

TORONTO, CANADA

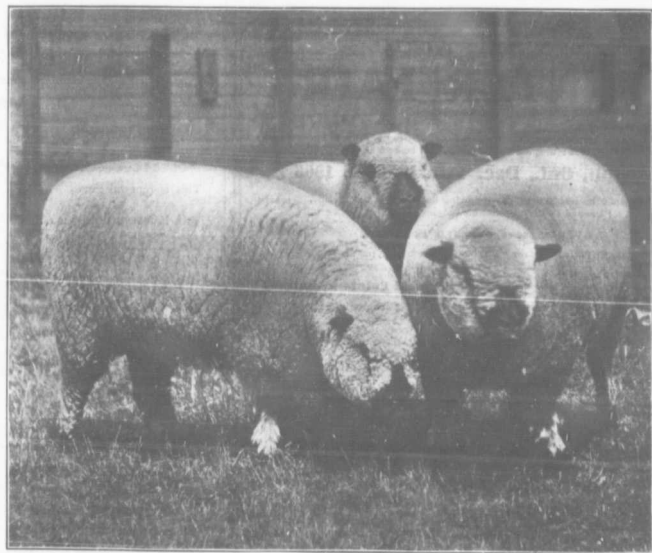
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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



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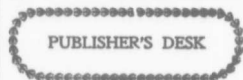
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Our special book offer in this issue is worth looking over. We will sell any of the books at the price named. But better still, we will send any of these books free for new subscribers.

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* * *

The boys and girls on every farm can make enough between now and Christ-

mas to make each of their friends a fine present. Write for outfit and terms to-day.

Don't Miss This

Every reader of THE FARMING WORLD interested in poultry should have a copy of the illustrated poultry catalogue being sent out by The Golden Kennels & Poultry Co., Ltd., of Chatham, Ont. This is mailed free to every enquirer. See special announcement on another page. Be sure and mention THE FARMING WORLD when you write.

Coming Events

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Dec. 6-8; Fat Stock Show, Toronto Jct., Dec. 11; Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 12-16; International, Chicago, Dec. 16-23; Western Dairy Convention, Ingersoll, Jan. 16-18.

Ontario Experimental Union, Guelph, Dec. 11-13, 1903.

Canadian Stallion Show, Toronto, Feb. 7-9, 1906.

Toronto Junction Fat Stock Show

The third annual Fat Stock Show will be held at the Union Stockyards, Toronto Jct., on Monday, Dec. 11. This event has proved a very popular one with stockmen during the past years, and under the capable and courteous management which has made these stockyards so successful will assure a visit to the Fat Stock Show to be a profitable and instructive one to farmers and stock-feeders. The prizes offered are very liberal, upwards of \$500 being offered in prizes and specials, ranging from \$40 for best carload of export steers, to \$5 for best pen of bacon hogs. No admission will be charged and the management are using every effort to make the show instructive along the most profitable lines to all interested in supplying the kind of goods most in demand at the stockyards. Those who can make arrangements to take in this show should not miss it.

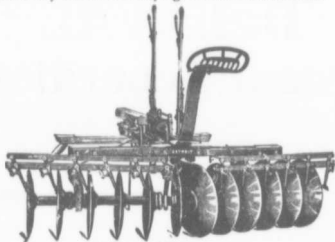
Guelph Purebred Stock Sale

The Guelph Fat Stock Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Nov. 18th and decided to hold a spring sale of purebred stock under the auspices of the Club. Though prices at last year's sale had only been fair, it was felt that there was now an upward tendency in prices for purebreds owing to there being fewer bulls in the country than a year ago. Encouraging letters had been received from those who contributed to last year's sale and from other breeders interested. While some few present favored an unlimited entry of animals and no inspection in order to better meet the Northwest trade, where ranchers prefer to buy in car lots, the general sentiment of the meeting was in favor of limiting the offering and having an inspection of the animals. A minimum standard of stock, say animals to sell at not less than \$75 each, was suggested. This as well as the fixing of the date of sale was left to the executive committee to arrange for.

An Irishman and an Englishman were recounting feats of physical prowess. The Englishman, by way of showing his strength, said that he was accustomed to swim across the Thames three times before breakfast every morning. "Well," said the Irishman, "that may be all right, but it do seem to me that your clothes would be on the wrong side of the river all the time."—New York Times.

YOUR FARM NEEDS IT

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Built in 8 different sizes.

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

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Pat'd 1900

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- 4—The hopper is between the wheels and does not choke.

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

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

THE FINEST CALF IN THE COUNTRY.

International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Canada.

Leasburg, N.E., June 2nd, 1905

Genlemen—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. and note contents carefully. I received a copy of your International Veterinary Digest with letter of March 2nd. Thanks for same, and am not a farmer as you might suppose, but having been a dairy cow man. At present, I have two and have had three two lots of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD every day for six months with good results. I have a three-year-old cow which I fed with International Stock Food every day, night and morning since it was dropped, and I challenge the county to produce a better one. People come far and near to see it and all without any exception, pronounce it par excellence. I would not be without your Stock Food for anything and have recommended it to every one I can. J. J. Kinley, Irregular, keeps it for sale and knows it for all it is worth.

Yours very truly,

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Contains 183 Large Engravings.

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1. How much stock of all kinds have you?
2. Name the paper in which you saw this offer.

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Largest Stock Food
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Horse's Nose a Good One

A horse will leave musty hay unthought in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning snuff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver and querry over the faintest bit offered by the fairest hands, with coaxings that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a mouthful at a gulp. A mare is never satisfied by either

sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a certified nasal proof of the fact. A certain blind horse would not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger, not safely to be disregarded. * * * The distinction was evidently made by his sense of smell, and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity.

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For International Live Stock Expo- sition, Chicago

the Grand Trunk Railway will sell round trip tickets at Single Fare, plus \$1. from all stations, Kingston and west. Good going Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19. Valid returning until Dec. 24th, 1905.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 DECEMBER, 1905

No. 23

Prices for Bacon Hogs

THE producers of the bacon hog have had a very good season. Prices have ruled fairly high and this fall are at a higher level than they have been for a few years back. The following table gives the prices per cwt. paid on Toronto market about Dec. 1st in each year since 1897:

Year.	Select Bacon Hogs.	Lights and Fats.
1897.....	\$1.38	\$1.13
1898.....	1.75½	1.50
1899.....	1.25	83.75 to \$1.00
1900.....	1.75	1.25
1901.....	1.40	\$5.50 to \$5.00½
1902.....	1.15½	1.00
1903.....	1.50	1.00
1904.....	1.80	1.00
1905.....	1.75	1.50

This shows an average price of \$5.12½ per cwt. for select bacon hogs on Dec. 1st. during the past nine years. This year prices are about 60c. per cwt. higher than the average, though not as high as in the palmy days of 1901 and 1902.

These figures, however, reveal a good deal more than the mere market price of hogs during the past decade. During the years 1900 and 1901 the packers were making a special effort to improve the quality of the bacon and to increase the number of selects being marketed, and were willing to make a distinction in price as between first and second quality of fifty cents per cwt. This discrimination in favor of selects, which might well have been larger, coupled with the educational campaign carried on by the winter fair, farmers' institutes and other mediums, had the desired effect and within a year or two fully seventy-five per cent. of the hogs marketed were of first quality. But since 1901 and 1902 a different order of things has prevailed and the packer has maintained the premium which he will give for select bacon hogs over lights and fats at 25 cents per cwt., a figure which the drover in the country ignores, preferring to buy good, bad and indifferent hogs from the farmer at the same price and run his chances of having enough selects when his shipment arrives at the packing house to square himself. The result of this method of buying has been that the farmer, knowing that he can get as much per cwt. for his lights and fats as for his selects, is not giving so much attention to producing the latter quality. This means that the percentage of selects produced in the country will decrease, working serious injury to the quality of Canadian bacon products.

The situation at the present time is serious enough and should be fully discussed at the Winter Fair this month. Both the packers' and farmers' side of the case should be presented

and the question fully threshed out. But whether this be done or not, our belief is that the remedy lies with the packer. If he will discriminate to the extent of at least 50 cents per cwt. in favor of the select bacon hog as he did a few years ago the drover will have to come to time and make a difference in price between first and second quality of hogs. If the drover would make a difference of even 25 cents a cwt. as between selects and lights and fats it would induce the farmer to pay some attention to

This is Good News

The Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is recognized as one of the best informed men on Shorthorn cattle in Canada. What he knows he has gained by practical experience covering many years at Maple Shade Farm, where he was born and where he lived until a year ago. Beginning with the new year Mr. Dryden will contribute a series of articles on this important breed of cattle to THE FARMING WORLD. They will extend through the issues of January, February and March, and will trace the early beginning of Shorthorn history in the old land, the early introduction of Shorthorns into Canada, spreading to the east and west, and the qualities that have made them the favorite beef cattle breed of this country. Each article will be illustrated and the series made as complete as possible. Announcement regarding articles dealing with other breeds of stock will be made later.

breeding and feeding the select bacon hog. But with selects and lights and fats selling at the same price at country points there is no encouragement to anyone to produce first quality. The situation at present is fraught with great danger to our export bacon trade.

Stallion Service Fees

The average fee in this country for guaranteeing a mare in foal is about \$15, and this is for the best stallions, including many imported animals of fine quality and breeding. Never does it run higher than \$20 and this for horses of exceptional merit only, whose owners are not desirous of breeding to a large number of mares in the season. More often, however, does the fee run below \$15. A \$10 fee is a common one in some localities. But no owner of a good horse will guarantee a foal at that price, though some will accept that amount for a service fee only. There are, no doubt,

plenty of people traveling the cheaper class of horses, which are dear at any price, who will accept a \$10 fee or less to insure a foal. But a farmer would be money in pocket by paying a \$25 fee for a good horse rather than a \$10 fee for an inferior animal.

A comparison of the fees paid in Canada with those paid elsewhere may be instructive just here. More stallions are imported from Scotland, perhaps, than any other country. The fees paid there are fully 100 per cent. higher than here, and in not a few instances a great deal higher than this. Baron's Pride, the pride of every Clydesdale breeder the world over, commands a service fee of £5 (\$75); Hiawatha stands at £15 (\$225); £10 at the close of the season, and £5 when foal is assured. Prince of Carruchin and Hillhead Chief stand at £10, £6 (\$30) down and £4 when mare is in foal; Royal Edward at £5 (\$25) down and £5 later. These, of course, are some outstanding horses and may not be a fair comparison. Then take some of the premium horses, that is, horses that are farmed out under the premium plan which is working so successfully in Scotland. No premium is ever offered of less than £60 (\$300) and a fee of £5 (\$25), half of which is paid at close of season and the balance when the mare is in foal. Along with this a guarantee of not less than eighty mares is usually given. From these figures premiums will run up as high as £150 (\$750) with a fee of £10 (\$50) a mare.

To the average Canadian, unfamiliar with horse breeding conditions in Scotland, these figures may seem almost incredible. Nevertheless, they can be vouched for. They show what people who make a business of raising good horses are willing to pay for the service of a suitable stallion. Oftentimes farmers, bidding for the horse of their choice under the premium plan will run the figure up to what would be considered here prohibitive prices. Yet the "canny" Scot will do this and make good money by the transaction.

While we would not expect the Canadian farmer to reach up to the figure paid in Scotland for the service of a good stallion, there is room for some advance on the prices paid here. An imported animal of good quality and breeding should command a higher fee than \$15. In fact a Canadian-bred animal of the right type and quality should command a higher figure than this. Not only is the fee on this side of the water low, but none of it is collectable till the mare

is proven to be safely in foal. The rule in Scotland is to pay at least half of the fee at the close of the season and the balance when a foal is assured. This helps the stallion owner to meet current expenses. Besides it is only fair that the owner of the mare should take a little risk as the guaranteeing of a foal may depend as much upon the treatment and care of the mare and the mare herself as the stallion.

There are several other phases of this question that might be touched upon here, which we will have to hold for a later date. In the meantime we would be pleased to have the views of stallion owners and others on this important subject.

Improving the Fruit Trade

At their convention held in Toronto a week ago, the fruit growers decided in favor of a standard size of basket for the shipment of tender fruits. The advantages to be derived from this are very apparent. The present plan of having boxes of all sizes and shapes just as the fruit packer may fancy is neither conducive to honest dealing nor to economy in packing and shipping fruit. From the consumer's standpoint there is everything to be gained by having uniformity in this matter. While the government is about it they should decide for a standard apple barrel for the whole Dominion also.

The report on the co-operative movement, as presented by Mr. A. E. Sherrington, was most encouraging. This movement is becoming thoroughly established in Ontario especially in the western part of the province, and we are pleased to note that its advocates favor the plan of selling f.o.b. at the local shipping point. We believe this will work to greater permanency and efficiency in this co-operative work, especially among the smaller growers. The function of the co-operative association should be to grow, pick, pack and store the fruit at central points, ready for the buyer. To go beyond this is to take risks beyond the province of the grower. While larger returns may be gained occasionally by consigning the output, in the long run more will be gained by bringing the buyer to the fruit rather than by sending the fruit to the buyer. If need be, fruit exchanges might be established similar to the dairy boards of trade, where the number of bbls. or boxes of fruit for sale could be offered to the highest bidder.

The Foul Brood Act

While the reports of the inspector as presented from year to year to the Beekeepers' Convention would indicate that the amount of foul brood in the apiaries is every year becoming less if it is not altogether wiped out, there appears to be plenty of it still in the country, as a careful

and systematic inspection of the apiaries would show. While we have every reason to believe that the person who has acted in the capacity of inspector for a number of years knows his business and is quite capable of detecting foul brood and advising means for its destruction, yet the fact remains that foul brood is with us in undiminished quantities and that some more effective means must be adopted of getting rid of it.

In our opinion the administration of the foul brood act should be taken out of the hands of the association altogether and placed directly under the control of a government officer. Such an officer could act more independently than an individual employed by the beekeepers themselves. A government official with a number of sub-officials under him would, we believe, in a short time rid the apiaries of this province of all foul brood.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The prices at Hunter's Ayrshire sale are said to be the highest ever received for animals of the Ayrshire breed. This is a record of which any breeder might be proud. It is all the more gratifying that it was made in Canada.

The acreage sown to fall wheat in Ontario is, according to the November crop report, larger than that of last year. The crop got a good start, and there is a fear in some places of too much growth giving the crop rather too much head.

The supply of beef animals in Ontario is larger than usual, owing to low prices and the abundance of food. Sheep are scarce and in good demand. Hog raisers have had a good season and there are fewer hogs available now than is general at this season.

A. W. Campbell, Provincial Commissioner of Highways, estimates that township municipalities will expend about three-quarters of a million on improving the roads. In addition county councils will expend about \$20,000 on leading roads under the good roads act. This should mean better roads for Ontario.

Farm help is still scarce, especially the kind with experience. Wages for experienced help are likely to go higher, but for unskilled men they will remain about the same. Many farmers are looking more to improved machinery to help them out rather than to immigration, unless skilled men can be had.

Evidently the fruit growers, the bee-keepers and the gardeners do not believe in co-operation or they would have united on a joint program for their meetings so that visitors could tell where they were at. Each program was distinct and separate and created no little confusion among visitors to the fruit, flower and honey show.

Hon. John Dryden on the Cattle Embargo

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I was delighted to notice in your last issue the brief but pointed letter of Mr. Stobo, re the embargo on our cattle in Britain, and I was equally disgusted with the clipping from the "Montreal Trade Bulletin."

Our good friends in the towns and cities seem, to themselves, so much wiser than the men on the farms, that they cannot contain themselves, but must tender advice even though it be wide of the mark. The editor of "The Bulletin" makes three points, first, as to value of cattle shipped; second, as to amount of fertilizing element; and third, as to dangers of introducing disease.

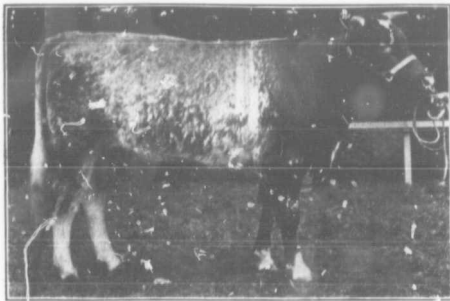
First, as to the value of cattle shipped—does not the editor see that when the embargo is removed a much greater number will be shipped from Montreal, thus raising the value of the whole far beyond what it is now, and can he not see that if I sell my cattle at two years old instead of at four that I can sell twice the number at more than half the old price, and can he not understand that the increment from double the number of cattle will add materially to the fertilizing element he fears he shall lose? The other two points are even more ridiculous. He fears a government bonus must be given to keep up the supply. Why propose a bonus to the farmer, who must make more money by the change? It would leave fewer cattle in Canada to finish, but they would be better finished and be worth more, both to producer and consumer.

The average quality is much too low at present, for the reason that finishing good cattle does not pay, as prices are at present. The strongest reason, from the Canadian standpoint, is that the present regulations force on the British market a promiscuous grade of fat cattle, which has entirely lost us our former prestige for prime beef, while, from the British side, you are forcing the consumption of beef which, because of the long journey and lack of finish, is entirely unfit for the purpose. As Mr. Stobo says, let these be fed in Britain for a month or two or until they are ripe for the market, and our standing for beef production would rapidly rise. Besides, the British farmer would make his profit, and the British public receive a much improved supply.

The editor of "The Bulletin" need not trouble about the Canadian farmer, providing he does not succeed in tying his hands and depriving him of his liberty. He will, without any advice, take the course which brings the greatest profit. The editor will pardon me if I say I am ashamed of his ignorance as to why the embargo was authorized. The highest authority in England has long since acknowledged that the "disease" argument did not count, but that it was really a "Protection Policy." How can you introduce disease from herds where it has no existence, nor ever did have?

I don't blame the man here who only finishes cattle for opposing raising the embargo, because he sees his stockers or feeders must cost more money. It is exactly the reverse in Great Britain. The feeder there naturally wishes to see the supply of stockers increase in Great Britain. The farmer, either here or elsewhere, is best served by an open market, and the fullest liberty of action.

JOHN DRYDEN.



The yearling Shorthorn bull, Deban Chief, a leading prize winner at the 186 shows in England. Owned by J. Deane Willis. (Photo by Parsons.)

Some Features of Store Condition in Cattle

There is a considerable change of view evident in the practice of animal husbandry during late years. It was common practice at one time to run all classes of stock on subsistence ration until shortly before the selling period and then force it to high finish by concentrated feeding for a short time. This view is becoming exploded and with good reason.

CONSISTENT FEEDING PRACTICE

It is plain that an animal that is run on low keep from birth until near maturity has to make a sharp adjustment in going onto heavy feeding, and this is an expensive process and entails some loss of food. An animal that is fed generously from birth really has the character and capacity of its nutritive machinery formed by the food it gets. If an animal has been accustomed to concentrated feeding from birth it is not subject to disorder from increased feeding of the same kind at a later time. Lambs that know the taste and stimulus of grain in the creep take it again readily at weaning time and do not suffer loss of condition when taken from the dams, for they adjust themselves easily to a familiar and sufficient substitute. On the other hand a calf that has been a runt for three years under a system of semi-starvation cannot be made a good steer. He simply cannot appropriate or use food. His digestive machinery is not equal to it and he will be a runt when sold, as he has been in growing. An animal that has lost its top flesh during growth can never be as well covered on top as one that has been kept constantly in good condition.

CONDITION A MATTER OF HABIT

It is also the case that all classes of meat animals, meaning by meat animals those that show pre-eminent capacity for meat-carrying and meat-making, are preserved in their pre-eminent excellence by steady consistent support of the conditions that have made them great in this respect. Hence it is inconsistent to deprive a naturally fleshy animal of its appropriate quality of fleshiness at any time. A beef cow should not be kept thin during pregnancy, nor a ewe with lamb fed on poor, unnutritious food, but both should be held in full vigor and condition. Good condition

in the dam contributes to the habit of good condition in the offspring. The gospel of the meat grower should be generosity first, last and always.



Talks With the Old Cattleman

By J. W. Sangster

"The first thing to look at in a hoss," remarked the Old Cattleman, as he slowly whittled at a redwood stick, "is his feet and legs, an' the first thing to make an' optical speculations over in a beef critter, an' don't you ever forget it, my son, is his middle. The sense of the thing is that a "hoss" is intended to go, for which commendable purpose a nice, smooth goin', strong an' serviceable set of paddy-waddies has a spare of usefulness peculiarly their own, while the steer is intended to keep quiet, eat, drink, and get fat, so that 'termorrer,' or as soon thereafter, he may die safe from any coroner's verdict of wastin' decline or pernicious anaemia. The true basis of the hoss business lays a good deal further off from the soap factory, an' he can dispense with a great wealth of flesh an' massiveness, provided there is good bone, strung with lots of genuine fiddlestring, an' actuated with plenty constitution an' electricity.

"But I started out to speak of the steer business. Wal, away back in them collidges, them scientific perceptors will rub their linen collared hands again one another as proceed to sock you full of serum which they have just drawn from their favorite cultures of knowledge germs. About three-thirds of it will appear to be relative to the personal charms of the animal, an' his straightness, his style an' contour, the set of his horns an' the obsequitidinosity of his tail, and the feel of his hair an' hide, an', by jingo, the color of it, too, are all orated over till a cattleman begins to wonder if his luck has all departed with that rummy roan the wolven an' the summer an' if he could hire a scientific expert to just go out on a limb an' dictate the dividend made by makin' up their hides an' tickles under the elbows. But when you get into the

CRITICAL APPETITE

Perhaps the most potent influence in bringing about the change of view is the discrimination of the public in favor of tender meats. This has made rapid maturity a necessity. We are not killing half-grown stuff, though the demand for veal and spring lamb is of this character, but we are killing younger stuff of equal weight with the old and of much tenderer fibre and finer flavor. We are also eating relatively less fat than before, and while feeding has become more generous from birth it has not had fatness as its object. We are feeding more nitrogenous and less carbonaceous food. The long, lean, smooth bacon, fed on clover, rape, oats, barley, milk or whatever variety of food local conditions make economical, is a great contrast to the corn-fed, or even pea-fed, pork of fifty years ago. The thirty months' old smooth covered steer is a decided contrast to the lumpy, patchy four-year-old. The hundred pound Canada lamb has put the fat wether out of business.

At the same time there is considerable room for improvement among stock growers. Round-ups of short scrubs in the fall for expensive winter feeding are too common. What ought to be, and what is, are the things. The heresy of "store" condition is not yet fully eradicated.

J. McCaig.

cattle business, my boy, don't let any tomfoolery of that kind get between you an' the main idea. When you run up agin' a few hundred calves that are light lookin' in the centre, an' appear as if they could run some, you won't find the other fellow take you for idiot enough to waste any time talkin' about the way they handle, an' you would have to get fixed so you could draw quick if you started to soothe him with any compliments about their nice graceful carriage an' style, or waxy horns.

