have realized the unknown price of 12½¢ per lb. f.o.b. here.

Farmers in this section have decided in future to take this profit for themselves and to sell no more lean chickens for 6¢ and 7¢ a lb. as formerly. Much interest was shown by both farmers and fanciers, and the usefulness of the station is more than evident—Augusta Faford, L'Islet, Que.

Dairy Test at Guelph

Shorthorn cows, 36 months and over—James Brown, Norway, points 120.02; J. W. Armstrong, Speedside, 119.78; L. D. Currie, Hillsburg, 115.40; H. J. Davis, Woodstock, 100.04. Shorthorn

heifers, under 36 months—James Brown, 70.68.

Holstein cows, 36 months and over—James Rettie, Norwich, 140.20; James Rettie, 137.48; G. W. Rice, Tillsonburg, 135.58; G. W. Rice, 132.20; W. S. Schell, Woodstock, 122.40; P. D. Ede, Breeders' Association met at Guelph 103.88. Holstein heifers, under 36 months—James Rettie, 106.58; G. W. Rice, 106.00; P. D. Ede, 84.36.

Jersey cows, 36 months and over—S. J. Lyons, Norval, 70.00; S. J. Lyons, 74.92. Jersey heifers, under 36 months—O.A.C., Guelph, 52.40; O.A.C., 38.14. Grade cows, 36 months and over—P. D. Ede, 140.64; H. McDougall, Guelph, 128.88; O.A.C., 91.42; O.A.C., 50.34. Grade heifers, under 36 months—O.A.C., 49.80.

Shorthorn Breeders

The executive of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association met at Guelph during the show, and completed arrangements for the annual meeting to be held at St. George's Hall, Toronto, on January 17th, at 11 a.m. Volume XX of the Herd Book has just been issued by the editor, Mr. Henry Wade. It contains the pedigrees of 4,873 bulls and 5,478 cows, or a total of 10,351.

THE BEST PLACE
FOR YOUR MONEY
IS
A STRONG BANK

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office: TORONTO

Affords Absolute Security for Depositors in its Savings Department. : : : :
CAPITAL \$5,000,000
RESERVE \$3,300,000
TOTAL ASSETS \$7,600,000

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

INTEREST is paid on all balances every six months.

SMALL SUMS are received on deposit (21 and upwards).

NO DELAY in depositing or withdrawing.

COURTEOUS ATTENTION to all.

INCORPORATED : 1855



Earn a Comfortable Living
with a Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed, forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction. If we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without to be paid in October, 1905, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time. I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both incubator and brooder, and would not do without them, because I cleared this season more than the incubator and brooder cost me.

Your respectfully, MICK W. HYLLEUP, South's Falls, Ont.
I wish to let you know of my success with your incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 100 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and am very satisfied.

Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood.
Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited
Dept. 4. Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Farming Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Anemia—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poisons
Bright's Disease
Rheumatism
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Cramp
Erysipelas
Catarrh—Chancr
Dysentery—Diarrhea

Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Malaria
Liver Troubles
Nervous Debility
Nervous Prostration
Nervous Debility
Nervous Prostration
Nervous Debility
Nervous Prostration

Dandruff—Dropsy
Diarrhea
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—(all Stages)
Gall-stones
Gonorrhoea—Gleet
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Typhoid—Ulcers
Verrucae
Worms' Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious disease—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer accomplishing what no drug can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 426-44 Wash St., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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20,000 FARMERS WANTED

We want 20,000 farmers as new subscribers, and we want you to help us to get them.

Why Pay for Your Paper

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You can get it FREE?

Send us **two** genuine new subscriptions for one year at **60 cents each**, and we will advance your paid-up date one year.

This offer will close on Dec. 31st, 1904, and is open only to subscribers now on our paid-up list, or who are put on that list before Dec. 31st.

A genuine new subscription is one which causes **THE FARMING WORLD** to go into a new household—change of name in a household does not count.

Don't forget to tell your friends that **THE FARMING WORLD** costs only **60 cents** a year, or two years for **one dollar**. Every issue is better than the one before it. Constant improvement is our aim. Many new features are arranged for 1905.

Look out for them. Be ready for them. Subscribe To-Day.

THE BEST FARMERS' PAPER IN THE DOMINION ONLY 60 CENTS A YEAR

NOTE.—This offer is made instead of and not in addition to our other premium offers.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Winners at Guelph

The following are the winners in the different classes at the Provincial Winter Fair, prizes awarded in the order named:

CATTLE

Shorthorn steer, two years and under three—A. Young, Glanford. Steer, one year and under two—W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; J. Fried & Sons, Roseville; H. B. Webster, Fergus; A. Hales, Guelph. Steer, under one year—T. Talbot & Son, Everton; 2 and 3, A. Young, Glanford; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; J. Brown & Sons, Cow or heifer, three years and over—Wm. Fleming, London West; W. B. Watts' Sons, Salem; Geo. Amos & Son; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; H. A. Watson, Castlegrey. Heifer, two years and under three—W. B. Watts & Son, Heifer, under two years—W. B. Watts' Sons, 1 and 2; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; Leslie & Pearson, Acton. Best Shorthorn steer—W. R. Elliott & Sons.

Hereford and Polled Angus—Cow or heifer, three years and over—Samuel Young, Guelph; 2 and 4, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Steer or heifer, two years and under three—F. W. Stone Stock Co.; Jas. Bowman, 2 and 3. Steer or heifer, one year and under two—H. McCreae, Guelph; 2 and 4, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 3 and 5, Jas. Bowman. Steer or heifer, under one year—Jas. Bowman, 1 and 2; Samuel Young, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Steer or heifer, two years and under three—F. W. Stone Stock Co. Steer or heifer, one year and under two—F. W. Stone Stock Co. Steer or heifer, under one year—F. W. Stone Stock Co. Cow or heifer, three years and over—F. W. Stone Stock Co.

Galloway and Devon—Steer or heifer, two years and under three—D. McCreae, Guelph; W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills. Steer or heifer, one year and under two—1 and 2, W. J. Rudd; D. McCreae. Steer or heifer, under one year—1 and 3, D. McCreae; W. J. Rudd. Cow or heifer, three years and over—D. McCreae, 2 and 3, D. McCreae. Steer or heifer, two years and under three—D. McCreae; W. J. Rudd.

