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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 9, 1908



THE COMFORTABLE FARM HOME OF MR. JAMES R. ANDERSON

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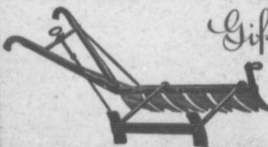
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The Taxation Question

About Taxes

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—I have read the article in the Nov. 4th issue of your paper pointing out that the present system of local taxation is very unjust to farmers as a class. At that rate it must be of great advantage to some other classes. Adam Smith, the author of "Wealth of Nations," 1776, the first work on political economy printed in Great Britain, pointed out that if the Government made a law giving advantages to any one class that that very law meant disadvantages for other classes.

Then the present local taxation law of Ontario being unjust to the farmer must be simply a piece of class legislation. And the question is, "How shall we amend our law so as to put all on an equal footing."

Rev. Dr. Bland, a professor in Wesley College, Winnipeg, was recently asked if the single tax of Henry George was true. His reply was, "It is as true as is the gospel of Jesus Christ." That is a very strong statement. Dr. Bland is one of the ablest men in the Methodist church to-day.

At that rate, unjust tax laws should be amended along the line of the single tax idea. In order to enable your readers to understand that idea thoroughly, and then explain it to their councils and M. P.s, I hereby offer to mail free on receipt of three two cent stamps to pay postage, to each and every reader who reads this, a copy of "The Single Tax Catechism," 56 questions asked and answered. Let those interested send for a quarter's worth, and names of their councillors, received by M. P.s, and a copy will be mailed direct to each for every six cents postage received.

Farmers as a class are losing heavily every year, millions of dollars, by unjust local taxation, and an injury to the farming class means an injury to all.—W. D. Lamb, Plumus, Man.

Abandon the Smaller Shows

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—As an old subscriber to your Paper, I read an editorial in the issue of October 21st, under the Caption "Too Many Societies." To my mind it so completely covers the ground, that I endorse it without hesitation. It is well known to all that we have too many shows, not too many of the larger ones, but too many small ones. These are not at all necessary nor that we have such good facilities for raising cent-a-points where the larger fairs are held.

If these smaller shows were abandoned and more united effort put forth to make the larger ones larger and better, more good to the whole agricultural community would result. As it is now these small exhibitions with the small prize lists and their smaller prizes, seem to be a waste of time to the whole community who patronize them, and we all know that to the farmer, time is money. If he goes to all the shows, within, say a radius of twenty miles, he will find he has lost too much time.

Of course in isolated districts there may be a reason for holding Township fairs, but none whatever in the old, well settled districts of Ontario. It would be in the best interest of the farmers to have fewer and better shows, at which good prizes were offered. This would induce a better class of stock to be brought together in larger numbers, thus making better competition in ring and greater choice for those who want to make purchases.

Now Sir, I am speaking as one who has had a long experience at our Exhibitions, as a Breeder, as an Exhibitor, as a Fair Director, and for some years as Secretary of the Peterborough Fair.—Wm. Collins, Peterborough Co., Ont.

Dairy Show at Chicago

To a Canadian, the 3rd annual dairy show, held in the Coliseum, Chicago, from Dec. 2nd to 10th, was not all that was anticipated. The show consisted of a display of machinery, more than of dairy cattle and of their products. In fact the whole exhibition was housed in one of the machinery hall than of what it was termed to be a dairy show." The show was hampered from the standpoint of exhibit of dairy animals by the quarantine of several States for foot and mouth disease.

Though Canadians had entered they were unable to attend the show owing to the quarantine in the State of Michigan. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, had his fine herd listed for the premiums which he surely would have won had he been able to get there. His stock was already loaded at Howick, but he was forced to abide at home. P. D. McArthur, of Howick, had also several entries, but was unable to get through.

The one Canadian exhibit was made by Messrs. Richardson and Co. of St. Mary's, Ont. They exhibited their famous Success Churns.

The chief centre of attraction at the exhibition was the famous world-beating cow, Colombia, the 4th Johanna. This cow was given much prominence. She had a ring to herself. Her milk sold readily for five cents a glass. Pictures of her were also on sale.

There were no Jerseys whatever, on exhibit. Dutch, Belled, Guernseys and Holsteins were well represented. The show all through savoured more of the spectacular than of practical dairymanship, which would be helpful to dairy men.

However, each afternoon in the lecture-room, practical dairy meetings were held, somewhat similar to those of our own winter fair. Many of the prominent dairymen of the country addressed the large audiences which assembled. This was one of the large features of the show. It was the most valuable from an educational standpoint.

The machinery on exhibit was really wonderful. In every aisle were to be seen the latest and the most modern devices and appliances for handling and manufacturing the products of the dairy cow. All the well-known American firms had their wares on exhibition. De Laval, the Vermont Machinery Co., and the Burrell, Lawrence Kennedy exhibits, were perhaps the most worthy of mention. Taken all through the show, they slightly below our expectations of what a great representation of the great dairy industry should be, was nevertheless of much interest and value to all who visited it.—P. E. A.

The Senator Met His Match

On page 11 of this issue appears an article with the above heading about a joke on Senator D. Derbyshire in which appear a couple of typographical mistakes. In the seventh line from the top of the word "speaking" should be "sneakers." After the eighth line a line has been left out which should read as follows: "to speak he thought that he would turn." Still another line has been left out between the third and fourth lines from the bottom, which would read "looking at them and placed the prem."

These mistakes were all due to that form of the paper having been sent to the press proofed as was properly proof-read. With the explanations here given we hope that our readers will be able to catch the joke. It is too good a one to miss.

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Only \$1.00
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AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1908

No. 47

DAIRYING GIVEN A PLACE ON A LARGE FARM

R. E. Gunn, Mgr. Dunrobin Stock Farm, Ontario Co., Ont.

A well selected, re-selected herd of dairy cows guarantees a sure and steady income. They solve the labor problem by providing work for the men for twelve months in the year.

WHILE we are not entirely forsaking the beef business for the milking of cows, we are however installing, or rather have installed a dairy herd. We have 500 acres of land and endeavor to put in from 150 to 200 acres of crop each year. This necessitates the employment of four or five men during seeding, haying and harvest. This year the men we have are eminently satisfactory and when the fall plowing was done I was at a loss to lucratively employ them over the winter.

THE STOCK KEPT

We have about sixty-five head of beef cattle, about 35 to 40 horses, and a varying number of hogs, running from 50 to 200. This amount of stock, and the care thereof would only employ one man and a teamster beside "the boss" who does a little himself in the way of looking after the horses. The solution of the question of profitably employing these men offered itself in the installation of about 35 dairy cows. These cows, properly handled, require the attention of an extra man. The manure from them and the rest of the stock is all spread in the winter, or rather drawn to piles in the field to be ready to be spread by the manure spreaders in the spring. Thus the handling of the manure in the spring is minimized, and the boys are kept out of mischief and in employment the year round.

STEADY INCOME FROM DAIRYING

The last year has been quiet in Shorthorns, though I look for a brighter market during the ensuing year. We were well sold out of Clydesdales and our hogs, fat cattle, and fall wheat brought us in money only at one time, and that all in a lump. While these afore-mentioned branches of the farm do well, still there is an element of uncertainty and speculation in the returns therefrom. Therefore we look to our dairy department to bring us in a regular wage paying, expense meeting, income to which we can look with a certainty. This latter phase of the dairy is the one thing above all others that appeals to us, and while we have no intention of forsaking the Shorthorn, the Clydesdale or the Yorkshire, still we feel sure on a farm as large as ours that a fair-sized dairy herd of selected and reselected cows, can and will be a paying branch from which we can derive a surer and steadier income than from any of the other departments of the farm.

From our short experience we find that a good

cow, well fed, is worth looking after, while a poor cow, or careless feeding, has no place on a well regulated stock farm. But this same is true all along the line. System is as necessary on a farm to derive the best results as it is in a large department store, and we are coming to the conclusion that the farm should be run after the intensive methods employed by the fast food Dr. Detrich, whose 18 acres near Philadelphia, became world-famed simply through the system employed thereon.

DOUBLING EARNING CAPACITY

We are studying all the time to utilize all the ground, all the animals, all the men, to the best

A Proper Christmas Gift

Now is the time to figure out what you will give your friends for Christmas. Choose nice gifts, those that will be a pleasure for your friends to receive; gifts that will please them the whole year through—not just at the time they are received. If you wish to remember your friends in the best way possible, send them a paid-up year's subscription of *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*. 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.

Decide this matter now. Get it off your mind before the holiday rush. Write to-day, stating plainly your own name and address, whether you are already a subscriber or not, and the names and addresses of your friends to whom you wish to send *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World* as a Christmas gift. Address Christmas Gift Department, *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*, Peterboro, Ont.

advantage all the time. We make mistakes as everyone does, but the working out of the plans for a large intensive farm are so interesting and so absorbing that it makes the manager of such an enterprise feel that he certainly has a mission to perform. Every farmer can, by the introduction of such methods, double his earning capacity and also open up a field of employment so pleasant for his boys, that we would no longer hear the cry, "Keep the boys on the farm."

We feel the dairy herd has a place all of its own, whether a specialty or a side line, and we have been at the business long enough to know that it pays handsomely for the exacting care necessary for the best results.

Fall Cultivation on the Farm

O. A. Fretten, Peterboro Co., Ont.

My plan of fall cultivation is not at all in accord with an article appearing in your issue of Nov. 18th, entitled "Plowing Corn and Root

Lands," by John Fixter, Macdonald College, Que. Unless Mr. Fixter can give better reasons for plowing corn and root ground than he advanced in the aforementioned article, I would be loth to accept his advice.

Mr. Fixter says, "Having harvested the corn and root crops, we should at once prepare the soil for the following crop." What is the following crop? In nine out of every ten cases, in our district at least, it is grain seeded to clover. Why do we seed down after corn and roots? Because the soil, as a result of increased cultivation, is cleaner and in better "heart" than after almost any grain crop. Such being the case, is it not a trifle late to talk about preparing land for seeding out at the end of the season after the roots are gathered, etc.?

MUST LOOK IN ADVANCE

A much better guarantee of a crop of grain and a good catch of clover will be secured if the farmer were to look about a year in advance and make every stroke of the cultivator throughout the warm summer days count in preparing a good, clean seed bed for the next season's crop. But Mr. Fixter says, when you have this good, clean seed bed, "Having cultivated and carefully cared for the hood crops during the summer, it is worse than wasteful not to plow." I really did read that over a couple of times before I could believe it was the advice Mr. Fixter intended to give the farmers of this country. The idea of cultivating and carefully handling the root crop all summer, with the result that you have at least one field with a seedbed of three or four inches as free as you can make it of weed seeds and all other obstructions to the vigorous growth of the seed you sow, and then to put that beautiful, clean seed bed down eight or ten inches below the surface at the same time bringing up fresh soil with its full supply of weed seeds to the very place they should not be when the first warm spring days come to germinate the good and bad seeds alike, is ridiculous. How can the plowing of corn ground give the best results under these circumstances? These circumstances are common to the majority of farmers.

CLOVER WILL BRING UP PLANT FOOD

Continuing, Mr. Fixter says, "The depth to plow will depend upon the depth of the plant food in the soil." If we attend to getting the clover in the soil, we can get the clover roots to bring up the plant food from the lower depths easier than we can do it with a team and plow. Besides, the clover roots bring up only those things that will benefit the succeeding crop and

not a host of weeds to smother it out and make a shortage in the farmer's returns.

