

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVII

NUMBER 48

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 1908

1908



THE OFFICERS OF THE DOMINION GRANGE

The only organization, free from government support, that the farmers of Canada have to watch their interests, is the Dominion Grange. Years ago the Grange was strong in Canada but it got into politics and lost ground. The order profited from the experience and now it is being conducted on safe lines. It is an encouraging sign of the times that our farmers are again rallying to the support of this splendid organization. The manufacturers, laboring men and other classes are organized. The farmers should be also. Last year 22 new granges were formed, an increase of 33% per cent, making a total of 86 granges. One of the best features of this organization is the fact that it includes the women on our farms as well as the men. The illustration shows the officers elected at the recent 34th annual convention of the Dominion Grange held in Toronto, a report of the proceedings of which appeared in our issue for December 5. In the middle of the front row may be seen Mr. E. C. Drury, B.S.A., of Crown Hill, recently elected Dominion Master. On Mr. Drury's left is seated Mr. J. G. Leithbridge, Alliance, Ont., the former Dominion Master and the new secretary Treasurer. For the other officers see page 11.

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WE WANT AGENTS FOR A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Our New Name Will Be—FARM AND DAIRY

The new name of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, commencing the first of January, will be **FARM AND DAIRY**. The first person among those who took part in our competition for a new name, to suggest this name, was Henry Rouse, Norfolk Co., Ont., whose letter was the eighth received in the competition and the first to suggest the name **Farm and Dairy**. The next to suggest this name was Mrs. Richard Allen, Grey Co., Ont., whose letter was the sixteenth to be received. Then came the same suggestion from the following parties whose letters were received in the order indicated: Maggie Dykeman, Waterloo Co., Ont., 18; Henry T. Ward, Victoria, B. C., 25; Thomas Butt, Lincoln Co., Ont., 27; Lyman C. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont., 34; Belle A. Judson, Queen's Co., P. E. I., 48; Wm. Houston, York Co., Ont., 51; and J. D. Crawford, Hochelaga Co., Que., 50. It will be noticed that among the competitors who suggested the winning name was one living as far west as British Columbia, and another living as far east as Prince Edward Island. We are sending Mr. Rouse the first prize of three dollars. The other competitors who suggested the same name are having their subscriptions extended in accordance with the terms of the competition.

WHY NAME WAS CHOSEN

In choosing the name, **Farm and Dairy** from among the many excellent names submitted, the committee who made the choice took into consideration the points called for in the announcement of the competition, namely, that the new name, 1st, must be short; 2nd, that it must stand for something; 3rd, that it must show that the paper is devoted to the great farming interests; and 4th, that it must show that the paper is devoted to Canada's leading branch of agriculture, dairying. The committee decided that the name they selected covered all these points better than any other. They recommended that the words, "and Rural Home," should be added in smaller type. This recommendation has been adopted.

Nine competitors suggested the similar name, "The **Farm and Dairy**." Being one word longer than "Farm and Dairy," the latter name was preferred on that account. Those who suggested this name were: W. W. Gray, Perth Co., Ont.; G. de W. Green, York Co., Ont.; C. N. Brown, Peterboro Co., Ont.; C. E. Weeks, Yale and Caribou, B. C.; Estella Waterman, Peterboro Co., Ont.; O. W. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.; Belle Melvor, Bruce Co., Ont.; John A. Macdonald, York Co., Ont.; and A. B. Webster.

REASONS FOR THE NAME

In suggesting the name, "Farm and Dairy," Mr. Rouse wrote: "The present name of your paper is too long. The name 'Farm and Dairy,' applies both to the dairy and to general farming." Mr. Rich. Allen wrote: "The name 'Farm and Dairy' would be very suitable. It is so much like the old name." The reasons given by Miss Maggie Dykeman were because the name was short and yet conveyed an idea of the contents of the paper." She added: "We have taken The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for eight years, and could not farm without it."

Mr. Ward was the successful competitor in a similar competition held a number of years ago by "Farm and Home," and as a prize for suggesting that name he was given a life subscription to the paper. Had he been living in the east where he could have seen the announcement of our competition at an earlier date, he might have won this second competi-

tion also. His reasons for his choice were given by him in his letter as follows: "The name, 'Farm and Dairy,' is short; it indicates concisely that the paper considers the interests of both farmers and dairymen, and is easily remembered, and it comes tripping from the tongue."

Mr. Butler pointed out in his letter that the name "Farm and Dairy," is short, handy and to the point, and that it is appropriate; because the paper is devoted both to farming and dairying. "Brevity is the soul of wit," was the terse manner in which Mr. Lyman C. Smith, the principal of the high school at Oshawa, explained his reason for choosing the name, "Farm and Dairy." Miss Bell A. Judson, in her letter wrote, "The name I send you is, 'Farm and Dairy,' because the paper is a great help to the farmer and also to the dairy woman, in as much as it gives important information for everybody who cares to learn."

WHEN FIRST SUGGESTED

The name "Farm and Dairy," which has been selected, was really suggested first by Mr. C. E. James, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Early last summer a member of the staff of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World happened to mention to Mr. James that it was the intention of the management of the paper to adopt a new name about the first of next year. Mr. James immediately suggested the name "Farm and Dairy." At first we did not approve of this suggestion, but the more we thought about it, the greater appeared the merit of the name. We, therefore, had practically made up our minds to adopt that name anyway, before the competition was started but thought that we would give our readers a chance to suggest a better name than they could think of. This explanation does not detract in any way from the credit due those competitors who suggested the same name, as, had they known earlier in the year of our intention to change the name of the paper, they probably would have been as prompt with their suggestion as was Mr. James.

MR DRYDEN CHOSE IT ALSO

After the competition had closed and shortly after the list of names suggested had been published in the paper, our editor-in-chief received a private letter from Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, who, in referring to the names that had been suggested, wrote as follows: "My judgment would be in favor of 'Farm and Dairy.' It expresses all that is contained in any of the names suggested. It is clear, clean and neat; easily spoken, easily written, very comprehensive. You are turning out some papers."

Other prominent men who were prompt to approve of the selection of this name were Senator D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, Mr. R. G. Murphy, of Brockville, the secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and Mr. G. G. Publow, of Kingston, the chief dairy instructor for Eastern Ontario. It is interesting to note in this connection that one of the competitors who suggested the name, namely, Mr. Houston, is one of the editors of The Toronto Globe.

We hope that our readers will like the new name that we have chosen, and that they will help us in making it popular with the farmers and dairymen of Canada. We desire to thank our readers also, for the interest they have taken in the competition and for their many excellent suggestions, there having been over 200 competitors and over 150 names suggested.

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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



AGRICULTURE, THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16, 1908

No. 48

HOW TO OBTAIN LARGE MILK YIELDS*

George Rice, Tilsonburg, Ont.

HOW shall we get a better cow? I fancy the cow says, get a better man to care for me. It should seem to some a very simple thing to feed a cow. And so it is if one simply throws the feed into her. That, however, is by no means all that is required.

A man wishing to become an engineer must learn the business. He must become familiar with the different parts of the mechanism, and know where the power comes from. He must see that the machine runs smoothly and that all parts work in harmony. A nut loose or some little thing wrong will lead perhaps to very serious results.

If a man would be an expert cheese-maker he must learn the business. Theory alone will not suffice, he or she must learn from actual work. There are many things that need to be known in order to meet different situations in the process of manufacture. Indeed practice gives one a sort of intuition. By practice one learns just what to do, at different stages of the operation.

AN INTRICATE MACHINE

The dairy cow is more intricate than any machine. Man has invented many wonderful machines, but never anything that will make milk or take the place of the cow.

We cannot understand the exact processes of the cow's system. By careful study of her habits and characteristics, however, we can provide pretty well for her needs. It is only from actual practice that a man can gain the knowledge necessary to successfully care for the cow. We may talk about balanced rations and all that, but we get the cart before the horse. What we want is a balanced man to feed the ration, one who is interested enough in what he is doing to study the cow, and learn to know her likes and her dislikes, or as we might say, know cow language.

Every stockman knows that it takes a lot of knowledge and experience to get the best results from stock. This being true with other stock, it is much more applicable with the dairy cow, she being a harder worker than any other animal, and a greater food producer. It is reasonable to conclude then that there is a heavy tax upon her.

COMPARED WITH OTHER STOCK

The machinist takes his machine apart to learn about the various parts. We cannot learn very much about milk production from dissecting the cow. If we will go by deduction, first we will see

what she produces as compared with other stock in order that we may know why we must give a cow good care if we expect large results.

A good cow can produce milk containing 2.3 and even 4 lbs. butter fat in 24 hours. That is no great weight is it? But, how much essence of energy does it represent? Compare this with the production of a beef animal. We find that the cow can produce more butter fat than the other can beef, whilst each pound of her product is worth more by five times than the product of the beef animal. Place on top of that the skim milk, containing more actual food value than the butter fat and where does the dairy cow stand?

A cow produces 1,500, 2,000, and even 3,000 lbs. of milk in a month more than her own weight.



Is This Scene a Familiar One on Your Farm?

The barn yard is a good place for dairy cows for short intervals in fine weather in the winter time. Unfortunately many cows get too much of this treatment and are obliged to obtain much of their sustenance from the straw stack. Dairy cows, in order to do their best, must be well cared for, kept from exposure and never as a rule had to stand in the snow. Read the adjoining article, a "square deal."

Sometimes a cow will produce more than double her own weight. You may say there is quite a bit of water in it. Well there is water in her own carcass, and for that matter in yours. There is water in beef and in almost all things water has its place and its value.

We will call upon the man of science (who analyses all things and tells no lies). He tells us 2½ lbs. of milk is equal in food value to 1 lb. of beef. Therefore, 2,500 lbs. of milk is equal to 1,000 lbs. beef; 5,000 lbs. of milk represents 2,000 lbs. beef; 20,000 lbs. of milk represents 8,000 lbs. beef; 25,000 lbs. of milk represents 10,000 lbs. beef.

Cows have produced these various amounts of milk and more, in a year. Over 27,000 lbs. milk has been produced by a cow in one year. It would be a wonderful beef animal that would weigh 20,000 lbs. Even then it would have to be a calf, or at least not over one year to produce the same value of food as the dairy cow.

Speaking of calves. The dairy cow has also to produce a calf as well as give the milk. What a

demand maternity makes upon her strength! Is she fed whilst dry sufficient to recuperate her strength which has been drained from her from previous production? Also to strengthen her for the work which lies before her? The unborn calf is made or marred by her vitality and vigor. It is taking strength from her. Do we give her enough nourishment before freshening, so that when she has gone through all the stages of maternity there will be enough left to carry her through the heavy work that faces her, if she is to produce large quantities of milk? Going further back, has she been fed and cared for, for several generations to produce a vigorous animal.

It does not take much reasoning to see that if a cow is to produce large quantities of milk, she must have great powers of endurance as well as ability to concentrate her energies to that purpose. Our aim in breeding the dairy cow should be to give good care and feed, and thus build up a strong vigorous animal.

HISTORY OF OUR COWS

What has been the history of the cow in this country. I remember the old settlers telling how, when feed got scarce the cattle were driven to the wood to eat the browse from the felled trees. Later the straw stack and barnyard were considered plenty good enough for the cow. And, even yet in the twentieth century, with fine buildings, it is far, far from what it should be. Is that the way to develop the dairy cow for heavy production? No. "We might as well try to take the hump off the back of a camel with a poultriee."

The dairy cow has been as a rule had never as a rule had to stand in the snow. Read the adjoining article, a "square deal." Whilst the hogs eat the corn, the horses the hay and oats, and the steer the hay and chop, the dairy cow has had to take what she could get. It is a wonder indeed that she produces as much as she does; or for that matter any milk at all.

Some people indeed seem to think it does not pay to give the cow good feed. Ye Gods! And yet we are able to show that she can, when treated right, when used "white," produce milk in one year equal in food value to that produced by 12 or 15 steers. Could she eat as much? As a matter of fact it is possible to get the beef animal to eat as much as the cow. It is also possible to get a poor milker that will eat as much as a large milker. Therefore, it follows that the large milk yields do not depend upon the food alone. Other factors must influence the yield.

Food is important. The food fed whilst the cow is dry has as great an influence upon her pro-

*Extracted from a paper read last week at the Provincial Winter Fair, Ouelsh.

duction possibly as any she gets while in lactation. There are possibly some people that think large milk records are made by cramming the cow full of feed. Many inexperienced feeders fall down right there. We had better consider the results of cramming feed into a cow. It seems to work all right to cram feed into a chicken. But a chicken has a gizzard and a cow has a stomach. Her stomach was intended to furnish nourishment for herself and, for a period, for her calf. If we want her, therefore, to do this and also give milk for our "kids," some for "Billy" and yes, and "Nanny" too, in fact, for all humanity, for all clamor for the product of the cow, then it is up to us to aid her all we can. We must supply that stomach with good succulent food, and surround her with comfort and other things quite as necessary to her as food.

We must be careful not to feed her too much. Heavy work gives her a keen appetite. And a cow would eat, for two or three days, much more than she could handle. This point is very important. I can bring it home in no better way than this. As it is near Xmas, and I hope that all will have a good full feed that day, it is quite likely that with some of us it may be necessary to "unbutton" slightly. One day will not do us much harm, but follow that up for two or three days and, well, the feeling will tell you more than can my words. Possibly you would need a doctor, and you are lucky if you do not need the undertaker. Feeding of this sort is about the same with the cow.

Co-operative Forestry*

E. J. Zavitz, B.A., M.S.F., Guelph, Ont.

The Forestry Department has sent out about 400,000 plants to farmers for making plantations during this last season. This material was chiefly composed of White Pine, Scotch Pine, Jack Pine and Black Locust; these trees being best adapted to waste land planting. In addition to material sent out for waste land planting the Department has supplied Public Schools with collections of small forest trees to be used in the school gardens or places otherwise provided on the school grounds.

Collections this year were composed of the following species: White Pine, Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitae, White Ash, Black Walnut, Butternut and Whitewood. This material is not large enough for final planting about the grounds but is placed in nursery lines in a plot on the school grounds. It is expected that the children will be interested and educated in the care of these trees and later may take them home or plant them about the school grounds.

At a meeting of this Union held in 1903 there was a resolution adopted, two classes of which I would like to discuss. The Union at this time urged upon the government the necessity:

"For collecting accurate information from the municipal authorities as to the amount of lands unfit for agriculture in the settled townships of Ontario."

"For undertaking the practical reforestation of areas sufficiently large to afford forest conditions."

At the last session of the legislature we find a vote for waste land reclamation which marks the beginning of a policy to fulfill the needs outlined in the above clauses. During the last two years a study has been made of conditions in the older townships. A report dealing with this will be published by the government.

We have in Ontario two classes of lands which it is advisable to manage for forest crops. First the small isolated patches of non-agricultural soils to be found throughout otherwise good farm lands. These are sand, gravel or rock formations, steep hillsides, etc. The reclamation of these worthless soils must depend upon local initiative, although

* Read before the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

Government assistance of an educational nature is advisable. The Department of Agriculture's co-operative distribution of planting material aims to do this. Second, are those large, contiguous areas of non-agricultural soils which can only be reclaimed through state management.

AREAS OF WASTE LAND

We have in old, agricultural Ontario, some few hundred square miles of these lands, some of which have been roughly surveyed and are as follows:

South Norfolk.....	10,000 acres
Lambton.....	40,000 acres
Simcoe.....	60,000 acres
Durham.....	6,000 acres
Northumberland.....	8,000 acres

These lands are all pure sand formations and have all had much the same history. The lumberman in early days look out the good timber. Some sections have been cleared for farming purposes and have since been abandoned. In many cases the land is still being farmed, or rather an attempt is being made to farm them. This fact presents one of the worst features of the waste land problem.

Through the vote given by the last legislature reclamation work has been commenced in Norfolk County so that I will describe conditions there more in detail. The first land was purchased in South Walsingham where a block of about

A SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Thinking about Christmas presents? Why not give sensible ones this year? Remember your friends in the best way possible. We would suggest that you give them a year's subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. It costs only \$1, and your gift would be appreciated 62 times during the year.

Send us the name and address of the friend to whom you desire to send our paper for one year, together with one dollar, and we will send them, in time to reach them on Christmas morning, an attractive card, showing that you are sending them The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for one year, as a Christmas gift. We will also renew your own subscription for six months. If you are not already a subscriber, we will enter your name on our mailing list for six months. That is our Christmas gift to you.

Rural Publishing Co., Limited
Peterboro, Ont.

3,000 acres exists. The land purchased lies at the border of the area and is an abandoned farm. It left the crown in 1804 and comes back to it in 1908, a period of over 100 years. It has all been cleared with the exception of about 15 acres. This 15 acre is representative of the entire area. It is covered with Scrub Oak, and scattered scrubby White Pine. If protected from fire this would soon fill with White Pine. A large proportion of these lands in Norfolk County and other counties do not present so much a problem of reforestation or replanting as of protection from ground fires through proper management. The scattered old scrub or defective pine which the lumbermen left are always endeavoring to reproduce, but periodical ground fires sweep through and kill the young pines.

This first land purchased has enough soil suitable for nursery work so that the Government nurseries have been moved to this district. They can be managed there at less cost and can supply material for the co-operative work as well as for local needs.

THE ABANDONED FARMS

This farm is one of many which are gradually being abandoned and I give you the following to show the reason. There are two supposed sources of revenue on these farms—growing rye and buckwheat. I will illustrate with the rye crop, which is probably the better investment.

Full rye produces on this land an average of ten bus. to the acre which at 75c would be \$7.50. Cost of preparing one acre of land.

(Team and man figured at \$2.50 a day).