"What little collidge education I have ever acquired has never dispelled the illusion that in spellin' the word steer, the accent should be on the middle syllable, an' the accent should be broad an' deep an' round an' accommodatin' lookin'. When you go out buyin' your 'mamma' cows, don't mind so much if their names ain't written with the elect of the Shortorns, whether they occupy very much of the valuable space vouchsafed at so much per by the Hereford Association, but be certain sure they have lots of capacity for compressed air an' an' accommodatin' feed room.

You can afford to economize on most things before you let go on the construction department. Be sure it is big enough, an' if you can't get it big enough, as the tumultuous Hibernian remarked, 'get it as big as you can,' for a large an' energetic digestive tract is the beefmaker's stock in trade.

"But a little speculation on the general cast of feature affected by the aforesaid middle will not be altogether out of place. When the body is deep, thick and round all the way through like a sawlog it ought to be about right for feedin' purposes, but when it is nice an' round on the football order, an' resembles a blood colt stretched over a wormy straw stack, it is first-class play to pass. There are many other things which

count in the cattle business, and which we will talk about later on, and there are many other doctrines which are preached by such evangelists as Armour and Swift, but the steer with the right kind of middle will look beautiful even in death will be a pleasure to his breeder and a profit to his feeder, a thing of beauty to the packer and a joy to the man behind the Deuterie."

Sheep in British Columbia

Possibly there is no line of live stock that does better on the Pacific Coast than sheep. While they are not so numerous in British Columbia as is the case in the States to the south, still farmers in the Fraser River Valley, the smaller islands of the coast, and in fact throughout the Province generally, are rapidly making the discovery that sheep not only do exceedingly well, but also prove very profitable to them. The mild climate seems to suit the sheep well, the unusually luxuriant growth of grasses, providing excellent food and pasturage all the year round, develops both carcass and fleece to a gratifying degree and with only ordinary treatment. A drawback to rapid progress in sheep breeding is the prevailing sentiment against the approved modern type of mutton sheep, and it is possibly on account of the possibilities of the country in the way of producing size in the animal that the desire is to attain the extreme limit in this line, rather than feeding and killing out qualities. "What we want is a large, long-bodied animal, rather than your compact, short-coupled little sheep, one that will give more pounds to the carcass. We have a growing demand in the mining towns, as well as the coast cities, and the pounds $\times 2$ what count," seems to be the general tenor of remarks from flockmasters. There is a general tendency to overlook the fact that after all, it is not really the pounds, but the cost of the pounds that count for profit, and to forget that with the same type, there will be more dollars returned for the amount of food consumed. Surprising as it may be there is a general tendency to attach less importance to this side of the question than in the case with the Ontario farmer, "our sheep just grow up, and the bigger the better." But with land values running in British Columbia's valleys in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars an acre, it is a safe conjecture that changes must come in the ideas of cost. The further consideration that better, more palatable, and juicier cuts can be obtained from the compact and thick-fleshed will also bear weight there as here. Of course, there are many tracts of land in British Columbia very suitable for sheep runs, and which are practically valueless for other branches of agriculture, and here the latter incentive will have more weight than the former, and Institute workers will have to keep on lecturing on the question, just as they have in Ontario, with the comforting assurance that "constant dropping wears away the hardest stone."

But altogether, British Columbia sheep breeders form a comparatively strong aggregation, and at the late Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, they, together with a few exhibitors from the provinces of Alberta and Ontario, made probably the best display that has ever been seen west of the Rockies. At the show were to be seen many fine flocks, well brought out. A few classes, however, were not very well filled, notably the Cotswolds, but even here the fine flock from the Willington Farm at the Delta of the Fraser River was a creditable representation of the breed. They were brought out in fine form by Mr. Richardson, who is an enthusiastic



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sheep breeder, and raised in Cumberland, Eng., one can understand his pronounced views on the care of sheep, and upon the different breeds. Mr. A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack Valley, had out a fine flock of Lincolns, and his championship ewe and ram came from the "Manor" Farm of Mr. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., a sufficient explanation of their integrity to type and general excellence. In the Leicester classes the celebrated flock of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario, added to the exhibit, and, as they have done at the leading shows of all America, got the lion's share of the awards, and the champion ram at New Westminster was the same at the Chicago International, and the World's Fair, St. Louis, so it is saying little against the quality of such British Columbia breeders as Mr. Wm. Bamford, of Chilliwack Valley, to state that they were not able to land first money. In the inter-breed competition, when the grand championship was offered for the best flock of any breed, Wilkinson Bros., Southdowns, of Chilliwack Valley, stood next to Smith's great champions, and in they were a grand lot, brought out in prime condition, a credit to the breed anywhere. The Shropshires, with such representatives as the flocks of Messrs. Bonsall, of Chemainus, B.C., and J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, are by no means the most poorly represented breed. Among the leading representatives of Oxford Downs are Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, B.C., and Mr. H. M. Vasey, of Ladner's Landing. The Shannon Bros. are a firm whose members have a natural penchant for the business, the Shannon Bros. having been born and brought up at Cloverdale, B.C., and without the advantages of the companionship of experience and skill, they have shown an aptitude for the business little if any short of genius. Mr. Geo. W. Beebe, of Agassiz, B.C., is also an enthusiastic sheep breeder, having on his fine farm in the upper end of the fruitful valley of Agassiz, where are located the government experimental farms, fine flocks of Leicester and Dorset Horn sheep and also a flock of goats. The flock of Dorset Horns shown by J. T. Maynard at the New Westminster Fair had to face one of Ontario's leading flocks, and a few Hampshire and Suffolk sheep were also in evidence.—B.C.

Tommy—Say, mam, were all the bad men destroyed by the flood?

Mamma—Yes, dear.

Tommy (who has just been licked by his father)—Say, mam, do you think there is ever going to be another flood?



Shropshire Ham, property of Peter Arkell & Son, Teeswater, Ont.

The Farmers' Interest in Good Seeds

When it is considered that in the Province of Ontario over 10,000,000 acres are annually under crop, something of the importance of having good seed grain, grass and clover seed may be obtained. It is true the expense of seed grain is small compared with cost of cultivation and harvesting a crop, yet an outlay of only 50 cents extra per acre for good seed might mean a largely increased yield per acre. A good many farmers attach considerable importance to good pure seeds. In good season they have their seed grain bought, or thoroughly cleaned, as the case may be, still there are many, in fact their name is legion, who do not pay sufficient importance to this question and when seeding time comes they are forced to use whatever seed may be at hand.

The very best practice of the best farmers throughout the country in the past has been to thoroughly fan their seed grain once and occasionally twice, and perhaps some handpick it afterwards. If they think the seed has gone back some, they change seed with someone who has had good success with a certain variety.

CHANGE OF SEED

A popular plan with many farmers to improve their crops is to change

originate. Their work should be to hold what has been obtained through improvement, and if possible make it a little better by being careful of the seed he sows and the cultivation he gives the soil.

VALUE OF SELECTION

Some of our experimental stations have been investigating along these lines of producing new varieties and in selection as a means of improvement. Their work should be carefully noted. A few years ago Prof. Zavitz, at the Guelph Experimental Station, commenced an experiment with the Black Joannette oat. In twelve years experimenting he determined that by selecting large plump seed and comparing it with small lighter seed of the same variety, that the large plump seed produced 26 bushels more per acre than the product of the small lighter seed. In the former seed only 1,300 kernels were required to weigh an ounce, while in the latter it required 2,095 kernels.

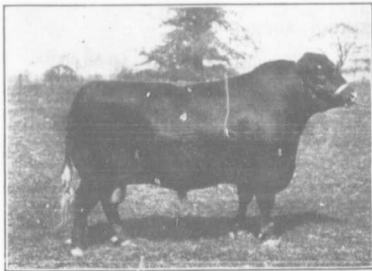
In order to demonstrate what might be done on the ordinary farm to improve the yields per acre of oats and wheat, Prof. Robertson started what is known as the McDonald-Robertson seed competition. This was in 1890. In 1902, at the end of the competition, it was found by using a breed-

made up of two parts, viz., the germ or miniature plant to reproduce its kind, and the material about it which furnishes it with food until it is sufficiently developed to draw on the soil for sustenance. The large, plump seed will supply the most food for the young plant. Shrunken, small seed will grow and in fact will often germinate more quickly than the large seed. When adverse conditions prevail, such as backward growing weather in the spring, a dry time just after seeding, frost, etc., then is seen the value of having good, plump seed to withstand these difficulties, which in nine seasons out of ten prevail.

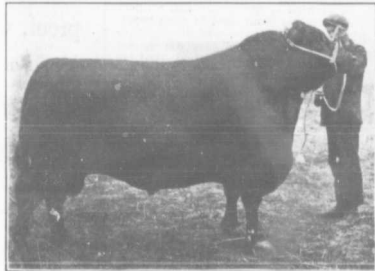
WHY SCREENING SEED IS NOT ENOUGH

Some one may argue, if good plump seed is all that is required then why not screen the seed well with a mill? As before remarked, that is good policy yet the plump seed may come from short full heads or be the bottom kernels of partly filled heads, which would not be so prolific as those which were the product of hand selected seed. The seed produced from the breeding plot itself should average very much better than the very best seed obtained as a result of thorough screening and even hand-picking.

If good seed can be produced in this way, why will it not pay every farmer to have his breeding plot or



Sir Walter Corbet's Red Foul Bull Albert, a Royal Show Champion.



J. J. Crellan's Aberdeen Angus Bull, Wizard of Maitson, Champion at the Royal Show 1905.

their seed. Sometimes the seed is brought from a light to a heavy soil and often the opposite is tried. Good results have often followed this practice, at least for two or three years when a change has to be made again. In the study of plant life it has been found that there are similar principles involved to those found in animal life. In improving stock, there are those well known laws of selection, "like begetting like," "variations," "heredity," etc. In selection we have the means of effecting a marked improvement in plants. But selection isn't all. Good preparation of the soil must accompany the selection if profit is to follow in its wake.

It is the work of the scientist to originate varieties, which he does by hybridizing, selection and perpetuating certain characteristics in that variety. German and French investigators have by careful selection in growing sugar beets, raised the percentage of sugar to a considerable extent. From the wild carrot, *Vilmorin*, is alleged to have evolved the modern carrot.

Among those in modern times who have succeeded in improving varieties as well as originating some, is Luther Burbank, of California. However, but few farmers have time to

ing plot of one-quarter of an acre and each year selecting by hand enough of the strongest and best plants to sow the quarter of an acre the following year, that very substantial increases were made in both the quality and quantity of the grain. It proved so satisfactory that out of this work has arisen the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the members of which are following up this work with great advantage. After three years' selection in the way outlined, through the secretary of the C.S.G.A., they may have their improved seeds registered. No doubt in the future the seedsmen of Canada will be looking to such farmers for their supply of seed grain for the general trade.

INCREASING PROTEIN IN CORN

Just a few years ago the Illinois Experimental Station tried to see what they could do in improving their corn crop. They wanted chiefly to improve the feeding contents of protein. The results were simply astonishing. They increased the protein content 25 per cent. and at the same time the yield per acre of shelled corn was increased 50 per cent. Illustrations might be multiplied to show the possibilities of improvement along these lines.

Let us notice the seed itself. It is

plots (if he wishes to follow up more than one kind of grain) on good clean, well-cultivated soil, such as new land, summer fallow after clover sod, or a hoc crop of some kind? These plots should not be too rich as there would be danger of the grain lodging.

If through the use of better seed than is commonly used by farmers only one bushel of increase were obtained from the 10,000,000 acres under crop, see what it would mean to our province in one year. In many cases the results would be 10 bushels increase per acre, by giving better cultivation to check weed life, treating the seed for smut, and adapting the varieties to suit, locality, soil, etc., about which I may have more to say later.

T. G. RAYMOND.

Selecting and Caring for the Brood Sow

The serious mistake of breeding from animals of an inferior type has been so frequently discussed, and is so thoroughly established, that it may seem unnecessary to bring it up again, but from personal observation we find that the necessity of being more careful in the selection of their brood sows should be fur-

ther impressed on many farmers. Much of the disappointment and loss complained of by hog raisers may be directly attributed to the using of sows selected because of their individual appearance, without any consideration as to the litter they came from.

A brood sow should never be selected from a litter of less than ten or twelve pigs, and in this litter there should not be more than one runt, or inferior pig, the others should be uniform in size, and formation, both at birth and at weaning time, and also at marketing time, if all are raised under similar conditions.

A SOW

selected from an uneven litter will disappoint in her offspring every time, and I consider there is no better way to bring about a failure in hog raising than by feeding litters of this kind, for while one-half of them are thrifty fellows, that make a gain every day, the other half lag behind and lose for you as much as the good ones make.

If you have been keeping sows of this kind, I strongly advise you to get rid of the whole breed, as soon as possible. Good sows can always be procured, for any one who has one good one, will very soon have plenty of them to spare. Who would think of keeping a horse that could only work half time, or a cow that would only give milk half a season; then why keep a sow that produces what is worse than half a litter? A good sow is an asset of great importance on any farm, and if you have one, be very careful that you do not get rid of her head. Like produces like, and if she is properly mated, you are not likely to become discouraged with the profits from your hogs.

If you are in quest of

A YOUNG SOW

you must first select an old one, or one that has had at least two litters, as a sow's first litter should never be bred from, the constitution of an older sow's pigs is always better. Select from a litter of not less than ten uniform pigs. You want one with medium weight of bone, standing straight up on her legs, because if she shows at all weak in the pasterns while young, she will go sadly back as she gets heavier. She should be broad in the hams, a well arched back, long and deep sides, showing particularly full behind front legs, her shoulders, neck and head should incline to fineness, her nose should be well up off the ground, her underside should be long and straight, making her appear a little leggy. She should show twelve or fourteen well formed teats.

If this type of sow is selected from a good prolific breed, or family, she will with ordinary care, barring accident, go on breeding for several years, without becoming an awkward cripple.

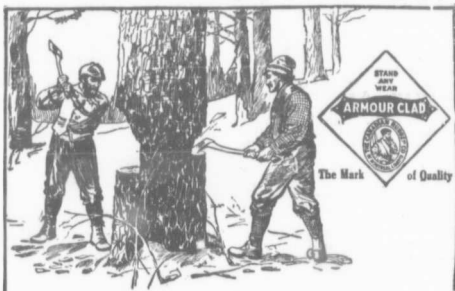
This type of animal can be procured in almost any neighborhood. We see scores of them go to the packers every day, and no doubt many of them have the right breeding to make profitable producers, therefore it seems the greater pity that the inferior ones are retained on many farms. Of course, with any sow to get best results judicious care and feeding are required. The treatment given the average litter which are retained in the summer, and have plenty of exercise, is alright for the coming brood sow, but she should be separated from the others just as soon as heavy grain feeding is commenced. She should be allowed

FREEDOM TO EXERCISE

and just sufficient grain to keep her looking nice and smooth. As soon as she cannot have grass, provide her with some roots every day. Keep her grow-

ing well, handle her gently, so as to gain her confidence, and do not breed her before she is nine months old, then do not mate her with a boar over two years

old. If she is carefully handled at first farrowing time, she will never likely be troublesome, or rough with her pigs.
F. W. STOW.



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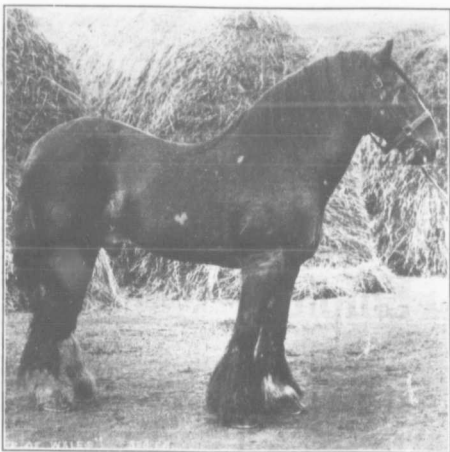
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Horses at the O. A. C.

In a very well written article in the November issue of the O. A. C. Review, Mr. H. S. Arkell, B.S.A., makes a strong plea for more practical instruction in horse breeding at the Ontario Agricultural College. He says in part:

"We think that the college should take the initiative in this work. Equipment has been provided and money has not been spared in order to make possible educational work in connection with the other branches of live stock, and it will be admitted that the college has won its own reputation in its practical relation with the stockmen and farmers of the country, in leading and directing thought, and in bringing them into closer touch with the facts of trade. But no one denies that the horse-men's interests have not been at all adequately represented here, and what is more, by no means sufficient emphasis has been placed upon the subject of horses and horse-breeding in the general instructional work in the country. We have our export steer, our bacon hog, our mutton, sheep and our dairy cow, but very seldom have we had defined the differences between the various types of light and heavy horses, and in such a way that the ordinary man knows just what is wanted, and just how to produce it. The average farmer needs an object lesson, and naturally he does and should expect to find it at the O. A. C. The reputation of the college demands that we take up this work in a more extended way, both educationally and experimentally, and by so doing we shall find another opportunity of cementing the belief in the place and usefulness of the institution. It would seem that a government institution such as this, should not only be a register of present knowledge, but should also be a recognized leader in agricultural thought, research and practice. Our sister institutions across the border are now giving prominent attention to the science of horse breeding and the State Governments are entrusting to the Animal Husbandry Departments the task

of working out the problems of the business. Even our new Canadian College of Agriculture at Truro, N.S., has already gotten together quite a handsome array of horses for this work. We are looking to our own Provincial Government to assist us also in making a beginning.

"There are at least three lines of work that merit consideration. It is due our students that a more extended course in horse judging and practical horse management be given them, and we need the material to do it. It is due the stockmen that breeding operations should be conducted here, if only on a limited scale, both for the educational value of the work and for the sake of the object lesson that it would give. By means of illustrated bulletins and in other ways much information could be distributed through the province which should help to promote a more intelligent investment of money in breeding animals, a more careful and uniform system in mating stock, and a better-informed and more enthusiastic pursuit of a pleasurable and profitable business. No very elaborate equipment need be provided immediately, if a moderately generous appropriation be given for two or three successive years. A horse barn for the accommodation of breeding stock is, however, practically a necessity, but it could be built in such a way that additions might be made to it as occasion required, without detracting in any measure from the general effect, and appearance of the building. With this provision, breeding stock could be secured gradually at the discretion of the department and as the work progressed. With this equipment within a short time a reputable stable could be established and the attention given to the work that it deserves."

Preparing for Spring Stallion Show

The directors of the Shire Horse Association met on Nov. 22nd and decided to co-operate with the Clydesdale Association in holding the annual spring stallion show to be held in Toronto on Feb. 7-9, 1905.

Messrs. John and J. M. Gardhouse, W. E. Wellington and Lt.-Col. McGeary were appointed delegates to the stallion show committee. An appropriation of \$50 was made to the prize list, \$25 to be given as a sweepstakes for the best Shire stallion and \$25 for the best Shire mare.

Messrs. J. M. Gardhouse and W. E. Wellington were appointed to represent the association on the delegation from the horse breeders that will shortly wait upon the Hon. Mr. Montetith in reference to the further assistance to the horse industry.

At the conclusion of the Shire meeting the directors of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association met and decided to hold the spring stallion show as above and to make a grant of \$1,000 from the funds of the association towards the prize list. This, with the grants from the Clydesdale and Shire Associations and the Dominion Government, will make a total of nearly \$1,800. A committee was also named to join with the representatives from the Clyde and Shire Associations in managing the show.

Delegates were also appointed to join with representatives from the various breed associations in waiting upon the Minister of Agriculture. It was also decided to send invitations to the local members in Toronto desiring to join the delegation to wait upon the Government and lay before it the claims of the horse breeding industry.

Canadians at New York Horse Show

The attendance of Canadians at the National Horse Show, New York, the middle of last month, was larger than at any previous show in that city. Among those present whose names are well known to Farm and Home were Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; Thos. Graham, Claremont; Dr. Orr, Secretary, Canadian National Exhibition; Miss L. K. Wilks, Galt, and Dr. Andrew Smith.

The number of Canadian entries, however, in the different classes was not as large as usual, and consequently the aggregate number of wins was not up to the average. Miss L. K. Wilks, Mrs. Chas. Wilmut, Geo. Pepper and Crow & Murray were fairly successful. The last named firm had 22 entries and while experiencing some rather unexpected defeats, on the whole they did very well.

The one who brought the greatest honors to Canada was that old veteran of the Hackney ring, Mr. Robt. Beith. With only four horses he was very successful, and would have landed more ribbons had he more horses out. For Hackney brood mares four years or over, over 142 and under 153 pounds, Beith had first for Lady Yapham, by Buckthorpe Performer. She was also reserve for champion mare. In three-year-old Hackney fillies Beith had first on Ferrington Ada, by Grand Mastiff. His Hackney stallion, Cedar-Go-Bang, by Garton Duke of Connaught was second in the two-year-old class.

While the Hackney classes were not numerically strong they were of very fine quality, and honors won were not easily gained. The pony classes were very strong and the quality good also. Winning at Madison Square is not what it was a dozen years ago. The various classes were open to all and rich men were not as lavish in their expenditures for show purposes as they are to-day. This year's show was phenomenal in the attendance of the public, in the quality of the horses and in the number of entries. Many classes had to be judged in sections.

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Crops for the Dairy Farm

The returns of the dairy farm are largely influenced by the capacity of the farmer to produce quantities of rich food on the arable land, which is calculated to replace the costly food, which he in many cases purchases. Cows require with every ration food containing sufficient albuminoids, the costly construction of cake, pulse, bran, grains and many other materials. Albuminoids are found in abundance in all the leguminous crops of the farm; peas, beans, vetches, clover, trifolium, alfalfa, in particular, and it is for this reason that suggestions are made from time to time that one or more of these crops should be grown specially for the use of the stock. There is no more agreeable, succulent, or useful feed than the vetch; but unfortunately it is a one-season crop and can, practically speaking, be cut only once, whereas alfalfa lasts for years. Trifolium again is only a one-season crop, but clover may be kept down two or three years or even more where it is well supplied with food. As a rule the clover crop is not kept down beyond the second year; but this is often a mistake, although it much depends upon the variety of clover used. I have seen this crop kept down, mixed with other seeds, for three or four years in succession, taking care to give it an annual dressing of phosphatic manure which, even in poor clay soil, will bring it along and provide a most excellent cut. The secret of the whole question lies in the manuring of suitable soil, suitable seed, and seed which is good. If in the spring or early summer it is possible to supply a herd of cattle with a daily ration of succulent food of one of the varieties above mentioned, a great deal is accomplished. For instance, suppose the animals are turned out to a large pasture, which would be better for the purpose, and the green food carried to them, they obtain a full supply of a rich food, which will help them immensely in the production of milk, and enable the owner to produce the cost of cake or meal. Similarly, either the white or crimson clover, which comes in much earlier than any other varieties of the clover family, may be cut for the same purpose.