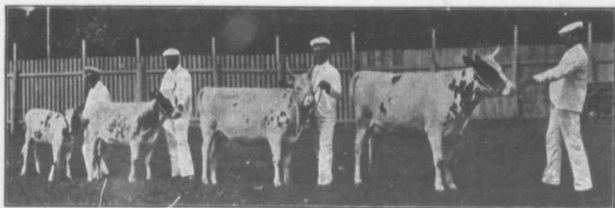
Mr. Fixter takes occasion to remark that crops, grown on the easy work—cultivation and shallow plowing methods, are easier harvested. I happen to know of two farms in this vicinity that, with the exception of sod, have not been plowed with anything but a light, two-horse gang set shallow, early in the season. This is followed by a slightly deeper cross plowing later, and the improvement is not only in the quantity but in the quality, also, of the crop. It was very noticeable to all the neighbors attending the threshings on the farms. One of these farms was sold two years ago. The new owner reverted to the old method of deep plowing and he has had two extremely

tically free from weeds. We have not failed to be rewarded with a good catch of clover each year, free from patchy spots of fox tail, etc. Our red clover yielded an average of over two tons of hay an acre the first crop, and nearly one and one-half tons the second crop (for feed) the past season.

My scheme of cultivation which I am now in a position to put into practice is to follow a three-year rotation of clover, corn and roots (the clover year), and the third year, grain sowed to clover. This will mean but one plowing in three years, viz., the sod previous to corn, roots, etc. This will bring the germination of all fresh weed seeds into my year of thorough cultivation where their chances for existence will be small.

to the fetlocks, after which they may be fed. It frequently happens that farm horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a long fast is apt to bring on indigestion, colic, or inflammation of the bowels.

Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake. Grooming is conducive to the health of the horse as well as to its outward appearance. Attention to this will tend to prevent many diseases, such as cold, bronchitis, and affections of the lungs, to which horses are very liable, when they have been left standing undried, after coming in heated and wet with perspiration or rain, or both at the same time.



A Prize Winning String of Ayrshires

The illustration shows the first prize two year old and yearling, and second prize bull calf under one year and under six months, at the Sherbrooke, Que., Exhibition, 1908. Owned by Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

light crops. The output from the other farm is greater than ever this year.

I quite agree with Mr. Fixter upon the value of plowing well but I also contend that the knowledge of when to plow and when not to plow should prove equally valuable. I would like to see these different methods of cultivation more generally discussed in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

MR. BRETHEN'S SYSTEM

The system I have been following has been to plow all sod, intended for grain crop the following year, immediately after the hay was removed. This is rolled and harrowed and left until we are through plowing the stubble ground. I make use of a two furrowed plow and I aim to have all ground intended for grain crop the succeeding year well plowed four or five inches deep early in September. Sod intended for corn is left until spring. As soon as the plowing is completed, I proceed to cultivate, first with the smoothing harrow and the disc, followed later by a four-horse team upon a 13-tooth spring-tooth cultivator fitted with seven and one-half inch thistle points. This cultivator is kept in operation as much as possible during the fall. Late in the fall, after every field has been thoroughly cultivated, I rib up with the cultivator or with the plow, all heavy or flat pieces, so that the frost may continue the work of pulverizing during the winter, and so that the surplus water may get away the more readily in the spring.

Some of the advantages of this method are: The weed seeds in the seed bed are practically all germinated and destroyed by this persistent cultivation in warm weather. In a fall like the one we have just experienced, one has the plowing done before the ground has lost the greater part of its moisture. The frequent cultivation serves to retain the moisture so that while many farmers found it impossible to plow, by this system our fields were getting more mellow day by day, rain or shine. The ground underlying the seed bed is firm, thus ensuring more free access of the underlying moisture to the roots of the growing plant in time of drought—a great boon to the little plants of grass and clover especially.

As a result of this system, we have heavier grain crops, which stand up better and are prac-

ically free from weeds. We have not failed to be rewarded with a good catch of clover each year, free from patchy spots of fox tail, etc. Our red clover yielded an average of over two tons of hay an acre the first crop, and nearly one and one-half tons the second crop (for feed) the past season.

Need of Grooming Horses

W. Staley Spark, Manning Chambers, Toronto

The question is often asked, "Why does the stabled horse require constant grooming, whilst the same horse turned out in a field does well enough without it?" It is not the fact of living under cover, but the active work and the high feeding of the stabled horse which necessitates grooming. It is the work and the food, not the shelter, which constitutes the difference between the domesticated animal and the horse in the state of nature.

By work, and especially by fast work, the secretions of the glands of the skin are enormously increased. Furthermore, the horse which is worked hard must be fed on highly nutritious food; and, from this cause, also, the secretions of the skin are largely increased. Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged, and the health of the horse will be deteriorated greatly. The greater the action of the skin, the greater must be the attention paid to it. As long as the horse remains in a state of nature, taking only the exercise required for gathering his food, and feeding only on laxative diet, grooming is not needed, because the debris of the food and the excretions of the system are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys.

Man, who has been driving or working horses, make a practice, if they get the chance, when bringing their horses home in a heated and fatigued state, to ride them through a pond until the water reaches the bellies of the animals, Then they are brought into the stables, and a feed thrown in front of them. The horses are often left in that state without anything more being done. Instead of that treatment, the horses should not be allowed to wet their legs above the knees, and after the harness has been taken off, they should be carefully rubbed down and dried from the ears

Practical Advice on Sow Thistle

W. J. Steveson, Ontario Co., Ont.

It is with great interest that I note the articles in your columns from the pen of our mutual friend, Mr. T. G. Raynor, on the weed question—a vexatious question surely. It seems to be human nature for every man to think his lot in life is hardest but there are stacks of truth in the old saying: "A man's lot is just what he makes it." Every man is liable to make mistakes and the only way to do is to benefit by the experience of those mistakes and avoid the same in future. Old Mother Earth, has great affection as it were, for her natural children the weeds, and she never misses an opportunity to nourish and provide for their wants. To successfully combat nature in this matter we must study her. We must know each plant, its habit of life.

In all plants there is a time in their lives when they have exhausted all their stored up energy to produce branches, leaves, flowers, etc. If disturbed at that time they will naturally succumb more readily.

The Perennial Sow Thistle, one of the worst of our weeds has spread about all over Ontario. Being a perennial and not blooming until the second year, we are not aware of its existence until it is thoroughly established and then the battle is on. To meddle with it during the growing season in spring is only transplanting it. Allow it to grow until about the middle of June. At that time it has exhausted all of its stored up energy, from its roots or under-ground branches, to produce the plants. Plow then and sow a good smothering crop of buckwheat, fodder corn broadcast, or rape, or any crop that will grow rapidly. Then you will find in the following year that you have outwitted the pest. Your land will also be ready for another crop of Sow Thistle seed to settle on, blown in from your neighbors, which is too often the case.

We would all be pleased to hear from those who are fighting this pest. Let us have your experience, your methods, etc. Make the columns of this valuable journal more helpful than ever to its readers. Come now, young men, get at it and give us some good pointers. Let us have your most up-to-date methods in your farm work. Your articles will be appreciated.

Distinction Between Perennial and Annual Sow Thistle

J. Eaton Howitt, M.S.A., O.A.C., in Bulletin 108

1. The Perennial Sow Thistle is a taller, coarser growing plant than either of the other two Sow Thistles.

2. The Perennial Sow Thistle has numerous underground fibrous roots while the annual species have only fibrous roots.

3. The leaves of the Common Annual Sow Thistle are deeply cut and lobed and scarcely spiny. The leaves of the Spiny Annual Sow Thistle are almost entire, very prickly and often decidedly

waxy. The leaves of the Perennial Sow Thistle are deeply cut, but not lobed and slightly prickly.

4. The "flowers" of the Perennial are bright orange in color and about 1½ inches across, while the flowers of the Annuals are pale yellow and less than ½ inch in diameter.

5. The "flower-cups" (involucres) and "flower-stems" (peduncles) of the Perennial Sow Thistle are conspicuously covered with yellow glandular bristles while those of the annual species are nearly smooth.

6. The seeds of the three species also differ as to shape and markings.

Handing the Strawberry Plantation*

S. H. Ritzenhouse, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

I start to prepare my land for a strawberry crop, one year before the time for setting the plants, by manuring the field and planting a hoe crop, such as potatoes, roots, tomatoes or corn. The cultivation of this hoe crop during the previous year puts the land in excellent condition, destroys the weeds and otherwise makes the soil suitable for giving good results when the strawberries are planted. After the removal of the hoe crop in the fall, I plow and put on a heavy coat of manure. In the spring, I start cultivating early, working the manure into the surface and getting the land into the best possible shape for the setting out of the plants. On my soil, which is a deep, sandy loam, plowing is not necessary and, in fact, I never plow manure anyway.

When the field is thoroughly prepared, I mark both ways, making the rows three feet six inches apart and the plants in the rows from eighteen to

In procuring plants, I take up the whole row, taking only the best and strongest plants. This plan is along the line of plant breeding, a subject which should receive greater attention by practical fruit growers. Plants should always be taken from a new row, a row grown the previous year and one that has never fruited. Some growers will sometimes take plants from the side of a row that has given a crop. This should never be done.

The time for setting plants depends upon the season. I do not favor too early setting, preferring to wait until the danger of heavy frost is over; in our district, from May 1st to 15th and have had good results from plantations set as late as May 24th. Cool, cloudy days are preferred but we do not wait when the soil is in proper condition, only taking great care not to expose plants and roots to wind and sun.

HOW TO PLANT

After the plants are prepared by digging and selecting the best and trimming off dead leaves and runners and carefully straightening out the roots and placing them compactly in an ordinary seven-quart basket, I use a man and boy for setting. The man runs a spade into the soil producing a cut of six inches at an angle of forty-five degrees. Instead of drawing the spade out of the soil, he simply presses it away from him to raise the soil up, and then the boy places the plant behind the spade. The spade is withdrawn and the pressure of the foot completes the operation.

Great care is taken to get all the roots covered and at the same time prevent the soil from covering the crown. I try to get the crown of the plant

every week or ten days until fall. We cultivate crossways just as long as we can do so without injury to the new runners.

While hoeing the first time, we invariably use the fingers around the plant, adjusting the soil so as to prevent any soil lying on the crown or leaves, and always keep the blossoms nipped off whenever they appear. It is strict attention to small details that makes the difference between a profitable crop and an unprofitable one.

Towards fall, when the runners have begun to spread, instead of dragging them with the cultivator to prevent the rows from getting too wide, I cut them off with a roller plow coultter. It is quite a simple thing to attach a rolling coultter to each side of the cultivator with clips and it does the work nicely and prevents the too thick setting of plants along the side of the rows, which is not desirable.

I have had some trouble with cut worms but have not done anything to protect against them, except good cultivation of the ground the year previous when under the hoe crop. I do not mulch nor use any protection whatever for the winter and have had little trouble with my plants winter-killing.

The following spring we do not cultivate before picking the crop, simply cutting the weeds between the rows with a hoe and pulling out of the rows by hand whenever they appear. Great care should be taken not to have many weeds to remove at time of blooming as much damage may be done to the crop at this time by disturbing foliage and blossoms.

CROPPING

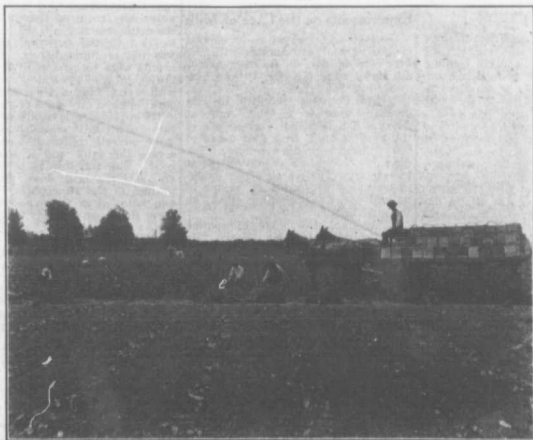
We invariably crop the plantation two years, simply preparing for the second year by narrowing up old rows after the first crop is picked and by continuing the cultivation and keeping the rows free from weeds by hand the remainder of the season. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is very important, especially when the plantation is kept over for a second crop.