Plowing (man and team plows about 2 acres a day).....	\$1.35
Harrow and Roll (man and team H. & R. about 10 acres a day).....	.50
Seeding (man and team seed about 10 acres a day).....	.10
Seed (1/2 bus. an acre at 75c).....	1.92
Cutting.....	.75
Threshing (2c a bush—10 bus.).....	2.00
Balance.....	\$3.78

This shows an annual revenue of \$3.78 an acre but does not take into consideration taxes, etc., which should be charged against the crop.

The policy of putting such lands under forest management has many arguments in its favor. It will assist in insuring a wood supply for the future; protect the headwaters of streams and insure breeding grounds for wild game. These areas being properly managed for forestry purposes will be splendid object lessons to visitors from surrounding communities.

Besides the economic aspect there is one of a moral character which appeals even more strongly as one studies the local conditions. The story of the abandoned farm with its struggles if written would not be a mere fanciful sketch. As one writer has said, "It is a story of grim tragedy, written in varying forms as to detail in blood, and sweat, and tears, in Clarke, in Thorah, in Innisfil, and in a hundred townships of what we now call Older Ontario."

A Method Unfair To Many Farmers

"Now that the patrons of factories have commenced the holding of their annual factory meetings," said Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow, recently, at the district dairy meeting held at Belleville, Ont., "we are again hearing the question asked on all sides, 'how much milk did you require for a pound of cheese.' Most patrons seem to think that if the percentage of fat is high the maker must be to blame. In some cases cases may often be so but generally the percentage depends mainly on the fat content of the milk sent to the factories by the farmers themselves.

"Last winter at the Kingston Dairy School, we conducted a number of experiments on this point. Three farmers each let us have 225 lbs. of milk. The milk of one patron tested 3.0 per cent. and produced 27 lbs. of cheese, which at 12 cents a lb. was worth \$3.24. The milk of the second patron tested 3.0 per cent. and produced 29 1/2 lbs. of cheese, worth \$3.54. The milk of the third patron tested 3.8 per cent. and yielded 35 1/2 lbs. of cheese, worth \$4.26. In the first case it required 12.03 lbs. of milk to produce a pound of cheese, in the second case 11.61 lbs. and, in the third case only 9.15 per cent. That shows that the milk of one patron was worth \$1.02 more than the milk of one of the other patrons. Yet, when farmers send their milk to a factory where it is paid for by weight and not by test, those farmers whose milk tests low are being paid too much, while those patrons whose milk tests high are not paid enough.

"This year we have prosecuted over 100 patrons for watering their milk, and the public believes that we have done right to prosecute them. On the other hand there are patrons who send milk to the factory that tests four per cent. on the average, while the milk sent to the same factories by other men sometimes tests as low as three per cent. and even less. Still, vary little is being done in most factories to see that patrons are paid for their milk according to its butter fat test, as it should be if the patrons are to receive a fair price for their milk."

OUTLOOK FOR THE SWINE INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., at the Winter Fair, Guelph

IN the year 1900, according to figures which appear to be reliable, Canada shipped to the various parts of Great Britain the product of 1,169,976 hogs; Ireland sent the product of 410,556 hogs; and Denmark the product of 1,957,000 hogs. In 1907, Canada shipped the product of 803,940 hogs; Ireland, the product of 428,656 hogs; and Denmark the product of 1,767,970 hogs. These few figures bring out the startling fact that in 1907, as compared with 1900, the Irish product increased 17 per cent; the Danish increased 62 per cent; but the Canadian product decreased 31 per cent. Figures for 1908 are not available, but the indications are that 1908 will make a worse showing than 1907.

If our trade with Great Britain in bacon is not a profitable one, and if the Canadian farmer can use the product of his farm to better advantage than he can in finishing bacon hogs, then this falling off in the export of Canadian bacon may be regarded as a matter for congratulation rather than one to be deplored, but the thoughtful person may be pardoned if he views with some alarm such a marked falling off in a very important industry. The gravity of the situation, and the importance of the industry, may render it not unprofitable to examine our present position more in detail, and, as far as possible, to free our minds from all prejudices while doing so. No doubt there are many causes for the present position of affairs, but we shall confine ourselves to a consideration of some of the principal ones, as follows:

THE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE OF 1907

1. While it is true that the late financial troubles belonged primarily to the United States, it is also true that they had a widespread influence in unsettling the markets of the world, and the bacon trade suffered along with others. It is not necessary to more than mention this factor.

THE HIGH PRICE OF GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCE USED IN FEEDING HOGS

2. When the price of grain is high, the farmer is tempted to sell his grain rather than feed it to stock. It is remarkable, however, that the price of feed in Denmark is higher than it is here, and the Danish hog feeder has to buy by far the greater part of the feed for his hogs, whereas, the Canadian farmer grows nearly all his own feed. In this matter, the Canadian has an immense advantage over the Dane, and can produce hogs at a much lower cost, yet the Dane has increased his output, and threatens to drive the Canadian out of the market. It was the matter of high cost of production which led me, in 1904, after a brief visit to Denmark, to conclude that the Dane had probably nearly reached his limit in bacon production. A farmer who could materially increase his output by buying high-priced imported feed was an unthought of possibility to me, but I now take off my hat to the Danish farmer and apologize for under-estimating his ability.

DISTRUST OF PACKER ON THE PART OF FARMER

3. This is the most regrettable feature of the case, and one of the most difficult to handle. It is necessary, however, to touch upon it, because, if we can believe what has appeared in the press, this factor has played an important part in curtailing the output of hogs. That we shall ever have a mutually satisfactory understanding between packers and farmers is scarcely to be hoped for. The whole question is a difficult one to approach from any standpoint, and the man who attempts to pour oil upon the troubled water: is apt to find that the oil becomes explosive as soon as used, and he is liable to damage. It has been suggested quite frequently that packers should pay a uniform price for hogs throughout the year, but the fallacy of such a proposition can be easily appreciated when we take into con-

sideration that all products and substances which have a market value are subject to fluctuations in value. Even gold and silver are not exempt from this law, and it is beyond the power of man to prevent fluctuation in the price of a marketable commodity. Therefore, so long as hogs are fed for market, so long will there be variations in their market price. Until some more practicable scheme for bridging the gulf between farmer and packer is evolved, the matter may well be left in abeyance.

Let us now turn our attention to some of the things which have made for the success of the bacon industry in Denmark, for they are well worthy of consideration. Following are some of these factors:

1. Denmark has escaped much of this disastrous friction between farmer and packer through her co-operative packing houses, in the establishment of which she has had a much happier experience than we have had in this country. Private enterprise in the packing business is not by any means unknown in Denmark; but there are enough strong co-operative concerns to establish the farmer's confidence in the business. The co-operative principle has also practically eliminated the necessity for the middleman.

2. The country is small and factories numerous, so that long railway hauls are unnecessary. The Dane is also near the British market, and all these things tend to keep down the expense account.

3. To create and hold a market, two things are especially important. There should be reasonable regularity of supply, and uniformity of quality in the product. The Dane seems to fully appreciate this fact, and he aims to be in the market at all times so that his customers may not be disappointed and look elsewhere; and the uniformity in the quality of his product has given his goods an enviable reputation, so that Danish bacon commands a substantial premium over other

There may be other reasons for Denmark's supremacy in bacon production, but sufficient have been cited to give a clear idea of the difference between Canadian and Danish conditions, and this brings us to the most difficult point in this paper:

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Though there has been of late a marked decrease in our export trade, there has been an increase in our home market. It is impossible to obtain figures relating to this increase, but the opening up of our western country has created an important market for eastern bacon. It is not

(Continued on page 6)

Care For The Colt's Feet

W. Staley Spark, Manning Chambers, Toronto

When foals run about on very hard ground, not only are the hoofs sometimes too much worn and the feet consequently tender, but the concussion may injure the bones and points of the limbs. It is not improbable that some diseases of these, which are supposed to be hereditary, may be originated in this way in early life.

The desirability of acustoming foals to an early age to have their feet and legs handled must be evident, and in practicing colts to this manipulation progress will have been made in teaching them to allow their hoofs to be trimmed and regulated by means of the knife or rasp. A foal should certainly have its feet trimmed, if only a little, at least every four months. This will give it confidence and teach it discipline. When this plan is followed, the foal will be easier to break.

A Spreading Roadside Commoner

T. G. Raynor, B. S. A., Seed Branch, Ottawa

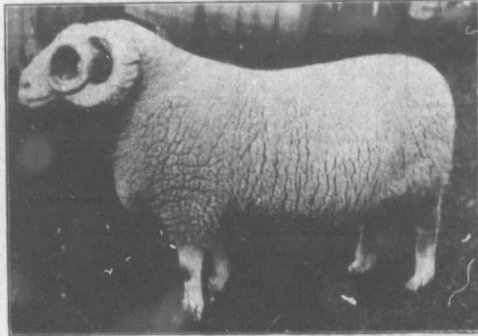
Among the roadside weeds which are gaining ground very rapidly is chicory. It is also called succory and four o'clock plant. It will close up its flowers during the dry heat of the day to open them up when there is more moisture in the air

as towards night under the influence of dew or rain. It has large blue or purple flowers and may be distinguished easily from the common blue weed in that its flowers are larger and are distributed here and there all over the stems especially in the axils of the many branches. Blue weed flowers all along the flowering stem.

It is a very bad weed to eradicate, owing to its large perennial root, which must be killed in some way before it can be exterminated. The best time to handle it is when a few plants have located, to get after them by spudding them out and putting on some salt, gasoline,

coal oil, or other penetrating material that will kill the root.

The plant can never gain much headway in a cultivated field unless it is left in grass a number of years. In waste places, however, it spreads rapidly and fills the ground with coarse roots. It will almost destroy the field for pasture purposes, as stock do not like to eat it. Sheep may relish the early leaf growth, but when it gets stalks, they care nothing for it. This is a weed everyone should get acquainted with in the Farm Weeds Bulletin.



A Canadian National Winner

A Dorset Horn Ram, first prize and silver medal winner at Toronto, 1908. Owned by James Robertson & Son, Milton, Ont.

brands.

4. Denmark is a butter making country, and the feeding of hogs is found to be a profitable means of utilizing skim-milk and butter-milk. The extension of dairying in Denmark is no doubt responsible for the increase in bacon production, and whether the Dane has yet reached his limit in the production of bacon, depends entirely upon whether he has reached his limit in dairying.

5. The Danish government, the press, the packer, and the farmer are all working in harmony for the promotion of the industry.

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The Guelph Winter Fair

The popularity of the Guelph Winter Fair, held last week, has been demonstrated by the throngs of people who flocked to it from all parts of the province and from the Dominion. The actual exhibit of live stock showed a large increase over last year, while the quality of the show maintained the high level of former years. Although there was a slight falling-off in the class of livestock shown, the quality was so even that the judges had to ask for an extension of the time allotted them for the completion of their work.

The seed exhibit, in the opinion of the judges, as well as of the onlookers, was the best by long odds that had ever been shown in Canada. This department was strengthened, and in consequence excited much interest, owing to the Government seed exhibit, in which was entered about 100 two-bushel sacks of grain, the product of winning crops in the Government's standing field crop competition last summer. The samples shown were the winners in that competition. Mr. Thos. McMurphy, Collingwood, won first prize. He was fourth in the standing field competition. Mr. Jas. McCall, Richmond Hill, came second. He was also second in the other contest. Mr. John McDermid, Lucknow, came third, Mr. A. Cockburn, Paslinch, fourth. The exhibit represented the best seed grain in Ontario. The Government recognizing this, attached the condition that the winning samples should be taken over for use in experiments at the Agricultural College. The remainder was sold at auction, the prices ranging from \$1.20 to \$2.10 a two-bushel sack, the sums resulting being paid over to the exhibitors.

THE CHAMPION STEER

The quality of the fat cattle exhibit was the best that had ever been seen at Guelph. The championship for the best beef animal in the show went to Mr. John Low, of Elora, for his magnificent black steer—an Angus and Shorthorn cross, showing costly Angus characteristics. The judge, Mr. Robt. Miller, in giving his reasons for placing, said that the animal was out one of the breed he favored but that a man was compelled to take off his hat to a steer of that stamp, no matter to what breed he belonged. Other champion awards are: Shropshires: Best wether under two years—J. W. Lee & Sons. Southdowns: Best wether under two years—Robert McEwen, Byron. Dorset, horned: Best wether under two years—F. Wright, Gleanworth. Hampshire or Suffolk: Best wether under two years—John Kelly, Shakespear.

Grads or crosses: Best wether under two years—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Cotswolds: Best wether under two years—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Lincolns: Best wether under two

years—L. Parkinson, Eramosa. Leicester: Best wether under two years—Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Oxford: Best wether under two years—J. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Best Shorthorn steer—D. Gunn & Son, Beaver.

The display of dressed meat was a magnificent one. Speaking of dressed hogs, Professor McCall states that the results showed that the best breeds from hog production are the Yorkshires and Tamworths, they being a little longer than that other breeds exhibited. These being important points in the finished side of bacon. Decided improvements were noticed in the dressed poultry exhibits.

The lectures proved even more popular than ever, the lecture room being crowded far beyond its capacity at many of the sessions. The lectures are the most valuable feature of the show from an educational standpoint. The rapid attention with which the audience listened to the speakers and the lively discussions which followed amply prove that this feature of the show needs every encouragement and that increased accommodation should be provided. The subjects dealt with covered poultry, dairying and diseases of horses and cattle, and their cause, prevention and treatment, these latter being dealt with by such well-known authorities as Dr. J. Standish, V. S. Dr. J. Hugo Reed, V. S.; Dr. H. G. Reed, V. S.; Robt. Miller and W. F. Steep and Swine also received attention and a session was devoted to seeds. Reports of some of these addresses appear elsewhere in this issue. Others will be given subsequently.

Outlook for the Hog Industry (Continued from Page Five)

safe, however, to rely upon the permanency of this market, because it seems only reasonable to suppose that as time goes on the West will produce hogs in increasing numbers. In the meantime, the western consumer is of great importance to us, and will probably help us over many difficult places, but we cannot afford to lose sight of the English market.

There seems to be no good reason why we should turn over the British market to the Dane. We grant that he has certain important advantages, but we have an immense advantage in the matter of cost of production, and more care in the selection of our breeding hogs. The Dane has learned to supply his customer with what he wants. When we learn the same lesson Canada can and will assert her supremacy in the British market.

The extension of dairying in this country is working in the interests of the bacon industry. There is probably no animal which can make better use of dairy-by-products than the hog, and there is probably no satisfactory substitute for skim-milk and butter-milk in hog feeding. It looks, therefore, as though in Canada, as in Denmark, our production of bacon will be governed by the extent of our dairying operations.

THE WISE THING TO DO

The chances are that to say the least, it will be a long time before we have successful co-operative packing houses in this country, so that, in the meantime, we had better look carefully into conditions which prevail at present, and which are likely to prevail for some time to come, with a view to deciding what is the wise thing to do. Feeding bacon hogs either pays for it or does not pay. It is only a moderately profitable adjunct to our business, we had better foster it and strive to improve it, for profitable branches of agriculture are not so numerous that we can afford to treat them lightly. If it is wholly

unprofitable, then we had better discard it, but before deciding upon such a serious step, we should have conclusive evidence that we are right. Undoubtedly, some men have found Bacon Shorthorn steers—D. Gunn and have wisely decided to drop out of the business, but it does not follow that one man's experience should be taken as a criterion, and that the results we have ample evidence that other men have found the business to be very profitable indeed. Let us face this position with open minds, and let us be very sure that what is unprofitable for our conditions before we decide to discard him. The hog is generally carried most profitably as an adjunct to other farm operations—as a sort of side line, if you like the term better, and fills this capacity most successfully upon a dairy farm, especially where butchering is the specialty. On other farms, we find him in smaller numbers, consuming odds and ends of refuse which would otherwise be thrown away, and to good account, along with a certain amount of food which has a market value. The man who loses money on hogs is usually the man who over-looks his own stock and fails to see high lands under circumstances which make success impossible. What is needed to-day is a wise conservatism in regard to the hog industry, careful comparisons of the profits from hog raising with those from other branches of our business, and careful study of methods likely to reduce the cost of production.

HAS COME TO STAY

There seems to be no doubt that the bacon hog has come to stay. Apart from the British market, there is an ever widening home market for lean meat which the bacon hog alone can fill. If we drop the bacon hog at this critical juncture, we may expect to see the same industry shrink to a much greater extent than it has shrunk already, unless some unforeseen circumstance opens up a fresh outlet for the surplus that has made the farmers of this province have already sacrificed millions of dollars through lack of uniformity in the product they have sent to Great Britain. Shall we take the step we take backward or forward? This is the question the farmer must answer for himself, according to the dictate of his own judgment. When we come upon such a whole matter, we find that of late we have suffered a set back in the British market, and that our principal competitors have made a large stride forward during the same time. The conditions which prevail in connection with the marketing of our hogs, are likely to continue for an extended period at least.

The question for the farmer to answer is: "Can I afford to dispense with the hog?" If he answers this question in the negative, he will still another one to face, namely: "Shall I feed the hog which fills the demand of the consumer, or shall I temper with the hog to make our surplus bacon to be sold at a discount upon the British market?"

This a free country, and every man has a right to feed any kind of hog which pleases his fancy. It is just as well, however, to make sure that the course we are following is the one which will eventually prove to be in our own best interests.

Judging Competition

The following are the results in order of merit of the stock judging competition at Guelph, which prevailed at: Dairy Cattle—R. B. Clevon, R. Schuyler, C. M. Learmonth, G. S. Duncker, A. McFarren, S. H. Hulb. C. C. Rebbs, M. N. Baldwin, C. L. S. B. Bunt, C. S. Ross, J. A. Killworth all students at the O. A. C. Swine—J. S. Howell, W. H. Irvine, and M. Arthur, of the O. A. C.; E. B. Bunt, C. H. G. Palmer, E. R. Forsyth, W. Taylor, H. Cowie, R. R. Moore, M. N. Baldwin, O. A. C.