Neither of the leguminous crops is suitable for feeding without any other

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The Pretty Milkmaid.

help or adjunct. Their proportion of albuminoids is too high, and it is for this reason that grass as a general food is more suitable, for grass, like good hay, is a well balanced food. But early in the year many farmers are unwilling when turning the cows out to grass to let them into a luxurious pasture which is early and already promises a hay crop. They are anxious to obtain plenty of hay, and in consequence the cattle are stunted, so that what is gained in one way is lost in another. There is no such feeling in regard to vetches or trifolium, neither of which it is customary to make into hay, and, indeed, it would be difficult if either of these could be dried sufficiently so early in the year. It should be a feature on the dairy farm to grow successions of succulent crops, including milk vetch, those varieties mentioned, but also cabbage, and even rape, which on well manured land provides a large quantity of green fodder, so that in this way the animals can be carried on till roots come in.

I am perfectly sure, from experience, that the dairyman would do much better if he were to provide—assuming that the soil is suitable—a few acres of parsnips or carrots or both. These are foods which contain so much sugar that they impart sweetness in a high degree, and are evidently relished by the cattle. They are moreover, well adapted to the production of sweet milk and of butter of the highest class. Although the weight per acre cannot be compared with that of the mangel or the swede, still under good cultivation it is considerable, and it must be remembered that both foods are sufficiently rich to make it worth the while of the grower to produce them. When we remember the heavy cost which is entailed on the farmer by the purchase of cotton cakes, or pea or bean meal, bran, and many other varieties of dry food, we are the more impressed with the importance of producing albuminoids through the medium of a succulent crop, and for another reason as well as that which has been advanced already, viz., the soil is enriched where either of these crops grow. The larger the quantity of manure used in the production, the better the soil for the succeeding crop, but, in the ordinary sense of the word, it is almost as economical to employ phosphates where the soil is of a heavier nature, to which the clover crops in particular respond, with the

result that they absorb free nitrogen from the atmosphere, leave a large proportion in their roots, and so enrich the soil for corn, or whatever may happen to follow. In a word, the clovers and allied plants fed with phosphatic manure become nitrogen gatherers, and to put it in another way, they become servants in the hands of the farmer for the collection of the most costly of fertilizers, nitrogen, without any form of payment whatever. Is it not well, therefore, that they should be encouraged upon the dairy farm, where nitrogen is so essential in the feeding of cattle? Indeed, it is always essential on the farm, but more especially so where milk is produced, for the additional reason that one of the three leading constituents of milk, casein, is one of the richest nitrogenous foods produced upon the farm. W. R. GILBERT.

Ayrshires Sell at Good Prices

One of the best Ayrshire sales ever held in Canada, if not in the United States and Scotland, was that of Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., which took place on Nov. 15th. The attendance was large, representatives being present from Prince Edward Island, Minnesota, New York State, and many parts of Ontario. And a fine lot of the Scotchman's favorite cows they saw, too. They were a choice lot, among them being many champions and prize-winners at recent shows.

The sale of 44 animals aggregated \$9,255. Counting ten calves under two months old with the cows that bore them this gives an average of \$272. The averages otherwise computed were as follows: Seventeen cows, \$237.75 each; 19 heifers and calves, \$103.50 each; three bulls, \$306.75 each; five calves, \$126 each. The highest price realized was for Lessnessock King of Beauty, a four-year-old bull that fetched \$700. The highest price for a cow was \$675 for Garclaugh Queen of the Sonics, 6 years old, bought by Arthur Eves, of Barrytown, N.Y. The \$700 animal was bought by P. Roberts, of Narbeth, Pennsylvania. The heaviest buyer was Mr. Roberts, who was represented by Mr. J. B. Ketchen, late of Dentonia Park Farm. His purchases amounted to \$4,380. Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, was a purchaser to the extent of \$1,070. Captain T. Robson wielded the hammer in his usual successful way. The following is a list of the sales, with buyer's name:

Lessnessock King of Beauty, imported bull, 4 years old, P. Roberts, Narbeth, Pennsylvania, \$700.
 Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd, imported cow, 8 years old, P. Roberts, \$590.
 Garclaugh Queen of the Sonics, imported cow, 6 years old, Arthur Eves, Barrytown, New York, \$675.
 Kirkland Sparrow, imported 5-year-old cow, P. Roberts, \$410.
 Lessnessock Stylish Dewdrop, imported cow, 4 years old, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, \$520. Bull calf from same cow, S. F. Black, Amherst, N.S., \$95.
 Lessnessock Queen of Bloom, imported cow, 4 years old, P. Roberts, \$300.
 Lessnessock Stylish Betty, imported cow, 3 years old, P. Roberts, \$350.
 Garclaugh Darling, imported cow, 3 years old, P. Roberts, \$185.
 Miss Pringle 1st of Bankend, imported cow, D. Allan Black, Kingston, \$135.
 Jennie of Holehouse, imported cow, 5 years old, P. Roberts, \$90.
 Beauty of Springhill, 10-year-old cow, D. Allan Black, \$110.
 Maggie of Springhill, 7-year-old cow, Arthur Eves, \$300.
 Ruby of Springhill, 6-year-old cow, Senator Owens, Montebello, Quebec, \$75.
 Dewdrop of Springhill, 6-year-old cow, P. Roberts, \$155.
 Eoline of Glenhurst, 8-year-old cow, P. Roberts, \$105.
 Bette of Springhill, 5-year-old cow, Industrial School, Mimico, \$110.
 Gemina of Springhill, 7-year-old cow, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, \$80.
 Wee Polly of Springhill, 5-year-old cow, John McCall, Maxville, \$55.
 Heifers—Garclaugh Mayflower, imported, 2-year-old, P. Roberts, \$330.
 Garclaugh Enchantress, 2-year-old heifer, J. G. Clark, \$150.
 Garclaugh Lady Mansfield, imported, 2-year-old, Industrial School, Mimico, \$125.
 Garclaugh Leading Lady, imported, 2-year-old, Senator Owens, Montebello, \$275.
 A calf from this cow sold to D. Cumming, Lancaster, \$55.
 Bull calf from Lessnessock Queen of Beauty, imported, Hector Gordon, Howick, Que, \$55.
 Lady Kirsty of Glenora, 2-year-old, Easton Brothers, Charlottetown, P.E.I., \$150.
 Minnie Douglas of Glenora, 2-year-old, John McEwen, Smith's Falls, \$225.
 Heather Bell of Glenora, 2-year-old, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, \$125.
 Pearl of Springhill, yearling, Easton Brothers, \$135.
 Lady Eileen of Springhill, yearling, P. Roberts, \$150.
 Lady Dulce of Springhill, yearling, P. Roberts, \$170.
 Princess Beatrice of Springhill, yearling, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., \$255.
 Princess Ena of Springhill, yearling, P. Roberts, \$200.
 Lessnessock Grace Darling, imported yearling, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, \$155.
 Lady Sybil of Springhill, yearling, J. G. Clark, \$85.
 Irene of Springhill, yearling, P. Roberts, \$100.
 Queen of Beauty 2nd of Springhill, yearling, William Stewart, Menie, Ont., \$85.
 Orange Blossom of Springhill, yearling, J. G. Clark, \$95.
 Queen Jessie of Springhill, yearling, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Ont., \$100.
 Queen Maggie of Springhill, yearling, Easton Brothers, \$155.
 Yearling bulls—King Edward of Springhill, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, \$130.
 Goldmine of Springhill, bull calf, Industrial School, Mimico, \$90.
 Queen's Messenger of Springhill,

August hill calf, William Stewart, \$200.

Royal Favorite of Springhill, bull calf, J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minnesota, \$700.

Gay Consul of Springhill, bull calf, J. Villeneuve, L'Assomption College, Que., \$125.

Royal Sailor of Springhill, bull calf, W. W. Ogilvie of Lachine Rapids, Que., \$140.

Royal Blend, of Springhill, bull calf, T. McColl, St. Joseph, Que., \$65.

Cheese-makers Discuss Methods

A well-attended meeting of cheese-makers and patrons, under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, was held at Listowel a week ago. Mr. I. W. Steinhok presided. The principal address was given by Chief Instructor Barr, who stated that during the season instruction had been given in 217 factories, grouped into seven syndicates, with an instructor in charge of each group. The result had been a much more uniform and better quality of product. He showed from reports gathered by him that out of 162 makers, only 82 wore aprons, that 97 wore clean clothes, and 65 a net. Floors were clean in 110 factories, gutters in 132, and utensils in 114. In only 12 factories were the whey tanks cleaned as often as once a week.

An interesting discussion followed on the difficulties met with by the makers and how best to overcome them. The licensing of factories was also discussed. Referring to the bitter flavor with which many factories are troubled, Mr. Barr said: "Bitter flavor bacteria is just common dirt."

Judging Cattle and Sheep

At the Winter Fair on Friday morning, Dec. 15th, the subjects to be discussed will be of great importance to all farmers interested in live stock. Mr. John Gosling, of Kansas City, U.S.A., one of the leading authorities in America, will deliver addresses on "Judging Fat Cattle" and "Judging Mutton Sheep," illustrated by live animals and dressed carcasses. Mr. Gosling is well known to many of this province, having taken part most acceptably in the live stock judging course at the Ontario Agricultural College. All who are fortunate enough to be able to attend these lectures will receive the benefit of Mr. Gosling's long experience in the live stock business.

A Jersey Cow's Record

Annice of Seckonk was a little over seven years old at the commencement of the test at St. Louis, and had been fifty days in milk. She weighed 916 lbs., and gained 89 lbs. during the test. For the forty days prior to the test she gave 1612.5 lbs. milk, estimated to contain 67.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 79.58 lbs. butter. During the 160 days comprised by this preliminary period and the official test she produced 6696.7 lbs. milk, containing 208 lbs. fat, equivalent to 262.62 lbs. butter.

The official record for the 120 days of the test, June 16 to Oct. 13, 1904, is 4994.2 lbs. milk, 240.27 lbs. fat, 283.04 lbs. estimated butter, an average production of 41.6 lbs. milk, 2 lbs. fat and 2.36 lbs. butter per day. The best seven days' yield was 18.06 lbs. estimated butter from 31.01 lbs. milk, Aug. 7 to 13, when she had been 93 days in milk. Her best one day's yield was 3.39 lbs. butter from 46.8 lbs. milk, on August 7—13½ lbs. milk to a pound of butter. Only

two Jerseys in the test surpassed this single day's record. Her milk contained 414.38 lbs. solids not fat. The average per cent. of fat was 4.8; total solids, 13.7%.

One pound of butter was contained in each 17.64 lbs. of her milk. The feed weighed out to above cow was as follows: 1060.9 lbs. alfalfa hay, 732.3 lbs. cut alfalfa, 51 lbs. clover hay, 1072 lbs. corn silage, 335 lbs. corn meal, 341 lbs. bran, 124.5 lbs. ground oats, 216.5 lbs. oil meal, 124 lbs. cottonseed meal, 504.5 lbs. gluten feed, 143 lbs. corn hearts, 58 lbs. hominy feed and 93 lbs. Ajax distiller's grains, an average daily ration of 34½ lbs. roughage and 16.18 lbs. grain. The official valuation of this feed was \$28,746, or almost 24c. per day. The value of the butter at 25c. per pound was \$70,760, returning a net profit of \$42,014 in Class A, or 35c. per day. The value of the fat at 30c. per pound and the solids not fat at 3c. per pound was \$85,414, giving a net profit in Class B of \$56,668, or 47 1-3c. per day.—R. M. Gow.

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PORTLAND OREGON
1905

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Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show

The combined fruit, flower, vegetable and honey show, held in the Massey Hall, Toronto, November 14-18, proved to be the largest horticultural exhibition ever held in Canada, and in many respects it was one of the best shows of its kind seen in America. It was a decided success in quantity and quality of exhibits, in fact, in all respects except financially. The exhibition merited a much larger attendance than it received and quite probably if Toronto does not patronize it next year as it should be the show will be held in another city, where a high-class exhibition is appreciated. Of course, unfavorable weather for a part of the week had a lot to do with the small attendance, but even during those days of fine weather, and there were some, the citizens of Toronto did not turn out as they should. In spite of this fact, however, the directors have decided to hold the exhibition again in Toronto next year, and strenuous efforts will be made to make it larger and grander than ever.

THE FLOWER EXHIBITS

In point of excellence and quality of bloom the exhibit of flowers surpassed all previous efforts, particularly in respect to chrysanthemums and roses. The grouping of foliage plants, palms, ferns, dracena, selaginella and others, was most effective. Some very fine orchids were also shown.

Many experts from the United States were of the opinion that the roses shown eclipsed anything to be seen at the flower shows across the line. In the exhibit of "mums," there was keen competition, as most of the blooms were exceptionally well finished. The Hallam cup, given for the best 12 cut blooms, distinct varieties, was won by G. M. Lugh, Dorval, Montreal; the T. Eaton cup, for best 25, by R. Jennings, Brampton; and the Oronhyatekha cup, by the Dale Estate, Brampton.

The decorated dinner tables, laid complete, created considerable attention. They were certainly faultless in appointment and decorative effect. So keen was the competition that the ladies who judged them found it exceedingly difficult to select the winners. The prizes were finally awarded as follows: 1st, The Rosery; 2nd, J. H. Dunlop; 3rd, Simmons.

THE HONEY AND VEGETABLES

There were a number of entries in each of these branches of the exhibition. The honey exhibits were quite extensive and fairly well arranged, although perhaps too loosely put together. The quality of the honey itself, and of the other products of the apiary was exceptionally good, but the general display was a bit lacking in attractiveness. Probably it could be improved by a closer massing of the exhibits and by the adoption of brighter and more attractive labels.

The vegetables shown were on the whole of good quality and typical of the varieties shown. They, on the other hand, might have been allotted more space, as the entries were too much crowded on the show table. Among the entries deserving particular mention were citrons, cauliflower, some White Plume celery, and others.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT

The fruit show comprised about 625 entries, including 33 barrels export apples, 6 barrels domestic apples, 70 boxes export apples, 10 boxes domestic apples, 28 boxes export pears, and 12 crates export grapes.

Fruit exhibits were also shown by the Fruit Experiment Stations, the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and many horticultural societies.

The packages of apples and pears, packed for export, showed a great improvement over past years. They proved the value of systematic honest packing and that the growers themselves are now more keenly sensitive to and better posted on proper methods of packing for foreign shipments.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

A very interesting and instructive exhibit of weeds, weed seeds, insects, fungus diseases, etc., from the Biological Department of the O.A.C., Guelph, and presided over by Mr. T. D. Jarvis, B.S.A., was one of the educational features of the show. An exhibit of British Columbia fruit packages from Maxwell Smith, Vancouver, was valuable for comparison.

Among the manufacturing firms who had exhibits were: The Spramator Co., London, who showed a horse power sprayer with automatic attachments, a machine barrel outfit, a can outfit and a knapsack; Perkins & Paine, Port Dover, the Little Giant Power Sprayer; Wallace Mfg. Co., Champagne, Ill., the Wallace Power Sprayer; Oakville Basket Co., Oakville, Ont., fruit packages; C. W. Vanduzen, Grimsby, fruit packages; Annot Chemical Co., Toronto, horti-

cultural manures; Canadian Portable Fence Co., Ltd., Toronto, steel truss fence posts, steel grape posts, portable fences; Biggs, Fruit & Produce Co., Burlington, barrel and box presses for apples, sorting tables; and the Gould, Shapley, and Muir Co., Brantford, bee-keepers' supplies. A.B.C.

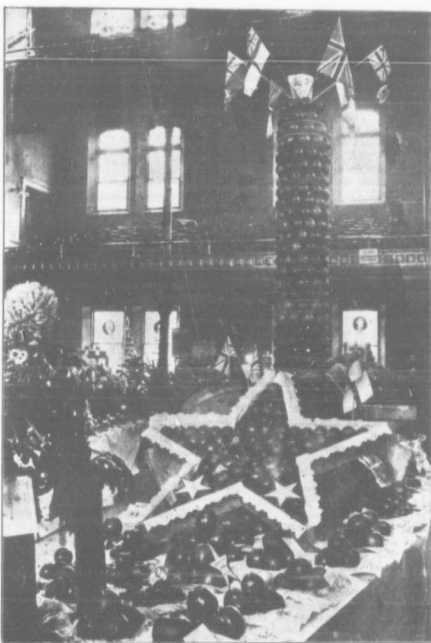
The Fruit Growers' Convention

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held in Toronto, November 14-16, in connection with the Horticultural Exhibition. Many interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by prominent authorities on various phases of the fruit industry, and the discussions which followed showed that the growers were alive to the interests of their vocation.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, addressed the members of the association and defined the attitude of the Federal Government towards the fruit growers as being one of attention to matters of trade and commerce, while the Provincial authorities were responsible for matters of local interest and for the education of the people. He spoke of the importance of co-operation and promised that the Dominion Department of Agriculture would give every possible aid and encouragement that would facilitate the extension of co-operative work.

CO-OPERATION, THE KEY-NOTE OF SUCCESS

The report of the committee on co-operation pointed to the success of various co-operative associations that had been formed during the past season and advised all other fruit growing sections to fall in line and reap the benefits of



A fruit display at the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show.

co-operation. Ontario fruit growers should adopt co-operative methods—individual effort in fruit growing is not reliable—they must get together and work together if they hope to extend their markets or even hold their own.

Mr. A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Delaware, in an address on co-operation, said that by this means fruit growers would command more attention from the railway and express companies and, as a consequence, better transportation facilities and lower rates could be secured. They could more thoroughly investigate and carry out new ideas in packing and packages. He urged the fruit growers to co-operate with the Government as by so doing thousands of dollars may be saved from the ravages of insect and fungous enemies.

SPRAYING

Mr. Brown also delivered a very instructive address on spraying. He referred particularly to the ravages of the San Jose scale, a pest that not only makes havoc with fruit trees but also it wages war against ornamental trees and shrubs and in vineyards. The reason that the San Jose scale is so destructive is because few people are active in their war against it, and as a consequence those who do combat it successfully in their own orchards may be fruitless in their efforts through reinfestation from neighboring plantations. Mr. Brown cited the work that was being done against the scale by inspectors in his own State and in the State of Pennsylvania. He advised spraying the trees with the lime and sulphur wash shortly after the trees shed their leaves in the fall and again early in spring.

A paper on "Paris Green as an Insecticide," by Prof. K. Larcourt, O.A.C., was read. The scorching of foliage is due to the presence of soluble arsenious oxide, in the paris green. There may be three conditions of paris green which will cause a scorching of the foliage: 1. The presence of "free" arsenious oxide; i.e., the presence of a certain amount of arsenious oxide over and above the amount combined with the other constituents. 2. The paris green may be badly made, so that the constituents are very loosely held together. When such is put into water, especially water containing carbon dioxide, the constituents are soon broken up and arsenious oxide is set free. 3. Paris green that is very finely ground may scorch the foliage, owing to the fact that more surface is exposed to the action of the water, and free arsenious acid may gather sufficiently to cause serious damage. Damage is quite common from the first two causes, but seldom from the latter. Lime neutralizes this free arsenious oxide and should be used in the mixture with paris green.

Paris green is sometimes found adulterated with road dust, gypsum and other substances. Fortunately the presence of these adulterants can be detected by their insolubility in ammonia water. Paris green itself completely dissolves in ammonia, but this test is not conclusive, as arsenious oxide also dissolves in it. It is of the importance of using lime in connection with paris green.

OUR TARIFF ON FRUITS

Mr. W. L. Smith, Toronto, discussed "The Canadian Tariff on Fruits." He dwelt upon the effect of the tariff on the fruit industry and pointed out the fact that the present tariff increased the price of all commodities, implements, etc., used by fruit growers without bringing about a corresponding increase in the selling price of fruit. Even so, it is not advisable for fruit growers to ask for higher protection; in fact, the burden of Mr. Smith's address was to ask the fruit growers to ask for a higher tariff on foreign fruits.

In the discussion that followed, it was suggested that, though we do not ask for an increase, we should request that specific duties be substituted for ad valorem. It was pointed out also that the question of increased tariff is less important than the question of lower rates of transportation. Low rates, rapid transit and efficient service in transportation will largely solve the problem of distribution and bring better prices. The Canadian fruit grower is handicapped by climatic conditions, by a high American tariff, and by the high cost of labor, but in spite of all these things, he need not fear competition from American fruits, as home-grown fruit is far superior in appearance and quality to that imported from the other side.



A bridal bouquet at the Flower Show.

It was suggested, however, that a decrease in the duty on sugar be asked for, as cheaper sugar would create a greater demand for fruit.

The following resolution was brought forward and carried:

Resolved, that the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, in convention assembled, would respectfully urge upon the Tariff Commission that it would be disastrous to the fruit industry of this country if any reduction was made in the duties on fruit, coming into this country from foreign parts, and that while the duties upon fruit exported to the United States are in many cases prohibitory, the fruit growers of this country do not ask for any increase in the tariff, but would request, whenever possible, that specific duties be substituted for ad valorem.

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, spoke on transportation and pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of the present systems. There are many different styles of refrigerator cars, but the principle of refrigerator cars is the same in all. Growers, when shipping, should see that the ice boxes are large enough to hold plenty of ice, that the car has good ventilation, that there are slats on the floor for dryness, that the drainage from the ice boxes is not clogged up, and that

the baskets and other packages be loaded with damage to save the package and to facilitate cooling.

The best of refrigerator cars cannot give rapid refrigeration. When possible, the fruit should be cooled before being placed on board. Sometimes the success of transportation depends upon weather conditions. Hot weather ripens fruit very fast. Warm fruit cannot cool quickly during warm weather in even the most perfect system of refrigeration.

"The Winnipeg Shipments of Fruit from St. Catharines," was the subject of an address by Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines. Those growers and shippers who had sided with the company from start to finish were well pleased with the results, as they realized higher prices than those who dropped out after the first unfavorable returns and sold their fruit in Ontario. The success of co-operation depends upon the staying qualities of the members of the association. Adverse circumstances should not cause a member to withdraw his support, it should rather act as an incentive to do greater things. The use of uniform packages is another important factor in successful co-operation. The packages must be all alike in design, well-made, and clean to attract attention and sell well.

An imperative necessity to success in long distance shipping of fruit is a cold storage warehouse at the receiving end of the journey. Fruit that has gone through to the West in good condition oftentimes gives poor returns to the shipper through rapid deterioration after removal from the cars. This can be done away with by installing cold storage plants at the other end, where the fruit can be placed until sold.