Grades or Crosses of any Breed—Steer, two years and under—James Leask, Green Bank; W. Hamilton, Guelph; Alf. Hales, Guelph; J. Price & Son, Roseville; W. S. Schell, Woodstock. Steer, one year and under two—J. Brown & Sons, Galt; J. Dickison, Eramosa; J. Fried & Sons, Heifer, two and three years—J. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; H. McDougall, Guelph; J. Fried & Sons; James Leask. Steer, under one year—J. Elliott, Marden; Peter Stewart, Everton; 3 and 5, James Leask; H. McDougall. Cow or heifer, three years and over—J. Brown & Sons; J. Elliott; James Leask. Grades or crosses of any breed, heifer, under two years—James Leask; 2 and 5, H. W. McKinnon, Coningsby; D. Wright, Ponsonby; H. McDougall.

Export Steers—Best three—James Leask; 2 and A. J. Brown & Sons; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Alf. Hales, Guelph. Export steer—James Leask, Green Bank.

Grade steer or heifer, sired by pure-bred Aberdeen Angus bull—1 and 2, H. McDougall; H. W. McKinnon; Samuel Young.

Pure-bred or grade Hereford steer or heifer—F. W. Stone Stock Co.

Pair of fat cattle any age, breed grade or cross, fed for at least two months with Worthington's Canadian stock tonics—James Leask; J. Brown & Sons; J. Fried & Son.

Grade steer or heifer, fed in the county of Wellington and owned by exhibitor at least three months previous to the show—W. Hamilton,

Guelph; J. Wilson & Sons, Fergus.

Grade steer, sired by pure-bred Shorthorn bull—J. Brown & Sons; James Leask; 2 and 3.

Pair export steers—exhibits must have been fed for at least three months previous to date of show with Anglo-Saxon stock food—James Leask; G. B. Hood.

SHEEP

Cotswold—Ewe, under one year—Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, 1 and 2; Rawlings & Bailey, Forest, 3 and 5; Snell & Lyons, 4. Wether, one year and under two—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, 1; J. C. Ross, Jarvis, 2; Snell & Lyons, 3 and 4; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, 5. Wether, under one year—Rawlings & Bailey, 1, 3 and 5; E. Brien & Sons, 2 and 4. Three wethers, under one year—Rawlings & Bailey, 1; E. Brien & Sons, 2; J. C. Ross, Jarvis, 3. Three ewes, under one year—Snell & Lyons, 1; Rawlings & Bailey, 2; H. McNelly, 3; W. Brien & Sons, 4.

Lincoln—Ewe, under one year—J. T. Gibson, 1, 2 and 5; L. Parkinson, 3 and 4. Wether, one year and under two—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, 1 and 2. Wether, under one year—J. T. Gibson, 1, 3 and 5; L. Parkinson, 2. Three wethers, under one year—J. T. Gibson, 1; L. Parkinson, 2. Three ewes, under one year—J. T. Gibson, 1 and 3; L. Parkinson, 2 and 4.

Leicester—Ewe, under one year—John Kelly, Shakespeare, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; John Orr, Galt; David Rodger, Ayr. Wether, one year and under two—A. and W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Hastings Bros., 2 and 4; John Kelly, Wether, under one year—David Rodger, Ayr; John Kelly; Hastings Bros., 3 and 5; John Orr. Three wethers, under one year—David Rodger; Hastings Bros.; John Kelly; John Orr. Three ewes, under one year—John Kelly; John Orr; Hastings Bros.; David Rodger; A. and W. Whitelaw. Pen of three ewe lambs—D. Rodger, Ayr; Dunnet Bros., Glanbrassil.

Orford—Ewe, under one year—J. W. Lee & Son, 1, 2 and 3. Wether, under one year—W. E. Wright, Glanworth, 1, 2 and 3; J. W. Lee & Sons, 4 and 5. Three wethers, under one year—W. E. Wright; J. W. Lee. Three ewes, under one year—J. W. Lee & Sons.

Shropshire—Ewe, under one year—J. Campbell, Woodville, 1 and 5; Abram Rudell, Hespeler, 3 and 3; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. Wether, one year and under two—J. Campbell, 1 and 3; R. Gibson, Delaware; Lloyd-Jones Bros., 4 and 5. Wether, under one year—R. Gibson, 1 and 5; J. Campbell, 2, 3 and 4. Three wethers, under one year—J. Campbell; R. Gibson; Lloyd-Jones Bros.; W. E. Wright. Three ewes, under one year—A. Rudell; J. Campbell, W. D. Monkman; Lloyd-Jones Bros.

Wether, one year and under two—J. Campbell, 1 and 3; R. Gibson. Wether, under one year—R. Gibson; J. Campbell, 2 and 3. Wether lambs—J. Campbell; R. Gibson; Lloyd-Jones Bros.

Best grade Shropshire, wether, one year old—R. Gibson; J. Campbell, 2 and 3. Grade wether lambs—R. Gibson; J. Campbell; A. Rudell.

Southdown—Ewe, under one year—Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., 1, 3 and 5; J. Jackson & Son, Abington, 2 and 4. Wether, one year and under two—Sir George Drummond, 1 and 2; J. Jackson & Son, Telfer Bros., Paris, 4 and 5. Wether, under one year—Sir George Drummond, 1, 2 and 4; J. Jackson & Son, 2 and 5. Three wethers, under one year—Sir George Drummond, 1 and 3; J. Jackson & Son; Telfer Bros.

Three ewes, under one year—Sir George Drummond; J. Jackson & Son; Telfer Bros.

(Continued on Page 960.)



BRING UP THE CHICKS ON
Myers' Royal
SPECIALLY PREPARED
Poultry Spice
and see what strong, sturdy chickens you have—see how fast they grow and fatten—see how few losses you have through sickness. It saves you money every day in the year.
Write for literature and testimonials.
MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.
HARRARA FALLS, ONT. & N.Y.

\$12.80 For 200 EGG INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fresh egg. Write for catalogue today.
GEO. H. STAHL, Outney, Ill.



Ashland Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns, Cows bred from imported stock of grand 25-cloth breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.
Tara Station G.T.R.

Shorthorn, Clydesdale and Shropshire for Sale.
Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shearing and ram lambs, imported. Mansell. Prices Moderate. **G. A. HERDIE, Methuen, Ont., near Devil's Den.**

Live Stock Auctioneers.