I have said nothing about varieties as it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules. It is absolutely necessary that each grower study his own case, what is best suited for his particular district and market. The Williams is the great commercial strawberry at Jordan. But it would not be so well adapted for a grower who was catering to a fancy local market.

THE DISCUSSION

An interesting discussion followed Mr. Ritzenhouse's paper. Mr. A. E. Sherrington of Walkerton said that he prefers a good clover sod for strawberries. He pointed out that the selection of plants for setting is very important. "Do not allow the rows to get too wide," said Mr. Sherrington. "I take only one crop from the plantation and then plow it down. It is cheaper to plant than to cultivate an old bed. The fruit should be picked when ripe, neither before nor after. Do not pick when the dew is on nor immediately after a rain; pick when dry. Grading the fruit can be done but it is not necessary when the fruit is well grown. Use clean packages. Local conditions have much to do with the success of strawberry culture."

"The preparation of the soil must be thorough," said Mr. W. F. W. Fisher, of Burlington, "and it must be well enriched. Select only the best plants for planting and when marketing, cater to the prevailing demand." Mr. L. A. Hamilton, of Clarkson, pointed out that strawberries can be grown profitably between trees in young orchards. "Do not make the rows too long. The pickers will work more carefully on short rows. Start them at the end of the patch farthest from the packing shed. I take two crops from my plantation. After picking the first crop, I burn over the vines and cultivate between the rows. In dry seasons, care must be taken when burning or the crowns may be injured. I sprayed my plants this year with Bordeaux mixture and got a superior crop."



A Familiar Scene During Strawberry Time in the Niagara District of Ontario

The illustration shows a part of the fruit farm of Mr. S. H. Ritzenhouse, of Jordan Harbor. In the foreground are new plants, and in the background the fruiting plantation, with pickers at work

thirty inches apart, according to the variety. Some varieties make an excellent stand and form a splendid row when set thirty inches or even three feet apart.

PLANT SELECTION

I consider that one of the greatest elements that contribute to my success is my choice of the plants at the time of setting. The usual custom among strawberry growers is to take plants from the sides of the rows; this of course, gives them the small and weaker plants.

*One of the papers read at the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, held in Toronto last month.

about on a level with the surface of the field.

Of late years, I have preferred not to set the strawberry plant into the little track or furrow made by the marker as it places the crown of the plant too low down and makes it difficult to keep the crown from being covered while hoeing and cultivating. Therefore, I plant in one corner of the angle formed by the marker and am careful to plant in the same corner of the angle all across the field. When I am through setting, the plants are in perfect rows both ways just the same as if planted in the mark made by the marker.

As soon as the plants are set, we commence cultivating and hoeing, repeating this process

The Great International

The Chicago International Live Stock Exposition, which opened on Nov. 28th has been pronounced the greatest show that has ever had in the "Market City." In spite of the fact that a number of States are under quarantine because of the foot and mouth disease, the aggregation of choice cattle, hogs, sheep and brood horses, surpassed that of all previous years. No less than eight Canadian breeders exhibited animals in the various sheep classes, and two in the cattle.

In sheep there were 239 Canadian entries. The opposition was very keen in most classes, but a goodly share of the prize money was captured and brought across the line.

The Lincolns made a strong showing of good individuals, but Mr. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., had things pretty much his own way. Mr. Gibson won 1st and 2nd in the two-year-old ram class; 1st and 2nd for yearling rams, and 2nd in ram-lamb class. In the yearling ewe class, he carried off both 1st and 2nd prizes, and also 1st for ewe lambs. Mr. Gibson also won in the exhibit of flocks. He again won both firsts, and then secured 1st on pen of lambs, and both championships.

In Dorsets, James Robertson & Sons, of Milton West, secured 2nd for two-year-old rams and yearling ram. He also secured 2nd for ewe lambs, and 2nd for flocks. H. Harding, of Thorndale, won 2nd for yearling ram, yearling ewe, and pen of five lambs.

Geo. Allen, of Paris, and John Rawlings, of Forest, showed in the Cotswold class. Mr. Rawlings won all three ribbons in the class for yearling wethers; second for pen of wether lambs, and 1st and 3rd in the wether lamb classes. Mr. Allen, also, won second for wether lamb, and 1st for pen of wether lambs. Rawlings' yearling carried off the breed championship. Mr. Allen also won 2nd on yearling Hampshire wether.

J. Lloyd Jones, of Burford, and the Oak Park Stock Farm, were present with a large number of Shropshires. They succeeded in winning a number of prizes and later sold a number of breeding lambs at good prices.

Mr. Bowan, of Guelph, was the only exhibitor of Suffolk sheep in the fat classes. He practically won every thing in the breeding classes also. Sir Geo. Drummond, of Quebec, won a goodly share of the ribbons given for Southdowns.

Mr. Stone of Saintfield, and Mr. Leask, of Greenbank, were the two exhibitors in cattle. The former won 1st in senior steer calves; 3rd for two-year-old steer, and 1st for senior year calf.

Mr. Leask won 2nd for two-year-old steer; 2nd for steer calf and grade herd. He also won 2nd in the two-year-old Shorthorn special class; 1st in the Shorthorn herd (special), and 1st for 3 steers sired by one bull. His famous steer Roan Jim captured 1st as one-year-old Shorthorn (special); first in his class, and first as champion grade steer. He was also reserve champion.

Judge Sinclair, of England, found considerable difficulty in deciding upon the grand championship, but finally placed Fyvie Knight, an Angus steer, in first place. Roan Jim was the expected champion, and many were the surprises when it was learned that the half-brother of the 1907 champion, Roan King, was turned down. Mr. Leask won over \$600 in prizes.

Fyvie Knight sold for 26½ cents a lb., bringing his owners \$421.35. The sweepstakes load of cattle sold at 11 cents.

The horse show in Percherons and Belgians was exceedingly good. In the Clydesdale entries there were 111 horses, shown by 13 exhibitors. Unfortunately the quarantine prevented the Graham Bros. from exhibiting. Their horses would undoubtedly have captured many ribbons.—H. C. Duff.

Dairying the Year Round

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World: We practise dairying for 12 months in the year. For fall feeding our cows, we have white turnips, corn and chop. We mix 6 bushels of oats, six of barley, four of peas. We feed a quantity of this mixture with a little bran at each feeding. In the winter we use manure for our milk cows, and Swede turnips for our other stock. This is fed with chopped clover hay and one feed of dry straw. We feed four quarts of grain mixture night and morning to our milking cows in the winter. Water with the chill off it is constantly before our cattle.

As yet, we have no silo. We expect to harvest a good crop of alfalfa hay next year. We secured a good catch this season and it is looking very fine. We expect to seed six acres more in the spring. We separate our



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Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

milk at home and send the cream to a creamery. The skim milk is fed warm to our calves and pigs.—Alex. McDonald, Oxford Co., Ont.

Experiments on the Care of Milk

From results of experiments carried on during the past summer were the care of milk, Mr. G. H. Barr, assistant dairy commissioner, Ottawa, addressed a dairy meeting at Warsaw, Peterborough Co., Ont., recently. He and another member of the staff at Ottawa, had personally taken care of the evening milk from two herds of cows throughout the summer. The next day they made it into cheese at the factory. The results of the experiments were illustrated by means of lantern views, with telling effect, on the audience.

"There are two ways of cooling down milk," said Mr. Barr. "By means of ice or water and by dipping or aerating it. There were 18 cows at each of these two farms. No charge was taken of the morning milk. We went out each evening at milking time to care for the milk. At both farms, what might be termed good milk stands in good locations were to be found. At one stand, however, when the milk was aerated, 38 per cent of the curds showed gas. At the other stand, which appeared equally as good, in its surroundings, 61 per cent of the curds were gassy when the milk had been aerated. Both looked all right and were much better than most stands. The best appearing stand proved to be in the worst location, when the curds were made. When the stand was located in a barn yard, gassy curds and often floaters were invariably the result.

"Better success was secured when the milk was cooled with water. The can was set into a tub in which was about 20 lbs. of water carried from the well. The cover was put on the can immediately and the milk got no agitation of any kind except what little was given when the thermometer was put in to take the temperature. From the milk cooled in this way only 6½ per cent of the curds showed any gas, and these were only very slight with the test. No gas was noticeable at all in the curds in the vat. A box or a lantern would be better than the half-barrel, though somewhat more expensive. In one in-

stance, the barrel had been arranged with the can in it near the pump. As the water was pumped for the cattle, it flowed through the tub on the way to the trough. In this way, the milk was thoroughly cooled and no more water was required than that which the cattle drank. With the can in this location in the barnyard, the curd was put on immediately. The same results were secured as in the case of the stand where the milk was cooled with water, only 6½ per cent of the curds showed any signs of gas.

"It required practically no time to care for the milk when cooled, and it came out all right. It took time to aerate the milk and it was not so good. The conclusions to be drawn are, cool the milk down without exposure to the atmosphere. The system followed in the experiments was very inexpensive and required but little time to cool.

"Nearly as good results were obtained by ice and water set in the milk in a shotgun can. There is one danger, however, in this practice. The can might be set down on the ground and then there would be sure to be gas." They had proven it a dangerous thing to expose milk to air under any form of container one can get. Milk can be sent to the factory cool and sweet the same every day by cooling it down with water. No extra work was put on the cows or on the stables at the farms where these experiments were conducted. The milk was simply cooled down under average conditions. It would have been much better had the cows been cleaned up and the stables kept more sanitary. This would have made the experiment less valuable however, as what was wanted was some method by which milk could be properly cared for under average farm conditions.

The lantern slides showing the location of the stands, the apparatus used for cooling and the results of the curd test made were very entertaining as well as instructive, and were served to clinch the argument conclusively.

"Enclosed you will find \$1.00 to pay my subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for one year. I have got a couple of copies of it and like it very well.—Mr. Will Wright, Hastings Co., Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

To Control the Sale of Nursery Stock

The legislative control of nursery stock has been under consideration for some time by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. There is a feeling that nurserymen should be compelled to guarantee stock true to name. During the past year, a committee appointed by the association to investigate the question went into the matter thoroughly, meeting on one occasion in conference with a committee of nurserymen. Its report presented at the convention of the association held in Toronto recently took the form of a draft bill as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Nursery Control Act."
2. In this Act the words "Nursery Stock" shall mean any fruit tree, vine, shrub or plant or any part of any fruit tree, vine, shrub or plant.
3. No person, firm or corporation shall engage or continue in the business of growing and selling nursery stock or act as an agent, selector or otherwise within the province or shall import nursery stock into the

province, unless he is issued from the Department of Agriculture for Ontario on application and shall be good for one year from date of issue. Such licenses may be suspended or cancelled by the Department of Agriculture upon evidence satisfactory to the department that the holder of the license has sold nursery stock contrary to any sections of this Act.

10. Any person neglecting to carry out the provisions of this Act shall upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than \$..... and not more than \$..... together with costs, and in default of payment thereof, shall be subject to imprisonment in the common jail for a period of not less than days and not more than days.

Apple Packing

"Apple Packing Packages" was the subject of an address by Mr. Elmer Lick of Oshawa, at the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. He said that one of the problems of packing is to get men who are reliable and capable of doing the work. The Oshawa Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association, of which Mr. Lick is manager, is doing good work in its neighborhood in educating farmers and fruit growers in the matter of proper packing and grading. While

system does not bruise the fruit so much. Rack the barrel occasionally when putting in the fruit. When packing in boxes, it is a good idea to place a wire around each one to strengthen it."