The shipping of fruit to the West has an important influence on the price of fruit in the home market. By sending away a large part of our fruit, we get better prices at home, as "slumps" in the market are not so numerous nor disastrous. The Northwest market is a prize and Ontario fruit growers must wait and be alive to their interests. They must get together and co-operate if they desire a place in that market. In the West they have the market and they have the money to pay for our fruit. The Ontario fruit grower wants a place in that market and he wants some of that money. To get it he must offer in exchange a superior article than the other fellows—our competitors from British Columbia and across the line.

The report of the Transportation Committee, presented by Mr. W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, was adopted unanimously. Among other things it was noted that we require a material reduction of rates, especially on fruit. The committee believes that the express business should be under the control of the Railway Commission, and the following resolution was adopted:

That it be a specific instruction to the delegates who go from the association to the Dominion Fruit Conference, to be held in Ottawa early next year, to bring before that conference the desirability of securing at the forthcoming session of Parliament legislation under which express rates will be placed within the control of the Railway Commission, and that the delegates to said conference be urged to endeavor to arrange for a deputation from the association to wait upon the Government to urge the adoption of the same.

Another read:—

That the delegates appointed to appear before the Tariff Commission be instructed to urge upon the commission that the importation or sale of adulterated fruit be prohibited, save where

(Continued on page 906.)



THE HOME WORLD



The Contented Farmer

A man sat on the old rail fence,
He wore a tattered coat,
He smiled a smile of glee intense
And then he cleared his throat,
And warbled in an idle strain
A small impromptu lay:
He sang it o'er and o'er again
Throughout the summer day:
"I do not own a cent of stock
In any big concern,
I haven't any city blocks
Which in the night might burn,
I pay no life insurance bill,
And so you must agree,
This world that uses others ill
Is pretty good to me."

How to Work

Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial.

Make it a stepping-stone to something higher.

Do it in the spirit of an artist, not an artisan.

Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim and be satisfied with nothing less.

Do not try to do it with a part of yourself—the weaker part.

Keep yourself in condition to do it as well as it can be done.

Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfully as the agreeable.

Choose, if it is possible, the vocation for which nature has fitted you.

See how much you can put into it, instead of how much you can take out of it.

Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive.

Train the eye, the ear, the hands, the mind—all the faculties—in the faithful doing of it.

The Home

Married people would be happier: If home trials were never told to the neighbors.

If they kissed and made up after every quarrel.

If household expenses were proportioned to receipts.

If they tried to be as agreeable as in courtship days.

If each would try and be a support and comfort to the other.

If each remembered the other was a human being, not an angel.

If women were as kind to their husbands as they were to their lover.

If fuel and provisions were laid in during the high tide of summer work.

If both parties remembered that they married for worse as well as better.

If men were as thoughtful for their wives as they were for their sweethearts.

If there were fewer silk and velvet costumes for the street, and more plain, tidy house dresses.

If there were fewer "please, darlings," in public, and more polite manners in private.

If wives and husbands would take some pleasure as they go along, and not degenerate into mere toiling machines.

Recreation is necessary to keep the heart in its place and to get along without it is a big mistake.

If men would remember that women can't always be smiling, who have to cook the dinner, answer the bell half a dozen times, and get rid of a neighbor who has dropped in, tend to a sick baby, tie up the cut finger of a two-year-old, gather up the playthings of a four-year-old, tie up the head of a six-year-old on skates, and get an eight-year-old ready for school, to say nothing of sweeping, cleaning, etc. A woman with all these to contend with may claim it a privilege to look and feel a little tired sometimes, and a word of sympathy would not be too much to expect from the man who, during the honeymoon, wouldn't let her carry as much as a sunshade.

Winter Ventilation

In the winter, when storm doors and storm windows and coal burners are in use, extra care should be taken to secure thorough ventilation. If good management homes can be kept well supplied with fresh air without discomfort or exposure. The health of the family depends largely upon plenty of pure air and sunshine. Sunshine is the best germ destroyer we have and will make a room wholesome and sweet.

Windows should be so arranged that they will open at the top as well as at the bottom. In cold weather a room should be ventilated quickly and thoroughly. When the weather is not severe, it is a good plan to have a good fire burning and keep a window open. It is a mistaken idea to check

off the fire in mild weather and then close the windows and doors for sake of warmth.

Ventilate the sitting room while the family is at meals. Raise one window from the bottom and lower another from the top. The dining room and kitchen should be treated in the same way when the members of the family are elsewhere. The sleeping rooms should be well ventilated. In the morning the bed should be thrown wide open so that the air may reach every part of it. The curtains and windows should be raised high and the room left for two or three hours.

A Song of Cool Days

When the cold days come—when the cold days come,

An' you hear the fire singin' while the blizzard beats his drum,

Then the same old place at night

By the hearthside warm and bright,

An' the same old songs and stories

That in youthime brought delight!

The Rooster

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"A rooster always sleeps standing up, doesn't he?"

"Yes, my son."

"And a rooster always wakes up early in the morning, doesn't he, Pop?"

"Yes, Willie."

"Well, say, Pop, do they sleep standing up so they won't oversleep themselves in the morning?"

OLD GRAY, PENSIONER

By J. K. WILSON

I SHOULD think you'd want to get rid of Old Gray, father," said Tom Hawes. "He's outlived his usefulness, and is no good, anyway. Why don't you sell him?"

The farmer smiled as he looked at the old horse ambling toward the fence where they stood.

"The trouble is, Tom," he said, quizzically, "I'm afraid I shouldn't know what to do with the money he'd bring in the market. Might become a bloated millionaire with the price, and I'd try to resist temptation, though, but seriously, why don't you give him away, if you can't sell him? Or knock him in the head? He's no kind of use, and it's only an expense and a trouble taking care of him. It doesn't pay. Mother thinks so, too, for we were talking about it only yesterday."

Mr. Hawes thoughtfully scratched the weather-beaten gray head that

was now thrust over the bars in confident friendliness, and looked into the trusting eyes that had grown dim in faithful service to him and his.

"Yes," he said slowly, "I know she does. She's spoken to me about it more'n once. I suppose you're both right, and that is the common-sense way of lookin' at it. Jim Dorman told me last week that I was several different kinds of a fool to keep such a rackabone round the place, and maybe I am. But, you see, Gray and I've been good friends for quite a spell of years now,—ain't we, Gray?—and it kind of goes against my grain to turn him adrift just because he ain't as young and handsome as he used to be. No, Tommy, boy; I guess we won't part with the old fellow yet awhile. What he eats won't break me, and I'm sure you won't begrudge your old chum a little attention now and then. There! Go 'long with you, ain't you 'em that you're nothin' but a three-year-old yet!" And slapping his neck playfully, the farmer sent him off in a stiff and antiquated gambol that would have been laughable, had it not been so pathetic.

"I'm goin' to chop over the other side of the knoll today, mother," said Mr. Hawes one sharp December morning, a few months later. "I'll take my lunch, and you needn't be surprised if I'm not home till dark. Must put in as many hours as possible these short days. Tell Tommy to do up the chow when he comes from school without waiting for me."

As he passed the barn, Old Gray recognized his step, and whinnied to him, and Mr. Hawes stopped to speak to him.

"What's the matter, old chap? Want to come out and stretch your legs a little? Well, you shall; it'll do you good." And he slipped the halter and led him out of the door. "There! See how you like that! Don't go off, now; just stay round here, and Tom'll put you up all right when he comes home at noon. Wonder whether I'd better go back and tell mother Gray's out," he mused as he went on his way. "No, I guess not; they'll see him and look out for him;

whoop that seemed as if it might carry for miles.

No answer, though he listened eagerly. Only the long, minor half-syllable, of a wolf somewhere in the distance. Again he called, and again, and again; but only silence, save for that wolf-note that seemed to answer him from over the hills. "No use," he said finally. "Might as well save my strength, and hope that somebody'll find me before it's too late. Don't know who it'll be, though; nobody's likely to be comin' this way, as far as I know. I'm in a bad fix now, and no mistake!"

He lay back on the ground, faint from his exertions and from the pain of his broken leg. Presently he sat up again, his heart beating rapidly, and his face flushing under the excitement of a new thought. He listened intently.

"Seems to me," said he in an anxious tone, "that wolf sounds a good deal nearer than he did, and as though there was more'n one of 'em. You

stinctively felt that when the rush finally came this fellow would be in the lead, and that it would be his fangs that would meet in his throat. A great hatred of that particular wolf took possession of him, a blind, consuming rage. He almost forgot his dread of his own fate in his passion to be revenged on that gray monster.

He tried to move a little and his hand fell upon the handle of his axe, dropped when he was stricken down. He seized it eagerly, and laughed aloud in an insane glee.

"Aha, my friend," he cried tauntingly, "I'm ready for you now. Come on! It's all over with me, I know; but if I can just split your ugly muzzle before I go, it's all I'll ask!"

And as if understanding and responding to the challenge, the big leader rose and moved a little nearer to the prostrate man. It seemed to be a signal, and the whole line drew in, in a narrower circle.

Then again Mr. Hawes shouted aloud, once, twice, thrice, listening between spells for a possible reply. And the wolves, too, seemed to listen, bending their heads in grave and grim attention. But the utter silence only served to accentuate the horror of the situation. There was nobody within sound of his voice! Nobody to help! He must die, and alone! And the wolves drew a little nearer!

But was that muffled sound of steps in the underbrush? For a moment his heart stopped beating. Yes, surely, and drawing nearer! The wolves heard it, too, and rose, with their hairs bristling, and waited, ready for attack or for retreat, as might seem most feasible. And out of the gathering darkness came—Old Gray, stumbling along with a certain step to the place where his master lay, and bending his head over him, as if in mute inquiry as to the cause of the trouble.

"O Gray!" cried the man, sinking back in his bitter disappointment; "what did you come for? O, if you only knew enough to run home and get help! But you don't, and those blood-brute curs are waiting for me! mebbe it's just as well that you should die with your master; nobody seems to want you but him; so, come on, old friend!" And he reached up his hand to caress the bent head, and into his heart came an actual comfort that he was not to die alone, after all.

But as a change came over the horse. It seemed as if he were seeing the wolves for the first time, and as if the sight had put a new spirit into him. Carefully he stepped over his master's prostrate form, and stood before him and the waiting pack. The great leader saw him coming and advanced a little to meet him. Steadily the two regarded each other for an instant; then the wolf sprang, a level gray avalanche of death. But quicker than eye could follow, Old Gray turned about and launched out at him with both hind feet, and with a sickening thud he fell to the earth with a crushed skull.

Wheeling about as quickly as before, the old horse charged down on the rest of the pack with a scream of rage that chilled the blood even of the man for whom he was fighting, an unearthly, demoniacal scream, like nothing heard by human ears before. Taken suddenly by surprise, the cowardly curs stopped until they were at a safe distance from this new and terrible champion. Then the horse came back and stood by his master's side, keeping a watchful eye upon his enemies.

(Continued on Page 902)



The whole line drew in, in a narrower circle. (Drawn by Sears (allagher).)

he never strays far from the stable and yard."

And he dismissed the matter from his mind and forgot Old Gray and his day's liberty entirely.

All the morning and well into the afternoon he worked away at the usual labor of felling and clearing, and then something happened; just how, he never could really tell, whether he miscalculated his distance, or whether the falling tree was deflected from its course from the catching of its branches in those of its neighbors. All that he remembered was a crash, a sharp sensation of pain and then came—oblivion.

When he struggled back to consciousness, the sun was going down over the horizon, and the dreary chill of a December twilight was upon him. For a moment he lay there, endeavored to collect his scattered senses, then he attempted to rise, but fell back with a groan. His leg was broken, and he was pinned to the earth by the limb of the tree that in its falling had struck him down.

"Well, here's a pretty kettle of fish, I must say!" he muttered to himself. "What's to be done? Can't move an inch. Told mother I wouldn't be home till after dark, and they won't begin to worry 'bout me for a couple of hours yet; and by that time I'll be frozen stiff in this cold. My only chance is to make somebody hear me. Wonder if I can do it."

And, putting his hands to his mouth, he sent out a stentorian

don't s'pose they're headin' this way! If they are, it's all up with me. It's their hungry season, and they'd make short work of a man in my case." He listened again. "Pon my word, I believe that's what's the matter! O my Lord! have mercy on my wife and boy!"

All lingering doubt was soon removed. Louder and louder came the sounds, the awful howl of a wolf-pack in full cry. Evidently they were on the trail of some quarry, and there could be little question as to what that quarry was. At last the leaders came into view, running low with heads to earth, like hunting dogs. At sight of the man they halted, and squatted on their haunches, with their tongues lolling out of their red jaws. They were not quite certain about him, whether he was so disabled as to be easily their prey, or whether there was some trick about this that they didn't quite understand. A wolf is an ardent coward, and will take no chances. So they sat there and waited. There was no need of haste; they could afford to wait. The night which was fast falling, was their friend; it would soon be dark, and then—

So the imprisoned man imagined them reasoning in their brute minds as he lay there watching them. He counted them, one, two, three, five, eight in all.

There was one great gray fellow, the leader of the pack, who exerted a sort of fascination upon him. He in-

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The First Frost

"This is mine," said the old frost king;

And he left his seal of white
On the flowing vine by the wayside spring—
The flowers died last night.

"This is mine," and he sang in glee
As he touched the blades of grass
In the nook at the foot of the maple tree—
The blades are crisp, alas!

"This is mine, too," and his breath so chill
He breathed on the maple leaf;
This morn it fell to the window sill,
Wrinkled and serc with grief.

"These are mine," and he chuckled gay
As he ope'd the chestnut burs.
The nuts lie now where the squirrels play
And the partridge drums and whirs.

A Guessing Game

THE Robbins children always had a game before they went to bed. The one which the children liked best of all just at present was called "guessing things." Sometimes the article selected was cloth; then they would name all the things they could think of that were made of cloth. Then there would be a gold night, a silver night, a brass night, and now they were having a wood night. The game was at its height. Nearly everything wooden, from a table to a toothpick, had been mentioned, and still they did not want to give up—they never wanted to. There was always the plea, "Just one more, mother—oh, please!"

Baby Rosalea was asleep in mother's arms. Genevieve's blue eyes were slowly closing, and Arthur's roving anxiously around the room, trying to spy some wooden object that had not yet been mentioned.

"This must surely be the last one," mother was saying, just as Uncle Dick popped his head in at the door.

"Come in, Uncle Dick!" invited Marion and Grace and Harold.

"Tell us something very strange that is made of wood," Uncle Dick; we've used up all the usual things, said Harold.

"Perhaps you have not thought to mention this," remarked Uncle Dick, as he took the evening paper out of his pocket and unfolded it.

"A newspaper made out of wood! The idea!" Marion gave her curly head a toss which said, plainer than words, "I don't believe it!"

"I will venture to say that no one has touched the inner pages of this paper since the material of which it is made was a tree standing in some Canadian forest," Uncle Dick went on, as he spread the open paper upon his knee.

Then the children gathered around him eager to hear what more could be said about a "newspaper tree."

Uncle Dick told them how the great logs are cut into small pieces by machinery, then dumped into another machine containing chemicals which converted them into pulp, and from there into great tubs in the paper mill, and then into several other machines which transform the pulp into

huge rolls of paper. When these rolls are placed on presses and printed, the newspaper is made.

"We never should have thought of that by ourselves, should we, mother?" Harold exclaimed, when the game was over.

"No," answered the mother. "I think we shall have to ask Uncle Dick to join our games group."
"Will you, Uncle Dick? Will you?" chorused four eager voices.

And Uncle Dick has promised to do so.—Sunday School Times.

A Skeleton Story

One person writes the story, which may be merely a sketch, in which it is well to introduce the names of many of the people who are present, but spaces must be left wherever adjectives may be used. Before reading a story to the audience, the writer asks for an adjective from each player, which he writes in the vacant

was pensive confusion. Mr. J— suggested "fire," but Mr. H— thought a sentimental monoe was more likely the cause of the disturbance. But before an ill-timed search could be made the lengthy butler threw open the doors of the tiny banquet hall, and soon all else was forgotten in the enjoyment of the regal dainties set before them.

Above adjectives furnished for one such story.

The Companion as a Christmas Gift

Can you think of a gift more certain to be acceptable than a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion? It is a gift which, far from losing its freshness as Christmas recedes into the past, grows more delightful, more necessary to one's enjoyment week by week.

The boy likes it, for it reflects in its pages every boyish taste and every fine boyish aspiration. The father likes it, not only for its fiction but for its fund of information of the practical sort. The girl likes it for the stories, anecdotes, sketches and editorial articles printed in each number especially for her. The mother likes it for its stories of domestic life and family affection, for its children's page and for its medical article.



How a fashionable Indian girl dresses.

places in the order in which they are given him:

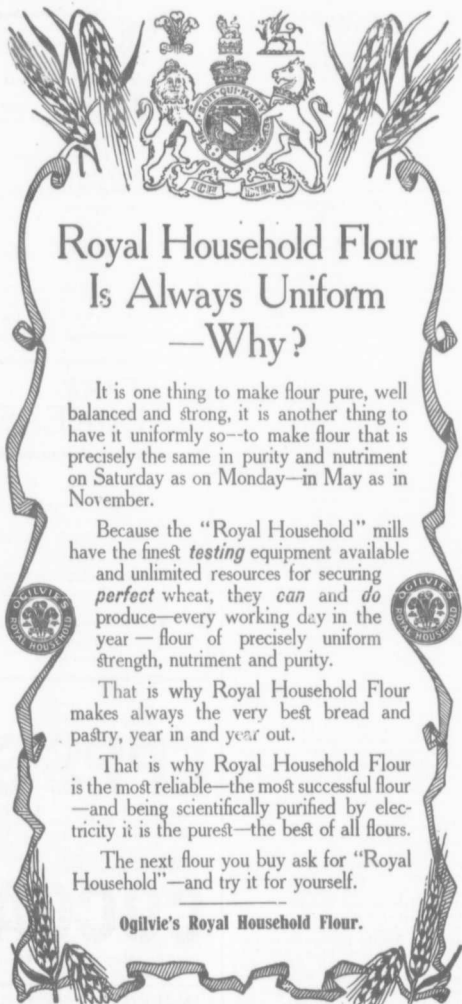
A most ridiculous party gathered at the agreeable Mrs. B—s, and each outrageous guest brought a lovely gift. The haughty Mr. S— paid officious attention to gigantic Miss L—, who was sitting in a morose corner on a silver-lined hassock. The unselfish Mr. H— conversed with a mysterious Miss L— in transcendent tones, while the dumb orchestra discoursed sour music. The gallant dancers took their places upon the cold floor, and soon all was a sad scene of irrepressible hilarity. Suddenly the unexpected Aunt G— gave a dashing scream, and immediately all

On receipt of \$1.75, the yearly subscription price, the publishers send to the new subscriber all the remaining issues of The Companion for 1905 and the "Minuteman" Calendar for 1906, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

Tommy—I can so count up to five on my fingers, can't I, ma?

Ma—Yes, Tommy, but don't brag. I saw a little boy no older than you to-day who could count up to fifty.

Tommy—Gee whiz! Where did he get all them fingers?—Philadelphia Press.



Royal Household Flour Is Always Uniform —Why?

It is one thing to make flour pure, well balanced and strong, it is another thing to have it uniformly so—to make flour that is precisely the same in purity and nutriment on Saturday as on Monday—in May as in November.

Because the "Royal Household" mills have the finest *testing* equipment available and unlimited resources for securing *perfect* wheat, they *can* and *do* produce—every working day in the year—flour of precisely uniform strength, nutriment and purity.

That is why Royal Household Flour makes always the very best bread and pastry, year in and year out.

That is why Royal Household Flour is the most reliable—the most successful flour—and being scientifically purified by electricity it is the purest—the best of all flours.

The next flour you buy ask for "Royal Household"—and try it for yourself.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

Trust

'Neath winter snow the violet sleeps,
Secure whate'er betides;
The frozen brook its secret keeps;
Each in its place abides.
O Soul, thy mission is to trust,
As seasons come and go;
The flower awakens, and thou must;
God hath ordained it so.

✽

A little girl, nine years old, having attended a soiree, being asked by her mother on returning how she enjoyed herself, answered:

"I am full of happiness. I couldn't be any happier unless I could grow."

Cleaning Silver

After each meal, knives, forks, butter knives, etc., should be put in a pan kept for the purpose and hot water should be poured over it, to which a dessertspoonful of washing powder has been added. Wash the silver pieces briskly, then take them out while hot and lay in a soft linen cloth, and rub and polish bright with a chamois. Silver should never be rubbed with flannel or cotton cloth. You can clean a whole sideboard of silver in a little while this way and not hurt your hands at all. Plated ware will look like real silver cleaned thus.

Sunday at Home

If All the Skies

If all the skies were sunshine,
Our faces would be fain
To feel once more upon them
The cooling splash of rain.

If all the world were music,
Our hearts would not so long
For one sweet strain of silence,
To break the endless song.

If life were always merry,
Our souls would seek relief,
And rest from weary laughter
In the quiet arms of grief.

✽

Gaining Strength by Struggle

THE Indian warrior believes that when he slays a foe in battle the enemy's strength is added to his own. He counts himself strong, getting on toward invincibility according to the number and strength of the enemies he has slain. In this crude belief is a hint of truth for those who struggle with sin, and with difficulties. Once having come out victor from a struggle, one can never be the same as if he had not gone into it. To do hard things makes one strong by all the strength of their resistance. One who does them may go forward day by day with more confidence in himself, and with a stronger faith in the help he can receive in doing the duty God puts before him.

From Workshop to Missionary

Dr. Torrey recently related a striking incident, showing the wonderful results which sometimes come from speaking a single word for Jesus. He said:

"In one of the workshops in Springfield, O., a well educated young German was working. Next to him sat an ordinary sort of young fellow, but an extraordinary fellow as far as devotion to Christ is concerned. He turned and spoke to this educated German was working. Next to him sat an minister." He went up and was converted. When my wife and I were in Japan three years ago, they told us that the brightest mind in Japan was Dr. Albrecht. And Dr. Albrecht was that same educated German workman who was won to Christ in Springfield, O., by the uneducated fellow workman."

✽

With His Help

No worthy work was ever done apart from God. Seen or unseen, His hand is always there. How foolish, therefore, is the attempt of some men to do without Him! In mistaken sincerity those who are urged to give themselves in open confession to the Saviour and unite with His church will sometimes hold back from doing so, on the ground that they are not yet "good enough"; they want to do something worth while, first, that will warrant their becoming Christians. But our only hope of ever accomplishing anything worth while lies in what God has put in us; and He can do nothing with us until we give ourselves to Him. That is the only safe first step. Any other is a false step. This is true of the beginning of every day, and of every piece of work, for those who are God's confessed followers, as well as for those whose life in Him is yet to begin. Before the temple foundation was laid, "began they to offer burnt-offerings." The offering of ourselves must go before every work that is to succeed as God would have it succeed.