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

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

Spavin and Ring-bone
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Carb, Splint, Hog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
69 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Attention is called to the change of advertisement made this week by H. Cargill & Son. There is no better blood or breeding in all Shorthorn than can be found in this herd, carefully selected as to breeding and individuality but regardless as to cost. The straightest kind of descent in the best strains is what their large stable of imported cows represents; uniformity to the right type is their hobby. Send for a catalogue, and see what you want.

Mr. D. C. Platt, of Millgrove, Ont., did not show his Summerhill Yorkshires at St. Louis, for the reason that he had sold a large number of his good ones to an American exhibitor. Credit, however, is due to Mr. Platt for the breeding or importing of a large number of the winners there, which did not fail to land the money for their American owner. The following is a list of winners at the great Fair, for which Mr. Platt and Canada claim credit:

Sows under one year, first and fourth prize winners, were bred by Mr. Platt.

The junior champion boar (bred), senior champion boar (imp.).

Champion and grand champion sow (commented on as one of the best ever seen in America), first sow under one year, bred by Platt. The aged champion herd (supplied) and junior champion herd were bred by Mr. Platt, also first and third on aged sows, the first prize winner being the silver medal sow at Toronto. In junior yearlings first and fourth were supplied by Mr. Platt, also second on aged boar, The Duke of York, a first prize winner wherever shown in Canada. This boar has also proven a very successful breeder, there being at Summerhill several of his get that are developing into show animals.

In senior yearlings the first and second winners came from Mr. Platt's herd, as also the boar taking third place in junior yearlings. The winning boar under one year, was the silver medal boar at Toronto, and won first and junior championship at St. Louis, and considered one of the best in Canada, was bred by Mr. Platt. Canadian bred Yorkshires therefore, won by far the largest

share of the prizes awarded at St. Louis.

Geo. Amos, of Moffat, has to offer a number of splendid young Short-horns, among them some of the winners at the exhibitions. Those it search of good individuals with good breeding would do well to see what he has to offer.

Wm. Graham, of Graham Bros., has left for Scotland to purchase another consignment of stallions. The firm have recently disposed of Baron Sterling to Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton, Fairy King to a purchaser in Pickering township, and their splendid yearling, Moncreiff Baronet, to the Iowa State College, Iowa, U.S.A.

H. J. Davis, the well-known importer of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, has recently sold his noted herd bull, Bapton Chancellor, for a good figure.

Messrs. D. Douglas, of Mitchell, and J. E. Brethour both had the misfortune to lose their St. Louis show herds of swine through an outbreak of hog cholera in quarantine. This is unfortunate, as the herds represented the best of their year's crop of pigs. In one of these cases at least the disease was contracted in quarantine, several weeks after entering. It is rather a sarcasm on the quarantine system that hogs can travel with immunity almost anywhere else and meet hogs from all the country with immunity, only to contract malevolent diseases when reaching the quarantine yards.

This fall has seen an unprecedented sale of stallions and imported fillies. This cannot fail to give an impetus to breeding along the right lines. It will not be long before the American will realize the superiority of the Clydesdale and Shire Canadian or British bred draft horses, and a lively horse trade with the domains of Uncle Sam will again be in order. At the late International at Chicago the Canadian Clydesdales were quite an attraction and most American horsemen were very quick to appreciate the clean, strong, broad, flat hocks, clean flat bone, springy pasterns and grand strong feet of the Clydes, and most of all, their smooth easy bit rapid action, and were not slow to admit that Canada had the best heavy "horses."

AT SARNIA, ONT.,

Can be found a choice selection of Imported

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

FOR SALE BY

H. H. COLISTER

Agent for Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

Horses, Prices, Terms and Guarantees all the very best.

Address H. H. COLISTER, Sarnia.



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Gapes, Neck, Brained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horns or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Gout, etc., is in its own right. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent to Wholesale or Retail Dealers. Price 50¢ per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, charge paid, on receipt of 50¢ in any form for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

IF YOU CONTINUALLY HAWK AND SPIT AND THERE IS A CONSTANT DRIPPING FROM THE NOSE INTO THE THROAT, IF YOU HAVE FOGGY EYES, BRUISED EYES, THAT IS CATARRH.

Large Trial Package Free—Quickly Cures.



Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time, so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their hawking-khawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gaus's Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address to-day and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write to-day. C. E. GAUSS, 237 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

YORKSHIRES! YORKSHIRES!

Choice young stock of good quality and best strains. Pairs not akin. Prices right.

ALBERT SNELL, Hagerville P.O. and St'n

Gossip

Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., has asked us to announce that if there are a sufficient number of Shorthorn breeders who would care to consign some extra good cattle for a combination sale at Hamilton in February next, he will undertake to manage it. So far Messrs. Goodfellow Bros. have offered to contribute 12 head, and Geo. Amos, Moffatt, Ont., 6 head.

Mr. Platt has an excellent reputation for conducting successful live stock sales, and breeders having some good stuff to contribute to a combination sale should correspond with him at once.

Mr. Platt desires to thank all those who attended his sale of fillies last month, and writes as follows:

"I wish to thank all those who attended the Clydesdale sale here on the 23rd November. I was very much pleased indeed with the interest in general. While there was not enough in the venture to warrant further chances at the cost price in Scotland, at the same time it is my intention to endeavor to purchase another lot of 50 and offer them here in May next."

R. Reid & Co., Wintonburg, Ont., writes—"We have just taken stock of our supply of boars fit for service. In Berkshires we have one very fine year-old and two boars that were farrowed in March last. They were first and third at Ottawa and are a very fine pair of hogs—good, long, deep fellows, with plenty of bone. In Tamworths we have one March hog and three May pigs. They are sired by Garfield Grandee, imported, and their dams are by imported stock. These are a good select lot of fine bacon type of hogs."

W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, Ont., writes:

"We have to-day for the first time tied in our cows. They never looked as well. All were in show shape, and rather seemed to enjoy the cold, bleak winds. Our calves are mostly coming heifers, and fine ones they are. Our young bulls are doing nicely. Could spare a few to make room, at farmer's prices. Our prize winnings for the year 1904 were 43 firsts, 30 seconds, 3 thirds, 1 gold medal, 1 silver medal, 5 diplomas, 3 sweepstakes. We have sold our stock bull, Scots, to G. H. Walter; bull calf Black Prince to A. G. Spafford, Compton, Quebec; bull calf Chieftain, to A. Muir, of Scarborough, Ont.; yearling bull to Angus Mischeau, of Toronto, Ont.; yearling bull and heifer to Jabeous Elliott, of Brandon, Man.; cow Noblesse Rose and Urania Lass to R. Carrom & Son, of Emerson, Man. Also four females to go to Mr. Mshaw for spring shipment to Manitoba. Also cow Lady Bell, the old show cow, to A. G. Spafford, Compton, Quebec."