The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send articles, of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Feeding Molasses

I have a chance to buy some coarse molasses fit for feeding cattle. Would you recommend it?—E. G.

Molasses of the character described are fed extensively in many parts of the world and may be considered a most wholesome and economical food for all classes of live stock, where prices are not entirely too high.

It is not advisable, generally speaking, to feed in large quantities, a pound or two pounds at the most a day would be that could be recommended, excepting in the case of large steers when something more might be fed.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Growing Alfalfa—Feeding Hogs

1. In the spring of 1896 I put in a small patch (¼ acre) of alfalfa, out a good crop off it last July and clipped it this fall and left clippings on the field as it was in blossom. Some parts of the field at last clipping had a yellowish or faded appearance, which was a decided contrast with other plants which appeared rank and dark green in color.

2. Have another piece of land that I wish to experiment on in the spring. Took turkeys off from it a few days ago. It originally was an old yard or a lime race. Would you advise me to make any preparations for it this fall?

3. My mangolds and rutabaga beets did not come this spring and I put in turnips. Have you any data or experience as to whether it pays to feed the turkeys and mix a little meal with them for feeding stock hogs. I find my hogs that have been living in the orchard for the past four or five months do not eat them well.

4. The orchard referred to has been used for a hog pasture for some years and is in good condition, but the grass is all dead owing to the rooting of the hogs. It is somewhat shady. Can I plough it and seed so as to give a hog pasture next fall? It carries fifty hogs for some time when apples are in season.—G. P. E. Dunham, Que.

(1) The yellow condition of some parts of the alfalfa field mentioned might have been due to two or three causes. First, dry weather, which did a great deal of harm to alfalfa and other crops in many parts of the country last season; second, lack of the right kind of bacteria in the soil.

If the first cause was responsible, then the next season may see things in good shape. If the latter, then I would suggest harrowing the stand next May, just as the growth begins. Harrow lengthwise and crosswise. If the yellow plants are dead next spring then break the piece up. Manure and sow to corn, roots or potatoes, and the next year seed down again, when the probabilities are very much in favor of good results. If no very considerable portion of the crop in question showed vigorous green growth last fall, it might be advisable to get from some old established alfalfa field a few bushels of surface soil to sprinkle evenly over the surface when next you sow alfalfa seed.

(2) In the case of the old lime kiln land on which you say you wish to experiment, I presume you mean with alfalfa. I would suggest merely that the land be plowed this fall, well

worked in the spring, and seeded down at the rate of 25 lbs. alfalfa seed an acre. If you find it possible to secure some soil from an old alfalfa field, the lime kiln field would be an ideal place whereon to try it next spring.

(3) Experiments conducted at various points indicate strongly the advisability of cooking turnips when feeding to swine. Potatoes and pumpkins are about the only other foods that will be found profitable to cook. The melons should be mixed with the turnips after they are cooked and while still hot. For fattening pigs, equal parts by weight of raw turnips and meal is about the right proportion in which to mix them. For store pigs feed 1 lb. meal and all the turnips they will eat.

(4) As the best treatment for the orchard in question, I would suggest plowing next spring, if weather permits, as seems likely, fall plowing. After plowing, cultivate at intervals until 20th of June or thereabouts, then narrow row and sow Dwarf Essex rape seed broadcast at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. an acre. Turn pigs in when rape is about 8 or 10 inches high, or before it reaches over the backs of the pigs. If pigs are black haired sort the above mentioned precaution is not necessary. The spring after the rape crop with a shallow furrow, and seed down with 5 lbs. of alfalfa, 5 lbs. orchard grass, and 5 lbs. bromegrass an acre. This should give you a good cover and good pasture the following year. The year the seeding is done, it would not be pastured on all.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Our Legal Adviser

WITHHOLDING RENT.—A rents a farm from B. B is to do some building by it. B retains title and fencing. If B does not have it done as agreed in lease can A hold back any rent until it is done?

The lessor is liable to the tenant for damages for not carrying out the covenant in his lease. The measure of damages is the difference in the rental value of the property unimproved and its value if the improvements provided for, were made.

The tenant would have a right to deduct such damages from his rent, but as it would be difficult for him to determine the damage with exactness, it would be better to pay the rent under protest, and sue for the damages which he has sustained.

PATENTED HAY-RACK FOR A MODEL.—I want to build a hay rack for my own use. Can I use the pattern of a patented rack? I have heard some men say that I could and others that I could not.—Inquirer, Elgin Co., Ont.

Under Section 61 of the Patent Act, the holder of the patent has, for the period for which the patent is granted, the exclusive right, privilege and liberty of making, constructing and using the invention which has been patented. Any other person has therefore, no right to make the patented article, even for his own use.

LINE FENCE AND DITCH.—M and B own farms adjoining each other. B wants to put the line fence right on the line and his half of the line ditch on his side of the fence, and M to do the same with his. M wants to put the ditch all on one side and the fence all on the other. Which way would be legal.—An Essex Farmer.

The line fence should be put right on the line unless, from the formation of the ground by reason of streams, or other causes, it is found impossible to locate the fence upon the line, in which case the fence viewers have power to locate the fence where it seems to be most convenient.

There is no provision in the law for a line ditch, and neither party can compel the other to construct one or

assist in its construction. That would have to be a matter for the parties to agree upon, but it must be borne in mind that neither party has a right to turn upon the land of the other any more than would flow thereon in a natural way, in the absence of an agreement.

Our Veterinary Adviser

WORMS - FISTULOUS WITHERS.—Pregnant mare has worms. She is also swollen and very sore on each side of the withers. She has a good deal of mien in harness and has a difficulty in getting her head down to drink.—Puffer, Alta.

For the worms fast her for 12 hours and then give her a pint of raw linseed oil and 2 ounces oil of turpentine. If necessary repeat treatment in two weeks.

The trouble with her withers has no connection with the worms. It is fistulous withers and very hard to treat. If no pus is present, bathing frequently with hot water for a few days and then applying a blister will effect cure. I am of the opinion there is no pus, and if so, an operation is necessary. The abscess must be opened and all pipes or sinuses opened to their bottoms and then dressed three times daily with an antiseptic as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. As fresh sinuses usually appear it is generally necessary to operate more than once. It usually requires from four months to a year to effect a cure. If the bones are diseased they must be scraped. It is not probable any person but a veterinarian can operate properly hence it will be wise to send for one at once.



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HORTICULTURE

Co-operative Experiments with Fruit

"The most promising feature of the work in connection with the co-operative testing of fruits through the medium of the Experimental Union is that it has introduced fruit growing where it had not been completely heretofore," said Prof. H. L. Hunt, at the meeting of the Experimental Union held at Guelph last week. "This is especially true of northern districts. Eight hundred and seventy-six experimenters conducted this work during the past year. In all, some 6,750 different experimenters have carried on experiments in previous years with plants, trees, vines, etc. Some failures were reported, some had moved, but about 5,000 experimenters were still carrying on this co-operative work of testing.

"The best varieties of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes and apples have been used in the co-operative testing. The bulletins of instruction sent out with the experiments have been very helpful to new beginners, as well as assistance to all old growers. Over 400 varieties of strawberries have been tested at the O. A. C. and over 1,000 unnamed varieties. It is a difficult matter to find one of the best strawberry. In looking over the list of varieties sent out in previous years, when it was thought that the four leading varieties had been sent out each time, it was found that 16 different varieties had been sent out. This is proof of the constant experimentation needed with strawberries in order to keep abreast with the times. The past season, Splendid proved to be the best early variety, and Ruby the best for the main crop. In the best strawberry fountain made up of the four varieties sent out. Some remarks sent in by experimenters were very much to the point. One man said: "It is hard to get ground too rich for strawberries." Another, "Don't allow them to mat too thickly." Others, "never set on newly-broken land for white grape arborvitae to s.d. try them."

"In raspberries, Marlboro, Cuthbert, Columbian and Golden Queen constituted the list of varieties. Marlboro is the best early, Cuthbert the main crop, Columbian, (purple cane) and Golden Queen were very desirable table varieties. With black raspberries or black caps, Gregg, Kansas, Palmer and Older were experimented with. Older is one of the hardiest varieties and probably the most desirable. In blackberries or thimbleberries, the varieties were Agawan, Eldorado, Kittatinny and Snyder. Thimbleberries are probably less generally grown than other berries, the being very tender. Kittatinny continues to be the favorite variety.

"Grapes were sent out three years ago for the first time. Previously grapes had only been grown in the southern sections of the province. As grapes can be grown over a wide latitude, work was taken up in connection with them in order to introduce them into northern sections. Six varieties were sent out for the southern sections and six for the northern. Experimenters have reported in the plants doing well. It is hoped to have reports of their fruiting next year.

"Experimental work in apples also was undertaken three years ago," continued Professor Hunt. "Twelve hundred and nineteen experimenters have taken up the work in apples. As apple trees can be sent across through the mails, the work has proven very successful. It has been helpful in northern districts. There has been much waste of money in the regions in planting the tender varieties. Dis-

tinctions is made between northern and southern districts," the line being roughly speaking from Collingwood to Kingston. To the southern district, Blenheim, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Plamhot, Greening and Northern Spy were the varieties sent out. For the northern parts, Yellow Transparent, Duchesne, Wealthy, McIntosh, Scott's Winter and Hyslop Crab were used. Wealthy is in this selection being the main winter variety.

"This report is the last of 15 that I shall present," concluded the professor. "The work in horticulture in Ontario has reached the stage where experts are required in every branch. The work at the college has been divided into two parts. In this selection will henceforth have charge of the work with fruits. Mr. A. McMeann will take charge of vegetable trials and retain the work in landscape gardening, including both civic and rural improvement, and Mr. Hunt will look after the work in floriculture. It is hoped that much better work will be done than ever before."

Fruit Growing

Some general remarks on fruit growing were made by Mr. A. B. Cutting of the Canadian Dairymen's and Farming World, Port Huron, at a Farmers' Institute meeting held at Lakelse, Ont., last week. He pointed out that this publication is anxious to aid the farmer in the care of his orchard as well as in general farming and dairying. Mr. Cutting said that most of the orchards in the county could be made to give three or four times the present profits by giving them more attention in the matters of cultivation, fertilizing, pruning and spraying. There are too many orchards in soil which robs the treatment of moisture and vermin. Intelligent and regular pruning would do much to bring these orchards into a greater state of productivity. Spraying is the exception and not the rule in this county. This is essential to the production of fruit of high quality. Colling and bud moth, oyster shell scale and many other insects are ruining many of the trees. Apple scab and other fungous diseases also are prevalent. While each orchard past requires special treatment at a particular time, most of them can be controlled by spraying four times with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green: first, in spring before the buds begin to swell; second, when the buds begin to break open; third, immediately after the blossoms fall; fourth, 10 days to two weeks later.

In replying to a question asking for the best varieties of red raspberries, Mr. Cutting recommended Marlboro for early, Cuthbert and Herbert for general crop, the latter being particularly valuable for cold localities. In respect to a similar question on strawberries, the speaker stated that there is no best variety. Some standard sorts do well in some localities and not in others. Owing to local conditions, some varieties that yield well on one farm often prove of little value on farms adjoining. Williams is the great commercial berry of the province. It is excellent for light soils and dry seasons. Warfield is one of the best for canning but requires moist ground. There are hundreds of others. When selecting, the farmer should choose those that have done best in his own neighborhood with conditions similar to his own.

Co-operative Experiments with Vegetables

At the Experimental Union in Guelph last week, Prof. H. L. Hunt said that the co-operative work in vegetables in connection with the Experimental Union began two years ago. The work was organized largely among the school children of Ontario. Over 300 school children conducted experiments this year with beets, carrots, onions, early and late tomatoes and lettuce. The varieties of beets sent out were the Detroit, Eclipse and Early Monarch. Reports were received from 190 experimenters, all of which favored the Detroit. It is a smooth, round, small beet and is one of the best for table use.

Seventy reports were received from experimenters on carrots. Chantrelay was the favorite variety. In onions, 150 reports were received from successful experimenters. Prize-taker was Danvers was the better winter keeper.

The Black-seeded Simpson stood first in lettuce; Handsome, second. These two are probably the best varieties. Professor Hunt remarked that the habit of planting lettuce in a bed is not a good one. When planted in rows and thinned to a foot apart, one obtains the best possible quality and lettuce that is worth growing.

The varieties of tomatoes sent out were Greater Baltimore, Stone and Success. The past season was one of the best on record for tomatoes. All varieties did well. The Earliana is still the best early variety and was probably the most favorite variety. Wealthy stood second. For a late variety, Success proved very popular.

"It is well to spread out the vines as soon as they break over the soil," said the professor. "In this way, the tomatoes are nearer the ground and ripen much

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more quickly; they, when in this shape, receiving heat from the ground as well as from the sun. When allowed to lie in a bunch, the tomatoes ripened much less uniformly than when care was taken to spread the vines over the ground."

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POULTRY YARD

Breeding and Rearing Chickens

An illustrated lecture on "Breeding and Rearing Chickens" was given by Prof. W. E. Graham, of the O. A. C., at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, last week. The photographs were largely secured by the lecturer himself in Ontario and the United States. They illustrated how not to, as well as how to breed and raise them. He reiterated the statement that feeders are born, not made, and illustrated his point with a photograph, "Jerry and the ducks," showing that well-known feeder, who has helped to make the O. A. C. chickens so famous.

One set of slides showed the method of rearing chickens afield. At the O. A. C. chickens are reared in the orchard and fields. The cornfield where the cultivator is kept going is the best place to rear. The colony houses are placed on the headlands and the chickens roam over the fields. Hoppers filled once every week or two weeks with wheat provide food. Water is also kept near by. This is all the food supplied these fowls.

It was asked whether the chickens did not eat the tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits of the garden through which they roamed. Professor Graham said, and Professor Corcoran's statement, that not a half dozen tomatoes were injured by the hens. The abundance of wheat and water seem to prevent the formation of this appetite.

SOME OF THE VIEWS

"How Not to Raise Chickens," was well illustrated by slides of plants in United States, where some moneyed man or company was trying to "see how many he could raise to the square inch." Some slides showed the way with colony houses set side by side. The chickens have not enough range to grow up healthy. Chickens must have range. A slide of a successful Connecticut plant showed this where the colony houses were set as far as 500 yards apart.

A slide of the Curtis Bros., duck plant thrown on the screen showed thousands of ducks on a small area. They can be so confined and do well. Give ducks all the water they can drink, but not swim in, and all the food they can eat and kill at eight to ten weeks of age, was his advice.

Colony house at Oka Monastery and Macdonald College, Que., with curtain ventilation were shown. In these the thermometer dropped last winter as low as 18 degrees below zero, and yet Macdonald College reported a 40 per cent egg production.

In the short course at the O. A. C. for poultrymen, the students build colony houses, hoppers and do the work required on the poultry plant. Slides were shown illustrating this. Because most of the houses used at the O. A. C. were thus built it was hard to estimate cost of producing chickens, but Professor Graham said that chickens raised in the orchard or

field could be produced for one half the cost in grain that chickens grown in the usual way were produced.

Thorough ventilation in colony houses is necessary. In summer the houses must not get too warm. Leave one side open and put wire netting over it. At night close the drop-door at the base to exclude skunks and weasels.

When the lecturer concluded his unique address a hearty vote of thanks in the form of three cheers was given him. It was remarked by the mover that Professor Graham was nearly kidnapped by some American friends last summer, but preferred to stay in Ontario with a much smaller salary. It would be a great misfortune to Ontario farmers to lose so valuable a leader.

Fattening and Trussing Chickens

Miss Mary Yates, formerly of England, but now on Professor Graham's staff for institute work in poultry, spoke on fattening chickens and gave a demonstration in trussing in the lecture room at the Winter Fair last week. Her remarks were particularly well received by the audience which completely filled the large lecture room. "England is pleased with Canadian eggs," she said, "but not so well pleased with Canadian dressed chickens. The kind of poultry the Englishman uses is to like himself - fat and stout, but, unlike himself, has soft flabby flesh. Canadian poultry is hardly of this class. The fault is the feeders' to a large extent.

"Good feeders are hard to secure. They are born, not made." A woman who does not know how to please her husband and family in the matter of food ought not to attempt to feed chickens. A plant in France where 4,000 birds are kept fattening at once is wholly managed by women.

THE PRICE OF BROILERS

"Why are there not more broilers on the market," continued the speaker. "Broilers sold first of May when the Horse Show is on, bring \$1.00. They should be marketed at \$2 to 3 lbs. and not as heavy as 3 1/2 lbs. or more."

The best method of fattening is the French. They use sorb milk and meal. The milk is soured, then mixed in equal parts with meal, and let stand 24 hours. If feeding for show add vegetable food as cabbage or lettuce.

The food is of little importance in fattening if the conditions under which it is given are incorrect. The point to remember is, keep the birds in a sleepy, comatose condition. Only rouse them twice a day when you feed and do all work at that time as removing ripened birds, putting in new birds, and so on. Keep clean away. Also keep all strangers away. A teaspoonful of food too much will often ruin a bird for a high-class show. Birds appetites must be kept up for two months if the best show form is to be reached. Chickens should be fasted 24 to 36 hours before beginning to fatten.

BIRDS NOT FASTED LONG ENOUGH

One grave difficulty over Canadian poultry sent to England is that the birds are not fasted 24 or 36 hours before killing. The whole digestive tract is thus filled and gases are given off into the flesh which makes it unfit for human food. This is the chief cause of difficulty, in transporting to a distant market, not the cold storage facilities. Careful use by not being careful in this regard.