Health in the Home

Hot Water Drinking

There are four classes of persons who should not drink large quantities of hot water. These are as follows: (1) People who have irritability of the heart. Hot water will cause palpitation of the heart in such cases. (2) Persons who have distended stomachs. (3) Persons afflicted with "sour stomach." (4) Persons who have soreness of the stomach, or pain induced by light pressure. These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to relieve thirst, but as a means of washing out the stomach. Hot water will relieve thirst better than cold water, and for that purpose is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excitant, and, in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists, should be avoided.

How a Child Should Sleep

One should not sleep with either arm raised above the head. It is a pretty gesture, as watched in the slumbers of a child, but it is better, if not so pretty, that the arms should lie by the sides than stretched upward. One knows, when one stops to consider, how fatiguing the attitude is, if one persists in it for a few moments, of reaching up into a closet, or arranging high draperies at a window. What, then, must be the effect when kept up throughout a whole night?

Relaxation a Necessity.

"Every mind frets for relaxation," says a writer. "Some men find a sufficient relief to take their pleasures on their own little tennis courts or croquet lawn. Others, like Richelieu, will call in the servants and have a leaping match in the hall; or, like Cardinal Mazarin, shut themselves up in a room and fly over the chairs. Sir Isaac Holden used to get recreation out of compulsory walking. The more active the mind, the greater the need for physical recreation. Gladstone cut down trees, rode and walked, and when none of these occupations were open to him, threw himself head over heels down a grass bank. This feat was eclipsed by the staid and orderly member of the House of Commons who would solemnly throw a back somersault as he walked home through Hyde Park."

The Beneficial Banana

The banana is not, as so many fruits are, a flavor and nothing more, but a food and a source of real nutriment. It not only gratifies the palate but supplies material for combustion and the maintenance of animal heat, while it also builds up the muscles and repairs the worn and threadbare nerves.

The flour made from it in the dry state is equal in nutritive value to rice, and how invigorating and sustaining rice has been demonstrated in the recent achievements of the Japanese.

Dried and sprinkled with sugar, a form in which it has been recently introduced into this country, the upstart banana is said to be, weight for weight, as nutritious as the venerable fig.

The banana seems to be mainly absorbed by the stomach, and this fact, together with the small amount of waste matter it contains—ninety-five per cent. of its substance possessing nutritive properties—has led a num-

ber of physicians to recommend it as a food in typhoid fever.

In other diseases and in certain dyspeptic disorders a banana cure, like the grape cure, may prove profitable and it seems just possible that this mild and gentle fruit may become a powerful auxiliary to the temperance reformer.

It mixes badly with alcohol in any form and becomes indigestible when taken with spirits, and it is alleged that the habitual use of it diminishes the drink craving where it exists.

OLD GRAY, PENSIONER

(Continued from page 898.)

Presently they stole nearer, and still nearer, until they were in their former position. And again he drove them back with impetuous rush and with that horrible roar and scream. But again they returned. Everything was in their favor. The light was rapidly falling now, and when it was fully dark, a sudden rush, and it would all be over. They seemed to understand it, too, for he began to whinny loudly and shrilly, as if calling for the help that he must have if his master was to be saved.

Darker it grew, and darker. The line had drawn in a little nearer by imperceptible degrees. Out on the hills, far away, sounded the lonesome wail of a solitary wolf. With one voice the pack answered it—a sharp, startling shout of triumph; and then as if this were a signal, the dusky gray forms shot forward, at the horse first, for he stood in their way. Rearranging, kicking, plunging, with blood-curdling scream for his met their attack. One, two, three, were crushed and mangled by his iron-shod feet; but the odds were too great. A terrible pair of fangs meet in his neck, and the blood flows in streams. Another gash in his side, another in his flank; the brave old horse is staggering now, nearly spent. And then—

Bang! bang! Two of the brutes are down, and the rest draw off in alarm. Again, and again, and again; and two run limpingly off, sole survivors of the pack, while Tom Hawes and his neighbors kneel by the well-nigh dead man, and endeavor to bring him back to life.

When at last they had got him and Old Gray home, and had dressed their wounds, it was time for the story. It seemed that Mrs. Hawes and Tom had got a little anxious when the night drew on, and the husband and father did not appear, and all the more so because of the howling of the wolves in the timber; and, calling on two of his neighbors Tom had persuaded them to go with him, in search of his father. They had looked for some time without success in the section in which they had supposed him to be at work, when the sound of Old Gray's screams came to them, and they had arrived just in time. Then Mr. Hawes told his part. And in the midst of it Mrs. Hawes cried:

"And here I've been urging you to sell Old Gray, or to give him away! O John! suppose you had! Suppose you had!"

And her husband answered: "Please God, Old Gray shall have the best we've got as long as he lives!"

And Tom? Well at that very minute Tom was out in Old Gray's stall stroking the neck of the bandaged veteran, and calling him all sorts of endearing names.



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THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

FIVE GORED SKIRT 5200.

Every variation of the plaited skirt is greatly in vogue and each new one seems more attractive than the last. Here is one of the latest of all models that is made with a kilted flounce and plain upper portion and which will be found especially satisfactory for wear under the long coats although it is desirable for every use of the season. As illustrated the material is light weight chevot stitched with belting silk but all the skirtings and all the suitings that are not too heavy to be plaited successfully are appropriate. In addition to serving for the coat suit and for the separate skirt, it will be found a most desirable model for the simpler entire gowns for indoor wear, so that it covers nearly every possible use.

The skirt is cut in five gores that are fitted smoothly and are laid in inverted plaits at the back with the flounce that is kilted and joined to the lower edge.

TUCKED COAT 5192

Three-quarter coats are among the smartest of all smart things for the coming season and are shown in great variety. Here is one of the most graceful and best liked of all that is relieved of its severity by tucks at both front and back and which is exceedingly attractive and very generally becoming. It is made of broadcloth stitched with belting silk and finished with collar and trimmings of velvet, but it will be found desirable for every suiting that is not too heavy to tuck with



5192 Tucked Coat, 32 to 40 bust. 5200 Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

success and the list is a long one, chevots, homespuns, and a variety of novelties all being offered as well as broadcloth, chiffon velvet and velveteen. The feature of the coat is found in the tucks, which are stitched from the shoulders to a short distance below the waist line and pressed into position below and which are so arranged by the means of double stitchings as to give a girde effect.

The coat is made with fronts, side fronts, backs, side backs and under-arm gores, both the fronts and the backs being made in sections which are joined beneath the plaits. There is a regulation collar with lapels at the neck and the sleeves are the favorite ones, in coat style but generously full at the upper portion.

CHILD'S COAT WITH CAPE 5201

There is no coat that suits the small child better than this one. The cape means extra warmth about the shoulders while it also is exceedingly becoming and the loose sleeves allow of slipping the garment on with perfect ease. In this case the material is white broadcloth with trimming of banding and lace but the model is appropriate for all cloakings. Broadcloth, in dark colors as well as light, is always handsome, velvet and velveteen are greatly used, while, again, there are a number of heavier cloths which also are desirable.

The coat is made with a body lin-



5201 Child's Coat with Cape, 1-2-4 years.

5203 Surplice Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

ing which is faced to form the yoke, and full skirt which is attached thereto. The cape is separate and arranged over it and the neck is finished with a round collar. The sleeves are full, gathered into bands, and finished with little roll-over cuffs.

SURPLICE SHIRT WAIST 5203

The surplice shirt waist makes one of the latest developments of that altogether useful, desirable and satisfactory garment. This one is made with most becoming tucks at both front and back and is adapted both to the shirt waist dress and to separate use, but in the case of the model is made of one of the new claret red flannels with skirt to match, the chemisette being of tuckered and inserted muslin. The effect is exceedingly charming and attractive to the looker-on while the waist has the inestimable quality of allowing of frequent change of chemisettes which fact in itself means a sense of daintiness and personal comfort not to be obtained in any other way. There is very little blouse at the front, that being a notable feature of these waists, but ample fullness below the stitchings to provide soft and graceful folds. The sleeves are in regulation style and among the most comfortable that can be worn for dresses and waists of the simpler sort.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, and consists of fronts and back with the sleeves. The chemisette is entirely separate and closed at the back. When the lining is used the shoulder seams are closed separately, allowing of slipping the chemisette between the two, so that it can be easily and readily renewed.

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

THE FARM BOOK OF THE CENTURY

"The Fat of the Land"

Read what some leading agricultural authorities think of it:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Farming World
TORONTO

Ontario Beekeepers Meet

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association held their annual convention on Nov. 15-17. The place selected for holding the meeting was not an ideal spot. While bees may be kept in an attic, the beekeepers prefer the whole house or not at all and they could not be blamed much for adjourning to the better appointed though somewhat cramped quarters of the Albion Hotel parlors.

The convention was well attended. Being mindful, perhaps, of the little scolding we gave them last year the sessions were conducted in a more business-like way with less hickering and trivial discussion. There is, however, room for improvement. The beekeepers must get out of the rut they have been in for a number of years if they wish to bring their business to the front and have it attract the attention which it deserves.

So long as personal animosities chiefly govern the actions of its members and directors, progress will be slow if it comes at all. This may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the honey producers of this country are not desirous of seeing the business extended and the production of honey increased for fear of injuring the present market for honey by overstocking it. While we sympathize with the desires of the beekeepers in this respect, they must not lose sight of the fact that they cannot expect government aid to push their industry unless they are willing to share their good things with others. The very thing they are guarding against—overproduction—would, perhaps, induce the government to give some attention to developing an export trade in Canadian honey. So long as they endeavor to keep the business for a favored few, the powers that be will take little or no interest in pushing their wares.

But to return to the convention. President Sibbald's address advised sending speakers to district association meetings. By adopting short cut methods beekeepers can keep more bees. He strongly advised emphasizing the food value of honey at shows and elsewhere.

Prof. Harrison, O.A.C., Guelph, led in a discussion upon the association and its work. They should aim to diffuse bee knowledge by reports and through the bee journal. The journal should publish more of what is going on abroad and more information for beginners. Work through other associations, farmers' institutes, etc. A spirited discussion followed in which opinion was pretty generally expressed that nothing should be done to increase the production of honey, but that the energies of the association should be confined to improving the quality of the honey now being produced. Something should also be done to develop the foreign market for honey. Shipments to England made this year had not been altogether satisfactory. The work of the association was also the subject of a well prepared paper by Morley Petitt, Belmont, Ont.

MARKETING HONEY

This furnished the topic for a valuable paper by R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, in which he strongly advised keeping up the quality, as the best means of increasing the demand for honey. The best advertisement is a pleased customer. Beekeepers should talk up honey in their own localities. Often the smaller towns furnished a better market for honey than the large cities. He advised showing at local fairs and putting honey up in neat tidy packages. Mr. Smith had an exhibition at the show an emerald honey can that suits the trade better than anything we have seen. It does away with the paper label and is more lasting.

FOUL BROOD ACT

The most important topic under consideration at the convention was the administration of the foul brood act. A half day was given to the discussion of it and a number of amendments recommended. Three inspectors should be appointed instead of one. The inspectors' report should be more explicit and sent to the president every week and should contain the following: Date of visit; owner's name and address; number of colonies in apiary; number of diseased colonies; number of burnt colonies; and the number recommended for treatment. The yearly report to the government should contain a statement of the amount paid the inspector for salary and expenses for the preceding year.

No better work has been done for the beekeepers of Canada than that conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Mr. John Fixture, apiarist. He gave to the convention a summary of the experiments conducted during the year. Tests were made of Sibbald's plan of preventing swarming and forced or shaken swarms. Mr. Pettit's further tests of these will be made in order to obtain more accurate data. Other subjects taken up by Mr. Fixture were: improving stocks of bees; care of empty combs; unfinished sections and queen rearing, in which he gave valuable information to beekeepers. We have secured copies of these addresses, some of which we will publish later.

There was much talk of change of officers, but when the ballots were cast there was little if any change in the directorate from last year.

✻

Protecting Peach Trees from Frost

Essex county a few years ago produced the best peaches in the country. But, alas! a heavy winter's frost came a couple of years ago, when the ground was late of snow, and got down to the roots of the trees resulting in the destruction of the beautiful peach orchards of that part of Ontario. But nothing daunted, the fruit growers of Essex have not given up the hope of seeing their orchards loaded again with the luscious peach. One of the growers who was badly hit and who is working on a scheme for protecting his trees from further ravages by "Jack Frost" is Mr. W. H. Hilborn, of Leamington. The first year after the young trees were planted he grew musk melons and then sowed a row of rye, banking around each tree a foot of earth. The following year he grew a row of tomatoes on each side of the row of trees, and after the crop was harvested placed the vines around the trees and covered with earth. Mr. Hilborn reasons it out in this way. A farmer to preserve his potatoes from frost in the field will put them in a pit and cover with a layer of straw, then some dirt, another layer of straw, then some dirt. If properly done potatoes can be kept through the hardest frost. Mr. Hilborn is applying the same principle in protecting his peach trees from frost and so far has realized a fair share of success.

✻

Conundrums

What tree belongs to the church? Elder.

What is the tree you can never burn? Ash.

What is the most melancholy tree? Pine.

What tree is it that every boy dreads? Birch.

What is the tree that everybody likes? Poplar.

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Agriculture in the Island Province

Spring opened about the usual date and the crop was got in in good time. The weather was cold during June, but the rainfall was sufficient during June and July. Crops made good growth and we had excellent pasturage up till August. Hay was about an average crop, though on account of the previous dry season there was not much clover in the meadows, as the clover seed had failed to catch. Still hay was saved in good condition and there will be abundance for all our wants in that line.

Grain crops in general were good, but in some localities oats on soil was light in the straw. Wheat turned out well, and is of good milling quality. Mixed grains, which are largely grown for feed, yielded finely. Corn grew a strong crop of stalks, but did not have heat enough to mature sufficiently to make the best of all crops or silage.

THE CROPS OF ROOTS
and tubers were excellent. The cut worm was hardly in evidence during the season. Our root houses are full of turnips and our cellars of potatoes and the prospect is that cattle will be well wintered. They are in fine order on going into the stables.

A far better and more useful class of horses are raised here now than were bred 12 or 15 years ago, when the produce of the "Standardbred" was so much in evidence. To-day we have many excellent sires of the cart breeds in the stud and farmers are breeding a class of horses suitable for the lumber woods or for city teaming. Such horses always command paying prices. Some few of our skillful breeders are producing a good class of drivers, which have style and weight enough to bring good money.

SHEEP OUT OF SIGHT

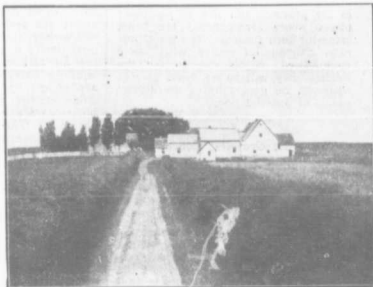
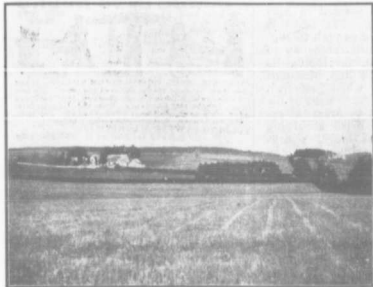
Sheep have gone out of sight in price this fall. They had previously gone out of sight from very many of the farms. A long period of low prices for wool, lambs and mutton, along with the introduction of co-operative dairying, induced very many farmers to do away with their flocks, but this last two years things have taken a turn, and those who kept their sheep are reaping a rich reward. Lambs to-day sell for \$4.50 to \$5.00 per hundred pounds alive, four years ago they were worth about half as much. Wool that was hard to sell at that time for 15c is now worth from 25c to 30c per pound. These prices may

Then Prince Edward Island will not only in name but in reality be "The Garden of the Gulf and most prosperous place in Canada."—P. E. Island Farmer.

New Brunswick Notes

A more beautiful October and early November than we have enjoyed in New Brunswick this year has seldom been seen here. The only drawback has been the lack of rain, following a very dry summer and only a few inches of precipitation in September, a dry October has left the ground too dry for plowing and the wells throughout the country are very low and in some cases entirely dry. A few years ago the ground froze up without our customary fall rains and as a result, there was a great deal of inconvenience in some sections on account of scarcity of well and spring water all through the winter. People in these sections are earnestly hoping for rain this year.

Farm work is fairly well advanced except where the drought has interfered with plowing and good prices for most products will make the past season an average one for our farmers. In the upper part of the St. John Valley there is a very brisk trade in potatoes, buyers are shipping to both the Toronto and Boston markets, and competing for



Two views of farm scenes on Prince Edward Island.

The dairy business here has been good and patrons of cheese and butter factories will get as big or a bigger price than ever they did for the same amount of milk. But our output of dairy produce will be small on account of the diminution of our dairy herds through the failure of crops last year. The cheese season closed on November first and a few of the factories are running their butter plants. The supply of milk is limited at this time of the year as our farmers have not yet done much towards producing winter milk and winter dairying has not been made a success. We are not likely to be much of a winter dairying province in the near future, as our milk cows are mostly of the beef type and as they are bred to come in in the spring they are not persistent enough as milkers to do much at it through the winter. Dairying is not growing in favor with our farmers, and the principal reason is that the cattle are not bred for milk production and do not pay for their feed in the dairy.

HORSE BREEDING

That was much neglected for a number of years has again during the last two or three years become a leading industry. The high prices of the last few years have given it a great stimulus. There has been a large exportation of horses during the past season, and prices have been good.

not continue long, but farmers would do well to gather flocks again and hold on to them as they were always our best paying stock.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS

is a branch of our farming that has increased very materially the last few years and has paid well. It is quite a common thing to hear farmers saying that they made more money out of their hens than their cows. This business is capable of much greater profitable extension yet. Eggs and poultry have had an upward tendency in price for the last few years, and indications are that prices in this line will still go higher.

Taken altogether, this has been a very prosperous season for Prince Edward Island farmers and their future outlook is bright. The want of continuous communication all through the year with the markets of the world is our only serious drawback. Our isolation for months at a time in the winter is, and will be till remedied, a great handicap on our efforts along all lines of our business, and especially so in our agricultural pursuits. But we hope to have this question of transportation matters settled in the near future by the construction of a railway tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland (a distance of seven miles), which will put us in close and constant connection with the whole railway system of the continent.

everything offering. The St. John market is now paying \$1.20 per bbl. of 170 lbs., against \$1.00 this time last year. Turnips are selling 50c per bbl., beets \$1.25, parsnips \$1.50 and carrots \$1.00, all, with the exception of carrots, being higher than last year. Butter at 22c per lb. is 2c higher than the last November, and cheese is 12 to 13 cts, compared with 10c last year. Eggs bring from 22c to 27c, according to grade and are about the same price as last year. Hay is now selling at \$11, against \$13 this time last year. Oats at shipping points bring 55c and they are worth 50c when retailed by the bushel.

Beef cattle are very scarce, some inferior carcasses are being sold off the grass and bring all they are worth when sold at from 4c to 5c per lb., dressed weight. Hogs are very scarce and although the whole available supply is now being rushed on the market the usual break in price has not occurred and packers have to pay 7c (dressed) to secure what they require and in fact they cannot get all they want.

The Farmers' Institute meetings, about 126 in number, held by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, with some speakers supplied by the Dominion Department, have just been concluded and the delegates report usually a good attendance of farmers. As nothing but evening sessions were held, however, no great amount of technical teaching

NOVEMBER

finds fall work pretty well done. Time to get ready for winter term at college. Our course makes a farmer a better farmer, or prepares him for business life. Our catalogue explains. Yours for postal request. Address

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or discussion could be overtaken, and there is considerable complaint that no practical work is accomplished by these meetings. Meetings which will give practical instruction in live stock judging, care and feeding, and in seed selection and soil cultivation, are needed to follow up the introductory and superficial work which the single evening meeting affords.

Considerable interest is manifested in the work of the McDonald-Robertson Consolidated School at Kingston, N.B., and numerous delegations have been visiting it. The course put on there in nature study and domestic science will certainly draw the attention of the children to the importance of education to a correct understanding of agriculture and the art of good living in the farm home, and must give the students a taste in these directions. There are now two more such schools arranged for and the buildings erected in the province and five or six other places where arrangements are being made for such schools. As soon as our rural communities realize what these consolidated schools can do for the children they will be no doubt planted wherever the geography of the district admits of consolidation.

MCADAM.

The Fruit Growers' Convention

(Continued from page 896.)

the articles containing such fruits show on the label the contents of the package.

MORE IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

The association resolved to urge the Government to establish a new station in southern Ontario where experiments in hybridization, cross-breeding, and the origination of new varieties may be carried on.

It was also suggested that the Postmaster-General of Canada be urged to institute a system of rural mail delivery. Resolved also, "That owing to the extreme scarcity of labor during the height of the fruit season, the Dominion Parliament should allow the importation of labor from north Europe under contract during the continuance of the season."

THE NEW OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, J. S. Scarf, Woodstock; Vice-President, E. Morris, Fonthill; Secretary-Treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto; Honorary Directors, Thos. Beall, Lindsay, and A. M. Smith, St. Catharines. A. B. C.

Vegetable Growers

Among the younger organizations that held conventions during the fruit, flower and honey show, was the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. This was its first annual convention and was fairly well attended though there were some disappointments on the program. Several of those announced to take part were not there when called upon.

Prof. Harrison of Guelph, urged the necessity of spraying for internal fungi and insect pests and of taking preventive measures in combating internal fungus diseases. Other addresses were: "Fertilizers for vegetable growers," Prof. Harcourt; "Ex-

periments in potato growing," Prof. Zavitz; "Experiments in vegetable growing," Prof. Macoun, and "Insects and fungus diseases of garden crops and how to combat them," by Prof. Lochhead.

Ontario Horticultural Association

This is certainly an age of organization. For the purpose of reaching greater uniformity and the freer discussion of methods another association was set in motion at the Fruit and Flower Show last week. It is to be known as the Ontario Horticultural Association. The following are the officers elected: President, W. B. Burgoyne; First Vice-President, H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg; Second Vice-President, Jos. Barker, Kincardine; Secretary-Treasurer, H. B. Cowan, Directors: R. B. White, Ottawa; R. Woodroffe, Woodstock; C. L. Stephens, Orillia; A. T. Armstrong, Millbrook; J. Diamond, Belleville; A. Alexander, Hamilton; H. R. Franklin, Toronto; J. T. Rose, Brantford; Robt. Mann, Orangeville.