Neal M. Dow, Tara, Ont., writes:

"We now have our cattle in winter quarters in the best condition that we have ever had them. We have at the head of our herd White Chief (39821), a straight bred Missie, bred by J. & W. B. Watts, of Salem, Ont., to follow Sittroy Hero 12th 30896, which we recently sold to Mr. George Roberts, Marmion P.O., Ont. We also sold a pair of two-year-old heifers to Mr. Josh Courtney, Schomberg, Ont. We have a few choice young bulls ready which intending purchasers would do well to see before purchasing elsewhere.

When we get a chance we will send in new subscribers."

Live Stock for British Columbia

Mr. C. H. Hadwin, of Duncans, B.C., left for the West with sixters, a cargo of pure bred stock, consisting of one Hackney stallion from O.

Reasons Why CAIRNBROGIE

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their



Idols and Ideals in Clydesdale Perfection

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:—

Stallions—4 years old and over, 1st and 2nd Prizes	Mares—2 years old and under 2, 2nd Prize Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed, 1st Prize
Stallions—3 years old and under 4, 1st and 2nd Prizes	Sweetstake Stallion—Any age Sweetstake Mare—Any age
Stallions—2 years old and under 3, 2nd Prize	On ten head we won five firsts, four 2nds, three grand Champions
Stallions—1 year old and under 2, 1st Prize	
Mares—3 years old and under 4, 1st Prize	

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McArdie's Best (4326), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta. C.P.R.

Long Distance Telephone.

WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported and

home-bred.

R. BEITH - Bowmanville, G. T. R., Ont.



SAXON—57—

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep

Some splendid offerings in Leicesters. Choice stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Phone J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

International Importing Barns

SARNIA, Ont. Branch Barns at Lennoxville, Que.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF CLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

30 imported stallions, sired by the best studs of Scotland and England. Several of them top horses. Can show you the highest-acting Hackneys in America. Having no salesmen enables me to sell first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. Write, or better, come; will save you money. Terms to suit. Address:

J. B. HOGATE,
arnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Que.



CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best Stud in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN,

MITCHELL, ONT.

42 HEAD 42

CLYDES SHIRES HACKNEYS

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

J. B. HOGATE, SARNIA, ONT.

Will sell by Public Auction at

BOND'S HORSE EXCHANGE, TORONTO Shepherd Street,
two blocks east of
Grand's Repository **FEB. 2, 1905**

27 Head STALLIONS, 15 Head FILLIES and MARES.

(Recently Imported by Proprietor)

Including a number of well known prize winners. Stallions include 1 2-year, 2 5-years, 2 4-years, 6 3-years, 11 2-years, 5 1-years-old Fillies; 5 3-years, 5 2-years, 5 1-year, rising 2-years-old.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1.30 P.M., SHARP.

TERMS OF SALE

Mares and Fillies cash; Stallions, one-half cash, or 30 days, accepted same as cash; balance payable May 1st, 1906, or approved joint note at 6%. Bring references and save delay. All Stallions sold for \$1,000.00, or upwards, will be guaranteed a sure foal getter. Should they not prove so, on their return to my barn, another equal in value will be given in his place. Stock will be sold absolutely without reserve. For Catalogues or further particulars write to

GEO. JACKSON
R. BOND } Auctioneers

J. B. HOGATE, PROP.
SARNIA, ONT.

Sorby, of Guelph, and a number of Shorthorn, Polled Angus and other cattle, among them a Guernsey bull from the Dentonia Park Farm at Coleman Ont.

Fine Stock for the West

Messrs. J. Ross & Sons, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Streetsville, Ont., shipped a cartload of Shorthorns and Yorkshires to the North-West last week. This stock will be delivered at Rat Portage, Brandon, Indian Head, Prince Albert, Calgary and Lacombe. Mr. Dugald Ross took charge of the car. Among the Shorthorns shipped was one extra choice heifer, Romena Fairfax 2nd. She is a large heifer, a good handler, and possessing a sweet feminine head. This heifer has been sold for show purposes, and should make her mark in the west. She is due to calf in January to Prince Sunbeam (Imp.), the sweepstakes bull at Toronto in 1904.

The Yorkshires are a choice lot, and some possess the best quality, which will make them winners. Two sows were sold in Ontario before the shipment left, one to C. H. Watson, of "Summyside Farm," Dixie, and the other to Geo. McCauley, of Shelburne, Ont.

Hogate's Big Horse Sale

A date that horsemen will do well to pin in their hats is Feb. 2nd, when there will be offered for sale at Bond's sale stables, in Toronto, 42 head of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney stallions and fillies by Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, Ont. Mr. Hogate has for years been identified with the horse business of Canada, and has to offer a splendid

T. H. HASSARD, V. S.

DEALER IN

**CLYDESDALES,
COACH AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS**

25 head now on hand, including noted premium horses
in Scotland. I

LONG DIST. TELEPHONE, MILLBROOK, ONT.



Clydesdales and Shorthorns

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

COLUMBUS, ONT.,

IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale Horses and
Shorthorn Cattle**

**New Importations of Grand
Clydesdales just arrived.**



STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin,
G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles
east of Toronto.

Long Distance Telephone at Residence, near Columbus.
Telegraph, Brooklin.

lot of animals, some of them well known prize winners at Toronto, London, Ottawa and other places throughout Ontario and Quebec. At the present time information as to the different individuals comprising the sale list is not to hand, as the animals themselves are some on the other side of the water, but this information will be given in a later number. Mr. Hogate leaves on Dec. 17th for Scotland to bring the remaining contingent which he has purchased there. Of the animals at the present time in Canada, and which will be comprised in the sale list, may be mentioned such horses as Nately Pioneer, the handsome chestnut stallion so much admired at shows throughout Ontario during the past year, and winner of first place in his class at London and Ottawa. This horse is of splendid conformation and style, with good action, is rising four years of age, will weigh about 1,900 lbs. and is sired by the famous Gunthorpe Advance (13136), one of the best gets of the world renowned Bar None. His dam was Bessie, by Sir Crispin. Nately Defender is a handsome two-year-old rising three, bay in color, with white markings, a colt that will scale 1,800 lbs., a promising fellow with lots of good bone and sound, strong feet. He was first in his class at Toronto, London, Ottawa and wherever shown. He is sired by Crossmore Carbon, a get of Conquering Harold, and his dam was Jessie Stuart, by Wishgill Skipper.