The French method of killing is by bleeding in the roof of the mouth. They use a curved blade to do this and thus are able to pierce a part of the brain which causes instantaneous death. This method is often attempted with a straight blade, but is unsuccessful from a humane standpoint, as the critical point in the brain is not

reached. Miss Yates kills hens by breaking the neck just behind the head with a sharp downward and backward twist. The blood flows down to that point and forms a clot.

The demonstration in dressing was then proceeded with. "Pluck up to the head. Singe with a methylated spirit lamp, and wash with paper, which smokes." Miss Yates gave interesting details of the many Indian processes by her skillful manipulations in removing intestines, tying, etc.—the more so, when the audience learned that she had been taught by the King's own poultryer, and had dressed chickens for the Royal table.

The speaker had an exceedingly pleasant presence and was quite at one with her audience. "By the way, ladies," said she, "why do you not teach your men and boys to curlew (order) they would then know the best parts to keep for themselves." Salutes like this and common sense talk held the big audience's attention throughout the evening. The poultrymen and poultrywomen present an excellent impression of the excellence of the education offered by Professor Graham's staff.

Winter Fair Dairy Tests

A feature at the Winter Fair of special interest to farmers is the dairy test. This year the test occupied three days instead of two as formerly. The results are as follows: Jersey were in charge. Twenty-eight entries were on exhibition in the test. Holsteins predominated, though Ayrshires were well represented, while Jerseys came along with but a solitary entry. A Holstein led in quantity of milk, though in the quantity of butter-fat the lone Jersey stood well. Detailed results are as follows: Jersey cow, 48 months and over.—1st, Kentucky Queen, 39948, Jas. Brown, Norval, 141.57 lbs. milk, 3.3 per cent fat; 2nd, White Rose, 34931, Jas. Brown, Norval, 122.71 lbs. milk, 3.36 per cent fat.

Shorthorn cow, 36 months and under.—1st, Butterfly Bos, 81642, Jas. Brown, Norval, 100.19 lbs. milk, 4 per cent fat.

Shorthorn heifer, under 36 months.—1st, Butterfly Bos, 81642, Jas. Brown, Norval, 98.44 lbs. milk, 4.13 per cent fat; 2nd, Kibblean Beauty 2nd, 78426, Jas. Brown, Norval, 84.74 lbs. milk, 3.76 per cent fat; 3rd, Gracie Guynes 3rd, 82318, Jno. Kelly, Shakespear, 71.25 lbs. milk, 4.53 per cent fat.

Ayrshire cow, 48 months and over.—1st, Rosalie of Hickory Hill, N. Dymen, Clappison, 147.36 lbs. milk, 4 per cent fat; 2nd, Sarah's 2nd, 13192, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 165.01 lbs. milk, 4.46 per cent fat; 3rd, Victoria, 17788, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 151.48 lbs. milk, 3.7 per cent fat; 4th, Flossa Morton, N. Dymen, Clappison, 91.36 lbs. milk, 4.26 per cent fat.

Ayrshire cow, 36 months and under.—1st, Star's Nancy, 20138, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 122.09 lbs. milk, 3.88 per cent fat.

Ayrshire heifer, under 36 months.—1st, Queen Jessie of Spring Hill, 21166, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 104.33 lbs. milk, 4.1 per cent fat; 2nd, Star's Sarah, 21164, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 105.62 lbs. milk, 4 per cent fat; 3rd, Beauty of Hickory Hill, N. Dymen, Clappison, 93.45 lbs. milk, 3.5 per cent fat.

Holstein cow, 48 months and over.—1st, Lady Aggie DeKol, 4127, M. L. Haley, Springfield, 203.38 lbs. milk, 3.7 per cent fat; 2nd, Evergreen March, 8896, G. W. Clemens, St. George, 187.88 lbs. milk, 3.76 per cent fat; 3rd, Idaline Pauline DeKol, 57157, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, 169.26 lbs. milk, 3.9 per cent fat; 4th, Netherland PeKoh Electric, 98356, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, 163.13 lbs. milk, 2.9 per cent fat; 5th, Lady Bess Bonn, 87579, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, 161.95 lbs. milk, 2.56 per cent fat.

48.—1st, Jantha Jewel Pouch, 45096, Jas. Rettie, Norway, 211.18 lbs. milk, 2.9 per cent fat; 2nd, Pontiac Atlas (Continued on page 13)

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2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:
Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

A FORESTRY POLICY NEEDED

A few weeks ago, in our issue of Nov. 11, we called attention to the large area of waste land in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, which is practically wholly unsuited to agriculture. Much of this land constitutes a water shed, where numerous streams take their rise. The land is hilly and of a light, sandy character and, in many places, it is inclined to drift. Many of the farms in this district are either abandoned or are used as runs for cattle.

An investigation of this land which was carried out during the past year showed that considerable areas of land suitable for forestry purposes could be obtained in this section. In the Township of Haldimand, Northumberland County, an area of from 3,000 to 5,000 acres suitable for forest manage-

ment could be obtained in one block. Under forest management, this now almost worthless soil could be made to produce a revenue. Similar soils in Europe are producing annually net revenues of from \$3 to \$10 an acre.

The fact that this land is so favorably situated near a railroad augurs well for the success of a forestry policy which could be adopted in connection therewith. That the farmers in this district are alive to the importance of re-foresting these lands is shown by the resolutions that have been passed at farmers' institute meetings and the requests that have been made for forestry workers and speakers to address the institutes.

A progressive policy of reforesting this area and a liberal allowance from the Legislature to carry out this policy is essential. The men at the head of the work in forestry require sufficient funds to enable them to push this work till success crowns their efforts in establishing at least a forest nursery on this area. The Government need have no hesitancy in providing the funds essential to the proper carrying out of this great national work. We believe the Hon. Mr. Duff is sufficiently energetic and progressive to see that this important matter is dealt with at an early date. It should have been attended to years ago.

VOTE FOR LOCAL OPTION

One of our subscribers in Brentford Co., has written us as follows:

"I would like to suggest that you should have a department in your 'weekly dealing with the temperance' question. The whiskey traffic is carrying on its deadly work 'day and night. It is blighting the 'hope of a bright future for many 'a young man on the farm. Your 'paper can do much to educate the 'fathers and sons about the danger 'of alcoholic drinks, even in the 'smallest quantities. A good editor-'ial occasionally on this subject 'would, I believe, be the means of 'saving many a man who is just 'starting on the downward course. 'God only knows that there are too 'many drinkers who need ad-'vice on this point."

If we have not had editorials lately in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World dealing with this question of temperance, it has not been because our heart and sympathy has not been with the movement. The liquor traffic, as our correspondent states, is one of the great curses of our country. When we think of the untold misery it has caused and of the lives it has blighted, we can only wonder that it has taken us, as a people, so long to realize the need for driving it out of the country. The spread of local option, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States, is one of the grandest signs of the times. It shows that at last the public is becoming alive to the need for putting an end to this curse.

While we would like to have a department in each issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, dealing with this question, lack of space makes it impossible for us to

comply with our correspondent's suggestion. As opportunity presents itself, however, we will speak out on this question. We hope that every reader of this paper who may have an opportunity this fall of working for local option will cast his vote against the liquor traffic.

SIMPLE PLEASURES THE BEST

One reason why many boys have left the farm for the city has been because they have not known the difference between real and artificial pleasures. There is a glamor about the large, luxuriously furnished theatres, and other places of amusement in the city, that draws a certain type of country boy just as the arc light draws insects. Only too often the result is the same in both cases—destruction.

There is need that we shall make clear to our boys and girls that the young men and women in the cities, who are making the greatest successes of their lives, are not the ones who spend time and money enjoying themselves at operas and dances. They are the young people who are working ten and twelve hours a day in offices and stores, or at their studies and who are saving, and spending their money. Success in the city is gained in one and in only one way: That is by hard work. There is far more opportunity to enjoy simple but real pleasure on the farm than in the city and it costs less.

Take an example: The patrons of the Central Smith cheese factory, Peterboro County, Ont., each year for eleven years, have held an annual banquet. These events have grown in interest and in importance. They now are anticipated with pleasure for months. Generally, one or two prominent speakers from outside points attend and speak briefly on agricultural matters. Musical talent adds to the interest.

The banquet that was held early this month was no exception. It was said that some 400 were present. The ladies had furnished a supply of edibles that tested the strength of the tables. There was almost everything to eat that one could find in any large city restaurant. Every person was expected to sit down and eat as long as they could and anything they wanted. As every one else was having too enjoyable a time to watch what others were doing there was nothing to prevent one from eating as much as the limit set by their capacity would permit. Surprising to state there was no such thing as a separate charge for every piece of pie, cup of tea or other article consumed. Had the usual city banquet prices prevailed the average charge to those present would have been about two dollars each.

After the banquet an excellent program of speeches, musical selections and recitations was provided. These included magic lantern views shown by Messrs. Geo. H. Barr, and C. F. Whitley, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The most enjoyable feature of the evening was the sociability of all present, young and old, men and women. Afterwards came

the drive home in the moonlight, over the first snow roads of the season.

We cannot have too many gatherings of this kind. They should be held frequently in every farm community. They promote friendly feelings and add to the enjoyment of farm life. They furnish simple, wholesome pleasure in an abundance that cannot be duplicated by the highest priced entertainments the city can provide. If we will give our boys and girls more opportunities to have a good time we will succeed better in diverting their attention from what is in only too often the alluring, but treacherous cry of the city.

The Grange Commended

Toronto Star

There is no possibility of mistaking the attitude of the Dominion Grange in regard to the tariff, bounties, and railway subsidies. The members know their own minds on these questions and their views were expressed with singular clearness and force in the report of the Legislative Committee of the order. In brief, they demand a gradual reduction of the tariff in general to a revenue basis and an immediate withdrawal of protection where this has been used as a means of creating combines to plunder the consumer. The master of bounties and subsidies the demand is that there shall be no further extension of the system of bounty-giving to favored industries, and that the granting of subsidies to railways be no longer continued.

It is fortunate alike for the cause of agriculture and for the general interests of the country that farmers have an organization through which their views on these questions can be made known. Manufacturing, commercial, and professional men have their mediums of expression, and if farmers were wholly without organization there would be serious danger that the interests of agriculture would not receive the consideration they should have in legislation. Nor is it an easy matter to raise well-founded objections to the demands presented on behalf of our basic industry. The British preference has undoubtedly been a potent factor in bringing about the amazing development in Canada's over-sea trade which has taken place of late years.

The demand for the abolition of the system of subsidizing railways, is one which is never receding. Declarations of Sir Thomas Chalmers and the building of the Southwest cut-off without bonus, it is difficult to find good grounds for rejecting. So, too, in the matter of bounties, particularly to the iron and steel rails in India and Australia in open competition with British and German manufacturers, it can hardly be in the form both of bounties and protection in Canada.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union

In view of the fact that the farms of Ontario have doubled their output during the past 15 years and that the Experimental Union has been largely responsible for this great advance, the work of this organization is deserving of much recognition. The sessions of the union, on Monday and Tuesday of last week were well attended by students and ex-students, of the O. A. C., and others. Experiments were conducted on over 8,000 Ontario farms during the past year. The experiments in connection with horticulture have been more extensive the past year than formerly as is also the case with fruit, poultry and poultry raising. Through the

work of the union, a better interest is developed in the Ontario Agricultural College and a wholesome influence is exerted in many ways.

After congratulating the college staff on the student attendance, the president of the union, Mr. G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., said that farmers had learned, only through the daily press of any money saving agency.

This was ample proof of the basic qualities of agriculture. The advantages of co-operation, he said, was evidenced in that experiments in agriculture alone had been conducted on 4,300 farms during the past year. Each of these experiments had been an object lesson and each experimenter had obtained seed therefrom of the very best varieties. He deplored the advance of noxious weeds in Ontario. An annual loss of fully 20 per cent. of the returns from our farms is due to the encroachment of pernicious weeds. They not only decrease the yields but the value of the farm as well.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Forestry came in for considerable consideration in his report. The world's timber supply, is about exhausted. He congratulated the Hon. Nelson Monteth, for the demonstration farm established in New Ontario. He welcomed the introduction of free rural mail delivery. This, too, together with the telephone, makes the farmer no longer isolated. He deplored the tactics of both political parties in the last election and referred to it as school boy play. What we want in our halls of parliament are independent, honest men who will have nothing to do with graft. The great need of farmers to-day is co-operation. The Grange is doing much towards this end but we must have more.

President Creelman at one of the seasons drew a very interesting comparison between Canadian and Latin farmers. The Italian and French peasants, he said, were content to farm a small quantity of land and farm it well. They apparently were perfectly happy to remain on their small patches under conditions which would make the Canadian farmer ready to give up business. He laid great emphasis on the intensive farming practiced in Italy, France and Switzerland. He pointed out that while Italy was only twice the size of New York State, yet it has nearly produced 310,000,000 bushels of cereals in the course of a year, aside from their other agricultural products. A little land, well tilled, seemed to be their motto. It was his race that farmed their two, three, five and ten acres, which latter was considered a big farm, who lived frugally, wasting nothing. In France, he said, he saw people looking well fed, farming small sections not unlike the experimental plots at Guelph, and looking happier than people with 100 acres in America. The Italian or French peasant, he continued, would keep himself and his family on the waste resulting from the methods of Canadian farming. The Canadian farmer would, on the other hand, go out of business rather than put up with the lumbering oxen and the donkeys that the Continental agriculturists were content to use.

WEED ERADICATION

The sow thistle came in for considerable consideration at one of the sessions. The question was ably dealt with by J. E. Howitt, M. S. A., and was continued by such well known authorities as W. S. Fraser, of Bradford, and others. Co-operation was very applicable in the case of sow thistle. As the sow thistle grows from one farm to another, it seemed necessary that some action should be taken to prevent careless farmers from seeding down the whole country. Why should such men be tolerated? It was asked, when a man with a vicious dog could be brought to time? The educational advantages of

farmers' clubs was presented by Mr. G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, in a paper dealing with this new branch of organization which has practically been undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. Farmers' clubs afford opportunity for the interchange of opinions which is not provided to the same degree in any other way.

The legislative control of feeding stuffs, on which the union has had considerable discussion, was again brought before the meeting by Prof. W. F. Gamble. As the purchase of concentrated feeding stuffs is often necessary to supplement the home-grown products, such as straw, which contained an excess of carbon hydrates and were wasteful fed in that way, it is necessary that farmers have definite knowledge of what they are buying. A committee composed of Professors Harcourt, Zavitz and Day was formed to communicate with and interview the proper authorities to have a law enacted to regulate the sale of concentrated feeding stuffs.

INCREASED YIELDS OF FARM CROPS

A feature of the report of Prof. G. A. Zavitz, on co-operative experiments with crops was the increase in the yields of various grains in Ontario. In 1898, there was devoted to the growing of barley, 48,000 acres in Ontario. In 1906, the area under barley had increased to 734,000 acres. The yield per acre had also increased in the decade 22½ per cent. The average yield of wheat per acre during the past ten years had increased 14 per cent., as compared with the previous similar period. Much of this had been brought about by the work of the Experimental Union.

The great importance of the work of the Experimental Union was ably brought out in a short address by Mr. J. G. Wilson, Supt. of Fairs and Exhibitions. The field crops in Ontario have a cash value of \$140,000,000 annually, which, in rough figures, represents 250,000 bushels of grain. The agricultural societies of Ontario had taken up the idea of improving the great work of crop improvement through standing field crop experiments.

Many other interesting and valuable papers and addresses were given, chief of which were the reports of co-operative experiments with vegetables and fruits at the late L. H. "The Value and Scope of Co-operative Associations in Ontario," by W. L. Smith, Toronto; "Results of Experiments with Fertilizers on Farm Crops," by Professors Harcourt and Zavitz; "Seed Inoculation with Legume Bacteria, by Ontario Farmers," by Professor Edwards; and an interesting paper by Mr. M. A. Carleton, Cerealist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., reports of some of which appear elsewhere in this issue. Others will be published in subsequent issues.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, J. O. Laird, Glenheim; Vice-President, A. S. Henry; Secretary, Fred G. A. Zavitz; Treasurer, W. J. Squire; Board of Control, President Creelman, F. R. Mallory, G. H. Carpenter, W. J. Lennox, and F. C. Nunick.

Officers of the Grange

The limited space under the cut on our front cover prevented the insertion of all the names of officers of the Grange. We herewith complete the list: Overseer, Miss Robinson, Middlemarch; Lecturer, J. L. Warren, Acton; Stewart, Peter Gilchrist, Ganabridge; Assistant-Stewart, J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Chaplain, James Falconer, Westview; Grasskeeper, James A. Glen, Glenworth; Ceres, Mrs. Fitcher, Middlemarch; Pomona, Miss McIven, St. Thomas; Flora, Miss Phelps, Whitby; Lady Assistant-Stewart, Mrs. Morcombe, Whitby.

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Joe Burgess, Official Referee, Montreal

I cannot give you very much information in connection with western butter in Montreal, as I did not see much of your butter there.

What I did see, with the exception of one lot, would not compare very favorably with the best lots from the Eastern Townships; not because it was not as well made, or as nicely finished, for I believe the western men are well up in this respect, but simply on account of the flavor. The one exception referred to was a shipment of saltless butter from the Guelph College. Part of it contained preservatives. Personally, I preferred the saltless without preservatives, but both samples were of very fine quality and the butter expert of the firm told me that this was the kind of butter they usually receive from Guelph.

Now, it may be that part of our best butter does not reach the Montreal dealers, but they have the impression that with few exceptions the butter made in Western Ontario creameries is faulty in flavor and judging from what I saw, this is just about correct. The butter may be perfectly made but if the flavor is not right it cannot be classed as first grade and the result is that you get second grade prices and do not receive within one cent a pound of what is paid for the best Eastern/Townships' butter. You will

kindly remember that I am speaking of the prices you receive for your butter at Montreal, not what you receive on the local markets. It is simply a question of flavor and the Montreal people think there is a difference in value of at least one cent a pound between a clean, sweet flavor and one that is slightly stale.