Fruit Meetings in Quebec

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec held last week at the Hotel d'Alsace, proved to be the best in the history of the association. There was a representative attendance from all the fruit sections of the province. The papers that were read and the discussions that followed them were of a high order. The interest that was taken in the meeting showed that the fruit growers of Quebec are determined to be right up-to-date in fruit methods and practices.

The election of officers for 1909 resulted as follows: President, Prof. G. Reynaud, La Trappe; vice-president, Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College; secretary-treasurer, Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin; directors, J. G. B. Edwards, Covey Hill; E. Buzel, Abbotsoford; J. G. P. Hitchcock, Massachusetts; A. D. Verreault, Village des Aulnaies; S. Auguste Dupuis, Abbotsoford; G. W. Newman, Lachine Locks; J. Dr. W. Grignon, Ste. Adele; R. H. W. Thompson, Hudson; J. N. E. Jack, Chateauguay Basin.

An expression of condolence in regard to the passing-away of Dr. Jas. Fletcher was unanimously passed. A beautiful tribute to the memory of this great friend of horticulture was made by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. A resolution was passed thanking Dr. Jas. W. Robertson and his staff for their hearty co-operation in making the meeting a success. It was moved also and passed, that whereas this society appreciates the good work that was done at the Dominion Fruit Conference held in 1906, and realizes the rapid development that is taking place in the fruit industry of all Canada, it feels that there are yet many problems that require national consideration and discussion to bring about their solutions, be it resolved that this society, as the Dominion Department of Agriculture to hold another conference during the coming winter, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Spynley Fisher, Minister of Agriculture.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT

The fruit display was the best that has ever been held by the society. With a few exceptions, the quality of the apples was excellent and showed that the Province of Quebec can produce some varieties that are equal to and probably surpass similar ones grown in any other part of the Dominion. The competition in the class that called for best collection of fruits, brought out a fine lot of apples. The first prize was won by A. A. Johnston, Cowansville; second, E. W. Shepherd, Montreal; third, A. Lalonde, Isle Perrot. About 25 seedling varieties of apples were shown in competition. Many of these were fairly good, two in particular being very promising.

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For the best winter seedling, Peter Reid, secured first prize; A. A. Johnston, second, and C. P. Newman, third. For the 12 best commercial varieties and for six best export varieties, A. A. Johnston won first. Mr. R. W. Shepherd winning second in the latter class. Mr. R. Brodie, Westmont, won first for the best barrel of apples. For the best box, first went to Chas. Fisk, Abbotsoford, second to R. Brodie, and third to A. Lalonde. The successful exhibitors in the plant sections were, A. A. Johnston, R. Jack & Son, P. Reid, Chas. Fisk, R. W. Shepherd, A. Lalonde, C. P. Newman, W. L. Davidson, and T. A. Bishop. W. T. Macoun and J. M. Fisk acted as judges. Mr. Macoun also displayed a large number of fruits originated in Canada and grown in the orchards of the Central Experimental Farm.

ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS

The titles of the addresses and the names of the speakers are as follows: "The Cultivation of Orchards in Quebec and Eastern Ontario," Harold Jones, Malton, Ont.; "Young Trees vs. Old Trees," Prof. G. Reynaud, La Trappe, Que.; "The Antiquity of Certain of our Cultivated Fruits," Prof. F. G. Harrison, Macdonald College; "Some of the Newer Practices in Pomology," N. E. Jack, Chateauguay Basin; "Principles of Plant Breeding," Prof. W. Loehlein, Macdonald College; "Some Results in Plant Breeding," Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; "Insectivorous Birds," Dr. John Britton, Macdonald College; "A Busy Man's Garden," E. B. Whyte, Ottawa; "From the Garden of Eden to the Gardens of St. Anne's," Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Macdonald College. These papers will be given in greater length in subsequent issues of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

"The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is very good, I have taken it ever since it started,"—Mr. Walter Gilbert, Middlesex Co., Ont.



A Corner of a Co-operative Packing House with Part of the Force

Besides the Oshawa Fruit Growers, Limited, mentioned in the adjoining article, there are about forty more co-operative fruit growers' associations in Ontario. Amongst the most progressive is the one at Chatham, managed by Mr. W. D. A. Ross, a corner of whose packing house is shown in the illustration. Only those growers in the neighborhood are accepted as members who spray, prune and care for their orchards on modern principles. The work of this association, among others, has proven conclusively that co-operation pays.

province for sale without first having obtained a license to carry on such business in the province. (Washington, Dec. 20) as in the Act provided.

4. All nursery stock sold within the province shall be labelled with the true name of the varieties and if imported, with also the name of the place where grown.

5. No person, firm or corporation or agent of such person, firm or corporation engaged in the sale of nursery stock shall substitute other varieties for those ordered without first having obtained the written consent of the purchaser.

6. Any nurseryman or agent of any nurseryman shall be liable for damages in the common courts of the province within 12 months after the trees come into bearing, where fraud can be shown in the substitution of varieties or the sale of stock untrue to name.

7. No contract shall be made by any nurseryman or agent of any nurseryman containing provisions contrary to any section of this Act.

8. The Department of Agriculture for Ontario shall publish yearly a complete list of the persons, firms and corporations engaged in any way in the nursery business, such list to state clearly whether the parties are bona-fide growers of stock or agents only.

a few years ago these operations were performed indifferently, great improvement is now noticeable.

"One can pack more apples in a better way in a fruit house than in the orchard," remarked Mr. Lick, "and the cost is about the same. An essential is to have good barrels, well nailed. The heads should be of basswood. The hoops should be driven tightly. For each liner, only five nails are necessary and two of them should be clinched. The staves should be thick. When filling, place the barrel on a level place. Have the face right, even or with smaller rows around outside. Fill evenly and have the apples, as far as possible, interspersing with each other rather than directly one on top of another. This



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POULTRY YARD

Care of Poultry in December

S. Short, Guelton Co., Ont.

December is the most important month in many respects to the poultry-keeper. If eggs are to be expected in January and throughout the winter, regular and intelligent care must be given to the fowl from now on and, in fact, those who began a month ago to give their hens proper conditions for laying, are most likely to get the best egg harvest. Proper conditions include the whole situation, which may be divided into three parts: viz., the poultry house, the fowl, and feeding.

The house should be in thorough order in every respect. The windows should be sound and scrupulously clean. This is very necessary. The days are now very short. At the earliest, the fowl cannot see to eat before seven a.m. and after four p.m. at the latest. This means a period of fifteen hours between the last meal of the day and the first of the next, which shows the need of all the light that can possibly be given. In cities and towns this long gap between supper and breakfast is shortened by giving a fourth meal between eight and nine o'clock at night by electric light, and, in some cases, the result has been very encouraging and successful. This can be done by electric light but it takes from half to three-quarters of an hour each night, which may not be considered worth while unless large flocks are kept.

The fowls should be healthy, in good condition, and the pullets mature. There is a wide difference of opinion about the number of layers that should be kept on each flock or pen. Personally, I think twenty-five or thirty is plenty for each pen. One expert says: "When you think you have room for twenty layers only keep ten." This is good advice, if you have to lessen the number of fowl kept, begin by removing all the spare males, young and old, keeping only those kept for breeding next spring. Next remove all hens over two years of age, except if of the breed kept in Leghorn or any of the Mediterranean class, when they may be kept until three years of age. After the old hens, remove the very young pullets. This should leave only serviceable birds that, with proper food, should return eggs in profitable quantities.

The layers should be fed three times a day, twice with grain and once with soft food. Give the soft food whenever most convenient. Many breeders give it the first meal of the day, others at noon and others again, at night. There are arguments in favor of each method, so that, as far as now known, it is best to let convenience decide the point. Wheat and oats make a good grain ration—half of each. To this may be added a small quantity of whole corn, say one part to ten of wheat and oats. If white birds are kept and are used

for exhibition do not add corn—it makes the plumage creamy. The soft feed may be made up of five parts bran, four parts whole grain provender and one part corn-meal, but omit the corn-meal if white birds are kept. This should be given in feeding. In addition, there should be in each pen, hoppers or boxes containing grit and oyster shell. Cabbages, mangels, beets, or other green food should be fed in reasonable quantities.

F. stimulating the egg supply, green bone may be given three times a week. Feed this very lightly. If it is not convenient to feed green bone, use best scraps or meal-meal. This may be mixed in the soft food. It is far better to feed too little, say about a tablespoon to each fifteen fowl. It is far better to feed too little of either green bone or meal-meal than too much.

Government Work in Poultry

The departments of agriculture in Alberta and Saskatchewan seem to think their farmers will require something more than what to make west wheat farms contract to pay, and that the average rural population contented and happy, the departments of farm work must increase. The article in our issue of September 16, giving some of the content of the late meeting, shows what is being started in Saskatchewan. The Department at Edmonton has been carrying on poultry fattening demonstrations for three years and last year the agricultural department at Regina took the matter up with the result that it is this year enlarging its operations.

The work being carried on as outlined by these two provinces is along the right lines. It first shows the producer what is required by the market for three years and last year the farmer to and when it finishes the product ready for market by showing the farmer how, it does not leave him to find his own market, but shows the job to be done by assisting to turn the product into the most possible cash.

There are people who claim governments should not enter the commercial field, and there may be some truth in it, yet when it comes to assisting an industry in which every man, woman and child in Canada shares, directly or indirectly, why should it not be done? This is work that need not take many hundred dollars out of the treasury, but even if it should take thousands it is money well spent.

Taking the average rate of increase from 1899 to 1905 we have continued up to the present, there is now in Canada about twenty-two million head of poultry. Granting that about two-thirds of these are laying hens, that would be an average of ten dozen eggs in the year, at 25 cents a dozen, it would mean a yearly income to the country of nearly thirty million dollars. Surely this is worth looking after.

I doubt if there is another department of the farm that responds to good treatment more readily than the poultry department. If by means of instruction and training the farmer is led to improve the poultry yard conditions so that the Canadian hen is induced to increase her yearly lay six eggs—one half a dozen—the revenue would be increased by one and three-quarter million dollars. If the same instruction showed how a co-operation in the production and marketing of the eggs resulted in a more palatable egg reaching the consumer, which made every dozen of eggs worth one cent more, there would be added to the national revenue another million and a quarter. Three million dollars increase from eggs, to say nothing about the dressed poultry side of the question. We

know that instruction has done in producing a better article. The Dominion Government did considerably in assisting this industry, but it was only a little to what might be done. Still the results of illustration work are plainly seen wherever one of these illustrations is placed. A better class of poultry is kept. More care is taken in producing fresh eggs, and especially marketing the chickens. It is now a matter to show that might be done, and the fact that two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are doing what they are for poultry, only goes to show that all our statesmen are not in the east.—F. C. E.

The Pullets to Buy

Buy 20 Plymouth Rock pullets hatched in the first part of March. Get those that stand high on good, heavy legs with clear eye and bright comb, with long straight back, and good sized feet. Put them in their home not later than November 1st. Feed them sparingly during the first half of November of whole wheat and oats equal parts, one-eighth gal. of green bone every second day.

Let them run outside as long as the weather is fit—cold will not hurt them as long as it is dry. If they are inclined to stay inside, chase them out and shut your barn. This is absolutely necessary in order to have them lay during the winter months. If you have to chase them out, see to it that they can get out of the wind. A canvas screen 3 by 8 feet put on the ground in "L" shape is about as good as anything I have found. Don't let them into their scratching part of your barn as long as they don't lay and it is not too wet outside.