Nately Review is also a handsome two-year-old that will scale 1,800 lbs. He is a bay in color, with white markings, a son of St. Vincent, by Flag Signal, dam Dot, by Tom's Glory 2nd. He was third in his class at the leading shows during the past season, as they could not all be first. Nately Waggoner 2nd is a four-year-old that will weigh close to 1,900 lbs. He is a fine individual, with good bone and feet, fine conformation and style. His dam was Polly (6886), by Waggoner (2337) g.d. Lincolnshire Treasurer. He was sired by Tartar 2nd, a get of Royal William.

Nately Result is a good two-year-old brown that will weigh 1,800 lbs. When just off the boat he took 2nd place at Sherbrooke, Que. He is sired by the famous Harbling Harold, a noted prize winner at London and elsewhere, and a son of the old Harold (3703). His dam was Marvel, a get of old Timon (5394). He is a fine colt and splendidly bred. There is a contingent that should attract all who are interested in good sires and will no doubt call for spirited bidding.

Among the Clydesdales to be offered there are at present in the country a seven-year-old stallion, St. Matthew, a brown with white stripe and hind feet, a fine drafty horse sired by William the Conqueror, a get of the Prince of Wales 673. His dam was Kate, vol. 25, by Prince of Garthland. He is well known to the owner and a sure foal getter.

Sparrowhawk is a five-year-old stallion, brown in color, with white star and white hind legs. He is sired by Lord Stewart (10084) and has five registered dams. He is a great, big, drafty horse that combines quality in a high degree, and known as a sure foal getter. He will scale 2,100 lbs.

Bounding Tom, vol. 26, is a stylish and active black, a sensational goer and combining lots of substance, weighing in his three-year-old form 1,900 lbs. He is sired by Prince Thomas (6681), his dam is by Prince Romeo, he by Prince of Wales, and he has five recorded dams, the fifth being Nancy (6044), by the well-known Lord Haddo (486).

Among the Hackneys are the handsome bay two-year-old Terrigton Hotspur, a dashing bay with black points. He will stand 15.1, was bred by Sir



HOLLYMOUNT FARM, Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns. A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sires and dams. Write, or call on

WM. THOMPSON, Box 104, MITCHELL, ONT.

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (imp.) Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Shaved and White Rock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

R. CORLEY,

Belgrave P.O. and Sta. G.T.R. Wingham, Ont. C.P.R.

SPRINGBROOK STOCK FARM.—A few splendid bull calves by imported sires and dams; also two fine young heifers. Herd headed by Golden Conqueror (imp.) 35040. Write for prices, or call on

AMOS SMITH, Huron Co., Trowbridge P.O., Listowel Station.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1852

Some splendid offerings in young Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Prices right.

JAS. DOUGLASS, Caledonia P.O. and Sta.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS

CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R.

WARKWORTH, P.O.

Breeder of SHORTHORN and AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale 3 YOUNG BULLS of various ages, sired by some of best (Imp.) bulls in country, and out of good Scotch dams. Also several YOUNG HEIFERS bred to (Imp.) Old Lanaster.

Several young Yorkshires of good breeding.

Geo. Angus & Son, Moffat P.O. and Station C.P.R.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LINCOLN SHEEP

Telegraph, Post Office, R.R. Station.

For Sale at MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM if you want either, write us today.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, BOX 35, LUCAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

ED. ROBINSON, Markham P.O. and Station Maitland.

from imported sires and dams. Best strains and breeding. Correspondence solicited.

Clayfield Stock Farm

Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep.

Prize-winning pure-bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P.O. and Sta., Ont.

You must not imagine that because we sold some Shorthorns at Hamilton recently we have no more to offer,

BECAUSE we have quite a number yet, both male and female, and

GOOD ONES TOO.

Write us if you are in the market (it only costs 2 cents), and we will frankly tell you whether we have what you want.

John Olney,
Manager.

H. OARGILL & SON,
Oargill, Ont.

Gilbert Grenwall, his sire is Goldfinder 6th and his dam Lady Hutton, by Fireway (249). Denmark Chancellor, vol. 22, is another fine two-year-old, bay in color, that will stand 15.3. His sire was Lord Chancellor, dam Annise Rooney, vol. 10, by Lynden 2nd (3321). He is a fine mover, with splendid hock action and a colt of great promise. A description of the others, with their breeding, will follow in a later number of *THE FARMING WORLD*. Notice date and terms of sale in this issue.

Clyde and Shire Show

The third annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Horse Show will be held at the Repository, Toronto, on February 1-3, 1905, under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, the Clydesdale Horse Association and the Shire Horse Association of Canada. Over \$1,000 will be given away in prizes and medals. The Canadian Hackney Horse Society will not take part in this year's show, which will be shown purely to Clydesdale and Shire Horses.

Last year the show was largely interfered with by a severe snowstorm, which prevented several exhibitors from getting in with their exhibits. The dates fixed this year are much earlier than last year, and may, perhaps, suit both buyer and seller better. This year's show promises to be ahead of that of other years. Further particulars may be had on application to Henry Wade, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto Junction Show

The Fat Stock Show at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, held on December 12th, was an unexpected success, a large number of people being present and many of the classes well filled. All the animals that were shown were afterwards sold. There is every encouragement for the management of the stockyards to enlarge their show, and with the enterprise that they have shown since the inception of the stockyards at Toronto Junction, there can be little doubt that with proper accommodation for a thing of the kind, this show will grow to be the leading event of the kind in Canada. The location is obviously advantageous, both for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors, and also from its being identified more closely with the fat stock trade. The holding of the fat stock show in the centre of the fat stock trade gives the visitor from the country the opportunity of observing what can do in that line, and at the same time of studying the buyers' and killers' end of the business, observing the market classes and grades, studying what the market is for, and in what lines he can meet market demands the most profitably. The exhibits were for the most part the cattle purchased by drovers, but the quality was by no means second class, and included the winners at Guelph, among them the Jas. Leask steer, Champion Knight, winner of fourth place at Chicago. A banquet was tendered to visitors by the board of directors, at which representatives of the Toronto Board of Trade, with several members of Parliament from surrounding counties, with other representative citizens were present. All spoke confidently of the bright prospects which the future holds for the Union Stock Yards. The following are the awards:

Best 16 export steers—1, \$40, Albert Barber, Guelph; 2, \$15, Talbot H. King, Beaverton.