I was called in to one of the warehouses to give a certificate on the quality of 500 packages of Eastern Townships butter that was being shipped to South Africa. This butter was from a number of creameries and had been in the cold store for some time. There was some variation in salt and color, but the flavor was sound on every package. I had examined part of it two months previous and the flavor was just as sound as when it was put away. Now, I just saw one lot of Western Ontario but-

Butter
Butter comes
when
Windsor
Dairy
Salt
is used. It's so pure
and well-savoured.
At all grocers'

*An address delivered last week at the Creamery Meeting at the O. A. C. Guelph.

ter that had been in the cold store for any length of time. The flavor of this was not good. On other occasions, I went through a number of lots of fresh arrivals from different sections of Quebec and Ontario. The Quebec butter was not all fancy by any means, but the outstanding feature of the Ontario butter was that it all had an old cream flavor and it was the only fault that could be found with the butter from a commercial standpoint. It is pretty well known that this flavor is due to the condition of the cream when it is delivered at the creameries and the question arises, would it pay the farmers to have individual cans for collecting and give the butter-makers the privilege of discriminating between the good and the poor cream, or is competition so keen among creamery men that everything offered must be accepted?

Creamery Meeting at Guelph

A well attended meeting of the creamery men of Western Ontario was held at the Dairy School, Guelph, on December 9th. The main object of this was good it was made up of the best men in the business, those who have been attending these gatherings regularly since they started. The butter-makers and creamerymen, whom it is desirable to reach, and who need information were not there. Something should be done to reach these. If they will not come to the annual Guelph gathering, some supplementary work should be done towards bringing the needs of the business and the many good things brought out at these central gatherings home to them. There are a number of butter-makers and creamerymen in the business who are a detriment to the industry, and unless they can be induced to improve and adopt up-to-date ideas, progress cannot be made. This was very forcibly shown by Mr.

Frank Herna, Chief Instructor for Western Ontario, in his address at the dairy school gathering. He reviewed the work of the year and gave some figures based upon a careful census of the creamery business made during the past season.

WESTERN ONTARIO CREAMERIES

There are 77 creameries in Western Ontario, 4 more than in 1907. Nine of these made both cheese and butter. There were 14,145 patrons who supplied cream in 1908. There were 16,366 patrons of cheese factories in 1908 so that the creamery business is fast approaching that of cheese in the number of its patrons. Two thousand and nine hundred and thirty-two tons of butter were made in 1907 as against 3,270 tons in 1908, an increase of 338 tons. The average number of patrons per creamery was 184, the average butter made 45 tons, and the average per patron, 460 lbs. Of the 77 creameries 68 were cream gathering, and nine both whole milk and cream gathering. Sixty-five used the Babcock test; 12 used the oil test, and 8 the scales for weighing cream for testing. Seventy-two used the combined churn. Six hundred and fifty-two laboratory tests were made and the average test

and in creamery methods generally, there being not enough uniformity.

Mr. Fred Dean, Instructor, read a paper upon "Why Creamerymen Should Attend the Dairy School," which will be published later. In addition he stated that some creameries got 3c and 4c a lb. less for their butter than the best creameries did. He strongly deprecated the employment of poor makers. There were some in the business who should not be allowed to make butter. If each maker had to hold a certificate, these could not qualify. Many creameries do not succeed because of bad management. He instanced one creamery where the patrons were allowed to take their own sample for testing. These samples tested 15 per cent. more than the average test of the cream at the factory. Makers should go among their patrons more than they do. It would pay factories to engage more help in order that the maker might have more time for this work.

REFRIGERATOR SERVICE

Western Ontario butter came in for some criticism at the hands of Mr. J. Joseph Burgess, Official Referee, at Montreal. His report appears in another column of this department. Mr.



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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to the department, to ask questions matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Send your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Wants a Maker's Union

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World—I certainly think that there are too many inexperienced makers taking charge of factories. This does not give makers who have spent a long enough time to learn their trade thoroughly a chance, and it keeps good men from getting the best of their experience and skill deserves.

I think it would be a good plan to form a union of makers and have each member hold a certificate that he was qualified to make cheese and manage a factory. If a member could not qualify for a certificate he should be compelled to take a course at the dairy school or put on a term of five or six years with some competent man.—R. J. Walter, Victoria Co., Ont.

At the dairy meetings held at Madoc and Campbellford, Ont., Messrs. Jas. Whitton of Wellman's Corners, and Alex. Hume, of Menie, were elected as directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association. They are two good men.

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Boxing Cheese at the Selwyn Factory, Peterboro Co., Ont.

was 14.33 per cent. Sixty-one samples averaged over 16 per cent. of moisture, but these came from 19 creameries, 6 in the north and 13 in the south. The average per cent. of fat in the cream was 22 per cent. The northern creameries showing 20 per cent. and the southern creameries 24 per cent. The instructors made 218 full-day visits, 93 cell-visits, and visited 406 patrons. In collecting the cream, 13 creameries use large cans, 22 individual cans, 6 jacketed cans, 15 ordinary milk cans, and 15 only cream tins. In regard to sold storage facilities, Mr. Herna reported 29 creameries in good condition, 18 fair, and 13 very poor. The average temperature was 52 degrees, which is too high to get the best returns in cooling and keeping butter.

Mr. John H. Scott, 2nd Vice-President of the Western Dairyman's Association, presided. Professor Dean, in a splendid address, welcomed the creamerymen to Guelph, and gave some good advice that should be helpful in the further conduct of the business.

CREAMERY IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Mack Robertson, Creamery Instructor, read a valuable paper on "Creamery Improvement," which will be published later. He noted considerable improvement in the creamery business during the past few years. Sanitary conditions have improved around the factories. Better machinery is used. But much remains to be done. There are five ways in which improvement can be made. In the quality of the cream received; in the kind of men creamery owners hire to manage their factories; in the carefulness and efficiency of butter-makers; in the equipment of many creameries,

Burgess also gave some information regarding the operation of refrigerator cars. The increase in shipments had lessened the cost of these cars to the Government. There was better icing of cars the past season. Much of the dairy butter shipped was warm when put on the cars. The butter arriving in Montreal showed an average decrease in temperature of 5.9 degrees as compared with a year ago. The temperature of all the butter when placed in the cars was too high and especially dairy butter. Dealers should provide cold storage facilities for cooling this butter. Of the butter lots examined by the referee in Montreal, 32 were of first grade and 68 second grade.

Mr. W. Steinhoff, Stratford, stated that the bad flavor of western butter was due to bad storage, and also to poor cream. Some western butter was of good-keeping quality. Mr. Fred Dean pointed out that very little of the best western butter went to Montreal. It was bought up by western dealers for storage purposes and only the worst was sent east.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Government Inspector, referred to his work in prosecuting parties for selling dairy butter as creamery, and asked the creamerymen present to advise him of any cases where this substitution was being carried on.

Mr. John Brodie, President of the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association was present and addressed the meeting.

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WHEN we humor our weaknesses they force themselves continually upon our attention, like spoiled children. When we assert our mastery of ourselves and compel its recognition, we stand secure in our sovereign rights.

-C. B. Newcomb-

The Domestic Adventures

By Joshua Daskam Bacon
(Continued from last week)

WE talked about Diana a great deal, naturally, and old Mr. Bullwinkle was very jocosely when the lamb came on.

"Everything reminds us of her ladyship to-night," he said; then, with a polite bow to me, "Everything but the food. I am happy to say" — and he poured a perfect flood of sauce on his lamb and on his peas, and all over his plate generally, and remarked, "Many thanks, Hebe," to Mamie. He poured so much that I didn't take any; Sabina never touches it, so Chloe took the rest.

"Mint!" said Mr. Bullwinkle. "How fragrant the very word is! I have had a peculiar fondness for it from a boy. And this, I suppose, grows in your own garden, dear Miss Chloe?"

It came from town, like everything else, of course, but Chloe began talking a lot of nonsense about getting up at dawn to pick it out of the brook for him, and just in the middle of the rigmarole she tasted her lamb, and gave the most awful look at me.

"Mint!" said Mr. Bullwinkle again. "It's a poem, that word—hey, Miss Chloe?" And he took a big piece of his lamb.

Chloe turned perfectly white. "What is the matter, my dear?" Sabina asked curiously.

"Take a drink, Mr. Bullwinkle!" Chloe cried suddenly. "Please take a drink—hey, catnip!"

"Chloe!" we begged, "what do you mean?"

"Mamie has made mint sauce out of catnip Mr. Bullwinkle picked for Diana," said Chloe to me in a low, miserable sort of way.

And she had. I have rarely seen Sabina come so near losing her self-control. Between her and Chloe, who was almost hysterical, it is not to be wondered at that a man of old Mr. Bullwinkle's calibre should have thought it was some horrid practical joke. I hate to remember it will ever again. So the next day I told Mamie she must go. She was very sweet about it, and looked so pretty; she agreed with me that she was very careless. "And if the lady finds me any of them little kodak pictures of me, will ye trouble to send them to me aunt's?" she asked me.

She went out with a respectful bow to the last. But it has been a great lesson to me. It has taught me that the appearance of a house maid like that of a literary genius, is no indication of what she can accomplish.

I have not mentioned the day nursery yet, because this is really the

true story of Chloe's life with us, though I cannot seem to keep other matters out of it, somehow. I am afraid this proves that I should never make a writer, for when I sit down with my big leather diary—the others think it is an expense book—and begin to analyze my heroine's character, before I have written five minutes

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I am absorbed in some petty house-keeping description. It is very annoying, and I sympathize fully with the man in "David Copperfield" who could not keep Charles the First out of his narrative. And yet everything seems to lead into these domestic details, and the events of our life here seem to be very closely bound up in them. For instance, all the exciting happenings of this last month came from Chloe's spending that afternoon at the nursery, and nothing else.

It is not a large nursery, because it has not been established very long, and the parish that supports it is not wealthy; but it does a great deal of work. I am sure, and it is growing steadily, if slowly. I was not able to do much for them at first, Mamie took up so much of my time, but I managed to get to look in once a day and relieve the matron there. So they got in the way of expecting me, especially on Fridays, when the matron meets with the committees. I am on the committee, of course, but I always get a little nervous, there is so much discussion, and somebody can always tell me what they decided afterward, so I go in and attend to the children while they meet upstairs.

The Friday after Mamie left I had to stay in to help her aunt, who was tending us over what we hoped would be a short interval, and Chloe very kindly volunteered to amuse the children in my place for the hour of the committee meeting. It was really very kind, because though Chloe is very fond of clever, pretty children, she does not care much for the comparatively duller unattractive ones in the day

nursery. She likes little darkies and Japanese babies, too, but unfortunately we have none of these.

I remember I was being some little coked when the telephone bell rang sharply, and I dropped everything to answer it. One of the great advantages of being a business woman is the quickness with which one becomes accustomed to a baby's crying, so I speak. In Sabina's office it tickles continually, and she hardly notices it, but I can never outgrow the fear that some one has happened when it calls. As I reached down the little black tub, Chloe's voice jumped out at me: "Hello! Would you take a woman with a baby? Probably not. Only I thought I'd tell you."

"Take her? In the nursery, do you mean? We couldn't take the woman," said I.

"No, no. I mean for the house! She's a working housekeeper, and she can do the marketing, but she doesn't cost any more on account of the child. It's very quiet, but you don't want her, she's going immediately to old Mr. Aspinwall, but the matron says she wants to give you the first chance if you do. About her."

"But—but I wouldn't dare—how could we manage a child? I don't think Sabina would like it. . . . I should analyze it you don't want—it is her name?" I stammered.

"You are too ridiculous," said Chloe. "What difference does her name make? I don't want her, say so. It is Mrs. Heidrich. The matron heard that we had no maid—that is, I told her myself—and Mrs. Heidrich had just come to leave her baby and ask about a place. It's the matron's suggestion."

"But—but a baby—oh, Chloe, I don't think we ought to!" I cried. "It's not such a baby; it's three," she answered. "But no doubt you're right. It's very gentle and not a bit mischievous, she says. She would bring it here to the nursery for Saturdays, and Sundays a friend of her's would take care of it, and you see those are the only important days, for it goes to bed at six. Of course, if it weren't for the baby, the whole arrangement would be impossible. Sabina would never stand it. Still, as you say, it's a great risk."

It was probably the prospect of the marketing that did it.

"Chloe," I said solemnly, "in your judgment—"

"Oh, heavens," she interrupted, "my judgment!"

So Mrs. Heidrich came, and though she seemed to me from the first moment to prove a very accurate working housekeeper, she was so laudatorial and easy-going in her manner, still she seemed to know her business, and it was a relief to hear that she had taken the entire charge of the invalid lady's family for a year.

"Then you would not find our work so very difficult, probably," I said, "for of course I expect to take a certain amount of responsibility upon me. I shall not soon forget the effect of Mrs. Heidrich's peculiar laugh as I heard it for the first time. It never ceases to amuse me to certain extent, though I heard it a dozen times a day afterward. It was nervous and apologetic and patronizing, all in one, and I have never heard its equal of the stage."

"You must excuse me, Miss—or—I didn't catch the name please?" she said. "But I can't help laughing when I think of you calling your work difficult, and me a married woman with a house of my own for six years!"

"But the care of a child—" I suggested.

"Now, don't you put an atom of worry on that matter," she said. "That child's no more care than a kitten. You'll never know there's one in the house, not hardly. And the other two ladies, certainly not. Why, that invalid lady I was telling you about, she used to say to me, 'Where do you keep that child, anyway? Is it a wax doll?'"

This was certainly reassuring, and to tell the truth I didn't mind so much having the child. I am fond of children, and quiet little girls no more trouble than a kitten, one might do quite a little for, I thought. Mr. Van Ness, who had dropped in to call the other day, was coming to spend Sunday with his sister in Greenwich—smiled his dignified smile and shook his handsome gray head.

"It is useless to act so apprehensive, my dear lady," he said. "Even the stranger within our gates can see that your young folks are being taught that child's hair and adorn her with bows generally."

You see, we had always thought it would be a little quiet, because of the gentleness and supple ease of its reputation, and it was a dreadful shock to see a sandy-haired small boy, with his thumb in his mouth and a very injured expression, sidling along beside Mrs. Heidrich when she appeared Monday morning. I was so disappointed that I am afraid I did not conceal it very well when she explained my mistake to her. She laughed her strange, artificial laugh.

"Well, now, that's too bad," she said sympathetically. "It really is. I only wish I could change it. I wish, for boys are the dickens to raise, and you can count on getting something out of a girl, anyway, if it's only to save your own skin. I don't excuse me, isn't that just the notion you'd expect from an unmarried lady, now? They're always takin' ideas, if you see what I mean."

"What is his name?" I asked abruptly.

"Solly," she said; "and mine is Tina, but they usually call me May—Tina May."

She disappeared upstairs with Solly, and came down a few minutes later without him, and candor compels me to state that no wax doll could have surpassed him in soun'lessness. Indeed, when I realized that no one could blame any doll for falling over for the sake of a child, I was up in three hours, and that Solly had not done this, I began to grow a little nervous, and mounted the stairs to behold him perched on a chair, staring fixedly into the mirror over his mother's bureau.

Not that Solly was vain; I do not think that his own empty countenance accused him of vanity, if certainly he had less cause for vanity than most people. It was merely that his mother had placed him in that position, and from that position he had certainly subsequently gained by me. I infer that he would have continued to sit thus, immovable as an idol, till the trump of Judgment, if he had not come to remove him before then. I admit that it was unreasonable in me to have allowed myself to worry about him, but I certainly had no less the express condition on which he was allowed to come; nevertheless I did.

"Do you think, I said to May—we could not manage 'Tina'—that it is healthful for a child to sit so still? Oughtn't he to be running about out of doors?"

This amused her immensely.

(Continued next week)

The Woman's Purse

By a Farmer's Wife.

I am really afraid to write anything about that hydra-headed monster, "The woman's pocketbook or allowance" on the farm. If there is any dormant indignation or kindred spirit lurking in me it is very quickly in evidence when that subject is mooted. I would that there was a way of making a true estimate of a man's and a woman's work. I am sure the scales would tip on the woman's side, but if the two pocketbooks were weighed the other side would be sure to win.

Imagine if you can the prosperity of a farm with no woman on it. True a man may hire a housekeeper but he pays dearly for it, yet, far more than the average wife has for her own private use and added to that, in nine cases out of ten, more is wasted than would keep three such homes and more. Things are merely kept going. Yet very many women are cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, housekeepers, and hostesses, all for nothing, or merely nothing.

One wife says "it makes me wild" when I see Mrs. Smith shopping. She produces rolls of bills and she does not have to work for them, neither can she afford it as well as I. Her husband earns a good weekly wage which is divided on Saturday night. She has a big bank account and she spends it every week and likes to save as much as she can.

If I remember rightly the marriage vows reads "with thee I will my worldly goods endow." Some women experience a great shock when they realize those words to be a mockery. When a suggestion for money was made they were startled with the question, what for? and on their return from shopping, the curtain falls on the last act, "where is the change?" Of course this happened away off in China. Such cases are rare, but too true.

Marriage is founded on love, but there is the business side of it also which is very evident as the bride and illusion fades away and we meet the true realities of life. Many women resign good positions at time of marriage for love's sweet sake, but let me ask you how long love will last in a man's heart if the dinner is badly cooked, or if there is no dinner at all? Don't risk your wife's purse; it may mean the same thing. No woman can keep her self-respect who has to ask for money for everything needed.

On the farm it is pretty hard to get any fast facts how the allowance

or money should be given, but the one thing possible and necessary is for every good man to be sure his wife has not just what she needs, but to be sure she has plenty. A woman's home is her world and the true woman's ambition is to make it homey and attractive. No true wife will spend more than she should. The new book, the new chair, or picture means so much happiness to a home maker, far more than the money in the bank, and if by practising little economies she can save from her own money, is not that worth while? It makes life more interesting.