Towards the end of the month start to increase their feed, adding corn to the gob to same—from four to six fair-sized ears ought to be sufficient—given at noon each day. Fill your hopper with grit and oyster shell, 2 parts grit and 1 part oyster shell.

On December 10th to 15th the first eggs should commence to appear, each pullet laying four to six of the first cluster; then quit to get her second wing December 20th to 25th. They should be laying 10 to 12 eggs every second day if it is cold and stormy. If good weather, 12 to 15 each day (and some of mine have done better) from February 1st to April 1st. On the first day of April sell them to the butcher, as they have about outlived their usefulness.—Standard.

The White Diarrhoea Scourge

We clip the following from a report of the American Poultry Association's annual meeting, held at Niagara Falls, where two experts gave their opinion as to what causes white diarrhoea in chicks.

"From our experience we are inclined to believe that Dr. Morse is nearer correct, though few have given more intelligent study to the matter than Mr. L. F. Baldwin.

A carefully prepared paper was read by Mr. L. F. Baldwin, Deer Park

Ont., on the subject of white diarrhoea in chicks. Mr. Baldwin took the position that this disease or ailment is chargeable mainly to imperfect incubation by artificial means. Dr. Geo. B. Morse, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., delivered an illustrated address on the same subject, and gave it as his opinion that this disease or ailment is commonly meant by this term, is a germ disease, resulting from the ravages of coccidia. He quoted numerous United States, Canadian and American investigators, in support of his position and illustrated in detail the multiplication and fatal work of coccidia, especially in chicks hatched from debilitated stock. He characterized Mr. Baldwin's theory as being made up largely of 'fancies' and remarked—'with charming alacrity'—that he would proceed to furnish the facts.' Dr. Morse is convinced, as the result of research and repeated pathological investigations, that the disease is not transmissible through eggs laid by infected hens and that any form of neglect or abuse which results in debilitated breeding stock, is the cause of the disease in both adult fowls and chicks to the ravages of coccidia. Dr. Morse talked thirty-five to forty minutes and his descriptive paper was received with rapt attention.—F. C. E.

Nova Scotians Want Rural Delivery

Ed. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World—Must congratulate you on the interesting and able articles you published in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World in regard to the introduction of Free Rural Mail Delivery in Canada. Now that Free Rural Mail Delivery is an assured thing for the farmers in Canada, the farmers in this section, which is a thickly settled one, are ready to go to the aid and fight for rural delivery.

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The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

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5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy rates up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on all agricultural subjects. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed \$400. The actual circulation of this issue, including copies of the newspaper subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 17,000 copies (never being less than that) to 15,000 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the published rate. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. We would detailed statements of the circulation of the paper showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can rely with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we should investigate the circumstances fully, should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the advertiser be a merchant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. This we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Complaint should be sent to us soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found."

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

OFFICIAL ORGANS

In order that the membership may be increased, the directors of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association decided, at their recent convention, to discontinue sending their official organ to all their members and to reduce the membership fee from one dollar to fifty cents a year. The directors of the association, however, requested the secretary to write to all the members and urge them to continue to take the paper. This circumstance has been seized on by a weekly farm paper as a chance to tell other associations that official organs are a snare and a delusion. This paper intimates that associations that have official organs run the risk of losing the support of other farm papers as these farm papers consider it to be a slap at them when associa-

tions subscribe or support one paper in particular. It believes that organizations receiving government grants are especially open to censure when they adopt a paper as their official organ.

The establishment of official organs is the settled policy of numerous governments as well as of a large proportion of associations. For many years the Quebec Government has subsidized The Journal of Agriculture, copies of which are sent to all the members of all the agricultural societies in the province. The Dominion Government publishes The Labor Gazette, for the benefit of the laboring classes, and has assisted the publication of an official organ of the Forestry Association. The Ontario Government for years allowed the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to spend thousands of dollars in the publication of its official organ. When a company was finally formed to take over the publication of this paper, Hon. John Dryden, first and later, Hon. Nelson Monteith, granted the association permission to sell the paper and to take some stock in the new company in order that the publication of the paper might be assisted. The members of the women's institutes of Ontario have adopted The Home Journal as their official organ. The Weekly Sun is the official organ of The Dominion Grange. The Maritime Farmer is the official organ of a number of Maritime farmers' organizations, a column in the household page of The Toronto News is the official organ of the National Women's Council, The Canadian Florist, of the Canadian Horticultural Association;

But why multiply instances. Even school teachers, doctors, engineers and others have official organs. In some cases associations own their papers; in others they merely subscribe for them for all their members, in others they simply urge their members to subscribe for some one paper. In all cases, however, they realize that to be thoroughly organized they must have some means of distributing helpful information to their members. Years of experience have shown that this can be done best by means of official organs.

As our readers know, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, is the official organ of the British Columbia, the Manitoba, the two Ontario, and the Bedford District Quebec Dairyman's Association, and of the Canadian Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association. Had other farm papers covered the dairy field in a manner satisfactory to dairymen, The Canadian Dairyman would never have been established. These papers did not do so. The dairymen never received much support from these papers and for years they felt that their interests were being neglected.

When it was suggested that a dairy paper should be established the suggestion met with the instant approval of the dairymen from one end of Canada to the other. To ensure its success the various associations pledged their active support. As was expected, the dairy interests of Canada have

never been so well advertised as during the past four years, or since The Canadian Dairyman was started. Questions, such as the sanitary inspection of factories, a standard of qualification for cheese and butter makers, the class of dairy cattle kept at the Guelph College, the holding of a National Dairy Show (which is by no means dead), and others have been taken up and thrashed out in these columns. Other papers have been forced to discuss them. Thus, instead of other papers neglecting the dairy interests because organizations have made The Canadian Dairyman their official organ, the dairy interests have been better advertised than ever before.

We have several excellent farm papers in Canada, but being general in character they are unable to devote the attention to dairying, to fruit growing, to poultry raising, or to bee keeping, that the people most interested in these industries desire. Special papers have, therefore, been established.

The paper, that has raised this point, admits that organizations that do not receive government grants have a right to have official organs if they so desire. Associations receiving government assistance, if they believe that the interests which they represent can be advanced thereby, should have the same privilege. About the best work any association can do is to distribute educational literature. Whether they have this literature printed at their own expense, and thus favor some printer as against others, or encourage the wider circulation of some paper which they consider of special value to them, thus discriminating among publishers, is of minor importance.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SUGGESTION

In last week's issue one of our correspondents said that if the pork packers would keep the price of hogs at a reasonable figure then farmers would raise plenty of hogs. The inference was that the pork packers could do so if they would. This suggestion has been made time and again. It was advanced once by such an agricultural authority as Hon. John Dryden.

We believe that the pork packers would be glad to maintain the price of hogs at any figure that would ensure their receiving a liberal supply of hogs, and still leave them a profit. But, how can they do it? Is there any product of the farm for which an uniform price is paid?

The price that the packers receive for their hogs is not uniform. It shows wide variations. How then can they agree to pay us a minimum price when they can't get the British consumers to guarantee to pay them a minimum price for bacon?

When the price of cheese advances past a certain figure a large part of the public ceases to buy it. The public might say to us, just as sensibly, if you will agree not to charge more than eleven and a half cents a pound for cheese we will buy all that you make. Just as we are unable to control the condition of our pastures or

the milk production of our cows and, therefore, the cost of producing milk, so the pork packers are unable to control the consumption of bacon or the prices that they can pay for hogs. In the discussion of this subject, while we must protect our own interests, we must at least be fair to the packers. Apparently all we can do is to take the prices paid for hogs over a period of years and then decide whether or not hogs can be raised more years at a profit. If we find that they cannot, then we had better get out of the hog business and let the Danes have the field. If we decide that hog raising is profitable we are not going to advance ourselves by finding fault with the packers for not doing what the conditions of business prevent their doing. One thing seems certain. The Danes are satisfied that they can raise hogs at a profit if we can't.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

We draw attention to the article appearing on page 3 of this issue, entitled "Dairying Given a Place on A Large Farm." When we were informed that the well-known firm of Donald, Gunn & Son, Beaverton, Ont., were installing, or had installed, a dairy herd on their large stock farm, we at once took steps to secure for our readers the testimony from this enterprising firm as to why they had taken this step. That this firm have found it profitable to install a dairy herd in connection with their other branches of live stock is a tribute to the dairy industry.

In all other branches of agriculture, there is an element of uncertainty and of speculation in the returns therefrom when compared with dairying. The dairy cow can be depended on, provided she is well bred and well fed, to bring in a regular wage-paying, expense-meeting income to which all can look with certainty. This phase of the business, above all others, is the one that does and should appeal to farmers.

Mr. Gunn hits the nail on the head when he affirms that a good cow, well fed, is worth looking after and that a poor cow or care-less feeding has no place on a well-regulated stock farm. Did our dairymen realize this axiom to a fuller extent, the dairy industry would be far above its present level. What we require on the farm end of the dairy business is more system. Systematic selection systematic breeding, systematic feeding and caring for the cows will work wonders far beyond the belief of the average dairymen. What we need is to study more along the line of the utilization of our land, of our animals, and of our men to the very best advantage all the time. In this, and in this way only, will we attain the best results that are possible.

OUR AMUSEMENT COST HER LIFE

The following news item appeared in a recent issue of a Toronto daily paper:

"Marie La Blonche, who was in-

"jured by falling from a wire at the exhibition in September, died Sun-day afternoon at the General Hospital. One of the stays of the post to which the wire upon which she was performing was fastened, gave way and the wire sagged, Miss La Blonche falling about 30 feet and fracturing the ninth vertebra. "Since the accident, she was paralyzed and no hope was held out for her recovery."

Some time before the exhibition season opened, we drew attention in these columns to the unwise action of those directors of agricultural societies and exhibitions, who offer inducements to men and women to risk their lives at their exhibitions. At that time, we little thought that Marie La Blonche would be another victim of the demand for performances in which the chief feature is the jeopardizing of human life. Occasional protests against such spectacles have been made but they have but little effect. It will be fortunate when a more reasonable public opinion makes such exhibitions flat and give place to others less closely related to the bull fights of Spain. We may assure ourselves, however, that so long as the public demands the risking of human life, men and women will be found willing to put their lives in temporary jeopardy.

The performance in this case was of no value to anybody. On the contrary, because it involved risk of life and limb, the effect on spectators was almost as demoralizing as that produced by the cocking main or the bull fight. A few brutalized specimens of humanity may delight in them, but we are satisfied that the great majority of our people are anxious to see such performances eliminated. If such things are to be permitted, the effect is likely to be to create a taste which will demand more and more of the same sort of thing. Such a public sentiment is anything but desirable. Those who have to do with the management of our fairs and exhibitions should see to it that the event in which Marie La Blonche lost her life shall be the last event of the kind permitted at our fairs. Our readers should talk against them at every opportunity.

Our Fountain Pen Offer

Our offer to give a 14-kt. gold fountain pen as a premium for the securing of only one new subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1. a year is proving very popular. We have disposed of several dozen of these fountain pens and in every instance they have proved satisfactory.

Two of our latest replies on receipt of these pens are as follows:

"I received your fountain pen and was well pleased with it."—Walter Sywick, Norfolk Co., Ont.

"I sent you one subscription a few days ago for which I received a fountain pen in return. It has given me the greatest satisfaction. I have also received other premiums from you which I was more than delighted with. I would highly recommend your paper to any one wanting an up-to-date Farm Journal."—Wm. Garland, Bruce Co., Ont.

Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for future columns. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

Importance of Making Good Butter

Have you ever noticed how long a pound of poor butter will last when you put it on your table? asked Assistant Dairy Commissioner George H. Barr, at a dairy meeting held recently at Ennismore, Ont. "It takes a long time for that butter to disappear," continued Mr. Barr, because no person wants it. When, however, we put good butter on the table it is astonishing how soon it disappears, and more has to be ordered.

"That shows how important it is that we should make good butter for both our home and foreign markets. If we make good butter people will want to buy it but if we turn out poor butter it will be a drug on the market.

If we were the only ones making butter it would not matter so much what kind of butter we made. We are not, however, as the Danes and others are after the British market, and unless we make as good butter as they do, they are going to take the top prices every time. This means that we have got to keep hustling all the time to hold our own and that each year we must strive to improve the quality of our product."

The Eastern Convention

Indications are that the annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association at Prescott, Jan. 6, 7, and 8, will be a record breaker. The ever-popular Governor W. D. Howard of Wisconsin, will be one of the principal speakers. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. J. S. Duff, Dr. James W. Robertson, Mr. C. C. James and President G. C. Creelman will be among the notable speakers. Sec. R. G. Murphy was in Prescott recently, and was met by the town council, and by the members of the Board of Trade in a body. Both organizations are doing everything possible to attract a large attendance. Arrangements have been made with private people to give rooms should the hotels not be able to handle the crowd. All the Canadian railway lines, and the New York Central Railway, are giving half rates.

Bay of Quinte Dairymen

The dairymen of the Belleville, Ont., district, turned out in large numbers last Wednesday to attend the district meeting held in Belleville under the auspices of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in the afternoon, and the annual banquet of the cheese board held in the evening at the afternoon meeting. The principal speakers were Senator D. Derbyshire and Mr. R. G. Murphy, of Brockville, the honorary president, and the secretary of the Dairymen's Association.

Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Puhlow, of Kingston, and Mr. H. Glen-dinning of Manila, Dairy Instructor Hugh Howie of Belleville, and T. E. Whattam, of Picton, presented their annual reports which will be published separately. Mr. A. S. White, a dairy farmer of Sidney Crossing, and the president of the Belleville cheese board, was elected as the director for the district of the Dairymen's Association. Mr. White is the president of the Acme cheese factory.

The banquet in the Hotel Quinte in the evening was a great success. The principal speakers were W. B. Northrup, M.P., Senator D. Derbyshire;



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Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture; Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddle; H. A. Hodgson, of Montreal. Extracts from some of the speeches will be published separately. In spite of the protests of Senator Derbyshire, the leading speakers gave the Belleville and Quinte district credit for having made greater progress during the past few years than any other dairy district in Canada. One of the features of the banquet was a statement by J. A. Holgate, that his cheese factory had saved over \$1000 in two years through the construction of a cool curing room. The factory manufactures 200,000 lbs. of milk in a season.

The Senator Met His Match

On one occasion at least Senator D. Derbyshire of Brockville, met his match. It happened at the district dairy meeting held recently in Napanea, Ont. A Mr. Jos. Cramer of Glen Vale, had been asking the speaking numerous questions. When it came to Senator Derbyshire's turn the tables, so he asked Mr. Cramer the following question: "If you had a pig and you kept and fed it until next July, and it then weighed just what it did this month, how much profit would there be in pork?"

Almost before Senator Derbyshire could catch his breath Mr. Cramer had taken the floor and came back at him with this: "Well, that depends on how you judge pork. There was a fellow from here went down to the southern states. He had a lot of nice fat Berkshire hogs, which he showed at the state fair. When the judges went around placing the prizes they passed by his pigs almost without turns to some long-legged razor backs. He was very much surprised they gave the prizes to such inferior

animals. 'Wall,' they replied, 'you see, down here we have to raise pigs that can run just twice as fast as a nigger!' " There was a great laugh, and after it was all over Senator Derbyshire was fain to admit that Mr. Cramer had proved too much for him.

The Centralizing Process in Creameries

State Dairy Commissioner Wright at the recent Iowa Dairymen's Convention gave the following summary of the creamery business in that state. It shows that a process of centralization is going on and that hundreds of small creameries and skimming stations have been closed during the past few years. Here is what he says:

"In 1900 this state had 394 creameries and stations; now it has 552. That's a fact. Since 1900 about 500 creameries and stations have been closed and about 50 opened. That's a fact. Creameries have been closed in every part of the state in about the same number for each county or other area. No part of the state has escaped this change, not even those portions where the co-operative has been and is in ascendancy. That's a fact. One-third of the butter of this state is now made in less than 35 creameries, making from 300,000 lbs. of butter annually to 6,000,000 lbs. annually. That's a fact. No railway station in Iowa is more than 75 miles from at least two of the 35 central plants. That's a fact. In another seven years there will be a still further decrease in the number of our creameries, and the total number will be less than 100. That's an opinion, but I believe it is an absolutely correct one unless present conditions and tendencies are by some means vitally changed."

See our Big Four adv. on back cover

Cheese Department

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

Why \$150 Was Paid

At the district dairy meeting held at Belleville last week Mr. Darcy Young stated that he was inclined to think that the affairs of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association have not been conducted as economically as they might have been, and as an example of extravagance, he stated that the Association had paid \$150 for the use of the Methodist Church at Picton last winter at the time of the annual convention of the Association. He thought that a detailed report of the receipts and ex-

penditures of the Association should be printed each year.

Senator D. Derbyshire, the honorary president of the Association, explained that when they got to Picton they found that the hall in which the convention was to have been held was going to be altogether too small to accommodate the crowds in attendance. The only place at all suitable was the church. They tried to get the use of the church, but some of the trustees were opposed to its being used for that purpose. Finally, the trustees offered to rent the church for the purposes of the convention for \$150. If the directors of the Association had not accepted the offer they would have had to turn away hundreds of people who could not have got into the small hall. The directors, therefore, accepted the offer, and even then had to turn away 400 to 500 people who were unable to gain admission. Senator Derbyshire asked if there was anyone present who blamed the directors for renting the church under the circumstances. No one replied. It was hinted that the people of Picton in making such a charge had done the Association wrong.

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Edward Kidd, Ex-M.P., North Gower

Few dairymen in Canada are as well known as Mr. Edward Kidd, Ex-M.P., of North Gower, Ont., who has been a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association practice-

Edward Kidd, Ex-M.P.

ally since its inception. For three years now the dairy farmers of Carleton County have each year elected Mr. Kidd as a director of the association without opposition. Mr. Kidd has been prominent in the work of the farmer's institutes and of agricultural societies in his county and some years ago was elected to the House of Commons. Four years ago, when Mr. R. Borden was elected to the City of Halifax, thus leaving a vacancy in Carleton County, it is expected that Mr. Kidd will be rewarded for his public service in withdrawing four years ago in Mr. Borden's favor, but re-elected to the House of Commons without opposition. Such a man as Mr. Kidd, owing to his thorough knowledge of agriculture and dairying, is much needed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Publow Appointed

An order in council has been passed appointing Chief Dairy Instructor, G. G. Publow, of Kingston, as acting superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School to succeed Mr. J. W. Mitchell, who resigned recently to accept the charge of the dairy department of the

Manitoba Agricultural College. Mr. Publow has been in charge of the school since Mr. Mitchell left for the west. He will continue to act as chief dairy instructor. It is understood that he has given one or two capable assistants. Mr. Publow has been on the staff of the dairy school since its start some 13 years ago. Dairy instructor J. A. Baidick and Mr. Publow were appointed dairy instructors in Eastern Ontario at the same time 15 years ago. They were the only dairymen in Eastern Ontario. Mr. Publow has been on the staff of instructors ever since and is now chief over 25 instructors. He has had the satisfaction of seeing a reform after another adopted that when he first advocated they were laughed at. In Mr. Publow's opinion more progress has been made in dairying in the past few years than for many years previous.

District Meetings, Western Ontario

Frank Hens, Chief Instructor, Western Ontario

Meetings have been held at Watford, Hamilton, Listowel, Woodstock, Simcoe, Norwich, St. Mary's and Belmont. Several of these meetings were well attended by both patrons and makers. Others were not, although the makers turned out very well at all the meetings. The object of these meetings is to give the makers and as many patrons as may care to attend and discuss methods of improvement, the work of dairy instruction, interchange of news regarding dairy work and get better acquainted. Many points of interest were discussed. A director of the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario, residing in the place of meeting, acted as chairman. A summary of dairy instruction work for the season was given at each meeting. General improvement was noted in the care given the milk, the tidiness of the factories, the number of rusty cans discarded and replaced by new ones, the improvement in the cleanliness of the curing tanks, but there still exists much room for improvement along these lines.

The prices for the year have been good and a general feeling of hopefulness prevailed. The opinion seemed to be that the small round holes noticeable during the hot weather in several lots of cheese were due to curds not being properly firm in the whey before dipping, thus leaving excessive moisture, not getting the curds well enough flaked before milking, and in some cases milking a little early, and in a number of cases salting the curds before they are sufficiently matured. The one-quarter-inch curd knife was approved, especially for use for the curing of cheese.

PASTEURIZATION OF WHEY

The pasteurization of whey was spoken of very favorably by those who had tried the system this year, both patrons and makers, many of the makers being very positive in their assertions that proper pasteurization of the whey will get rid of bitter and yeasty flavor, and that the system has many other advantages. A number of patrons expressed themselves as quite willing to pay a share of the cost. The general opinion seemed to be that the cost would depend on the conditions under which the work was to be done, such as the size of the boiler, distance the tanks were from the boiler, what system was adopted for heating, and several other things. The cost would not be more than \$0.05 to \$0.10 per ton, and not less than 50 cents a ton of cheese. It could be done for the latter price, provided use could be made of the exhaust steam, and be done in the shed if spoken of when the question was first taken up last year. Fifty-eight factories pasteurized the whey this

The system of cooling milk in cans, in tanks, the cans surrounded by cold water and ice if possible, the cooling done quickly with occasional stirring of the milk, rather than continued slow stirring, was given one or two by some that the patrons should be obliged by law to cool night's milk in hot weather to 60 degrees, and keep it in that temperature until the cold water or ice that it could be delivered at the factory very little above that temperature, basing this claim on the fact that the milk that is at a low temperature during cold weather very little trouble results, and therefore, temperature should be a basis on which milk should be received at the factory.

OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

It was also thought and is certainly true that the neat and tidy condition of the factory and the cleanliness of the whey tank had a great influence in inducing the patrons to take proper care of the milk. Building of more cool curing rooms was discussed; the general opinion among factory owners was that they should have the co-operation of the patrons in paying at least one-half of the cost, since the patrons would get most of the benefit in less shrinkage in weight and better results. No expression of opinion could be secured with regard to the benefit, or otherwise, of maker's certificates. The effect of feeding turnips to the cows and shipment of fall cheese without being sufficiently cured were discussed.

A patron suggested at one meeting that the turnip flavored milk should be made up by itself, and the patrons paid accordingly, but none of the makers seemed to want to take the responsibility of selecting the milk. The general opinion of the meeting on sugar beets should be fed instead of turnips, since it was not fair that those who did not feed turnips should have to be priced for those who did. A buyer thought that all cheese were allowed to cure at too low a temperature for best results; some complaint was also made regarding the poor quality of the cheese in one particular section. Attention was called to a number of important details in connection with the pasteurization of whey that make the system successful, and several ingenious methods for heating economically were explained by makers as being used by them, and were considered of much value. Other subjects of interest and importance were also brought up and discussed, too numerous to mention here.

Dairy Notes

The dairymen of Leeds county received a letter from M.L.A., of Elgin, Ont., by acclamation, as the director of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association for their district, at the district dairy meeting at Gananoque on Friday last week. This will be good news for all who know what valuable work Mr. Dargave has done for the association.