The Hop

The hop is a perennial plant, a member of the nettle family. The meaning of perennial is everlasting hard to get rid of. It is started to grow from small cuttings, planted in hills about six feet apart. The plant is not woody, and strong enough to support itself; it therefore climbs up to the air and sunshine, developing its winning nature. The hop blossoms are picked by hand when just ripe. The condition and management of the blossoms are learned by practical experience. They are dried according to the quantities; if large, a dry-house is used. The value of the hop is greatly influenced by the climate. Hop vines always twine in the same direction to the right. Bindweed and morning glory move to the left.—P. E. B.



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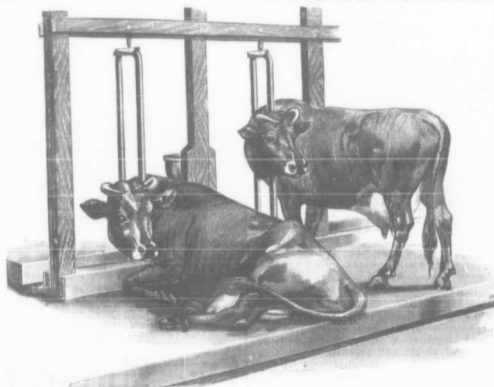
Farm Implements and Conveniences

An Up-to-date Cattle Stanchion

Progress in dairying has brought with it many improvements designed to provide greater comfort for the cow. Stables are better built and better ventilated.

the animal. The locking device at top is simplicity itself, it being a positive fastening with nothing to get out of repair, and it works automatically.

The fastening at top and bottom consists of a swivel and link, so that when



In no other line, perhaps, has greater improvement been made than in the method of tying cows. The old time stanchion has given way to a more humane and up-to-date method. While tied as securely as before the cow is given more freedom and kept in a position approaching as near as possible to the natural state.



But the old stanchion, though perhaps justly condemned as a too harsh method, contained the germ of a good idea that has been worked out in some of the modern methods of tying cows. The patent steel U bar stanchion is a good example of this, some illustrations of which are shown herewith. It is light and at the same time strong, and is lined or filled with wood from top to bottom, so that the wood only touches

the stanchion is put in place it is very pliable, the motion forward and backward giving an animal great ease in lying down on either side and getting up, while the swivels allow any natural motion, enabling an animal to lick themselves as far back and as easily as if not confined, and to rest the head on the shoulder when lying down. The manufacturers claim for this stanchion absolute natural freedom for an animal,



same as if not confined, also great saving in labor, as a herd can be fastened in a few minutes by a boy.

A distinct advantage which this stanchion has is its adaptability for use in stables with cement floors.

The method of construction shown therein has been approved by the best dairymen of the country. Where the animal feeds off the floor, which, by the way, is the most natural method, this stanchion can be constructed at a minimum cost. As no partitions are necessary the stable can be made light and airy with no cumbersome obstructions.

Though of new design, this stanchion is not an untried contrivance. They are in use in the new dairy stables at the Ontario Agricultural College, where they are giving the best of satisfaction. Messrs. Price & Sons, one of Toronto's largest suppliers of milk, have recently installed the U Bar stanchions in their new dairy stables at Erindale, Ont. They are a Canadian product and are manufactured by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Preston, Ont. We would advise all parties who contemplate erecting new stables or re-equipping old ones to write for a catalogue giving full particulars of this stanchion and other stable contrivances made by them.

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

THIRD ANNUAL FAT STOCK SHOW

By arrangement with the Directors of the Union Stock Yards Co., Limited, the Third Annual Fat Stock Show will be held at the

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO JUNCTION, ONTARIO

ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11

Judging will commence at 9 o'clock sharp. The Show will be open to visitors from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Queen and Dundas street cars will go direct to the Stock Yards.

Admission will be entirely Free

Prize Lists and all information may be obtained from the Manager at the Stock Yards, or

ANDREW DODS, Secretary,

Lawlor Building, Toronto.

The Fruit Experiment Stations

The pomological meeting held in Toronto on November 17th by the directors of the fruit experiment stations, was well attended and of much value to those present and to our fruit industry in general.

The question of hardy apples was discussed by Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland. In that section, Golden Russet is one of the most profitable winter apples, but after a certain time it mulls badly. The McMahon White is a good grower and excellent stock to graft upon. The Milwaukee is a good business variety and is a good cooker. Scott's Winter is also a good cooking apple and a good keeper. Other profitable varieties for that section are Phenix, Baxter, Ben Davis and Greening.

Mr. W. H. Dempsey, Trenton, mentioned among the newer apples for his district the following: Trenton, Walter, Ontario, Coe's Fruit Beauty and Wolf River. "Peaches for Profit" was the subject of an address by W. W. Hilborn, Leamington. When planting peaches they should be headed two or two and a half feet above the ground. Pruning should begin then and continued systematically year by year, thinning out to admit sunshine and cutting back to keep the trees low. The peaches themselves should be thinned out in June, remove superfluous and ill-shaped fruit. Winter protection is a matter of importance in Essex, but it is not a question of protecting the tops as in some other sections but one of protection to the roots. For this purpose cover crops should be grown. Mr. Hilborn also advised the mulching of the ground with tomato tops, straw and similar material and then covering the whole with a little earth.

The list of varieties recommended for the Essex peninsula is as follows, arranged in order of ripening: Alexander, Greensboro, Yellow St. John, Early Crawford, Garfield, Fitzgerald, New Prolific, Engle, Hammoth, Elberta, Golden Drop, Brownson, Kalamazo, Smock and Brandon. Of these Elberta is the best shipper, Fitzgerald and New Prolific are the most hardy.

WEDDING Stationery Young Ladies who are interested in what is Proper in the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should send for our Booklet, Free for the asking. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn Side Press, Dep. 5, Simcoe, Ont.**

New Route to Southern California

The opening to traffic of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, known as the Salt Lake Road, between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, makes available a most desirable short line to Southern California. This will doubtless be of great interest to the ever-increasing number of people who journey each winter to this sunny climate.

In anticipation of a large volume of this class of traffic a handsome equipment of modern vestibuled trains has been placed in service in connection with the Overland Limited, train of the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line, the most luxurious train in the world. This forms a new and interesting route by which the pleasure tourist travel can reach the sunshine and flowers of Southern California, traveling on fast schedules and in luxurious comfort. Ticket agents and full information can be obtained from B. W. Bennett, General Agent, East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Caston, of Craighurst, spoke on "Hardy Cherries" and recommended for that district Orel 24, Dyehouse, Ostein, Russian 207, and the English Morello.

In the address on "Raspberries," Mr. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, said that the ground must be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plantation. Plant in spring in rows six feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Cultivate thoroughly but shallow and fertilize well with ashes and manure. Prune in fall, taking out wood and thinning the new canes to six inches apart; in spring, cut back the remaining canes to desired height. Among the best of the raspberries are, for red: Marlboro, Herbert and Cutbert; for black, Contrary, Hilborn, and Older; white, Golden Queen; and purple, Columbian.

In a discussion on "Currants," Mr. A. W. Peart recommended for the Burlington district, Cherry, Wilder, Old Victoria, Fay, Prince Albert and North Star, among the red varieties; Naples, Lee's Prolific, Saunders and Collin's Prolific, black; and White Grape and White Imperial.

In an informal talk on spraying mixtures, Prof. Shutt, of Ottawa, pointed out the danger of using Soda Bordeaux with Paris green. When used together a chemical reaction is brought about and arsenite of soda is formed which is very injurious to the foliage of fruit trees, particularly cherries and plums. Originally the Soda Bordeaux and Paris green mixture was recommended for the potato crop only, and it does not injure potato leaves, but growers extended its use to fruit trees and the result has been disastrous in many cases. Prof. Shutt also said that Soda Bordeaux must be used within twenty-four hours after being made or it will become granular and will not adhere to the foliage.

3

Jack and the Cornstalk

Indian Territory now stands at the head of all competitors for the rapidity of the growth of its vegetation. The Checotah Times reports the distressing case of a boy who climbed a cornstalk the other day to see how the corn was getting on. Unfortunately the stalk is growing faster than the boy can climb down,

Heart Trouble

The heart itself has no power—no self control. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must assist the heart in its work.

This nerve is one of the branches of the great sympathetic, or Instax, nerve system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from stomach trouble through sympathy, and kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the Instax Nerves.

In Heart, Kidney or Stomach troubles, it is of but little use to attempt to doctor the organ itself—the most permanent relief lies in restoring the Instax Nerves. Dr. Shoop regards these nerves to be the real cause of such troubles. They remedy—known, named, and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of years of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain, but it aims to go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Every heart sufferer may have Dr. Shoop's book on the Heart. It will be sent free, and with it you will receive the "Health Token," an intended passport to good health.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia, and the "Health Book 2 on the Heart. Taken with you must be your own diagnosis, dress Dr. Shoop, Box Book 4 for Women. 25 Basing Street, London, E.C. 4, England. Which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Prepared in both Liquid and Tablet form. For sale at forty thousand drug stores. Mild cases are often reached by a single Package.

and he is now out of sight. Three men have been trying with axes to cut the stalk down, but it grows so fast that they cannot hack it twice in the same place. It was feared that the boy would die of starvation, but as he has already thrown down four bushels of cobs there is reason to believe that his diet, though monotonous, is adequate. What his ultimate fate will be only Mark Twain could predict.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Fruit Culture

Would you kindly answer in your next issue the following questions:

- (1) What is the best time to prune pear trees?
 - (2) What is the most suitable time to transplant raspberries?
 - (3) At what time should the apple orchard be pruned?
 - (4) How should I proceed to get rid of the Black-knot in cherry tree?
 - (5) Does Black-knot injure any other kind of tree?
 - (6) Will the tree live if the diseased portion is cut out?
 - (7) When should the slips be removed from currant and gooseberry bushes?—A. SUBSCRIBER, Victoria Square, Ont.
- (1) and (3). The best time to prune both pear and apple trees is in the early spring, about March, when there is more time for such work. If pruning is done between the middle of May and the middle of June the wounds heal quicker, but the early spring, when the first hard frost breaks up, is perhaps the best time.
- (2) The best time to transplant raspberries is in the fall. It can be done more economically, perhaps, in the summer, so far as bringing the plants into bearing earlier is concerned, but needs to be carefully done.

The surest time for the average grower is in the fall.

(4), (5) and (6). If there are only a few limbs affected, cut them off and burn them. If the whole tree is badly affected, cut it down and burn. To prevent Black-knot attacking the unaffected trees spray with Bordeaux mixture. The cherry and the plum are the only trees affected by Black-knot. The tree will continue to grow if diseased limbs are cut off.

(7) Slips for propagation should be removed about Sept. 1st. They should be planted so as to show only about one inch of stem above the ground.

* Horse with Swollen Tongue

I have a horse five years old that about three weeks ago refused to drink and seemed to have difficulty in eating. On examining him I found that his tongue was swollen from about four inches from the tip back. The horse eats a little now, but tongue still remains swollen; inside of mouth is also swollen. His teeth are in good condition, as they were tended to not long ago. He is in bad condition and nothing seems to help him. The disease seems to be contagious, as two other horses in same stable have taken it. Other horses in community have the same trouble. Kindly tell me through THE FARMING WORLD what the disease is and the remedy.—Gen. H. Magee, Kings Co., N.S.

There is a dropsical disease known as malignant oedema which causes the tongue to swell, but a horse affected with this would be dead in twenty-four

hours. The trouble described must, therefore, be due to some other cause. The swelling is possibly due to some direct injury. Examine the molars carefully. Perhaps the person who treated the teeth may not have known his business. A great deal of the horse dentistry practiced by country itinerants is a humbug and often does more harm than good. Examine the tongue carefully. A needle or some other sharp substance may have become lodged in it. Acid plants in hay or grass, when eaten by horses, will cause the tongue to swell. This would be accompanied by a dribbling of saliva, and if the swelling is very great the tongue will be protruded from the mouth. Examine the feed for something of this kind or other foreign substance that would injure the mouth. If the trouble cannot be located better consult the nearest qualified veterinary surgeon.

* Dehorning

Is it advisable to remove the horns from oxen that are probably 12 or 14 years old?—Subscriber.

Dehorning old working cattle is not advisable unless they are vicious or hard to control.

* Sidebone

I have a horse lame with a sidebone. I have blistered it but without effect. Can it be cured?—Enquirer.

The lameness can be cured but the enlargement will remain. Take him to your veterinary surgeon and have him freed.

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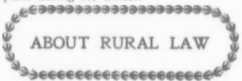
MAILED FREE.]

Thrush

I have a yearling colt that is very lame in the high hind foot. I can see no cause for lameness, but when the hoof is pressed he seems to flinch. There was a fetid smell but it is not so bad now. I have pared the foot and used barn poultice, but apparently without effect.

—J. C. H.

Pare out the cleft of the frog until the part is well exposed but be careful not to draw blood. Then apply some bismuth subnitrate and work it well into the cleft with a fine stick. The hoof should be pared, if necessary to get a level footing. Keep him in a clean place during the winter.



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

Rights of Wife

My husband owns a farm of one hundred acres free from all debts. He is trying to sell it. Can he do so without my consent?—C. K. B. (Aurora).

You can not prevent your husband from selling the farm, but he cannot by so doing deprive you of your right to dower in real property of which he is the absolute owner. A wife's right to dower, however, does not arise until after the death of her husband. If you do not join in the deed of the farm or in some other document to bar your dower, you would in case you survive your husband be entitled to claim dower out of the farm.

Liability for Interest

A bought a horse from B for eighty dollars and gave B a note for the purchase price payable on demand. B did not demand payment of the note until eight months after the note was given. He also wants to charge A interest from the date of the note. Can he do so?—F. (North Bay).

If the note does not expressly say that it shall bear interest B cannot charge A with interest on same prior to the time that payment of the note is demanded. If A does not pay the note when demanded then B is entitled to be paid interest on same from the date the principal is demanded until it is paid. Where no other rate is agreed upon by the parties the legal rate of interest is now fixed by statute at five per centum per annum.

Loan Returned

I loaned a scythe to my neighbor which he promised to return to me the next day. It is now over three months since he borrowed it and he has not yet

returned it. Have I any claim against him for its value?—D. B. (Windsor).

You should demand from your neighbor the return of the scythe. Then if it is not returned you can sue him for the value of same, or if it is returned in a damaged condition you can sue him for the amount of the damage or loss.

Paving of Mortgage Before Due

I have made an agreement to sell my farm for \$5,000 cash. There is a mortgage on it to B for \$1,500. The mortgage does not fall due for three years. Can I compel B to accept payment of the principal money of the mortgage now with interest up to the date of payment?—F. E. H. (Brussels).

Mortgages sometimes contain a privilege that on giving a certain notice or on paying a certain sum of money as a bonus the mortgagor may pay them off before the time at which they are stated to fall due. Unless the mortgage on your farm contains some such privilege you cannot compel B to accept payment of same before the date fixed in the mortgage for payment. If there is no such privilege and if B will not agree to accept payment now you may be able to arrange with the purchaser to retain the amount owing on the mortgage out of the purchase money to pay off the mortgage when it becomes due—paying you the balance of the purchase money now and you giving him a deed of the property subject to the mortgage to B.

Keeping Up Line Fence

My fifty acre farm adjoins an incorporated village, part being in the corporation. There are several lots of from one to five acres adjoining my land. Am I obliged to keep up half of the division fences between these lots and my farm?—Enquirer (Ontario).

"The Line Fences Act" (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 284) provides that owners of occupied adjoining lands shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the fence which marks the boundary between them, or if there is no fence they shall so make, keep up and repair the same proportion which is to mark such boundary. "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903," section 345, sub-section 3, provides that by-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, towns and villages "for regulating the height, extent and description of lawful division fences; and for determining how the cost thereof shall be apportioned; and for directing that any amount so apportioned shall be recovered in the same manner as penalties not otherwise provided for may be recovered under this act; but until such by-laws are made the Line Fences Act shall continue applicable to the municipalities."

You should therefore inquire from the clerk and ascertain whether any by-law has been passed by the village corporation regulating division fences under the above authority. If so, such by-law will govern, but if no such by-law has been passed then the Line Fence Act governs and the division fences will have to be maintained as in it provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

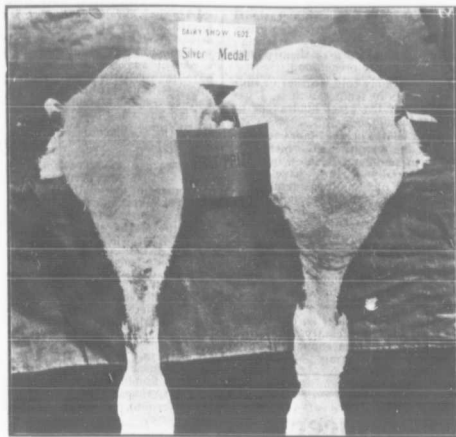
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A pair of geese dressed for the best English trade.

In the Poultry Yard

Sick Hens

My hens have been dying during the summer. They first get lame and keep on getting worse until they can hardly move around. They are affected two or three weeks before they die. I have opened some of them and their liver is enlarged and covered with little white or yellowish spots. They have been running at large all summer. Hens are not old—one and two years old. I feed them oats and small wheat.—A. S. S. S. S. S.

From symptoms given in the question I would be of the opinion that the birds were affected with tuberculosis, in which case the treatment would be to thoroughly disinfect the house and remove, as soon as noticed, any bird that showed the least sign of ailment, or what would be better still would be to get rid of the entire flock, after which thoroughly disinfect the house by whitewashing with lime and carbolic acid and using air-slacked lime freely about the floor and roosts. It would be much more satisfactory for the correspondent, if he were to send two or three of the birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory, O. A. C., Guelph, for examination. He would then know what disease he has in his flock. There is no use trying to treat tuberculosis.—M. E. GARHAM, Poultry Manager, O.A.C., Guelph.

Profit in Geese

Many people say that there is a great profit to be derived from geese. And so there is under certain conditions, but there are questions to be studied and the demands of the market to be considered before a flock of geese should be purchased. For one, thirty-seven geese will take as much pasture as one cow, though a large flock of geese will thrive on a rough, stony piece of waste ground, where a cow could not possibly pick a living, and the geese will destroy a quantity of weeds and grubs and worms and thrive in so doing. The main profit in geese breeding lies in the feathers. The geese should be

caught twice a year and plucked. If they are plucked just when the feathers are loosening and ready to fall out there will be but little inconvenience to them. It is usual to put a stocking over the goose's head while the operation is in progress, as geese have powerful bills, and can inflict a very severe pinch in the operation. The head of the bird should not be allowed to hang down and only the loose breast feathers should be removed. The ganders, of course, share in the treatment, but even greater care should be exercised in handling, as a blow from the wing of a gander is quite serious. The price of goose feathers varies up to 60 cents a pound. White feathers always bring a higher price. Duck feathers are frequently mixed with the white goose feathers as they usually reach just as high a figure as the goose feathers do. The feathers should be lightly dried by placing them in crocks over the stove or in a soot oven. The best method of storing the feathers till wanted is either by keeping them in barrels or by putting them in linen cases. These cases may be made from any clean old print or shirting, if they are starched quite stiff and ironed on both sides, inside and out, with a hot iron; the feathers will not work out of the starched print. A little very good sachet powder should be dusted in and a sateen cover stitched on over all.

MRS. OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Ontario Turkey Contest

In May last the Carnefac Stock Food Co. inaugurated a turkey contest which aroused no little interest among farmers engaged in poultry raising during the summer. Three special prizes were offered through the secretaries of several fair boards to be competed for at the fairs jointly for the heaviest turkeys of this year's hatch, weighed at the fairs, the weight to be reported and certified by the secretary. The prizes offered were one pair of bronze turkeys, pair of Plymouth Rock chickens, and pair of Leghorn chickens. Prize birds to be selected and purchased

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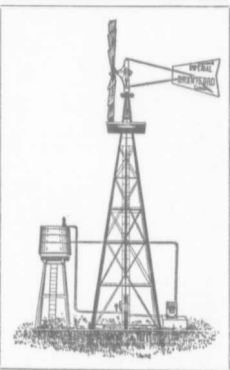
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Reserve	- -	3,800,000
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by Prof. Graham, of O.A.C., Guelph, and, naturally, as the prizes were good, the object worthy, many entries were brought out, and the weights varied greatly, showing that many people yet have very little idea of what a turkey at three or four months should weigh. However, there were plenty exceptionally heavy birds to carry off the prizes. The heaviest entry was at Russell Fair. This was a turkey shown by Mr. Cummings, and it weighed eighteen pounds and a half. Mr. Cummings thus receives the bronze turkeys. The second prize went to A. Mielhausen, of Midway, for a turkey weighing sixteen pounds, and the third prize to Mr. Reid, of Orangeville, for a turkey weighing fifteen pounds.

A remarkable feature is that those birds were all shown at fairs held in September, when turkeys have not nearly attained their full growth.

Producing Eggs in Winter

Desiring to obtain information that would be helpful in enabling farmers to produce more winter eggs, we sub-

mitted the following questions to a number of prominent poultrymen:

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. J. FLAYER, GALT, ONT.

(1) I believe a poultry house affording plenty of room and light and fairly warm, so as the fowls will not have to stand around shivering, and together with warm roosting quarters is the main requisite for winter.

(2) The first and second season is the best for the production of winter eggs, so my experience goes.

(3) Wheat, buckwheat and cracked corn are the principal foods I use in winter. The grain should be warmed, especially at night so as not to send the birds to roost with crops full of cold feed; also scatter plenty of

seeds to keep them active and working for their living. An occasional warm mash, plenty of grit, also green bones, or cat meat, is very beneficial, and don't forget to give them plenty of vegetables or green food.

(4) Extremely cold weather or sudden changes in temperature is, I believe, one of the great hindrances to egg production.

(5) In winter it takes more food to keep up the warmth of the bird than it does in summer. Besides, in summer, especially if they have good range they pick up considerable of their food, and thus the cost is much larger in winter. But if properly housed and fed the difference in price of eggs should repay the owner.

(6) I think with proper equipment and care a farmer should be able to produce a good supply of eggs in winter.

A. G. GRAVES

(1) I do not consider an up-to-date poultry house necessary, but the house must be warm enough to keep the fowls from freezing. My poultry

look after themselves; when they are thirsty they have to cat snow. I have known farmers who considered themselves good farmers who, when there was snow on the ground, would take a shovel and scrape a small place bare, then call the hens out for their breakfast, and yet they expected the hens to lay, and a good many of them did lay down and die. Had these men taken some good poultry or farm journal (and there are lots of them printed in Canada) they would soon have learned to successfully handle hens. There has been a great improvement in the poultry business the last few years, and we have to thank the farm journals for it, for they have been the means of bringing the hen to the front where she belongs.