There are kings of men. I know of, one who takes a peep at his wife's pocketbook and if it is getting nearly empty slips a bill or two in and unawares he fills it with love also.

Temperaments and environments are so different—adjoining farms are very often so different. Where grain growing is the "industry, there is not much stock, horses and a good bank account, necessary for running expenses. Raising fowl may be followed by the women if there is more than one man. It is profitable, interesting and profitable, but it is sheer uddery if help is scarce in the home, though many women will do double work to make money for themselves.

It would be a good idea to put "A Woman's Allowance on the Farm" on the list of subjects on examination at our agricultural college and insist on 50 per cent. being made. After all is said and done our relation to the pocketbook is just what we make it. We may not think it but we will get just what we expect and insist on so we will it. What satisfies me perfectly would not fit another home. We each create our own world.

Dear little woman, comes to my memory none—her husband is a monument of selfishness. She was a model farmer's wife. If her husband sipped a profit from his butter or eggs come he was on the spot first and pocketed the money. She let him do it, I wouldn't, would you? It is even more true of a man to blame? A short quick battle at first and he would have been a more useful man and her life would have been happier.

Another dear old couple talk thus, "Shall we buy this." Let us save so much for this purpose, and so on. It was a share and share alike life. Let us all try to live even our business lives so that we may have a peaceful happy eventide.

My own problem has been a case of evolution. One incident is dairying. I look into the shining cream can and I say to myself "The finished produce of our farm," all the labor, all the grain and produce of the farm is represented here. Our returns come once a month, a check in a banker's and regularly my husband gives me so much, no matter what, and says, "There is your share." I would dearly love to work with fowl, but it is healthy and interesting. I tried hard to work up the idea of an incubator and fancy chicks, but my husband is a strict economist. He maintained that I could not do it without extra help and when the grain and all feed was counted, I would be very little in pocket so my original idea of incubator and wealth gradually dissolved. Instead, a neat little sum is deposited each year in bank to fill up the bank in pocketbook and to make up for my disappointment.

We keep a few fine fowl, just enough to supply our table with eggs, etc. If I could sell enough eggs to buy my groceries I would have attained my ideal. This plan would not satisfy many, but I am happy and have a chance to save for a small little purchase I want to make.

The Upward Look

For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: Math. 6. 14.

This is the Christmas season. Our hearts ought to be full of loving thoughts and kindly impulses, Christ visited this earth to bring peace and good will to man. Each year we celebrate his birth at Christmas time. Thus we show our gladness that He came among us and our appreciation of the perfect life He led.

In the midst of our family reunions and Christmas festivities, can we not find time to carry good cheer to the heart of some person who may not be situated as fortunately as we are? Possibly we ourselves may be far from home and friends. We may feel lonely and neglected in the midst of the good times around us. If so, we may feel sure that there are others if we will only look for them, who are even more desolate than we. Let us then find them. Let us make some pleasure to them. We can best show that we have the true Christ spirit by giving of ourselves and of our means freely that the lives of others may be enriched.

The Christmas season is a time, also, when we should examine our hearts with special care. Is there anything in our thoughts or should not be there if we want to be like Christ? Have we a feeling of resentment to anyone? Has any person said unkind and untrue things about us? Has any person, by means of sharp practice, enriched himself at our expense? Have people slighted or ignored us? Do we feel that we can never speak to them again? That we can never do them another favor? That we never want to have anything more to do with them? If we do we are committing one of the worst possible sins. No matter how greatly a person has wronged us we cannot afford to carry resentment in our heart to them. If we do we cut ourselves off from God. He will not recognize us as one of His children until we have freed our hearts of that feeling. He has told us so again and again. He has said (Math. 6. 15.) "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." He has said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." (Math. 5. 44.) He has

taught us to pray, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." Can we say that prayer if there is any person whom we hate or even only dislike?

Beyond all that our Lord has set us a great example. After He had been cast into prison unjustly, after He had been scourged, after He had been reviled and abused, and while He was dying on the cross, He prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." (Luke 23. 34.) Although He had power to strike them dead, He prayed for their souls.

Is it not pitiful that in almost every farm community there are men, and even women, who are known to be bitter enemies with some of their neighbors? Sometimes it is over a line fence, sometimes over a difficulty about the school. Alas, it may even be over some trivial matter. And yet our brothers and sisters, who sometimes are professing Christians, are allowing these matters to separate them from God. Oh! the pity and the misery of it.

Can we not, this Christmas, cast all our feelings of hatred, or envy, or resentment, out of our hearts? We should ask God to help us and we can know that He will. Can we not even find some means of letting those, who may know that we hate or dislike them, see that we have followed God's command and that we no longer feel towards them as we did? By doing this we will be sowing peace on earth and showing our love to our fellow men: We will spend the happiest Christmas that we have ever known and, above all else, we will be pleasing our Father, who is in Heaven.—I. H. N.

E. C., Russell County, Ont., writes: "Do you like 'Upward Glance,' as well as 'Dainty Juveniles'?" He replies haste and seems disreputable. Thanks, E. C., for your suggestion. The name of this department has been changed in accordance therewith.

C. W. R., Douglas, Ontario, writes: "I was glad to notice that you have not omitted 'Peter Passy' in your new issue. This is a step in the right direction, and it will be appreciated by the agricultural class all over the country. This religious column will be a power for good because it is written in a clean and reliable farm paper. A column like this in a paper that prints all kinds of trashy news would not be apt to accomplish much good."

Renew Your Subscription Now.

THE MORE YOU TAMPER WITH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR THE WORSE DOES IT BECOME

There is no other treatment that will permanently remove the hair and prevent its regrowth. It is the only method in use in the world. Don't tamper out, wash, but carefully treated during the Xmas and New Year holidays. Our method is reliable and practically painless. Satisfaction assured.

OUR HOME TREATMENT makes the skin clear, pure and fine. It cures rashes, blackheads, pimples, eczema, ringworm, etc. We have reliable home treatment for dandruff, falling hair, lines and wrinkles, red nose, sore hands, etc.

Send stamp for Booklets "K." **HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE** 63 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT. ESTABLISHED 1892.

DAINTY JUVENILES

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by CAROL FRANCIS WARREN

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The little reader is introduced to such delightful friends as Peter Passy, a young actor, Jack Pappy, and his familiar flowers masquerading as children. Bound in blue cloth; 16 illustrations in color. 75 cents.

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To any little girl, who will send us her address on a postal, we will send her four beautiful picture cards from "Little Betty Hairgold" and a dainty little booklet telling about Polly and her friends.

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{Polly Hairgold is introduced by Bill Bullfrog.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

Help the Men Folks

Marion Brown

I believe that the women who stay at home and make good homes for men are doing more for their country than some who tour the country and lecture. Of course, their names are not so well advertised. But I often wonder where their boys and girls are while the "reformers" are preaching to someone else's boys and girls. And so I say again, stay at home, open up your musty parlor, let the blessed sunshine in, provide

books and good music, and good company and good feed, and don't "rag."

It wouldn't do you any harm yourself to go out to a good place of amusement once in a while, or to go out and visit. You will come home refreshed and less inclined to scold and find fault, and more ready to appreciate your own blessings. Let us each do our very best right in our own homes, and the saloons and other evils will soon dwindle and finally disappear, because of lack of patronage. This is all according to

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR MOTHER



FREE FOR A FEW HOURS WORK

Secure a Club of only Nine New Subscribers and you will be sent Free of Cost, an elegant English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set of 95 pieces.

This set consists of the following pieces: 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 butter plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 plate 10 inch, 1 plate 11 inch, 1 gravy boat, 1 pickle dish, 7 covered vegetable dishes, 1 baker, 1 deep bowl, and 1 cream jug. This set is genuine English semi-porcelain, decorated in a dainty green floral border, with embossed and scalloped edges.

Get to work among your neighbors; get the children at work; you will not have much trouble in securing only Nine New Yearly Subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1.00 a year. Sample copies on request. Write, Circulation Department, THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, PETTIBOROUGH, ONT.

good, bright lights for the evenings, let the young folks have jolly good times, and don't worry about your carpet fading or wearing out. Carpets can be renewed at small cost, but characters cannot. Provide good

the everlasting law of demand and supply.

One Mass of Bloom

The small illustration below but poorly shows the beauty of the large window of flowering plants in the home of Mrs. Matt. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont. Mrs. Richardson is a lover of plants and flowers, and believes that they go a long way to



brighten a home and inspire the inmates to a love of the beautiful. We should be pleased to receive photographs of other windows of a similar nature from any of our readers.

Renew your subscription before the end of the year and receive the benefit of our premium offer for renewal subscriptions between now and January, 1909. Write for list of premiums to Circulation Department, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

FUN FOR THE WINTER

150 Songs with music, 15c; 50 Humorous Dialogues, 15c; 100 Comic Recitations, 15c; 100 Tricks in Parlor Magic, 15c; Home Amusements, 15c; 166 Funny Stories, 15c; 116 Humorous Recitations, 15c; by mail postpaid. Two books for 25c; 4 for 50c. USEFUL NOVELTIES CO., DEPT. F., TORONTO, CANADA.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free for two as nearly subscriptions as \$1.00 each. Address, Home and Farming World, this paper.

STEAMED BREAD PUDDING

Put 1 cup hot water over 1 cup stale bread in a double boiler. Add 1 cup N O molasses, butter the size of a walnut, 1 beaten egg, and 1 teaspoon soda, with flour enough to make a batter like cake batter. Steam about three hours, and serve hot with any preferred sauce.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING

Heat 1 qt milk to the boiling point, then stir in 1/2 cup corn meal and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Cook about five minutes, stirring constantly, then remove from fire and add 1/4 cup molasses, 2 cups cold milk, 2 beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, and a pinch of soda. Bake in well-buttered pudding dish from 3 to 4 hours.

POTATO DUMPLINGS

One quart of grated, cold-boiled potatoes, measured after they are grated; 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons flour (even full), and season to taste with salt and pepper. Have some butter very hot in the frying pan and put in some small square bread, fry them crisp. Divide the potato mixture into 12 parts and roll each part into a round ball, each ball having three of the fried bits of bread in the inside. Drop them into a kettle of boiling water into which a teaspoon of salt has been added, taking care not to crowd them. Let them boil ten minutes, then remove with a skimmer and serve at once with roast beef gravy. Stewed prunes also are a nice accompaniment to potato dumplings. They should be stewed until tender, then put through a colander, sweetened to taste and flavored with lemon.

BAKED BEAN SOUP

Take 1 pt canned peas, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 qt milk, 3 even tablespoons flour, salt and pepper to taste. Put the milk on to boil in a farina boiler, and as soon as it boils, add the peas that have been pressed through the colander. Rub the butter and flour together, add them to the boiling soup and stir constantly until 3 chickens, 4 add salt and pepper and serve immediately.

Cloth Mittens

To the country boy or man who cannot afford sealskin mittens, an acceptable present is made of dark, thick cloth. Pieces cut from beaver, broadcloth or any old cloaking and lined with thin dress goods will be soft and comfortable when drawn on over knit mittens or driving gloves. Have the wrists large and the gauntlets large enough to go on outside the coat sleeves, halfway to the elbow. The inside mittens, lined with all-wool flannel, are made doubly warm for driving.

A Dandy Christmas Present.—A year's subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, only \$1. a year. Surprise your husband and send him a useful and valuable gift that will remind him of your kindness at least 52 times a year. Send your subscriptions early to The Circulation Manager, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

What One Boy Did

I received the cash commission that you sent me for securing new subscribers to your paper, and was pleased with it. It will encourage me to get some more new subscribers for you. I am only 12 years old, and I go to school so it is pretty hard for me to canvass for your paper as much as I would like to. I have had the promise from a number whom I know who wish to become subscribers also. I secured the new subscriptions I obtained by showing the people the great market reports and dairy news, and many other things.—F. L. Nixon, Haldimand Co., Ont.

Try kerosene to clean the rubber rollers on your wringer. This will succeed, where many other things fail to be effective.

To remove iron mould or rust, the best way is to stretch the spots over a bowl and moisten with salts of lemon until the spots disappear. Then the soiled parts should be thoroughly rinsed in warm water to remove the acid.

See our Big Four adv. on back cover

The gift that gives most joy to a boy is a

STEVENS

Any boy will be immensely delighted Christmas morning if he gets a Stevens Rifle "in his stocking."

And his delight won't be merely of a day or a month; he'll have rare good fun every time he goes out with his gun.

It'll be the making of him—the health-giving trapping he gets in the woods and the fields. It'll develop keen eyes, quick thinking, prompt action.

Send for Stevens Catalog

See how dependable the Stevens is, and how safe, and how low in cost. You'll learn also just how to choose a gun. And you'll see how the new Jem-Bloc Double-Barreled Shotgun will please a man just as much as Stevens Rifle will please a boy. It brings it.

"Send for Stevens" by Dan Beard tells you all you need to know about guns and their care, and shooting. Sent postpaid keeps eyes, quick thinking, prompt action.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send for the genuine Stevens Catalog. We'll send it to you.

Send for Stevens Catalog. We'll send it to you.

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This special feature alone, makes the "Puritan" the easiest running washing machine made. And the "Puritan" has several other improvements that are almost as important, to the woman who is going to use the "Puritan".



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is the favorite. There are more "Favorite" churns sold in Canada than all other makes combined. Patent foot and lever drive. Made in 3 sizes to churn from 1 to 30 gallons of cream.

If your dealer does not handle these household favorites, write us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's Oct.

Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any questions they desire to this column. The editor will aim to reply as quickly and as fully as space will permit. Address Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Thoroughly Reliable

Kindly advise me if I can deal with the Hiscox Institute firm advertised in the Household Department of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World? We heard about so many quack firms of this nature that we thought it best to inquire before writing this firm, or dealing with them.—Lucinda Hull, Hastings Co., Ont.

It is with pleasure that we can recommend The Hiscox Institute, advertised on page 14, this issue, as being a most reliable and thoroughly

satisfactory firm to deal with. Read our "Protective Policy" on editorial page. I know from personal experience that this firm are all and even more than they claim to be. Do not hesitate, whatever ailments you may have relating to hair, skin or foot diseases, to consult the Hiscox Institute. They are all in everything they do or advertise.—Editor.

Will you kindly publish a recipe for ginger etc., a Household King Township, Ont. The following receipt we trust is what you desire: Juice of 3 lemons, 1 oz. Tartaric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz burnt sugar (caramel) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz essence ginger, 3 lbs. granulated sugar. Pour over these ingredients 5 quarts of boiling water and put in bottles or gem jars.

See our Big 4 ad. on back cover.

ART EMBROIDERY

Christmas Hints

It has been more than gratifying to us to note the interest that our readers have taken in the embroidery column. While of course, we introduce the needlework column at the request of a number of our readers, nevertheless, we did not expect that it would meet with such general approval at first. A great many of our subscribers have been most enthusiastic in its support, and we feel fully justified in looking forward, in the near future, to devoting considerable space to Art Embroidery and general Fancy Work.

Embroidered underwear is the desire of all women who dress from underneath rather than for appearance only, and what could be more refined and delicate than a hand embroidered Corset Cover.

The design 518 is a dainty but-ry and easy pattern so constructed as to greatly facilitate the work by elimination of details, which even add in this instance to the artistic result. The garment is in the new French neck effect, and button-hole stitched around the neck and arms. We would suggest using Outline Embroidery for the Butterflies, and Stems, and Eyelet or French Embroidery for the Daisies.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.



6103 Surplice Over Waist

Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust.

6108 Directoire Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



6105 Sheath Petticoat with Adjustable Flounce, 22 to 32 waist.

6104 Misses' Nine Gored Skirt, 14 and 18 years.



6107 Child's Coat, 2 to 8 years.

6106 B's Russian Suit, 2, 4 and 6 years.

A Good Combination

By special arrangement with the publishers of The New Idea Magazine, we are able to offer a clubbing rate of \$1.25 for The New Idea Magazine and The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, for a full year's subscription to each magazine.

The New Idea Magazine has lately been nearly doubled in size, much improved in every way and is one of the most popular and growing of the women's publications today. It, with year's subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, at \$1.25 a year, for the two magazines makes a combination offer that is hard to equal. Send us your subscriptions to both papers early to insure the receipt of each issue for 1909.

A Dandy Christmas Present.—A year's subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, only \$1. a year. Surprise your husband and send him a useful and valuable gift that will remind him of your kindness at least 52 times a year. Send your subscriptions early to The Circulation Manager, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.



At the Christmas Matinee

DID you ever see the face of a child when it is absolutely happy? It is a wonderful thing to make a child happy. If an Edison Phonograph had no other mission than to entertain the children it should be found in every home where there is even one child. But the Edison Phonograph is not merely a children's plaything, though it is the best playfellow a child can have. A child plays with its other playthings—but the Edison Phonograph plays with the child.

That same Phonograph appeals to all the children, large and small; to grown-ups as well as to children; to guests as well as to the family. That is why

every mother
every mistress of a home and
every hostess needs

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

The Edison Phonograph now has the new Amberol Records, which play twice as long as the old ones, which play longer and better than any other records made.

Every mother who reads this should decide today that Christmas will bring at least one joyful entertainer into her house—an Edison Phonograph. Act on that good resolution at once. Go to an Edison dealer today and hear the Edison, select your style, pick out a supply of Records, and make this Christmas a Phonograph Christmas.

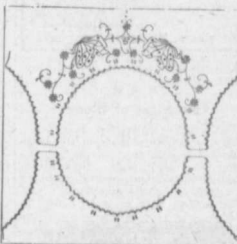


FREE. Go to your dealer or write to us today and get these books: THE CATALOGUE OF EDISON PHONOGRAPHS as well as COMPLETE RECORD CATALOGUE, SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE and the PHONOGRAM, which tell about all the Records, old and new.