Dearyshire, Brockville, Ontario, stated at the district dairy meeting at Belleville, last week, that the reports that are being received from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol and other cities will pay a share of the Canadian cheese that has gone forward this year has been of exceptionally good quality. The British people are evincing their approval of it.

Dairy Instructor T. E. Whattam, of Picton, while speaking at the dairy meeting at Belleville, Ont., last week, expressed the views of the patrons of these factories who were convicted this year of watering their milk, and fined from \$8 to \$20, should have been fined more heavily. He held that if the practice of watering milk is to be stamped out, heavier fines must be imposed than have been imposed this year.



THE higher education of women means more for the future than all conceivable legislative reforms. Its influence does not stop with the house.

—David Jordan.

The Domestic Adventures

By Joshua Dakam Bacon
(Continued from last week)

HE sold the picture very well, too, and gave Chloe a studio top to celebrate. I made over a little lace jacket that she picked up at a really ridiculous bargain in one of the horrid Sixth Avenue places, as she calls them, and Anna Stuyvesant gave her a Virot hat that certainly suited her far better than it could ever have suited Mrs. Stuyvesant herself.

I couldn't get Chloe any more tired to bother with dressing, as any one will understand who has ever chased a Great Dane hall over the town, and dried him, and distinguished him, and that he wouldn't roll in the road too soon afterward. He belongs to Sabina, and has won a prize at the Madison Square dog show. I have often thought that Pluto was one of Sabina's chief reasons for coming into the country. A friend of hers kept him for a watchdog, the idea was, at some little village beyond Harlem, where Sabina could visit him often, but all he watched was the road to the station that Sabina came by, so the friend was quite willing to relinquish him. Sabina is terribly afraid somebody will steal him—he weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and has a voice like a foghorn—and at least once a week I have to go out late at night to see if he is still in his house. Mr. Ogden washed him for me, very kindly—Pluto likes him better than the old dorky who washes people's dogs. It is fifty cents a dog, but sixty-five for Pluto, because of his size. Mr. Ogden got it out of gratitude to me for having done Chloe's Angora cat the week before. That was with cornmeal and very fussy, and Diana of the Cross Way disliked it very much. She was given to Chloe by a very elderly admirer, and she used to spend most of her time at the dog and cat hospital, at his expense, because she was given to Miss Mason's over her son. She has taken a great fancy to me, and seems to prefer me to Chloe, though she is so uncertain in her temper that no one knows how long the preference will last. The country is very dry for her, but she gets frightfully dirty, and Chloe can't bear to rub in the cornmeal. She offered to pay Mamie for doing it, but Mamie was afraid of cats, and wouldn't even feed her.

And yet that is the only thing that Mamie ever deliberately refused to do. She really had a very sweet disposition and I never expect to be met at the door with a more charming smile. She liked to sew, too, only she sewed very badly, and there would have been some satisfaction in seeing her with her sewing behind the vines on the side porch if she hadn't ruined everything she touched but dish-towels, and it was absurd to hem those

by hand, with a sewing machine in the house.

Another friend of Chloe's, a woman who makes photographic studies—that dim, artistic kind that always pleases the sitters so much till their friends ask them who it is—made a big panel picture of Mamie framed in vines on the side porch, and won a prize with it. The prize was twenty-five dollars, and she gave Mamie five. I advised the girl to put it in the bank, but afterward found out that she had bought ten copies of the art magazine in which the picture appeared, and sent them to all her friends, and the postage to Ireland was heavy.

I never thought that was very good for Mamie, particularly after the photographic woman posed her peering out Sabina's breakfast chair, and opening the door to an imaginary guest with the Dutch silver card, and when she had done that she had an unconscious instinct for pose, but even Sabina, whose bargain includes, to use her words, immunity from domestic litigation, suggested that it would be preferable if she had a conscious instinct for book agents. That was what bothered Sabina most, the calm, discreet manner that Mamie would assume when she turned away important contributors and illustrators, who might happen to have anything in their hands, and she would know who always have cards, of course, and nothing else if they are clever, "Oh, yes, sir," with the sweetest smile. "Miss Sabina's after my lynx down, but I'm sure she'll be wintin' to see ye if ye'll just step in, sir."

It was the affair of the Oakleigh sister that definitely settled Sabina's point of view. Of course, everybody all the magazines are after them and what big prices they get, but very few people know that Sabina discovered them. She saw two drawings and a little story in some small, unimportant English paper that was left in the office, and she had a strong hunch of them. So she wrote to M. M. and V. V. Oakleigh, asking them to send her some of their work and showing her where she appreciated it. They sent a few, without of course, the good handful of sketches and three good stories, and were so delighted with the check she sent them that they came straight to us from the steamer, and as I happened to pass them in the road—I was exercising Pluto—and took a long, interested look at them, without of course, the notion who they were. I am obliged to admit that they would strike anybody, in this country, at least, as a letter.

They were dressed in tan plaid slippers, tan shoes and large, floppy

picture hats; Miss May Muriel was dragging everything she had ever written in a worn Gladstone bag, and Miss Venus was staggering under an enormous portfolio. They gave a loud rap at the door, and a long ring, and as Mamie was late in changing her dress they always had summed more time in the operation than any two of us, they did it again. This may have vexed Mamie, for the account given us by the Misses Oakleigh was certainly not pleasant. They expected to throw themselves on Sabina's breast, you see, and they were talking, and she was always full of hope, and it must have been discouraging to be told that the ladies were lying down and couldn't be disturbed, that they had company to dinner and more for the evening, and that Pluto didn't care for strangers in the porch.

So they went straight back to town, looked up the first publishing firm in the directory, which was Addison's, of course, and offered them everything. They got the stories, illustrated, at an average cost of ten pounds apiece.

It was all explained afterwards, but it was very hard for Sabina.

This was partly Chloe's fault, for she had brought her basket of champagne on one caller, would be likely to be carrying anything. She told us afterward she meant in the way of an apology for the matter, and said she had expected Mamie to see what she meant, and use her judgment—as if the girl could use what she never did. She was right, too, that a good servant intuitively distinguished between classes, and would develop a sort of feeling as to who her employer's friends would be likely to be, but as Sabina, remarkably, no sense of feeling that she had ever developed had enabled her to decide of what class Chloe's next friend was likely to be, she had, in an alphabetically arranged list of them, with descriptions annexed, would assist Mamie to anything but mania. Moreover, she felt, when some of her friend of Satterlee Stuyvesant's who had met Chloe at a masquerade on the beach, and seemed very much smitten by her, that she had a fine view of him, he admitted, rather disreputable, but he wanted her to get them fresh—Mamie reproved him for coming to the front door, and said the ladies didn't want any fish today, anyway.

Chloe felt very bad about it, of course, though it amused Mr. Stuyvesant exceedingly, and he told every night that she dined with them, until she confided to me that she sometimes felt that a great deal of money almost necessarily blunts one's sense of humor, which was a great deal for Chloe to say.

I didn't seem to me that this incident was so very trifling, but Mamie—you see, I lived with Mamie all day long, and a thing like that could only happen once in a way—particulars, and I'm a gentleman, who brought the fish took it very good-naturedly, and told Satterlee that Miss Chloe and her maid were altogether too much for any one household, and he could hardly make up his mind which to abduct. That seemed to show that he bore no ill will to Mamie.

But I think it set Chloe against her, and she grew more critical from then on.

"Which certainly proves that the girl is more than ordinarily stupid," she would say—as if the fact needed proof. I had to remind Chloe that when I first suggested that Mamie should undertake to write, she did look to me overbright, to put it mildly, she had replied that what I thought was stupidity was only frankness, and she looked at me with a glint between the eyes was never found with mere vulgar sharpness. She said, too, that it was much better to take an unkindly notice of a man, for he would want to do a stroke against the bad habits other people had form-

ed, though it might come a little harder on me in the beginning; and I must say other people far more so. I respect her, but I don't respect the same thing. The only trouble with that theory is that it leads you to suppose you can make anything you choose out of dress, rather amusing. I can only say that I defy anybody to make anything but a photographic subject out of Mamie.

Ever since episode— But I find I can hardly write of it, with composure. Sabina says I exaggerate it and that it was not so very dreadful—in fact, rather amusing. But Sabina is not the housekeeper of this family, and is thoroughly understood to have no responsibility beyond the share—the large share—of the expenses paid by her. Chloe has been very sweet about it, and assures me that old Mr. Bullwinkle would probably have lost what little money she could have afforded to give him to invest, anyway—he is by no means infallible in the stock market. And he tried to die, anyhow, she is good enough to be bringing lamb.

But the fact remains that he is an epicure and very irritable in spite of his jovial laugh. And he had given Diana a ring, rather amusing, but partly to see Diana he come. He has paid so many of her board-bills that he has no time to value her, Sabina says. Anyway, he is bringing lamb to him, and atrociously costly peas, and branded peaches that Chloe's Kentucky aunt put up for us. Mamie's aunt once came in to make the ice cream and oversee the meat, and as I always do the salad and Sabina makes the coffee at the table, I really thought Mrs. Mamie might be treated to attend to the mint sauce if she put her mind entirely on it. In due time I smelled the vinegar heating, and I had measured the sugar myself.

The Child and Society

P. C. Laverton Harris

In these days we are waking up to the importance of the foundations upon which the great social life of our nation is being built. When we view much of the material with which the work has to be done, the astonishment is that the superstructure has endured so long or so well. There have been serious breaks, and there will be breaks more serious, perhaps. The criminals, drunkards, the libertines of to-day were innocent children a few years ago. They were little babies, dear little babies, just a few years ago. How came they into the prisons, jails and asylums of our land? Not all at once. That much is clear. I submit that the children of the present who are brought up in pleasant surroundings go astray, a large percentage of those who are in our prisons were kicked up, slapped up, starved up, cursed up to a life of evil. Almost all the religion they knew any thing about was a one in which God as a loving Heavenly Father was unknown. The same. The behavior was heard by these children as an oath or a curse. Jesus Christ had no meaning to them, other than an historical character, who had been presented by the people who went to churches so grand and fine that they were afraid to enter lest they would be told that they were not good enough. People who were so far above these horrible conditions into which these lambs of the Divine Fold were born, that, although they met them on the street, they did not look at them, and emaciated forms were not seen. Children who, when the well-off were brought face to face with some of the poorest of the poor, were shocked as having been most unfortunate in being born in such conditions, and, well, it could not be helped and they had better be left alone.

Let us look at the picture of contrasts. Here is a home where every-thing is calculated to produce happy-

ness. There is good furniture, fine engravings are on the walls, soft carpets, plenty to drink, light of warmth and good cheer. A little stranger from the unknown is expected to enter there and the preparations for the reception are elaborate, since nothing is too good for such a little one. The baby is born, mother and child receiving the best of care. There is a nurse to attend to their every want, and the hearts of the parents are knit together by the advent of the child as they cannot be by any other process. Here is the contrast: A howl, filth and wretchedness, cursing and swearing, a slovenly woman, a drunken man, broken furniture, a bedstead, a dirty mattress, a pile of rags for coverings. Call that a home and you slander the Almighty. A little stranger is expected to come into this wretched place. There is no preparation for the reception. No dainty little garments. No clean, sweet little cradle. No soft pillow upon which to lay the little form. No love such as you, my friend, have learned to know and, yet, into this fearsome place a little babe is born. A sweet, innocent little cherub from the great life of the same Creator who gave life to the other babe. What a contrast, you say. Yes, a fearful contrast.

