

Comfort.—Certainly, farmers not only have a right, but it is their duty to be comfortable. It pays. It don't do to shrink from stepping out into the snow. But thinly clad with the fine shoddy of the day, with the wind driving up your trouser legs, and your neck full of snow, no wonder you shrink from what otherwise you would not think about. I once had a Kent man, who for want of better, did what he said the labourers there do in winter weather; in a few minutes he made an oatstraw rope, and wove it round from his feet to nearly his knees, and that idea carried out in any manner is a good one. And the best thing for a head and neck covering is to sew on the cap—say imitation lambskin—a piece of the same material, six to eight inches wide, and long enough to come round each side to cover the ears; this forms a cape, and for teaming- etc., is for comfort or convenience of work, far ahead of capuchon storm collar or any other rig. Get mother the material, and she will soon present you with a Norwester, and unless the winds blow from all the four points at once, your smile won't freeze to your face, and your hair and neck will be comfortably dry. It reminds me of the time when I thought the habitant knew best how to defend himself from the 20 to 30 below zero, and the drifting snow. He wore a tunique and a capuchon buttoned to his coat and over his head, covering his neck and face except the front, and with an étoffe coat and trousers, and moccasins to his knees, he was equal to any storm or cold. But that generation died off, and the next discarded the old fashioned dress of his fathers, for the cloth cap, the finer shoddy coat, the leather boots, the "store shoes," the greater cost and the less comfort.

The Dairy.

THE PATRONS NEED TEACHING.

In the course of an address by Prof. H. H. Dean of the Ontario Dairy School before the Western Butter and Cheese Makers' Association of Ontario, the Professor told the Association: "If there is any one thing which our association needs to day, it is to pay more attention to the man on the farm who is concerned in the production of milk. Our cheese makers and butter-makers are up in their business, you give them first class milk and they will turn out first class cheese or butter. But the trouble is in getting first class milk to our creameries and cheese factories and more attention should be given to the man on the farm who is producing the milk." The Professor remarked that instructing the makers first, is but trying to put the roof on the building before we get the foundation.

I wish to bear witness to the truth of Prof. Dean's remarks, and I think that all Dairy Associations both in this Province and elsewhere would do well to have his able address printed in booklet form, and distributed throughout the country amongst our milk producers. I have never seen the first principles of milk production presented in a clearer and more interesting manner.

Few creamery or cheese factory patrons realize the duty they owe not only to the institution but to their own interests as well. In fact a patron's duty to the factory or the butter-maker and his own interests go hand in hand and are identical one with another. It is a patron's duty to send good milk to the factory, a bad mess of milk will spoil a whole vat full. This is not only a loss to himself but a loss to all the other patrons. The butter maker should be most careful not to accept such milk, and should err rather in being too careful than in being at all careless. A patron ought to be ashamed to deliver milk in bad condition, there is no excuse whatever for it, it ought to be his pride to deliver milk in as good condition as anybody does. If he cannot, he should leave the business and go into something in which he has the ability to excel. Care and cleanliness, if the cows are healthy and have proper food, will insure good milk always.

The butter-maker who guarantees his butter is very foolish if he does not insist on a