We Dealer Good, Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company, 111 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. A. U. S. A.

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Price of Perforated Pattern, which can be used an unlimited number of times, with all necessary materials for stamping is 25c; design stamped on 1 yard lawn, 50c; design stamped on 1 yard nainsook, 50c; Ideal Transfer Pattern. (the best hot iron transfer out), 10c; ten skeins of white silky cotton for working, 5c extra.

All above prices include mailing expenses.

OUTLINE EMBROIDERY

Outline Embroidery is the simplest of all stitches. Several threads are made to follow exactly the stamped lines, and are secured in place by a cross stitch placed at regular intervals. Take a stitch about one-eighth of an inch long on the outline, then a back stitch, entering the needle at about half the length of the stitch already taken; and so on, until the whole line is covered. This stitch is used in vining leaves, etc.

EYELET EMBROIDERY

This style of Embroidery is very popular just now. The small, round eyelets should not be cut in, but punched with a stiletto, this pushes the mesh of the linen aside and leaves a perforation; this perforation must not be worked in button-hole, but simply over and over, with the stitches very close together. The oval shaped eyelets are made by slitting the material down the center of the eyelet. Do not cut the material away or the opening will become too large; hold the material back, work eyelets exactly on the stamped lines.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

CROMPTON CO., QUE.

WATERVILLE.—After a very dry season farmers have no cause for complaint. The threshing is nearly all done, and the grain in general is better than a year ago. Potatoes and turnips, on account of the drought suffered most. While the crop of potatoes is small, they are of a fair size and of excellent quality. A fine open fall gave farmers ample time to plow and do all outside work. There has been some snow and a little sleighing but the snow has gone off, which will help the wells and springs. The beautiful weather now will help to shorten the winter.—J. M.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

HILLIER.—A very serious question pressed itself to the farmers as well as those in the village. What about the water supply? A number of the farmers have found it difficult to furnish their stock with water, having to take the considerable distance for drink. Wells that were never known to go dry before are dry. The prospect is that they would freeze up before the swamps which are dry now (something extraordinary for this time of year) would be filled, and the creeks started running. Tuesday, Dec. 1st, was very cold with a high wind, freezing the ground to stop plowing, for the first this season. Saturday was a light winter day with enough snow to do ideal work on the farm with sleighs. Sunday the 6th, the wind changed to the south-east, with a snow storm in the evening, turning to rain before morning, which may bring the long wished for water supply. The farmers have nearly all finished their plowing, and are looking for a banner year in 1909.—W. A. F.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CROOKFORD.—The weather through Nov. continued fine, giving the farmers plenty of time to get their plowing or any other

appearances will stay frozen. Fall plowing is nearly all finished except with the few who never get it finished. It has been an exceptionally fine fall for plowing, the fine open weather of the past few weeks giving everyone an opportunity to complete the work. Wheat has risen in price again. Buyers are now offering 96c a bus. It is being marketed at 95c, 94c, 93c, and 92c, and bran 52c. Live hogs are worth \$5.75 to \$6. The tendency of the market seems to be downward, although there are not so many hogs on the market. There are not many breeding sows being sold, quite a contrast to conditions a year ago, when several sold of their breeding stock. Butter is not very plentiful, the creameries taking their cream wagons off the road three weeks ago. It is selling at 25c to 26c a lb. Eggs are scarce and are worth 25c to 30c a doz.—L. T.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

DOLEISIE.—We had very fine weather all through Nov., but the weather started snowing; this morning the ground was covered so that the sleigh would be unusable all right. This afternoon it is snowing and blowing a regular blizzard. All kinds of mill feed are dear so that stall feed should be a good price to make. There is a fine looking well, plenty of top for the winter; clover is also looking well.—A. M. M.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

DELAWARE.—The wheat plant has done a good growth although the fall has been exceptionally dry; the open spell lasting until Dec. 1st, after the freeze up of the middle of Nov., has given the farmers time to do plowing. Hay is about 90c a ton in the country, and 81c in London market; oats, 40c a bus; butter, 55c for dairy; eggs are 35c a doz for strictly new-laid—certainly an incentive to the production of winter eggs; best apples, \$1 a bin, a price that ought to pay. Apples are not keeping well, especially Spys. The dry fall is giving us the same. Hogs are lower, 55.5c a cwt.—E. M. H.

TEMPO.—An extra good yield of potatoes was common this past season. We

Canadian Dairyman and Farming World without it, for we think that it is better than any paper we ever took. We know of nothing to improve on at the present time. A little later on I think I will be able to canvass for subscriptions for your paper.—E. Davidson, Monck Co., Que.

er odd jobs done up before winter set in, also saving a considerable amount of feed, as there is plenty of rough pasture, so that young stock and sheep could live out all right. The cheese factories have all paid up, the average price being a trifle better than a year ago.—H. W.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

GAMPRELLFORD.—A good many wells are dry. The springs are still running slowly. The cattle have plenty so far. Every one about as pretty well off with their plowing. We have been at it up to Dec. 2nd. We have quite a fall of snow but not quite enough for sleighing.—K. G.

WICKLOW.—Within the last three weeks much plowing has been done although the day ground is very dry to plow easily, it being drier than has been known in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants at this season of the year. Wells that have never failed before are now dry. Young stock ran on pasture up to the first week in Dec.—K. H. H.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

CAMBRAY.—Fall work is now owing to the remarkably fine weather, well advanced. I might safely say that all, or nearly all, are done plowing. It took longer this year than usual on account of the very dry weather which has prevailed since early in Aug. Threshing is also completed. Straw is very short but grain has yielded very well. Corn was a good crop but roots were generally poor. Potatoes were unusually good, but others very indifferent yields. The few rains and snow storms, although not enough to make any great difference to what have been done up to the pastures, meadows and fresh seeds wonderfully. The alfalfa plants seem to have more growth than any other also.—J. W.

BRANT CO., ONT.

PALKLAND.—The ground froze on the night of Dec. 1st and from present

have learned of numerous instances of 300 bushels an acre, which at 50c a bus, makes a full pocket book for the lucky owner. I saw a good crop of apples going to the evaporator, and thinking that it was a large one, I made enquiry. I was told that the owner had on over 4000 lbs. Many of the apples were the Ben Davis variety. At his farm cellar this man has over 1000 lbs of splendid greenings, Baldwin and Kings. We had a much needed shower and a thunder storm on Nov. 24th. Thunder in fall is a sure sign of a warm winter. The season's later bore out this contention. Hogs, oats, butter and eggs are soaring upward continuing their value, which pleases the farmer.—J. E. O.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR.—Fall work is pretty well completed. The majority of the farmers got their plowing finished. We had a sudden change to a heavy snow on the 1st of Dec. which appears to be permanent. Fall wheat did not go into winter quarters as well as it gave promise to. Farmers are pretty well stocked for the winter with their feeding cattle but they are hard to get. The price of feed, prices ranging from \$3.75 up to \$4.25 according to size and quality. There does not seem to be any lack of feed but prices are high owing, I suppose, to shortage last season and having none to carry over. Farmers will have to feed carefully in order to show a balance on the right side at present prices.—J. C. B.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

ELORA.—The shortage of water has caused some inconvenience but no real suffering. A few wells have failed but the Credit River, which has failed to anything like the same extent as in some other seasons. The chief difficulty is in the lower part, which on heavy land has been almost impossible, and on lighter soils has required an ex-

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY
\$6.00 a Cwt.
FOR HOGS, WEIGHING 150 TO 200 LBS.

THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD

tra horse. This difficulty has now been relieved by the snow and rains that have followed it. A few days more of open weather will complete the work. Of course the continued dry weather affected the pastures seriously, but where large or other fall feed had been provided the stock are in fair condition and some fairly good Christmas beef will be on hand for the festive season.—O. W.

SCOUT POBLET. The recent rains and melted snow have had a good effect on the soil and the plow now goes much easier. The open weather of late is quite favorable for finishing up all fall work. Many, however, are suffering from drought yet, as many springs are at a low ebb and many wells are nearly dry. Up to date farmers are now hustling to get the rural free delivery started on the present mail routes. It seems that it is necessary to petition one's M.P. for the boxes and wise farmers are losing no time in getting in their petitions.—O.S.N.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODERICH.—The farm water supply is, generally speaking, adequate to the wants of the users. The fall was exceptionally dry, and many wells went dry, and are dry still, with winter closing in, but these are only scattered cases. Spring creeks are numerous and spring wells are also common here, while in the adjoining township artesian wells and windmills provide water for many farmers. The water problem is not by any means serious, although old farmers drive their stock to water, generally only a short distance.—D. G. B.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, ONT.

SLATE RIVER VALLEY.—The fine weather still continues unbroken, with the exception of two days rain last week, Nov. 24 and 25. The much needed rain will be greatly appreciated, especially by those who have had to haul water for stock and household purposes. It has also made easy the clearing of lower lands and swales, which have been such an eye-sore to the farmer who cleared fields. Each farmer this year seems to be making a strenuous effort to extend his crop acreage and there have been of-

most farms several acres brought under cultivation for the first time. The keen demand for produce and excellent prices are encouraging, and there is no stone in the land once cleared is well cleared.—J. B. H.

EAST ASKA, SASK.

FLEMING.—We are having splendid weather. The stock is all out on the prairie in day time, and are doing well. I should say on the stubble land, for prairie is a thing of the past around here. I met a man the other day with your paper. I asked him how he liked it; he said that there was some fine matter in it on dairying, and poultry raising, and he is one of the best poultrymen in the west.—D. O.

PIANOS and ORGANS FOR FARMERS

Do you want one? Then secure a KARN. They are of beautiful workmanship and elegant in design. The tone is full strong and sympathetic. Our Agents are by your door and good as a post-card and we will have one call and see you.

An Empire Cream Separator

Will save you money if you will use it. We will let you have one trial. We solicit your patronage. Agents are by your door and we will have one call and see you.

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are the safest, strongest, easiest to operate and best cutters made.

PLOWS

Farmers everywhere testify to the splendid work of our plows

Better Get One

Send for Catalogue.

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Peterborough, - Ontario



It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Dec. 14, 1908.—General wholesale trade is reported quiet but steady. The colder weather has had a stimulating effect. Upon business, the falling due upon the 4th and 5th of the month was fairly well met although in some lines there were more renewals than was expected. Money continues in good demand for commercial purposes. This demand is not sufficient, however, to absorb the surplus money which the banks have at their disposal. Some large call loans were made during the week at 4 to 4½ per cent. Commercial paper with good security is discounted at 5 to 7 per cent. Banks are still showing much caution about loans.

WHEAT

The wheat situation is not as strong as a week ago, although prices on the local market have not lowered any. There are indications of a speculative undertone, owing to a weakening effect, notwithstanding the efforts of a large manipulator on Chicago market to bull the market. The Argentine is expected to have a surplus of a little over 1,000,000 bush, to export. The visible supply in Canada and the United States is now nearly 16,000,000 bush greater than at this time last year. A favorable feature of the market is the strength maintained by European markets. At the end of the week Liverpool cables were 1-8 higher. A careful scrutiny of the whole situation seems to indicate a fairly steady market, with some fluctuation in the speculative element. Ontario wheat is quiet with quotations no lower, though the market has an easy tendency. Fall wheat is quoted by dealers here at 86 to 86½ and those at

81½ to 81½, and loose straw \$7 to \$2. a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The Montreal potato market is reported firm under a fair demand with prices well maintained. There is a lag for Quebec. Trade here is a little slack for 60s to 60c for Ontario potatoes in car lots on track. Toronto and Montreal markets here potatoes sell at 75c to 85c a bush. The bean market is quiet. At Montreal it is stated that Australian beans can be laid down cheaper than Canadian. Quotations for the latter are \$1.60 to \$1.65 for three pound pickers on track. Dealers quote \$1.70 to \$1.75 for primed and \$1.90 to \$1.85 a bush for hand picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices keep up. There is a smart city of new laid. New-laid are quoted 35c a dozen in a jobbing way at Montreal. New-laid are scarce and high priced. Dealers quote strictly new laid at 30c to 30½ and at 30c to 30c at country points. Storage eggs sell here to the trade at 36c to 37c, and farmers hold them at 30c to 32c. On Toronto farmers' market new laid sell at 40c to 50c and fresh eggs at 30c to 32c a doz. There seems to be a plentiful supply of poultry this fall. Several carloads of turkeys have been purchased in western Ontario for the West during the week. About a lb has been paid for choice live turkeys. The colder weather has increased receipts at Montreal. The demand, however, has been good and prices are well maintained. Dressed turkeys are large at 13c to 14c; geese at 9c to 9½; farm chickens at 15c; small ones 9c to 10c.

DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

In large and small quantities we have a good outlet having over 50 stores to supply and are realizing good prices at the present time.

PAYMENTS DAILY

Established 1884

The WM. DAVES Co., Limited
JAMES STREET, TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 110.

80c to 90c outside. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat sells at 90c to 96c and goose at 9c to 9c a bush.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a generally easier feeling in coarse grains due to the lower corn market, especially in second grade oats and barley used for feed purposes. The Montreal market is quiet but steady for oats at 45c to 45c a bush from store. Dealers here quote oats at 37c to 39½c outside and on the farmers' market at 45c to 46c a bush. Barley is lower, especially the feeding grades. Mating barley is quoted at Montreal at 65c to 66c and feed barley at 57c to 58c a bush. Quotations here are 52c to 57c as to quality outside and 52c to 59c a bush on Toronto farmers' market. Peas are quoted at 56½c to 67c outside.

FEEDS

Milk feeds are slightly lower at this point, quotations being \$20 to \$21 a ton for bran and \$21 to \$22 for shorts outside. At Montreal no change is reported, and prices hold steady at last week's quotations. The corn market is easier and lower. At Montreal new corn is quoted at 7½c in car lots. Here old is quoted at 7½c to 7½c and new at 6½c to 6½c Toronto freights.

SEEDS

There are no developments in seeds, though quotations are a shade better. Dealers here quote white clover at 40c to 40½ points as follows: Alake, \$5.75 to \$7.45; timothy, \$1.50 to \$2.10 and red clover \$4.20 to \$5.25 a bush as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW

Better roads have increased supplies at Montreal. The demand continues good but receipts during the week were more than for a balod hay at 50 to 50 in car lots. Quotations here are as follows: No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 3, \$10 to \$10.50; clover \$10.80 to \$10.50, and clover \$7 to \$7.50 in car lots. Prices here rise at \$10.50 to \$11 for balod hay and \$7 to \$9 a ton for balod straw in car lots on track. Toronto. On the farmers' market here alfalfa sells at \$13 to \$14; clover 88 to \$10; straw in bundles,

10c and fowls at 8c to 9c a lb. Live geese are in good demand here at 9½c and fowl at 9½c a lb. The market is a little easier here owing to large receipts. In a wholesale way choice dressed chickens sell at 11c to 12c; common, 9c to 10c; fowl, 8c to 9c; turkeys, 15c to 15c; ducks, 12c to 13c. On Toronto farmers' market chickens sell at 11c to 14c; fowl, 9c to 10c; ducks, 13c to 15c; turkeys, 15c to 16c and geese, 11c to 12c a lb.

APPLES.

Apple prices continue to mount upward, though a little easier feeling is reported at Montreal. A round lot of mixed No. 1 is sold there during the week at \$4.25, and a lot of Spies at \$4.20 a bbl. Seconds are quoted at \$3.75 a bbl. Prices range here from \$2 to \$4.50 a bbl as to quality.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese situation ruled quiet but steady. There has been some cable bust during the week at Montreal for food, whereas this market has been quiet. There were more orders for this class of goods than could be filled owing to the scarce supply. There is not likely to be much more activity in the better class of goods till after the holiday season. Dealers here quote large cheese at 13 to 14c to 13½c, and twopeny at 12½c to 13½c a lb.

There are complaints of the quality of the butter now arriving owing to objectionable stable butter. The market is quiet handling the milk and cream. Choice creamery is quoted at Montreal at 7½c, whereas this market is quiet. In fact, there were more orders for this class of goods than could be filled owing to the scarce supply. There is not likely to be much more activity in the better class of goods till after the holiday season. Dealers here quote large cheese at 13 to 14c to 13½c, and twopeny at 12½c to 13½c a lb. There are complaints of the quality of the butter now arriving owing to objectionable stable butter. The market is quiet handling the milk and cream. Choice creamery is quoted at Montreal at 7½c, whereas this market is quiet. In fact, there were more orders for this class of goods than could be filled owing to the scarce supply. There is not likely to be much more activity in the better class of goods till after the holiday season. Dealers here quote large cheese at 13 to 14c to 13½c, and twopeny at 12½c to 13½c a lb.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

There is little change to report in horses. Trade continues quiet, though there is more enquiry from the west. More business could be done in the West if dealers were willing to accept paper for horses sold. But they are not inclined to do this and consequently sales are limited. Business is expected to improve after the New Year. At the Horse Exchange, the better class of horses, such as wagon horses and drivers sold better than a week ago, and business generally shows signs of picking up a little. Quotations are as follows: \$190 to \$200 for general purpose, \$140 to \$160; good wagons, \$150 to \$195; drivers, \$160 to \$190; and serviceably sound workers, \$20 to \$60 each.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock markets last week gave indication of the near approach of Christmas. There were several lots of Christmas stall feed cattle on the market which brought from 50c to \$1.0 a cwt. over the prices paid the past couple of months. At the city market on Wednesday and Thursday, there was a run of 268 cattle, 2540 hogs, 2444 sheep, and lamb, and 61 calves. Of the cattle offering too many were of the medium sort which have been over plentiful all of the year. There was, therefore, a wide range of prices, between the lowest and the highest, an object lesson for every cattle raiser. Trade was good with prices firmer and higher for the best grades, but rather easy for the lower grades. A number of which were left unsold at the close of the market on Thursday. Among the cattle offering were twelve loads from the North-west.