Best 16 export heifers—1, \$40, Thos. Heal & Son, Mitchell; 2, \$15, Beale &



"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRE

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchenbrair (imp.) as head of herd, whose dam has a record of 7 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshires.
For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

R. REID & CO.,

Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires.

CALVES carefully bred for Milk and Show Ring. Older ages. A November Boar. Several April Pigs. All prices reasonable. Write, or come and see.

ALEX. HUME & CO.,
Monte P.O.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to
W. R. STEWART,
Lucasville, P.O., Ont.

Burnedennette Stock Farm

Clydesdales, some stallions and fillies, imported and home bred. A few young purebred Berkshire Pigs. Will be offered (for \$20 per head) Feb. 10th. Utmost Address: A. G. GORMLEY,
Danville P.O. and Sta., Midland R.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF SHOWMAN
Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle
...Cheviot Sheep...

Now for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 2 yrs. old, Red Polled Heifer, one 1 yr., one 15 mos., and one 5 mos. old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.
A. MOHL, Lewiston, N.Y.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BREDS Holstein-Friesians and Improved Yorkshires

On WEDNESDAY, December 21st, 1904, at ONE p.m. sharp.

30 well-bred Holsteins of the Netherland Abbeker and De Kol families, including cows, heifers in calf, yearlings, heifer calves, bulls ready for service, and younger ones; also the noted 2-year-old herd bull, Sir Fairmount De Kol, a grand individual and splendid stock bull.

30 Yorkshires of the improved bone type.

C. R. QIES, Heidelberg, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Send for Catalogue.

St. Jacob's Station on G.T.R. branch from Berlin to Elmira.

DENTONIA PARK FARM

COLEMAN P.O., ONT.

We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRE

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Herd headed by imp. ONWARD, a get of the celebrated MAROH ON.

A number of choice bulls and heifers, imp. and home-bred, for sale. Come and see them.

O'NEIL BROS., SOUTHGATE, ONT.

Iliderton or "E" rd., L.H.&B. Lucas Sta., G.T.R.

FOR BEST
RESULTS
FEED

COTTON SEED MEAL

Dairymen and Stock-raisers should never be without it.

GOOD FOR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

COTTON SEED MEAL ranks higher in Analysis than any other feed stuff.

For sale by all leading feed firms.

Unsurpassed as a
Flesh, Milk, Cream and Butter

Send for interesting booklet giving directions for feeding, etc.

Producer

FRANK R. OLIVER - 11 Front St. E. - TORONTO

**BRANT OXFORD DOWNS**

An excellent lot of ram heads, grand lot of ewe, all ages, for sale, from imported and prize-winning stock, including purchasers call on us. We will try to use you well.

J. H. JULL & SON
Breeder and Importer
Phone, Toronto and P. O.
BURFORD, ONT.

Linen Oxfords

Do you want a good yearling ram or ram lamb, imported or homebred, cheap? Also some choice ewes for sale.

R. J. HINE,

DUTTON.

Elgin Co.

HILLBURST FARM.

Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorns from imported sires and dams of deep milking strains. J. A. S. COCHRAN & Co., Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

ELMDALE STOCK FARM

Ontario Sheep **Berkshire Swine**
Close to or direct from imported stock. Good young stock of both sexes to select from. Prices reasonable. Write for list.
J. SLATER, Buttonville P. O., Unionville Sta., Midland, Ont.; Thornhill, Metropolitan Ry.; Markham, Ont.

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

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

MONKLAND HERD**YORKSHIRES**

Good Quality. Easy feeders
JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Fergus P. O. and Sta., G. T. R., and C. P. R.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,
Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples P. O.

HELBON FARM OXFORDS

For breeding or ranching purposes we can supply you with such as will give you satisfaction.

J. M. LEE & SONS
Simcoe, Ont.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Oak Lodge Yorkshires the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 2 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.
J. E. BRETHOUR, . . . BURFORD, ONT.

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

SIX imported young bulls ready for service. Six Canadian-bred bulls, the get of the silver plate bull Bapton Chancellor. Also a number of imported Yorkshire boars and sows of the best strains, ready for breeding. Write:

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Stone, Guelph; 3, \$10, Albert Barber. Best fat steer (under 3)—1, \$10, W. B. Levack, Toronto; 2, \$6, Albert Barber; 3, \$4, Albert Barber.

Best fat heifer (under 3)—1, \$10, M. Schmidt, Midway; 2, \$6, Talbot & King; 3, \$4, E. Snell, Toronto Junction.

Best fat steer (3 and over)—1, \$10, Beale & Stone, Sunderland; 2, \$6, D. Ferguson, Glanworth; 3, \$4, Thomas Heil & Son.

Best fat heifer—1, \$10, Beale & Stone; 2, \$6, E. Marquis; 3, \$4, M. Schmidt. Best 18 butcher steers—1, \$25, White & Clayton; 2, \$15, John O'Keefe, Seaford.

Best 18 butcher heifers—1, \$35, White & Clayton; 2, \$15, Alexander Levack; 3, \$10, George Pauline, Chesley.

Best fat beef animal (any breed)—1, \$15, Beale & Stone; 2, \$7, W. B. Levack; 3, \$5, Albert Barber.

Best deck of sheep (not less than 50)—1, \$15, George Pearce, Stratford; 2, \$8, George Thompson.

Best deck of lambs (not less than 50)—1, \$15, George Pearce; 2, \$8, Geo. Thompson, Tara.

Best pair of ewes—1, \$5, W. B. Levack.

Best pair of wethers—1, \$5, White & Clayton; 2, \$3, George Pearce; 3, \$2, George Pearce.

Best veal calf—1, \$7, Thomas Heil & Son; 2, \$5, E. Snell; 3, \$2, A. Deviney, St. Mary's.

Best English bacon hogs (not less than five)—1, \$5, George Pearce; 2, \$3, George Pearce; 3, \$2, George Pearce.

Best pair of ewe lambs—1, \$5, Geo. Thompson; 2, \$3, White & Clayton; 3, \$2, George Pearce.