Winter Fair Program

The following is a condensed program of the meetings to be held at Guelph during the Winter Fair:

DEC. 12, 8 P.M.—POULTRY

Chairman, F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner. Speakers: Wm. McNeil, London; W. J. Bell, Angus; W. R. Graham, O.A.C.; S. H. Baldwin, Toronto, and W. E. Rice, of New Jersey.

DEC. 13, 10 A.M.—SEEDS

Chairman, Hon. Nelson Monteith. Speakers: G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; Dr. J. W. Robertson, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and W. N. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEC. 13, 2.30 P.M.—BEEF CATTLE

Chairman, Arthur Johnston, president Winter Fair. Speakers: D. Anderson, Rugby; Thos. McMillan, Seaford; E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, and Robt. Miller, Stouffville.

DEC. 13, 7.30 P.M.—PUBLIC MEETING

Chairman—Hon. Nelson Monteith. Speakers: Mayor of Guelph, J. P. Downey, M.P.F., Arthur Johnston; Hon. J. P. Whitney, Wm. Hays, and Hon. John Dryden. Musical director, Capt. T. E. Robson.

DEC. 14, 9.45 A.M.—SHEEP

Chairman, Lt.-Col. McGillivray. Speakers: Hon. John Dryden; Prof. Cummings, Truro, N.S.; Lt.-Col. McRae, Guelph; B. Biggar, Toronto; Robt. Miller, and A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

DEC. 14, 2 P.M.—BACON HOGS

Chairman, A. W. Smith. Speakers: T. H. Mason, Staffordville; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Dr. F. J. Smale, Toronto, and C. M. Bowman, Montreal.

DEC. 14, 7.30 P.M.—DAIRY CATTLE

Chairman, Hon. Nelson Monteith. Speakers: R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Erland Lee, Stony Creek; Dr. B. Barnes, V.S., London; Prof. Dean, Guelph, and G. H. Barr, London.

DEC. 15, 9.30 P.M.—JUDGING CATTLE AND SHEEP

Chairman, Arthur Johnston. Speakers: John Gosling, Kansas City; Principal Cummings, Truro, and Prof. Day, Guelph.

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house is single boarded with two thicknesses of tar paper on the inside and with my breed (Black Minorca, single comb), I have no concern in getting a good supply of eggs all winter.

(2) Pullets will lay the most eggs in winter.

(3) Wheat, barley or oats in the morning, and corn and buckwheat at night with mash at noon, and for greens I feed sugar beets.

(4) Cold, damp houses, and nothing to keep the hens busy, I use hay for litter and make the hens work for all they eat. The warm mash is also necessary, and hens will not lay many eggs in winter unless they get it.

(5) No record.

(6) With a comfortable house, I cannot understand why farmers cannot produce more winter eggs, but the majority of them pay more attention to other stock and let the hens

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POULTRY
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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. Geo. B. Armstrong, proprietor of the Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., has received a consignment of two fine young Shorthorn bulls, from his uncle, Mr. John Kerr, of Redhall, Wigton, Cumberland, Eng. Mr. Kerr is well known as a breeder of fine Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, some of the good ones that have been imported and a number of Scotland's premium winners having been bred by him. The bulls are a fine pair of smooth, even young animals, straight in their lines and promise to develop into grand, massive bulls.

Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, well known as the winner of championship honors in Ayrshires at the St. Louis Exposition, has his herd at the present time in fine condition. The individuals represented in the illustration on front cover Nov. 1st issue of THE FARMING WORLD are easily to be recognized standing in their stalls.

There is no shrewder judge of the Scotch dairy cattle than Mr. Clark and his determination to keep in the front rank was well illustrated in his purchases at the late record sale of the Hunter Ayrshires at Maxville, Ont. Mr. Clark is at the present time pretty well sold out of young stock, but has still a few choice individuals to offer.

The well known firm of R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., are in a position to offer some very choice breeding stock in Berkshire and Tamworth swine, the progeny of imported and prize-winning stock. The quality of their goods was well illustrated as usual at the late Ottawa Fair, where their winnings were very large. They have also at the present time two very choice Clydesdale stallions, Lord Cecil, a grand drafty imported Clydesdale of Col. Holloway's breeding, and Maple Cliff Stamp, both well known as winners in the leading shows. There are also a number of fine imported and Canadian bred fillies.

Peter White, Jr., of Penbrooke, who made such a notable beginning in the showing this year, has a splendid aggregation of Shorthorn cattle in his stables. He is a young man of great

promise in the Shorthorn world. Among the bulls in service at his Belmar Park Farm are to be mentioned Merryman Imp, Pride of Windsor, imp by W. D. Flatt, and Nonpareil Archer, a grand bull imported by the Messrs. Isaacs. At the recent sale by Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, he, with Senator Edwards, were the heaviest purchasers in the splendid blood and individuals offered to the public on that occasion. Among other grand show animals at the farm is the wonderful heifer Moss Rose, bred by H. Cargill & Son. The splendid start which Mr. White has made gives fair promise to place his herd in the very front rank of Ontario's breeders.

Mr. G. McIntyre, of Renfrew, the popular secretary of the local agricultural society has on his farm a fine herd of Holstein cattle of the most popular dairy and advanced registry strains. He is an experienced dairyman and breeder and his stock will be found to be all that they ought to be.

Mr. G. Barr, of Renfrew, long and favorably known in connection with the breeding of Yorkshire bacon hogs, is in the business as heavily as ever, and can show the visitor to his farm a grand lot of fine breeding sows of the best and most popular strains. At the head of his herd he has always made it a point to keep the best sires obtainable and at the present time he can offer a lot of good young pigs, pairs not akin, or any reasonable order which the purchaser may require.

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A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.



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will clean them off, and you work the horse same time, show not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. 25¢ per bottle delivered. A HOG SPRAWL, A KIDNEYED HOG, for marking, 25¢ per bottle. Cures Various Sores, Varicose Veins, Rheumatism, Blisters, Bruises, Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Itchy Pains. Genuine info. only by

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

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.

Carnefac Stands any Test

Although it is reported that some foods on the market have failed when put to a scientific test, **CARNEFAC** comes through with the following guarantee of excellency from Prof. Shaw (late Professor at the O. A. C., Guelph), who is the best and most reliable authority on FEEDS and FEEDING known in this country.

This is to certify that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food have been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say, with reference to them, I am satisfied they are beautiful. 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 health the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that this food would be especially helpful in feeding hogs in preparing them for spring work, and in putting in tone the stomachs of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when used to counteract those that are not governing themselves intelligently. **THOMAS SHAW.**

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

The CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY
WINNIPEG and TORONTO

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Messrs. Dawe & Co., of Lachine, P.Q., is another example of the wealthy man who loves to make the breeding and care of live stock part of his business purely from personal motives and who keeps a large herd of Jersey and Ayrshire dairy cattle, and whose herd proves that brewery refuse can be used successfully in the production of milk. They supply from their herd a large trade in milk, their herd giving as large a yield as most herds do and are in fine condition and bloom.

Mr. Geo. Stewart, long and favorably known as an importer of high-class Clydesdale stallions, is at the present time able to report a very successful trade so far for this year, having disposed of a number of good ones. At the present time he has at his stables the fine four-year-old Lord Mac, a nice bay with characteristic white markings. He is a son of the celebrated Montrave Mac, a friend of the famous McGregor.

Pride of Britain is a fine bay stallion of great promise, being sired by that noted sire of good ones, Moncrieff Marquis, whose progeny made such a sensation in the six-horse team shown by Nelson Morris at Chicago last year.

Chief Abbot is a nice dark colored yearling sired by The Dean, a horse always able to land a leading premium in Scotland. Midas, by Battle Axe, is also a very choice two-year-old of good drafty type and fine conformation. There are also for sale a number of imported fillies, sired by Baron Briton, personally selected by Mr. Stewart himself.

A visit to the two fine farms, Brookside and Burnside, owned by Mr. R. Ness & Son, of Howick, P.Q., was made by the Man on the Wing, and an inspection of his some dozen imported Clydesdales was at once a pleasure and a profit. Quality, conformation and action are the watchwords of Mr. Ness when he goes to look for horses. At the head of the stables such horses as The Rejected, always inside the money at Canada's leading shows, Senator's Heir, the beautifully turned and massive stallion of Baron's Pride, breeding and champion as a three-year-old at Ottawa, are surrounded by younger animals of the kind which Mr. Ness delights to deal in. The younger Mr. Ness is a well known fancier in Ayrshires, whose shrewdness and skill as a breeder and judge are well known to all dairymen. He has recently added to his herd a number of imported young heifers, a lot of "new 'uns" which are of a superlatively choice kind.

Dr. J. J. Watson, a horseman of widely known reputation, is another of Canada's stockmen who makes his home in the tidy little village of Howick, P.Q. He is a staunch believer in the British breeds and has at the present time two very fine Shire stallions, and two Suffolk Punch stallions of exceptional quality and appearance. He has also a Hackney stallion that is of the gilt edged kind and would take some beating anywhere.

Sheep Exhibits at Chicago and Guelph

Owing to a change of dates of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, arrangements have been made with the management of that exhibition to have the sheep shown at the Winter Fair at Guelph arrive at the Stock Yards on Sunday, December the 17th, instead of Saturday the 16th. The railroad company states that the run from Guelph to Chicago can be made in from 25 to 26 hours. This will enable exhibitors leaving Guelph on Friday afternoon to get into Chicago on Saturday night, and allow exhibitors of sheep to show at both the Winter Fair at

SMITH & RICHARDSON

Importers of

High Class Clydesdale Horses

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

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

Clydesdales - Hackneys



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

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

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

International Importing Barn

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

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

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



JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farms 3½ miles from Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with brains, stock and fair education to work in an office, \$200 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in the provinces. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Ass'n., Dept. 50, London, Can.**

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Live Stock Auctioneers

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

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

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

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

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

CLYDESDALES ?

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

GEO. G. STEWART, Importer and Breeder

Guelph and at the International at Chicago.

As there are a number of sections in the classification for the Chicago Show which are not in the Winter Fair premium list, there will probably be a number of Canadian sheep for exhibition at Chicago which cannot enter in the competition at Guelph. Arrangements will be made, however, to provide accommodation for stock of this sort to be shown at Chicago and shipped from Guelph without any charge or expense for pens. Any person wishing to exhibit at the International can therefore bring their entire exhibit to Guelph and ship from there on Friday. Persons desiring to exhibit at both places should notify Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary Winter Fair, Toronto, at once.

Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. Dugald Ross, Streetsville, Ontario, a new patron of the Clydesdale, so far as this country is concerned, sailed from Glasgow on Thursday by the Donaldson Line steamer with 10 head of choice 4-year-old young horses purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherall and Banks, Kirkcubright. Three were colts and seven fillies. Two of them were bought by the Kirkcubright and Lanark prize horse Majestic, whose foals have this season been first at both Lanark and Kirkcubright. Mr. Ross had a very superior colt bred by Mr. Davie, Cathcart, and got by Up-to-Time, the Wigtown and Stirling premium horse. He had also fillies by the champion Baron's Pride, Mr. Findlay's noted premium horse Baden Powell, the Glasgow prize horse Marcellus, the noted Bute premium horse Prince of Glam, and the useful breeding sire Woodend Garty, which was champion at Ayr, and also on the other side of the Atlantic in various fairs in Canada. Besides this prize horse, breeding stallions like Europa and Montrose Dauntless were represented in the shipment. By the same boat Mr. Walter S. Park, Hutton, Bishopston, shipped to Mr. T. S. Hassard, Millbrook, Ontario, three stallions and three fillies. All of the fillies shipped by Mr. Hassard a few weeks ago have been sold. In the present shipment were two got by the Margaret's Mill premium horse Royal Bounny, and Seaham Harbour colts are Burren Stewart and Cannymann. There are well-bred fillies by Dunure and the unbeaten young horse Ardletchen, while the dam of one of the fillies was got by the H. and A. S. dual first prize horse, Montrose Sentinel.

Gossip

Morris & Wellington, Embell, Ont., will show their Shire stallions at the Chicago International. Canadian Clydesdales have always more than held their own at the great International and we are very pleased to learn that Canadian Shires will be represented there also. They will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves.

Messrs. Morris & Wellington have decided to go into sheep breeding. The Dorset Horn is their choice.

Mr. A. W. Montgomery, the famous breeder of Clydesdales in Scotland, is in this country as the guest of Mr. Thomas Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont. On Tuesday he met a number of the leading horsemen at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

Early in the spring Graham Bros. intend sending 75 Clydesdales to Calgary, Alta. The firm have had the most successful season the past year in the firm's history.

CAIRNBROGIE

THE HOME OF

The Matchless MacQueen

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

Clydesdales



Hackneys

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

GRAHAM BROS. CLAREMONT, ONT., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.
25 Miles East of Toronto. Long Distance Telephone.

Among the horses purchased at the Old Glory sale in New York last week by Canadians were Grand Circuit, 20834, bought by C. A. Burns, Toronto, and Alexander, 20957, for which Miss Wilks, of Galt, paid \$5,800. Mr. T. A. Crow, Toronto, bought Notrella, a five-year-old chestnut gelding, by Alterton, Fitzburger, a four-year-old black stallion, by Bingen, 20634, was bought by Hugh Scott, formerly of Caledonia, now of Toronto.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Prince of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Female and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 12 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

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

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

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office, 60 a month with accommodations; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch office of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

GREENWOOD SHORTHORNS



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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second Annual Sale of Short horns at farm, Wednesday, January 10th.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited Superintendents. Proprietors. Rockland, Ont., Canada.

John Bright, MYRTLE, - ONT.

Choice Breeding Stock in Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

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

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

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Cruikshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

A square deal and a reasonable price.

JNO. DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R.

Ashland Stock Farm

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

J. HARRIS & L., Jackson, P.O., Ont.
Tara Station, G.T.R.

Some Cow Tests

During the period from Sept. 10th to Nov. 2nd, 1905, records of 83 cows were accepted by the American Holstein-Friesian advanced registry, thirteen of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, and several were tested for a longer time. The averages by ages were as follows:

Twenty-nine full aged cows averaged: age 6 years, 1 month, 1 day; days from calving, 27; milk, 427.0 lbs.; per cent. fat, 2.32; fat, 14,162 lbs. Seven four-year-olds averaged: age 4 years, 3 months, 22 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 276.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 2.49; fat, 13,187 lbs. Fifteen three-year-olds averaged: age 3 years, 5 months, 24 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 353.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 2.35; fat, 11,827 lbs. Nineteen heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age 2 years, 3 months, 29 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 285.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 2.23; fat, 9,372 lbs.

Guernseys to the Front

The Guernsey cow, Yeksa Sunbeam 15439, owned by Mr. Fred Rietbrock, Athens, Wis., has completed what is said to be the largest year's record of any cow in the world made under public supervision, that of an Advanced Register and Agricultural Experiment Station. This record in detail is as follows:

	Lbs.	Butter	Lbs.	Butter
	Milk	Fat	Milk	Fat
Oct., 1904	1428.2	5.69	81.22	
Nov.,	1322.5	5.62	74.36	
Dec.,	1294.4	6.08	78.70	
Jan., 1905	1217.0	6.34	73.51	
Feb.,	1066.8	5.75	61.00	
March,	1185.1	6.05	71.70	
April,	1089.6	5.79	63.09	
May,	1127.5	5.75	64.83	
June,	1125.5	6.02	69.82	
July,	1266.0	5.88	74.44	
August,	1463.8	5.42	79.34	
Sept.,	1307.5	5.67	74.14	
Total	14920.8	5.74	857.15	AV.

This was made under the rules and regulations of The Advanced Register of Guernsey Cattle and supervised by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Adding $\frac{1}{2}$ to the butter fat to cover the weight of salt and water found in butter in addition to the butter fat, we have 1,090 lbs. of butter for the year's work of this cow. This is nearly three times the amount she was required to produce to enter the Register.

Yeksa Sunbeam was bred by the late W. D. Richardson, of Garden City, Minn. She was dropped April 2, 1895, making her about nine and one-half years old when commencing her record. She calved Sept. 11, 1904, and was not in calf at the end of the year's record.

Don't snub your mother. She knew the world and its ways probably twenty years before you were even introduced to it.



THREE TRAIN LOADS OF ARMY GOODS

Sent to Francis Bannerman, 301 Broadway, N.Y.

Wool, all sizes	8100	Holsters	\$2.35	up
Men's Ties	100	Buttons	1.00	up
Haversacks	30	Carbines	1.00	up
Blankets	100	Trunks	1.00	up
Blankets	25	Machetes	1.00	up
Bedrolls	100	Knives	1.00	up
Blankets	100	Knives	1.00	up
Complete	100	Knives	1.00	up
Uniforms	100	Knives	1.00	up
W. S. & S. Knives	100	Knives	1.00	up

100 PAIR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED, 10c.
 Largest stock in the world—15 cents required for postage.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

- SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont.
See large ad.
- T. H. HASSARD**, Millbrook, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. B. HOGATE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN BOAG & SON**, Havenshoe, Ont.
See large ad.
- THOS. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.
- GEO. G. STEWART**, Howick, Que.
See large ad.
- R. R. NESS**, Howick, Que.
See large ad.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont.
See large ad.
- DAVID MCRAE**, Guelph, Ont.
See large ad.
- W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN BRIGHT**, Myrtle, Ont.
See large ad.
- DR. J. WATSON**, Howick, Que.
See large ad.
- W. COLQUHOUN**, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and
sta., G.T.R., importer of Clydesdale and
Hackney Horses.
- DAVIS & GRAHAM**, Schomberg, Ont., Clydes-
dale pure bred and Canadian-bred. A few
good bargains on hand.
- W. J. WELLS**, Temperanceville, Ont., mile
from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan
Sta., Some grand offerings in Canadian-
bred and Clydesdale, sets of Young McQueen
and Laird of Argo.

SHEEP

- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- CHAS. RANKIN**, Wyebridge, Ont.
See large ad.
- DAVID MCRAE**, Guelph, Ont.
See large ad.
- A. W. SMITH**, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.
See large ad.
- W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN BRIGHT**, Myrtle, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.
See large ad.
- PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater P.O.
and sta., C.P.R.; Mildmay, G.T.R. Oxford
Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock,
imported and home-bred.
- THOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.;
Mildmay, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock,
Oxford Down Sheep.

SWINE

- THOS. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. E. BRETHER**, Burford, Ont.
See large ad.
- W. H. DURHAM**, Toronto.
See large ad.
- H. M. STOCKTON**, Hedgrave P.O., Harrison
sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding
stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs
not akin furnished. Write for prices.

CATTLE

- CHAS. RANKIN**, Wyebridge, Ont.
See large ad.
- W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont.
See large ad.
- DAVID MCRAE**, Guelph, Ont.
See large ad.
- A. W. SMITH**, Maple Lodge, Ont.
See large ad.
- W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN BRIGHT**, Myrtle, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. MARSHALL**, Jackson, Ont.
See large ad.
- ROBT. HESS**, Howick, Que.
See large ad.
- OGILVIE BIRD**, Lachine Rapids, Que.
See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- T. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.
- W. H. FORD**, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorn cattle,
Scottish and Scotch-topped. Good indi-
viduals. Prices right.
- BROWN BROS.**, Lyn P.O., Ont. A number of
young Holstein stock of both sexes for
sale, from prize-winning and advanced registry
parents.
- D. BIRRELL**, Greenwood, Ont., breeder Short-
horn cattle. Young breeding stock bred
for generations from carefully selected im-
ported bulls. Prices right.
- AMOS SMITH**, Teowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-
horn pure Scotch breeding from popular
and prize-winning strains.
- W. HAY**, Tara, Ont., Clydesdale Horses,
W. Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains.
Present offering, one choice young bulls, also
a number of females.
- W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 101, Huntington, Que.
W. Springbrook Ayreshires—for sale—some
young stock, both sexes.

MISCELLANEOUS

- D. GUNN & SON**, Clydesdale Horses, Short-
horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton,
Ont.
- JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont., Short-
horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.
- ROBT. RICHOL**, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and sta.,
G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited
supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.
- J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., sta. G. T. R.
Imported and home-bred Scotch Short-
horns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.
- H. C. GRAHAM**, Altona Craig, Ont., sta. G. T. R.
Short horn Cattle of choice milking strains.
Also some fine Cattle Pairs for sale.
- JOHN MCFARLANE & W. A. GALBRAITH**,
Dutton, Ont. For sale: Shorthorns (Imp.)
and Homebred, both sexes; Imp. Bull, Royal
Prince; also dark red nine months bull Calves,
and Oxford Down Sheep, both sexes. Ham
sams a speciality.
- CHAS. CALDER**, Brooklin, Ont., Shorthorns,
Shropshires—good selection in young bulls.
- GEO. A. BRODIE**, Bethesda, Ont., Shorthorn
cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale fillies,
a few good imported and homebred ones at
right prices.
- GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm,
Teeswater, Ont., P.O. and sta., C.P.R.;
Mildmay, G.T.R. Imported and home-bred
Shorthorn Bulls for sale. Few choice Leicester
Ewes.
- J. COVAN**, Donagel P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R.
Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep
and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PUGH & SON, Clarendon, Ont. Im-
ported and home-bred Clydesdale
and Hackneys. Shropshire sheep. Some good
fillies for sale right.

Market Review and Forecast.

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 30th, 1905.

Trade conditions keep satisfactory, though there are signs of a little too much speculation amongst the trading community of late. Business in wholesale circles is quiet and will remain so till the holidays are over. The money market keeps firm and the demand good.

WHEAT

The wheat market experienced quite a break recently and prices at Chicago for December declined 3½c to 4c per bushel due to bear influences, lower cables and large wheat shipments. The world's shipments of wheat from July 1st to date show a decrease of over 18,000,000 bushels over the same time a year ago. Cable advices continue on the weak side and prices are a little lower than at last writing, ruling here at 75c to 79c for red and white, 75c for goose and 73c for outside. The market for wheat is firm at outside points. At lake ports Manitoba wheat is quoted at 83½ to 86c, as to quality.

COARSE GRAINS

While the export demand for oats is quiet, there is an active demand for the local trade. At Montreal the market is firm at from 38 to 39½c at Quebec points. Here prices rule steady at 32c to 36c at outside points. Barley exports rule about the same as a year ago. There is considerable business in Manitoba barley doing east. Prices here rule steady at from 45c to 52c per bushel. The market for peas is firm at quotations. The corn market is a little on the quiet side. Canadian is offering here at 44c to 45c west.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay situation is not quite as strong as at last writing, though prices are little if any lower. Cable advices are firmer. At Montreal there have been larger arrivals of first quality and prices weakened a little, though the local demand is good. The market here rules steady at \$8 to \$8.50 for car lots of No. 1 timothy and \$6 to \$6.50 for No. 2.