The chief interest in the market centered about the butcher's trade. Some choice loads of steers and heifers for the Christmas trade sold at 85 to \$55.0 a cwt. Picked steers and heifers from the general run, as high as a few weeks ago. Cows that sold at 97c each five weeks ago, only brought 86c each for the same quality. Prices ranged from \$15 to \$60 each, live bulk selling at 50c to \$10 each.

A few choice Christmas fed calves sold on Thursday at 97 to 98 a cwt., but the ordinary run sold at 85 to 86c each. Cows that sold at 97c each five weeks ago, only brought 86c each for the same quality. Prices ranged from \$15 to \$60 each, live bulk selling at 50c to \$10 each.

The hog market ruled steady all week at 86 a cwt. for select, and 83½ for lights, fed and watered on the market here. Prices at Buffalo are higher at 90c for select, and 85c for lights. On mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.90 for yorkers, 84 to 85.25 for pigs, 82.50 to 85.40 for roughs, 84 to 84.75 for stags and 84.40 to 85.8 a cwt. for dairies. The Live Bulletin, London Cable of December 10th, quotes bacon as follows: "The market remains quiet, but steady, and a chance for heavy Stocks are light, and arrivals from the continent to-day and to-morrow will be small."

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Monday, Dec. 14.—The stock at the Union Stock Yards this morning was 108 cars, comprising 2115 cattle, 109 sheep, and 2100 hogs. There was a lot of Christmas beef on the market and the average quality was better than last week's prices. Christmas beef sold at from \$5 to \$5.50, the latter figure being paid for a load of choice cattle weighing 1300 cwt. It was reported that some cattle sold pretty well up to \$6 a cwt but this could not be verified. The ordinary run of cattle sold about the same as last week's prices. Zinning ran \$3.75 to \$4.50 a cwt for the better lots. There was nothing doing in export cattle, but a few head of choice cattle were on hand and had to be sold on the local trade. Calves sold at \$5 to \$6.50, and higher prices for Christmas stuff. Sheep and pig prices were as follows: \$2.50 and lambs 85 to \$5.50 a cwt. Hogs sold at 83½ (quoted) at country places, though many prices are quoted at some places.—J. W. W.

THE BEST LINIMENT

NO PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's
Caustic Balm
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For — It is contained in a small tin, and will cure all kinds of skin diseases, such as Itch, Scald, Burns, Frost, Wounds, Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all kinds of skin eruptions. It is also used for the relief of Rheumatism, Gout, and all kinds of neuralgic pains. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all kinds of skin diseases.

Body a Lintment. We would say to all who buy that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Permanent, however, we will not say any old or chronic skin disease can be cured by its use. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all kinds of skin diseases.

REMOVED THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENED MUSCLES—Gombault's Caustic Balm is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all kinds of skin diseases. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all kinds of skin diseases.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

On account of fairly heavy deliveries and very bad foreign cables, the local market is very weak much weaker than last week. Bacon in England last week dropped in price two shillings. Last week 60,000 Danah hogs were killed. The Gen. Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: f.o.b. country points \$5.30 a cwt. delivered at abattoir, \$5.60, weighed off cars, \$5.30.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, December 13.—Receipts of live hogs were light this week, and met with a good demand from the local dealers who were willing to offer a slight advance over last week. The offerings were cleared quickly at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$6.75 a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars. Choice stock is becoming scarce.

Dressed hogs are in good demand and quotations range from \$9 to \$9.25 a cwt for fresh killed abattoir stock. Country dressed are offering at \$8.50 to \$9 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, December 12.—There has been no demand for cheese this week and so far as can be learned nothing whatever is doing in the trade. The holiday season is on and there is little prospect of any movement in cheese until after the holidays. Prices are firm and unchanged, and are likely to be for some time. Stocks are in strong hands, and holders are not likely to cut prices to force business. The few new arrivals quoted ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.25 a cwt. for the earlier makes are being held for more money, although there is no doubt that with an order in hand a considerable quantity could be bought at around

RUSH'S PATENT BAR

Strong and Safe

If you only know the advantages of Rush's patented U-Bar Stanchions, you would not be without one. We have had more experience with Stanchions than anyone else, and we have the only durable and satisfactory construction on the market. Our Stanchions provide the most reliable and safe support for all kinds of machinery and require very little maintenance. They are the best for examination and for the use of the maker.

88 THE METAL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STANCHIONS

13 14c. The high cost September and early October are entirely withdrawn from the market for the present. The butter market is quiet with a somewhat say tendency prevailing the last few days. The receipts have fallen off this week, however, and with the diminishing supply of fresh goods the market should stiffen up considerably. The few lots of fresh butter coming in are being bought up at from 25c to 26c a lb., according to quality.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

TORONTO PRODUCERS STAND BY PRICE
Following a meeting of Scarborough and York Townships milk producers, held at Woburn on Dec. 5th, about 300 cans of milk were held because the dealers refused to pay \$1.55 a can. On Dec. 8th, owing to the refusal of the milk dealers to live up to their agreement with the producers, the committee having charge of the wagon routes, met Mr. Price, the president of the milk dealers' association, but refused to accept any offer less than \$1.55 a can. Mr. Price who buys about 130 cans in Scarborough, refused to pay the agreed price.

A large number of dealers have signed contracts at \$1.55 an gallon can, and will live up to their contracts. Some of the dealers visited Scarborough the day before the trouble began and made personal agreements with the producers at \$1.55 a can. After the meeting Mr. Price met a number of his producers and it is said that he made some conditional arrangements with them. Whatever the nature of it the milk producers' association refuses to recognize

FOR SALE

Farm of 45 acres, good clay loam, containing 19 acres of pasture, 3 acres maple bush, orchard, apple, pear and cherry trees, also grapes, raspberries and strawberries in good bearing condition. Land is well drained, sloping to the south-east with a creek running along the bottom well suited for fruit farming and gardening. Situated one mile from the city of Peterboro. Well fenced.



Brick house as shown above, summer kitchen and wood shed, furnace, well and summer kitchen.



Barn as shown above, 56 by 30, on stone foundation, stable for three horses, 6 cows and about 10 pigs, henhouse, root cellar, well under the barn for stock.

Price, \$4,800

For full particulars and terms apply to
BLEWITT & MIDDLETON
421 George St., Peterboro, Ont.

any agreement by which the dealer will pay less than \$1.55 a can.

Winter Dairy Lists

(Continued from page 9)

Maid, James Rattie, Norwich, 160.50 lbs. milk, 3.7 per cent. fat.
Holstein heifer, under 30 months.—1st, Elorer, 6959, James Rattie, Norwich, 157 lbs. milk, 4.06 per cent. fat; 2nd, Queen Butler Barones, 7662, N. L. Haley, Springfield, 107 lbs. milk, 4.29 per cent. fat; 3rd, Queen's Butler Girl, 8815, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, 114.39 lbs. milk, 3.83 per cent. fat; 4th, Arah Vevman, 9698, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, 129.31 lbs. milk, 3.38 per cent. fat; 5th, Marcella Jewel, 9681, James Rattie, Norwich, 104.1 lbs. milk, 2.93 per cent. fat.
Jersey cow, 48 months and over.—1st, Catalpa of Normandy, A. J. C. C. 16437, B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, 130.20 lbs. milk, 4.7 per cent. fat.
Grade cow, 36 months and under 48.—1st, Daisy D., N. L. Haley, Springfield, 133.60 lbs. milk, 3.9 per cent. fat.

See our Big 4 ad. on back cover.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS
If you are wanting a choice young cow or heifer, it will pay you to write me before making your selection, or better—come and pick them out.
GORDON
62-5-49 Manhard P.O., Leeds Co., Ont.
7 miles south of Brockville on C.P.R. (Clark's Crossing)

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMBORNS
32 Choice Young Tamboorns, from imported sows and sired by imported known and rich bred Holstein bulls and several females. Bargain to quick buyers.

A. C. HALLMAN,
Breslau, Ont.
E-5-11-09

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 40 cows and heifers at once to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young cows, from Herms' import of Henswood's World's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE,
CRAMPTON, ONT.
Putnam Stn., 1/4 miles—C. P. R. E-4-8-09

MISCELLANEOUS

JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SON, Streetville, Ont. Large Yorkshire Hogs for sale. E-11-09

E. B. BARRON, Mapleview Farms, Thorndale, Ont. Doves—Sleep a specialty. Telephone. E-12-19-09

J. A. GOVONLOCK, Forest-Ont., Hereford, Canada's greatest winner. Toronto and London, 1907-1908. Stock all ages, for sale. E-10-10-09

HARRISON BROS., Mt. Albert—Hereford cattle, Oxford Down sheep. Stock for sale at all times. E-5-23-09

PONIES FOR SALE

Exmoor and Shetlands of all ages and sexes, broken and unbroken.
P. A. BEAUDOIN,
642-09 167 St. James st., Montreal.

BERSKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS

Ch. for Berkshire Boars for service and sows ready to breed, by imported sires. Choice Tamworths, all ages by a Toronto and London price winning boar. Prices low, considering quality.

F. W. TODD, E-17-10-09
Maple Leaf Stock Farms, Corinth, Ont.

NITHSIDE STOCK FARM

Southdown sheep and L. G. Dorking Fowls. Present offerings, two choice young boars, fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Also choice lot of L. G. Dorking cockerels, \$2 each.

E. E. MARTIN, Prop., Ganning P. O., Paris station, Oxford Co. Ont. E-13-1-09

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Offers for sale a number of very fine Leicester Ewe and Rams, Berkshires, and a large number of St. Bronze Turkeys, 7 Colosse Geese, Imp. Pekin Ducks and several other breeds of poultry bred, and the best of quality. Prices to suit the times.
E-12-28-08
D. A. GRAHAM, Waukegan, Ont.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer, Live stock a specialty. Address Port Perry. 'Phone 31.

HOLSTEINS

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM
Holstein cattle and Tamworth sows, Bull calves for sale, with good official records behind them; also Tamworth spring pigs. For particulars write
THOMAS DAVIDSON, Spring Valley P. O. 0-421-09 Brockville Station

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—richly bred bull Keres Dekol No. 6012 Vol. 8. Dan, Helene Dekol's Dekol, with official butter record of 5 lbs. in 4 yrs. at 10 yrs. old. Sire's dam, Maggie Keres, in American advanced register, with record of 26 lbs. in 14 days. Dam is half sister to Henswood's Dekol and Pieterje Hengerveld's Cooli Dekol, the two champion bulls of the breed. In 15 3 years old, kind and right every way, \$100.
E-2-28-10 **A. D. FOSTER,** Bloomfield, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

JAS. BEGG, ST. THOMAS, AYRSHIRES. The standard for this herd is 40 lbs. milk per day. No culls kept. E-19-10-09

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

are large producer of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. A few choice bull calves of 1908 ready to ship. Prices right. Write or call on
E-3-1-09 **W. F. STOFEN,** Huntington, Que.

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES

Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull. First sires Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. Long distance phone.
E-4-3-09 **W. W. BALLANTYNE,** Stratford, Ont.



LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Cypselades and Yorkshires. Write for special prices on Bull calves.
E-3-10-09 **GEO. H. MONTGOMERY,** Phillipsburg, Que.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Have been bred and imported with a view to combine quality with production. The herd contains some spotted winners. Nether Hall Goodtime (imported) now heads the herd. Young stock for sale.
E-5-15-09 **J. W. LOGAN,** Howick Station, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.
ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Halifax, Ont. Long distance phone. E-6-23-09

JUST BULLS



For sale 1 to 10 months old. Holsteins and Ayrshires. Great milking strains.
GEO. RICE, Tiltshireburg, Ont.

STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES

In the Dairy Breed. Our success in the show yards proves the excellence of our herd.
FOR SALE—Stock of both sexes.
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. E-6-16-09

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM

Present offering 18 grandly bred Holstein Bulls, 10 to 12 months old. 1st, Tidy Sires dam, Merona 3rd, 27.65 lbs. Butte in 7 days. D. Tidy Pauline Dekol 3rd, 25 lbs. Butte in 7 days. Sire G. D. Ailge Push 4th, 23.85 lbs. Butte in 7 days. G. D. Tidy Aberkirk 27.28 lbs. Butte in 7 days. Alia Push 5th, 23 lbs. Butte in 7 days, at 2 yrs. old. Tidy Aberkirk's 2nd, 25 lbs. Butte in 7 days. Tidy Pauline Dekol, 2nd, 25 lbs. Butte in 7 days, at 3 yrs. old. 7 nearest relatives 20 lbs. Butte in 7 days. Prices \$80.00 to \$100.00 each on quick sale.

Harley Sta., G.T.R. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O. [E-2-10-09]



UNION STOCK YARDS

HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO - CANADA
Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Traded.
Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the Quarter-mile Track for showing and exercising. ACCOMMODATION FOR 1,000 HORSES
HERBERT SMITH
(LATE CHAS. S. BROWNE'S) Manager
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AYRSHIRES

DAVID A. MACFARLANE, Kelloe, Que. milkers, good testers and good doers. Several young bulls for sale; price reasonable. 0-9-8-9

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

A fine lot of young bulls and calves; also a fine stock bull. 'Not likely of also 100 lbs. 170 lbs. cows and his offspring. Also 100 lbs. ponies and 100 lbs. pigs.

D. BODDEN, Manager, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que. Hon. W. Owens, proprietor. 0-6-16-09

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Ayrshires, Cypselades and Yorkshires
If in need of good stock write for prices which are always reasonable.
W. F. KAY, Phillipsburg, Que. 0-5-10-09

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Champion Herd of Canada; Champion Herd at National Show in Chicago, 1907. The herd is imported 1879, of Anichuanin-1879, with a record of 1,137 lbs. of milk and 10 lbs. fat in 24 months. Six cows and heifers have already produced in the Record. Performance test of good records of milk and fat. Herd headed by Bartheschie King's Own, imp. Imported and Canadian bred stock of all ages for sale. R. R. NESS, Howick, Que. E-9-15-09

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Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting of females, 3 year olds, yearlings and calves; bull yearlings and calves. Dams record up to 2000 lbs. milk in Scotland. We also have calves from our own Record of Merit cows and others. Females suit our Record. Phone in residence. HOURS: 10 to 12. Write for prices.
ALEX. HUME & CO., Montic P. O.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM

Harold M. Morgan, prop. Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, young Ayrshires to suit all buyers for sale. Yorkshires pigs from imported Sires and Dams. Farmers and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices.
E-5-25-09 **E. W. BJORELUND,** Manager.

STADACONA AYRSHIRES

THE CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COV of Canada, for milk, according to the last Record Book, in Dairy of Carleton, Reg. No. 1,136. She qualified for Advanced Registry with 12,070 lbs. 1 own her yearling bull, which is for sale at a reasonable figure. His vigorous qualities large for his age, and should make a first-class herd breeder. For description, extended pedigrees and price apply to
E-6-2-09 **GUS LANGELIER,** Cap. Rouve, Que.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada, imported and home bred. Record of performance cows and heifers
Prices of stock quoted on application.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que. 0-4-8-09

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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PETERBORO, ONT.
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H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS

Skim Clean—Run Easy—Are Simple and Quickly Cleaned

BUY an H. C. Cream Harvester—it has the strongest recommendations behind it, both from the makers and users. For choice you may prefer the chain driven DAIRYMAID, or the simple geared BLUEBELL. Both are everywhere established as standard, dependable and most substantial machines. They are on exhibition at the International local agent convenient to your place. You take no chances of disappointment, whether you choose a Dairymaid or a Bluebell.

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Don't waste time and trouble skimming milk by hand, besides losing a large share of the butter fat. H. C. Cream Harvesters separate every particle of butter fat from the milk, giving you the fresh, warm sweet skim-milk for your calves, pigs and chickens, instead of cold, stale or sour milk which you get from the factory or when you skim by hand. H. C. Cream Harvesters make prize products possible—they will get you better prices for your cream or butter.

Every Machine Tested

Every I. H. C. Cream Harvester, either Dairymaid or Bluebell, is rigidly tested before it leaves the factory.

It comes to you in perfect working order—ready to use. Every I. H. C. separator is built to operate with the least possible trouble to the operator—saves time and annoyance because it is so simple and easy to clean.

All parts are so easy to get at or take out and clean that the work of cleaning is quickly over with.

If you need a cream separator, call on the International local agent and talk the matter over with him. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, if you prefer, write direct to the nearest office. You will be interested in securing a copy of "Development of the Cream Separator," or colored hanger which will be mailed on request.

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every five feet
apart and
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Grain Grinders
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WATER YOUR MILK!



You can do it honestly and very profitably with our system of Woodward Water Basin. They guarantee an even supply of water, at right temperature all the time, preventing swelling, and you will soon notice an increase in flow of milk. Save labor and time.

Will Repay Cost in Short Time

Send for Information at once to—

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
TORONTO Limited



Social Uses of Rural Telephones.

Suppose you didn't have a telephone and wanted to get up an impromptu party, in the country, what would you do?

You would have to hitch up your horse, early in the afternoon, and drive for miles around to your different friends. After this drive you would be so fatigued in the evening that you wouldn't want to see your friends.

How differently this party could be arranged if you had a telephone. In less than half an hour, you could ring up your friends, living miles away, and invite them to come, without trouble or fatigue.

More than ninety per cent. of the rural telephones used in this country are manufactured by us.

A post card with your address will bring you further particulars about them, with cost of installing, etc.

You can build and operate your own telephone line.

The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

427 Seymour St.

VANCOUVER.

Use address nearest you.

599 Henry Ave.

WINNIPEG.

Cor. Notre Dame & Guy Sts.

MONTRÉAL.

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