Best pair of wether lambs—1, \$15, White & Clayton; 2, \$3, White & Clayton.

Judging Live Stock

The following is the result of the winter stock judging competition held during the Winter Fair. There were 73 competitors in all:

Beef cattle—1, H. B. Smith, 80; 2, J. Baker, 78; 3, C. Gardiner, 77; 4, J. M. McCallum, 76; 5, G. D. McVicar, 75; 6, R. C. Mortimer, 74; 7, T. C. Morgan, 73; 8, J. C. Harkness, 72; 9, H. A. Craig, 66; 10, A. Young, 65; highest possible, 100.

Dairy cattle—1, G. H. Carpenter, 75; 2, K. G. McKay, 71; 3, A. Mason, 67; 4, C. Esmond, 64; 5, H. B. Smith, 58; 6, J. A. Clark, 55; 7, E. H. Porter, 53; 8, E. F. Sanders, 52; 9, F. C. Munnick, 50; 10, M. C. Brownlee, 49; highest possible, 100.

Sheep—1, A. L. McCredie, 110; 2, J.

A. Telfer, 138; 3, E. B. Eddy, 131; 4, R. E. Mortimer, 128; 5, A. Bray, 125; 6, C. W. Esmond, 115; 7, M. A. Jull, 110; 8, G. G. Whyte, 109; 9, G. Montgomery, 103; 10, F. M. Logan, 101; highest possible, 150.

Swine—1, F. H. Dennis, 144; 2, F. M. Logan, 141; 3, J. Baker, 140; 4, G. H. Sanders, 138; 5, D. H. Jones, 135; 6, O. H. Bell, 131; 7, H. A. Craig, 126; 8, G. D. McVicar, 118; 9, R. Elliott, 115; 10, R. S. Hosmer, 110; highest possible, 150.

The Winners at Guelph

(Continued from Page 954.)

Dorset and Merino—Ewe, under one year—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, 1 and 2; John Hunter, Wyoming. One year and 2 under—R. H. Harding. One, 3 and 2; John Hunter, 4 and 5. Wether, under one year—R. H. Harding, 1 and 4; John Hunter, 2, 3 and 5.

Hampshires and Suffolk—Ewe, under one year—J. Kelly, Shakespeare, 1 and 2; Telfer Bros, Paris. Wether, one year and under two—Telfer Bros, 1, 2 and 3; Wether, under one year—Telfer Bros, 1 and 2.

SWINE

Berkshire—Barrow, six months and under nine—J. Kelly, Shakespeare, 1 and 3; Wm. Wilson, Brampton; E. Brice & Sons; Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove. Barrow, under six months—Snell & Lyons, 1, 2 and 4; Wm. Wilson; J. C. Cowan. Sow, nine months and under fifteen—Snell & Lyons; Wm. Wilson; R. J. Keen, Minden. Sow, six months and under nine—Wm. Wilson, 1 and 5; J. A. Kelly; E. J. Kenner, S. Cowan. Wether, under six months—Wm. Wilson, 1 and 4; Snell & Lyons; Jas. Hamilton, Shakespeare. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—J. Kelly; Wm. Wilson; Snell & Lyons. Barrow, any age—John Kelly, Shakespeare.

Chester White—Barrow, six months and under nine—D. DeCoursey, Bornheim; W. B. Wright, Glanworth. Barrow, under six months—D. DeCoursey, 1 and 3; W. W. Wright, 2 and 4. Sow, nine months and under fifteen—D. DeCoursey; W. E. Wright. Sow, six months and under nine—D. DeCoursey, 1 and 3; W. E. Wright, 2 and 4. Sow, under six months—W. E. Wright; D. DeCoursey. Three pigs, offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—D. DeCoursey; W. E. Wright. Barrow, any age—D. DeCoursey.

Any other breed, grade or cross—Barrow, six months and under nine—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgeway; J. Featherston & Son; J. Wilson & Son; Fergus; Wm. Elliott, Galt. Barrow, under six months—E. Brien & Sons; J. Featherston & Son; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; Wm. Elliott; D. DeCoursey. Sow, six months and under nine—J. Featherston & Son; Wm. Elliott; E. Brien & Sons. Sow, under six months—D. DeCoursey; Wm. Elliott, 2 and 3; D. Douglas & Sons; J. Featherston & Son.

Export Bacon Hogs—Three pure-breds—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; J. E. Brethour, Burford, 2 5 and 7; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; G. B. Hood, Guelph; D. DeCoursey, Carrie, Morrison; Chas. Currie, Morrison; H. German & Son; J. Wilson & Son. Three grades or crosses—Jas. Rettie, Norwich, 1 and 2; J. Featherston & Son, 3 and 4; D. Douglas & Son; Chas. Currie, Morrison; Alf. Hales, Guelph. Three export bacon hogs, any breed—R. F. Duck & Son. Pen of four hogs, any breed, pure-bred or cross—R. F. Duck & Son; J. E. Brethour. Export bacon hogs, best pair fed with Anglo-Saxon stock food—R. F. Duck & Son; J. E. Brethour.



appears elsewhere in this issue, was the attraction at the yards this week.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, Dec. 9th, 1904.

The market here for farm produce has changed but little in the past two weeks. During that time arrivals of produce by sailing vessels from P. E. Island have been numerous, and potatoes, turnips and other vegetables are in oversupply. The low prices prevailing on the Boston market have thrown more produce than usual into Halifax for local consumption. Still there has been no heavy slump in prices, potatoes continuing to sell at 30 cents and turnips at 25 cents per bushel at the vessel. The cold snap now being experienced has temporarily checked the discharging of vegetables, as they cannot now be handled without freezing.

Oats are very firm. There are practically none coming over from the island and we are dependent altogether on the Ontario article. In the matter of hay, we are importing largely from Quebec and prices have advanced 50 cents per ton. The agricultural societies are holding their annual meetings this month and a good deal of the attention of these organizations was taken up with hay importations, these being the channels through which free carriage of hay over the I.C.R. has come. Surprisingly large quantities of Quebec hay have thus been brought down, showing how great was the shortage of last year's crop in this province, as well as in P. E. Island.

Eggs are very firm on account of the small supply. The price is steadily advancing. Butter and cheese also are firm. Meats of all kinds are easier, on account of the desire of farmers to reduce their stock and save fodder.