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

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is firmer and there is a good local demand. At Montreal 55c to 60c is the ruling figure per bag for car lots. Here the Ontario crop is quoted at 65c to 75c per bag and eastern stock at 75c to 80c for car lots on track. The bean market has strengthened considerably and prices have advanced about 5c per bushel. At Montreal prices rule at \$1.05 to \$1.75 per bushel. Several hundred bags recently left there for Russia.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues firm for all kinds. English firms are now enquiring for eggs, but there is little chance of their getting any as all the pickled stock is already contracted for. There is a good local demand in Canada. At Montreal strictly new laid have sold in case lots at 28 to 30c. Other stock is quoted at 23 to 26c. Receipts are light here and the market is firm at 22 to 23c for fresh.

The recent mild weather has been greatly against the sale of poultry. At Montreal a great deal of the arrivals have been put in cold storage owing to the light demand. Turkeys are offering there at 14c; geese at 9 to 10c; ducks at 12 to 13c, and chickens at 11c. The market here is quiet with jobbers' quotations as follows: Fat chickens, 8 to 10c, thin, 7 to 8c;

fat hens, 7 to 8c, thin, 6 to 8c; ducks, 10 to 11c, thin, 6 to 8c; turkeys, 12 to 13c; geese, 9 to 10c.

FRUIT

Shippers of apples are reaping a harvest this fall. During the past week or two account sales for good sound fruit have netted \$3.50 to \$4.00. One fancy lot of Spies is reported to have netted \$4.20 at Ontario shipping point. There is a scarcity of English apples hence the exceptional demand for Canadian fruit. There is a fair local demand at Montreal, at \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl. for choice winter varieties.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market rules steady with more business doing than is shown on the surface. The market from this on will depend largely upon the stocks on hand. It is hard to obtain an accurate estimate as holders object to telling what they have. A good authority places the stocks on hand in Canada at 600,000 boxes held mostly on English account. At Montreal, finest Ontario are quoted at 12½ to 12½c, most of the local markets have closed for the season.

The butter market rules strong at the recent advance. Stocks are comparatively light. At Montreal there is no difficulty in getting 24c for anything in the fancy creamery class,

and sales at higher prices are reported. Some sales for export have been made recently at 23 to 23½c. The market here rules firm at 22 to 24c for creamery products, and 21 to 22c for solids, and 19 to 22c for choice dairy rolls, and 21 to 20 for solids.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock have ruled large the city market. The quality of fat cattle offering is only common to medium. Trade this week has ruled fair, the best butchers' selling readily, with the common stuff is slow for sale. Exporters sell at from \$4.25 to \$4.45 per cwt. Trade in butchers' cattle has ruled fair this week, more good to choice cattle would have sold. Choice picked lots sold at \$4 to \$4.40 per cwt., but few brought the latter price; medium sold at \$3.50 to \$3.80; common, \$2.75 to \$3.25, and cows and canners at \$1.25 to \$3.00 per cwt. Feeders and stockers rule steady as follows: Good feeders, 1,000 to 1,155 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cwt.; medium feeders, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; best feeders, 850 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.70; medium feeders, 850 to 1,000 lbs., \$3 to \$3.25; best yearling steers, 800 to 850 lbs., at \$3 to \$3.25; good stock heifers, 700 to 850 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$2.80; medium stock heifers, 700 to 850 lbs., at \$2.40 to \$2.65; common stock steers, 700 to 900 lbs., at \$2.40 to \$2.75; common common light stockers, 400 to 850 lbs., at \$2 to \$2.25. Trade in milk cows has ruled brisk with prices firm at \$34 to \$57 each. Prices for veal calves rule steady at \$2 to



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

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

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

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

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

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	29	30	29	30	25	25	25	25	25	25
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 79	\$ 80	\$...	\$...	\$ 81 3/4					
Oats, per bushel	35 1/2	39	43	44	32					
Barley, per bushel	52	49	55	56	38 1/2					
Peas, per bushel	76	78 1/2	78	77	18					
Corn, per bushel	52	63	65	66	...					
Flour, per barrel	3 40	4 50	4 75	4 75*	3 40					
Bran, per ton	16 00	16 00	19 00	19 00	13 00					
Shorts, per ton	19 50	20 50	20 00	20 00	15 00					
Potatoes, per bag	75	75	35 1/2	35	90					
Beans, per bushel	1 75	1 75	1 80	1 90	1 75					
Hay, per ton	8 50	9 50	11 00	11 00	6 00					
Straw, per ton	6 00	5 00	9 00	9 50	...					
Eggs, per dozen	23	24	22	22	26					
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	10	11	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2					
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	11	13	14 1/2	14 1/2	14					
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	16	17	18	18	20					
Geese, per pound, d.w.	10	10	10	10	11					
Apples, per barrel	3 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	4 50					
Cheese, per pound	13	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2					
Butter, creamery, per pound	24	24	26	26	27					
Butter, dairy, per pound	22	21	22	22	20					
Cattle, per cwt.	4 45	4 00	5 00	5 10	3 25					
Sheep, per cwt.	4 25	4 00	5 00	5 00	4 25					
Hogs, per cwt.	5 75	6 25	7 00	7 00	6 00					
Veal Calves, per cwt.	5 50	5 00	5 00	6 00	...					

* Patents.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FOR WINTER FAIR GUELPH SINGLE FARE

Good going December 9th to
December 15th.
Returning until Monday,
December 18th.

This Annual Winter Fair is noted for
its excellent exhibits of
Live Stock, etc.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT

Direct Lines to Guelph via Grand Trunk
from all directions.

Secure tickets from Agents.

J. D. McDONALD,

District Passenger Agent,
Toronto, Ont.

\$10 each, or \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.
Really choice quality would bring
\$6 per cwt.

Deliveries of sheep and lambs have
ruled large with prices for lambs a
little slower. Export ewes sell at \$4
to \$4.25; bucks at \$3 to \$3.50, and
lambs at \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. At Buffalo
lambs are quoted at \$6.35 to \$7.15
per cwt., and yearlings at \$5.75 to \$6
per cwt.

Prices for hogs have advanced to
\$7.75 for select and \$5.50 for lights
and fats. At Buffalo Yorkers are
quoted at \$5.05 to \$5.15 per cwt.

HORSES

Business and prices for horses
rule fair. On Tuesday at the Re-
pository 120 horses were offered, the
majority being heavy draft and work-
ers. A few drivers sold at reasonable
prices. For the other classes re-
spectable figures were forthcoming for
the good sorts. The following are the
prevailing prices here: Single road-
sters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160;
single cobs and carriage horses, 15
to 16 1/2 hands, \$125 to \$175; matched
pairs of the latter, \$30 to \$500; de-
livery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds,

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

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

73 Yonge St., Toronto.

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

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

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—200-acre farm, 1 mile from post-
office, church, school, cheese and butter fac-
tory; frame two-story house, 30x40, 8 rooms,
stone foundation, cellar full size, heated by
furnace; frame barn 30x60, stabling for 40 head
cattle, 7 horses; drive house, swimming well,
and cistern. Price, \$9,000 (nine thousand five-
hundred dollars). For further particulars, write
to or call upon S. G. READ, 120 Colborne St.,
Brantford, Ont.

\$130 to \$160; general purpose and ex-
press horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds,
\$135 to \$170; draught horses, 1,350 to
1,750 pounds, \$150 to \$175; serviceable
second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$70.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, Nov. 25, 1905.

Butter and cheese are exceptionally
active and advances from one cent
to a cent and a half have taken place
in butter since last reporting. The
advance is said to be due to unex-
pected returns from England wiping
out Canadian stock. Dairy is now
quoted at 22c, creamery solids 25c,
and creamery print 26c. Rolls, 23c
per lb. Large cheese are quoted at
12 1/2c, while, twins, and small are
worth 13c. There is nothing to in-
dicate that lower prices will rule be-
tween now and spring and in fact
the reverse is most likely.

Eggs are now quoted at 30 cents
in Charlottetown, making the price
in Halifax 22 cents. Supplies are
light and markets on both sides of
the water are firm.

The demand for meat is fair. Prices
are generally firm with the exception
of small native beef. Fowls have ad-
vanced to 12 cents per pound. Chick-
ens are selling at 75 cents per pair.

Vegetables are not much changed.
Potatoes are on the market in large
quantities. Prices are as follows: P.
E. J., 30 to 40 cents per bus.; N.
P., \$1.65 per barrel, \$1.50 per bag;
turnips, 75c per bbl.; carrots, \$1.25
per bbl.

The demand for feeds has improv-
ed somewhat but is still not particu-
larly active. The oat market is steady
and without change.

Ontario Crop for 1905

The following are estimates of the
product of the 1905 crop made by the
Ontario Department of Agriculture, com-
puted from returns of actual yields made
by threshers and an extra staff of cor-
respondents:

Fall Wheat—796,213 acres, yielding
17,033,961 bush., or 22.5 bush. per acre;
as against 9,160,623 and 15.1 in 1904.

Spring Wheat—190,116 acres, yielding
3,562,627 bush., or 18.8 per acre; as
against 4,711,103 and 15.4 in 1904.

Barley—772,633 acres, yielding 24,
265,394 bush., or 31.4 per acre; as against
24,567,825 and 31.8 in 1904.

Oats—2,668,416 acres, yielding 105,
572,572 bush., or 39.6 per acre; as against
102,173,443 and 38.5 in 1904.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a
word. Cash with order or by order. No
display type or cuts allowed. Each initial
and number counts as one word.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED Leicester ewe lambs and my
yearling stock ram, One Hundred Per Cent,
1905; also Berkshire sows, 13 months, P. A. C.
BRED, Orillia Station, Andros P. O., Ont.

FIRST-CLASS JERSEY BULL, 3 years old,
for sale. Registered. A. C. BEATTY, M.D.,
Trenton Hill, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ewes of all ages
for sale at reasonable prices. J. W. GOSNELL,
R. SONS, Ridgeway, Ontario.

FOR SALE.—Twenty Shropshire Rams and
thirty Ewes. Fine thorough quality, well
covered. Cheap Write for prices. B. H.
RUSSELL, Stratford, Ont.

ALEX. MCKINNON, miltburg, Ont., breeder of
Polled-Angus Cattle. Six young Bulls and
Females for sale.

FOR SALE.—Choice Aberdeen Angus cattle,
male and female, write for prices. PETER
A. THOMSON, Hillburg, Ont.

IMPORTED Shorthorn Bull, by "Principal
of Jalnancy, three years old, gentle and sure;
fine of Major blood and stocker. Price \$250.00.
H. A. DINSMOLE, Granton, Ontario.

NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Man possessing character and
fair ability to sell to farmers good quality seed
potatoes weekly. By applying to address below,
such persons will be advised of an opening in a
reliable company. We are not in the Ross,
Fenn or Major business. J. NICHOLSON,
40 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens, this
season, headed by imported and prize stock.
Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incu-
cator eggs \$0.90 per setting at once for free
Post-Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder,
Calverley, Ontario.

BROWN LEIHHORNS—Single comb cock,
ere, hens and pullets, choice specimens, \$1.50
and \$2 up. Several cockerels, \$1.00 per cockerel
and 4 females, \$0.75. W. J. HAYTER, Ont.

POULTRY FOR SALE—Barred Rocks—
Some splendid stock for sale. This you may
secure at your own price now before going into
winter quarters. Write now. M. G. INGER,
Mannheim, Waterloo Co., Ont.

ALL KINDS of Supplies and Books for Poul-
try, Figeons, Pheasants, Birds, Dogs, Cats and
Bunnies, Catalogue free. (Ontario and Gold
Lions). MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS,
London.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife without children,
Man capable of doing any work. Good Clydes-
dale: wife willing and able to do general
housework for small family. References re-
quired. Address box 10, FARMING WORLD.

WANTED—Managers to appoint and supply
agents with our goods. Paying and permanent
posting to the right parties. Write "Manager,"
207 St. James, Montreal.

DO NOT PROCLAMINATE had write to-
day for our handsomely illustrated new tele-
graph book, which tells you why ambitious
young men, desiring to occupy any position of
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postal brings it. It is SOLELY the Principal,
Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroad,
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SITUATION WANTED.—Scottish farmer's
son desires situation as manager on a stock
farm or attend on a few show Clydesdale
horses, either home or abroad. Address WILLIAM
CHEESON, Pond Mills, Ont.

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COUNTING—\$30 to \$100 per month salary
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(CUT THIS OUT)

THE FARMING WORLD,
90 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

Dear Sirs—Please send THE FARMING WORLD regularly from the present date to
1st January 1906, for which I enclose 60 cents.

Name

P.O. Prov.

Peas—374,518 acres, yielding 7,100,021 bush, or 19.0 per acre; as against 6,639,866 and 19,311,196 bush, respectively.

Beans—59,543 acres, yielding 846,443 bush, or 16.7 per acre; as against 912,849 and 17.9 in 1904.

Rye—101,292 acres, yielding 1,714,951 bush, or 16.9 per acre; as against 2,001,526 and 15.3 in 1904.

Buckwheat—163 in 1905, yielding 2,199,652 bush, or 21.7 per acre; as against 2,066,334 and 20.5 in 1904.

Potatoes—132,650 acres, yielding 14,366,049 bush, or 108 per acre; as against 15,479,122 and 116 in 1904.

Carrots—5,509 acres, yielding 1,846,639 bush, or 333 bush; as against 2,022,945 and 305 in 1904.

Mangel-Wurzels—69,035 acres, yielding 33,210,930 bush, or 481 bush; as against 33,595,440 and 471 in 1904.

Turnips—135,348 acres, yielding 57,654,886 bush, or 426 per acre; as against 64,961,703 and 487 in 1904.

Corn for Husking (in the ear)—295,065 acres, yielding 20,922,919 bush, or 70.9 per acre; as against 20,241,014 and 61.4 in 1904.

Corn for Silo and Fodder (green)—184,786 acres, yielding 2,284,812 tons, or 12.36 per acre; as against 2,023,340 and 10.48 in 1904.

Hay and Clover—3,020,363 acres, yielding 5,847,494 tons, or 1.94 per acre; as against 5,259,189 and 1.80 in 1904.

The acreage under the crops enumerated above is 8,897,898, as compared with 8,673,525 in 1904.

The area of cleared pasture land is 3,291,325 acres. There are 45,614 acres in rape, 13,217 acres in flax, 1,997 acres in hops, 5,792 acres in tobacco, 366,613 acres in orchard and garden, 13,719 acres in vineyards.

The estimated crop of apples from 7,018,723 of bearing age is 31,380,749 bushels, or 4.47 bushels per tree, as compared with 6.99 in 1904.

Prince Edward Island

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qr., per lb, 5½ to 6½c, small, 8 to 12c; butter per lb, 23 to 25c; apples per bus, 60 to 80c, by doz, 6 to 8c; tub butter per lb., 20c; ducks per pr., \$1 to \$1.10; geese each, \$1.10 to \$1.25; eggs per doz, 22 to 24c; flour per cwt., \$2.40 to \$2.50; chickens per pr., 60c to \$1; fowl, per lb., 9 to 10c; hwt per ton, pressed, \$9, loose, per cwt., 48 to 50c; lamb per carcass, 7 to 8c, small, 8 to 10c; pork, carcasses, 7 to 7½c, small, 10 to 12c; potatoes per bus, 19 to 22c; straw per cwt., 25c; turkeys per lb., 10c; oats per bus, 35c; sausages per lb. 12c.

We are informed that up to November 4, about 9,000 lambs have been exported, mostly to the United States, at an advance of \$1 to \$1.50 each upon last year's prices. There have also been about 9,000 geese exported to the United States. About 50 per cent. advance over the prices of last year is reported.

The Fruit Growers' Association of P. E. I. will award prizes for the best plates of fruit to be exhibited at their annual meeting in Market Hall, Charlottetown, on the 19th and 20th December, 5 samples to the plate, all to be grown by the exhibitor except sec. one, and to be on the tables before 10 a.m. on the 19th December.

Arrangements have been concluded for holding a short course in live stock here from Dec. 11 to the 15th. Prof. M. Cuming, president N. S. School of Agriculture; Dr. H. G. Reid, Georgetown, Ont.; F. C. Elford, Chief of Poultry Division, Ottawa, and C. M. McRae, Live Stock Department, Ottawa, will be present and speak. A.R.

The Farmer's Library

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

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

General Farm Books		Fruit Culture	
Manual of Agriculture— <i>Flint</i>	\$1.00	Field Notes on Apple Culture.....	\$.75
Chemistry of the Farm.....	1.00	Cider-makers' Handbook.....	1.00
Farm Appliances.....	.50	Cranberry Culture.....	1.00
Farm Conveniences.....	1.00	Practical Fruit Growing.....	.50
How Crops Grow.....	1.50	The Fruit Garden— <i>Barry</i>	1.50
Land Measurers for Farmers.....	.50	Peach Culture— <i>Alexander</i>	1.00
How Crops Feed— <i>Johnston</i>	1.50	Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing.....	1.00
Insects and Insecticides.....	1.50	Grape Culturist— <i>Fuller</i>	1.50
Injurious Insects of Farm and Garden.....	1.50	Pear Culture for Profit— <i>Quinn</i>	1.00
Fumigation Methods.....	1.00	Small Fruit Culturist— <i>Fuller</i>	1.00
Making Manures— <i>Bommer</i>.....	.25	Successful Fruit Culture.....	1.00
Talks on Manure.....	1.50		
Plant Life on the Farm.....	1.00	Vegetable Gardening	
Soils and Crops of the Farm.....	1.00	Farm Gardening and Seed Growing— <i>Brill</i>	\$1.00
Sorting Crops and the Silo.....	1.50	Market Gardening— <i>Landreth</i>	1.00
The Soil of the Farm.....	1.00	Gardening for Profit.....	1.00
Silos, Ensilage and Silage.....	.50	Money in the Garden— <i>Quinn</i>	1.00
Bookkeeping for Farmers.....	.25	Propagation of Plants— <i>Fuller</i>	1.50
How the Farm Pays.....	2.00		
Farmers' Cyclopaedia of Agriculture.....	3.50	Live Stock	
Agricultural Economics.....	1.25	Guenon's Treatise on Cows.....	\$1.00
Cereals in America— <i>Hunt</i>	1.75	Animal Breeding— <i>Shaw</i>	1.50
Farm Grasses of M. S.....	1.00	Study of the Breeds— <i>Shaw</i>	1.50
		American Cattle Doctor.....	1.00
		Swine Husbandry— <i>Coburn</i>	1.00
		Diseases of Swine— <i>McIntosh</i>	2.50
		Key to Stock Feeding— <i>Myrick</i>.....	.25
		Feeds and Feeding— <i>Henry</i>	2.00
		Home Pork-making— <i>Fulton</i>.....	.50
		Harris on the Pig.....	1.00

Irrigation and Drainage		The Horse	
Drainage for Profit and Health.....	\$1.00	Modern Horse Doctor— <i>Dadd</i>	\$1.00
Irrigation for Farm, etc.....	1.00	V. & S. on the Horse— <i>Randall</i>	1.00
Irrigation Farming— <i>Wilcox</i>	2.00	Hints to Horse-keepers.....	1.50
Farm Drainage.....	1.00	How to Buy and Sell the Horse.....	1.00
Land Draining.....	1.00	Practical Horsehoer— <i>Price</i>	1.00
		The Saddle Horse— <i>Price</i>	1.00
		Training Vicious Horses.....	.50
		Farmers' Horse Book— <i>Stewart</i>	3.00

Special Crops		Dairying	
Forest Planting— <i>Jarcho</i>	\$1.50	Canadian Dairying— <i>Dean</i>	\$1.00
Asparagus— <i>Hexamer</i>.....	.50	Handbook for Farmers and Dairywomen— <i>Holl</i>	1.00
Cabbage, Cauliflower— <i>Allen</i>.....	.50	American Dairying— <i>Garter</i>	1.00
Mushrooms—How to Grow Them.....	1.00		
A B C of Potato Culture— <i>Terry</i>.....	.45	Floriculture	
New Rhubarb Culture— <i>Morse</i>.....	.50	Handbook of Plants and General Floriculture.....	\$3.00
Sugar Beet Seed— <i>Ware</i>	1.50	Home Floriculture— <i>Rexford</i>	1.00
Wheat Culture— <i>Carlisle</i>.....	.50	Parsons on the Rose.....	1.00
The Potato— <i>Fraser</i>.....	.75	Chrysanthemums— <i>Herrington</i>.....	.50

Poultry and Bees		Any of these books will be sent FREE (postpaid) to any reader who sends us new subscriptions according to the following scale:	
Duck Culture— <i>Rankin</i>	\$.25	Any book to the value of.....	Yearly Subscriptions at 60 cents each
New Egg Farm— <i>Stoddard</i>	1.00	25 cents.....	Given for 1
Poultry Appliances, etc.— <i>Fiske</i>.....	.50	50 ".....	" 2
Profits in Poultry— <i>Price</i>	1.00	75 ".....	" 3
Watson's Farm Poultry.....	1.20	\$1.00.....	" 4
Turkeys and how to Grow Them.....	1.00	1.50.....	" 5
Making Poultry Pay— <i>Powell</i>	1.00	2.00.....	" 6
Poultry Feeding and Fattening— <i>Fiske</i>50	2.50.....	" 7
New Beekeeping— <i>Rood</i>	1.00	3.00.....	" 8
		3.50.....	" 9

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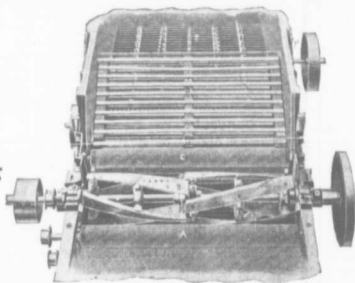
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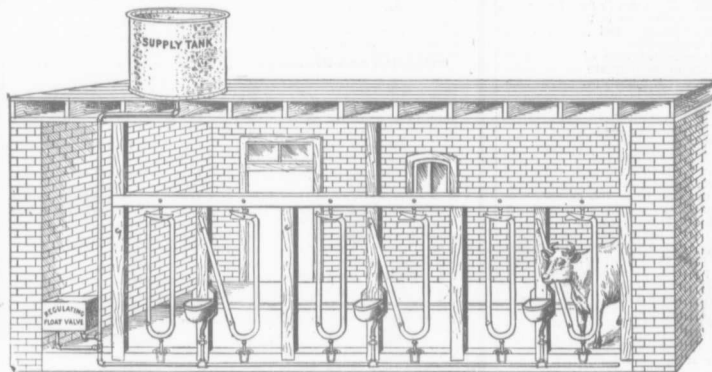
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