Pat's Honeest Christmas

(Continued from Page 928.)

"Come, come, cheer up," he said, as soon as he could speak. "Nora, here's Pat trying to make me believe he's a thief, and I don't know what not. Now I call on him to prove it; isn't that fair?"

Nora came trembling, trying to smile, but down went her head on Pat's pillow, and she could do nothing but sob.

"Oh, come, come!" said Mr. Norcross again, at a loss for words, from this unexpected desecration on the part of Nora, "the fever has outdone you both. I tell you, Pat, there no money missing at the bank, not a cent; don't you believe me?"

Pat raised himself on his elbow. "Nothin'—missin'—at the bank!" he repeated slowly. "Ah, had loock ter mel but I ken show ye different. Nora, has any one meddled with the clo'es I put off me when I was tuk sick?"

"Nat a soul but meself, Pat, not a blisid soul," sobbed Nora.

"Then, begorra, fetch 'em to me, Nora darlint, an' I'll show ye a proof."

Never was a man more anxious to convict another than was Pat to convict himself.

As his memory brightened, he could see the little roll in the upper pocket of his old vest. He actually now recalled the sum—fifty dollars. His shaking hand snatched the clothes from Nora; he searched the pocket; he looked up puzzled—nothing there; then another pocket, and another, and then those in the coat, till every one was hanging inside out.

"Nora," he asked, as a last resort, "hev you tuk it?"

"Oh, whisht now, Patsy, jewel," said Nora, finding her voice, and stroking his big hand as if it were little Tim's. "It's still in the fever ye bees, poor boye. An' it's Nora McKenna ye used ter. An' it's Nora McKenna that she'd finger

it over an' niver know it? Oh, now! begone wid ye, Pat, fur impachin' of yer wife, an' on this blisid Christmas Day of all days! Aint ashamed of yerself ye bees, Pat, ter be a-layin' there a-shrivin' ter disgrace yerself in this whurrin' an' the nixt, a gain-sayin' wid yer two big, obstinate, odd eyes ivery wurrd the praisidint has in sayin'! Hev the grace ter be ashamed of yerself, Pat, me darlint, an' own up now as 'tis gramin' ye've been."

Poor, bewildered Pat fell back on his pillow.

"Begorra," said he, "it's moighty quare! But, faith, 'tis a foine, holy day fur a man ter git the praisidint of himself!"

"Ochone," said Nora, "an' it's a better praisidint the saints hev sint ye than yerself, you poor, dear, odd wakenin'! Pat, ken ye shand a troifle more? Will, faith an' ye've gut ter," she said, merrily. "None, ye blisid choild, come here 'n kiss yer father."

The child came slowly from the other room leading old granny by the hand, who oiled each rheumatic hobble with pious ejaculations, and so slow was her progress that she had time to involve nearly every saint in the calendar before they reached the bed.

"Nora," said wonder-stricken Pat, "whose don't is this? Is this a brass?"

"It's no, Pat, 'tis a blisid hime!" said Nora, turning around.

But in the confusion "Mr. Praisidint" had slipped away.

Prince Edward Island

We have had a good deal of rainy weather during the latter part of November. Some of our farmers turned their cattle out to pasture nearly every day up to December 1st, as they find it necessary to economize in fodder. Many of the farmers are leaving orders for the government hay. The price is \$1.50 per ton. There was a small attendance at the market on December 2nd, owing to cold, disagreeable weather and rough roads.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qt. per lb., 4 to 5c, small, 6 to 10c; mutton, per carcass, 5 to 6c; chickens, per lb. 8c, pair 45 to 60c; fowl, per lb., 7c, per pair, 60 to 65c; turkeys 12 to 13c, per lb., and \$1.25 to \$1.50 each; geese, per lb. 5c, and \$2.00 to \$1.00 each; ducks 75 to 80c, per pair; eggs 25 to 28c, per doz.; butter, fresh, 33 to 24c, per lb.; apples 16c, per doz.; cranberries 8c per qt; cream 20c per qt; sausages 12c per lb.; hay 75c per cent; wheat \$1.90 per bu.; oats, per bu. 39 to 40c; straw, per cwt., 50c, per ton, pressed, \$10.00; potatoes 20c per bu.; flour, per cwt. \$2.70; carrots, per bu., 50c; bran \$1.00 to \$1.25 each; pork 4 1/2 to 5 1/4c.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef carcass, per lb., 4 to 5c; buckwheat 40c; barley 45 to 48c, per bush; wheat 18 to 19c; chickens, per lb., 6 to 10c; ducks, per lb., 8 to 10c; geese, per lb., 8 to 10c; turmps, per bu., 15 to 16c; pork 5c per lb.; hay, pressed, \$14 per ton; straw, pressed, \$6.00; eggs, per doz., 20c; oats, black, per bu., 38c; white, 37c; potatoes 20 to 22c, per bu.; flour, per cwt., \$2.50.

The Manchester Trader sailed on December 2nd direct for Manchester. Her cargo, which was valued at \$10,000, included 2,300 sheep, 40 cattle, 3,000 cases canned meats, 1,700 cheese, 300 cases apples, and sundries.

At a special meeting of the City Council on Nov. 29th, the president of the Fruit Growers' Association was present, and a grant was made for the work.

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WANTED—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvassers outside town. Pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of good pens never before offered. Sell in Canada. For best prices apply NOW. PRIMA NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

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FARM LABOR—The undersigned, late of the Ontario Bureau of Immigration, now in England, selecting experienced and inexperienced farm laborers. For information apply R. VEHITT, 56 Front St. E., Toronto.

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BOON FREE, entitled "How to Make Hens Laid," Grand Bay, N.B., brings it.

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St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902.

This is to certify that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Man., 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 that I am satisfied they are all 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. I would suppose that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting in tone the stomach 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.

Waverley Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 25, 1904.

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(Signed) ROBERT BELTH,
Per Duncan Belth, Farm and Stock Mgr.

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A Compendium of Agricultural Science and Practice on Farm, Orchard and Garden Crops, and the Feeding and Diseases of Farm Animals, by **EARLEY VERNON WILCOX, Ph.D.**, and **CLARENCE BEAMAN SMITH, M.S.**

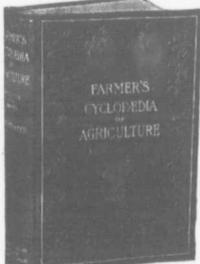
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