Will we stop at that? We cannot, since these children grow, and we are bound to predict for them something of the future. The first child has the preponderance of opportunity, of everything that spells fortune and a good life for him. The second child has nothing of that. He runs about the streets a ragged urchin. I need not tell you what he learns from those he, by law, calls father and mother. You can easily imagine that. But on the street he is learning, learning, learning, day after day, night after night. Learning what? The good, the holy, the pure? The things that will bring him up to good citizenship? No. He is learning the ways of the law, the banishment of the prison? No! No! No! He will become the criminal. A petty thief, at first. A more daring one as time goes by. First conviction. Branded a criminal. Penitentiary. A hardened criminal with the hand of every other man but the hardened criminal against him.

We have been slow in admitting it. We did not care or dare to admit it. We have been forced to it by the great love of the Christ in the hearts of the few, and the overwhelming circumstances which demanded attention. What? The principle that the state has some natural domain in the child, and that, if the child is not receiving that care and training from the people responsible for his birth, he must have a chance. Thus it has come about that these children are receiving care and comfort. Men of great philanthropic natures have established homes for them. From the centres of the great world's sin and wickedness they are being sent into new lands and many are making good. In our own loved Dominion we are not neglecting the waif. The boy just starting out on a criminal career is being taken in hand. If he is too bad, the discipline of the Industrial School must be invoked. If there is a chance of making anything out of the boy or the girl without committing to such institutions, homes are opened to them, and childless people are made glad by the voice of the child and the love awakened. Such is the work of the Children's Aid Society, of the men and women who are giving their time and talents to this grand work, of the man who in our Province of Ontario, started this work, Mr. J. J. Kelso. A work which demands the interest and money of the communities where none of the conditions referred to exist. A work reaching far across the great eternity and having its record prepared very near the Throne of the

King of Kings. Help it along, my brothers, and sisters.

The Wife's Spending Money

W. F. Stephen, Quebec

Were I to point to a weak spot in our farm life it would be "lack of business methods in our farm economy." Many farmers can drive a sharp bargain, are close buyers and sell their products at top prices, but are sadly amiss in observing business methods, and none more so than in relation to the wife's apportionment of funds for her private purse.

Is she not worthy of some consideration in this matter? She, who so ably and unselfishly helps her husband to lift the mortgage, perhaps assists to build and furnish the new home, makes other necessary improvements from the funds, perchance she may have brought with her from her father's home. These are handed over to her, it may be, with no arrangement for her future spending money but the good will of her husband. This arrangement, if we can call it such, may be very satisfactory where the true position of the married relation is taken into consideration,—that of a life-partnership,—willing to share equally in its joys and sorrows and the pocket-book open to each.

Now, while this often satisfactorily prevails, yet the tendency of the husband will be to control the funds and if so the wife must take the humiliating position of asking for funds, even should the husband be considerate or even indulgent. This places her in a secondary position when, by rights, she is the equal, if not the superior, (I use the word advisedly), to the man. There may be call for this attitude, but, generally speaking, the wife is as much a part of the farm economy as the man, and should be given her true position.

TWO GOOD PLANS TO FOLLOW

Every farmer's wife should have her own spending money for household and personal uses, and there are two sources from whence this income may be derived. Firstly, by allowance. All the receipts from sales of farm produce, should go into one common account, and the wife draw an allowance, in keeping with the circumstances, weekly or monthly, as necessity and conditions warrant; or, secondly, she should have all the proceeds derived from sales of poultry, eggs, small fruit and butter (made at the season when the milk does not go to the creamery or cheeseery.) I must confess that I like the latter system the best and when rightly managed it should give a good return. I am conversant with homes where this system is carried out very

successfully and the wife always has a few dimes, yes, and dollars, too, to lend to her husband when his wallet becomes empty.

I am also aware of several cases where the women of the farm house have the returns from a good sized orchard for their spending money. As far as I have been able to learn, the "allowance" custom prevails among business men, but where all household supplies have to be purchased, and where there is no source of revenue for the women folks, it no doubt is the best system. The conditions of farm life are so different that it is impossible to lay down any one system that may be suited to all its phases and conditions. Such being the case, the farmer and his wife must be a law unto themselves in matters pertaining to finance. I, therefore, would say, let every true husband see that his wife, year, and daughter, too, are in some measure provided with funds they may call their own, having feeling to use them without feeling that they are "dependents" (to use this word in its mildest sense).

In nine cases out of ten these funds will be well expended, possibly some of it will go for papers, magazines, books, music, etc.; home will be made more attractive and cheery, farm life will be elevated and our boys and girls will be loth to leave the fireside of the "old home," consequently more will stay with us on the farm rather than go to seek out an existence in the cities on a miserable pittance of a salary. Then farm life and Canadian agriculture will receive an uplift that will be marked in the annals of history.

The Upward Glance

Our Tongues A Snare

But I say unto you that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.—Matthew 22, 36.

How terrible is that warning! How few of us heed it! Most of us know people whom we look on as sinners. Perhaps they are given to drink; or they steal. We may be acquainted with a husband who, sometimes, when he returns home ill-treats his wife and children. We may know of a young girl who overdresses and, in other ways, falls below our standard of correct living. We may see a young man returning from the town or city under the influence of liquor.

What do we do? Do we feel sorrow that one of God's children, and one of our brothers or sisters, is thus sin-

ning? Do we pray for them earnestly? Do we do what we can, either directly or indirectly, to bring helpful influences into their lives? Or do we look on what we see or learn to some sly item of news to be told to our neighbors and friends? Do we rush off with it, at the first opportunity, to talk it over with others, all the time having a feeling of virtue because we are not open to criticism on the same grounds? If we do, we should stop and consider this saying of our Lord's. Only a moment's consideration, then, should be sufficient to show us that, in our Lord's sight, we probably are sinning more seriously than the person about whom we have been talking.

The first great commandment is, that we shall love the Lord our God with all our heart and with all our soul and with all our mind, and the second is that we shall love our neighbor as ourself. In Luke, we are told that any person to whom we can do a kindness is our neighbor. The fact that the Lord laid such great emphasis on these two commandments shows that he considered them more important than any of the other commandments. In fact, He has told us that all the other commandments hang on these two.

If we love our neighbors we will not carry tales about them. We will try to shield their good name. We will endeavor to help them.

When we find ourselves inclined to say unkind things about others we should remember the other sayings of our Lord. He has told us that if our hearts are good, our words will be loving and kind, and that if our hearts are evil, our words and thoughts will be evil. Thus, when we find ourselves saying uncharitable things about others, we should realize that we are not loving our neighbors, that we are breaking God's second greatest commandment, that our own hearts must be evil, or we would not say them, and that for every idle word we utter, we will have to give account thereof in the day of judgment. How careful we must be, therefore, in all that we say and do! Let us ask God continually for the strength we need to keep us from falling, so that the words of our mouth, and the meditations of our heart, may be acceptable in His sight.—I. H. N.

Every young man and woman should strive to make his or her life a complete life. Many people only half live. Health, without usefulness, intellect without usefulness, pleasure without duty, business success without growth in service to God and man—these are incomplete and unsatisfying elements of living.—Forward.

See our Big Four adv. on back cover

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 55 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 platter (10 inch), 1 platter (12 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pitcher, 1 soup 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, and you will not have much trouble in securing only Nine New Ready Subscribers. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1.00 a year. Sample copies on request. Write, Circulation Department: THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

NEW CENTURY



This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other. The entire stand is absolutely rigid—always in position, never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub. "New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered to your railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$25.00. Write for free booklet.

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Buying By Mail

A Handy and Useful Scrapbook
I once heard a woman remark: "Oh dear, I wish they wouldn't have so many advertisements in this paper and more stories, instead of giving us only a little bit of this story every time. It's awfully interesting. Did you read it?"

I told her that I had, and that I had also read the advertisements, whereas she first stared incredulously, and then laughed. "Read the advertisements!" For goodness' sake. What fun is there in that?"

"I don't read them for fun—I read them for profit," I explained. And then I went on to show her how I had saved money by following the advertisements carefully, sending for catalogues, and buying by mail.

One rule, from which I never deviate, is to answer only such advertisements as appear in reliable journals, whose publishers guarantee their advertisers to be "square," and who shut out any and every kind of objectionable advertising from the columns of their papers. That, at the outset, insures me against fraud.

I have all kinds of "scrapbooks"—scrapbooks for cooking recipes, home remedies and household hints, suggestions for fancy work and homemade contrivances of various kinds, floral notes, etc., etc. I am always ready to clip out every "good thing" that comes my way via the papers and magazines for which we subscribe, but of all my scrapbooks there is none that I value more than my

advertisement scrapbook.

Whenever I come across an advertisement that interests me, but I can't afford to get the article just then, I cut out the notice and paste it in my scrapbook, or in case there is some matter on the back of it which I want for some of my other scrapbooks I copy the description of the article, the firm name and the name of the magazine from which I copied it, and the date. I have classified the contents of this scrapbook and indexed it, and when I do get ready for answer any particular advertisement I can refer to the paper and date.

I make my scrapbooks out of common manilla paper, which I get for a few pennies at the grocery store. I cut the sheets the desired size and put a one-inch wide strip of the paper between each full sheet the whole length of the edge where the sewing or cording is done. If the scrapbook is to be thick I punch holes along this edge about 2 inches apart, and knot or lace stout twine through them, and then the desired manilla cover around the whole book—front and back, covering the corded edge and the first and last page. In this way there is room enough to paste in advertisements, and the book won't bulge, and it opens easily and lies flat.

You don't know how interesting and profitable it is to keep scrapbooks, and what a fund of valuable information you can get between their covers until you have tried it. I would advise you to try. No other like my foolish friend did, skip the advertisements when reading your favorite journals. Most emphatically—read the advertisements.

Mrs. J. E. Swart, Hastings Co., Ont.
We trust many of our housewives will follow the example set forth here, when they read our "Protective Policy" on page 10.—Editor.

FUN FOR THE WINTER

150 Songs with music 15c.; 20 Humorous Dialogues, 15c.; 110 Comic Recitations, 15c.; 100 Tricks in Parlor Magic, 15c.; Home Amusements, 15c.; 160 Funny Stories, 15c.; 118 Humorous Recitations, 15c.; by mail postpaid. Two books for 25c.; 4 for 50c. "USEFUL NOVELTIES CO., DEPT. F., TORONTO, CANADA.

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No more tired arms—no more aching backs.



The "Favorite" can be operated by hand or foot, or both—while you are sitting in a chair. Easier than a sewing machine. Steel roller bearings and other improvements make it the ideal churn for farms and dairy. 8 sizes, to churn from ¼ to 30 gallons of cream.

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Our new Cook Book has several reliable and valuable hints and helps to assist in the housekeeping. Have you one of these Cook Books?

APPLE FOAM

Stew 2 qts pared and quartered apples, strain through a colander, beat till light, add ½ cup sugar, juice of 1 lemon. Beat the whites of 3 eggs till stiff, add to the above and serve with custard made with the yolks of the eggs. For the custard, take 1½ pints of milk, yolks of 3 eggs, shake of salt, 6 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Cook until it thickens enough to pour. This custard is to be poured around the apples. Beat the apple is on the individual dishes.

KING CAKE

Cream ½ cup sugar with ½ cup lard, add 2 eggs (one will do), 1 cup molasses, 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in a cup boiling water, and flour enough to make a stiff batter, mix with 1 teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and cloves. Bake in a flat tin, and when cold serve covered with whipped cream to which has been added a little sugar and flavoring.

BREAD AND PRUNE PUDDING

In the morning put 1 lb. of prunes in warm water and let soak all day, butter a baking dish and put in a layer of bread cut in thin slices and slightly buttered, then a layer of prunes with stones removed, and so on until the dish is filled, the last layer being bread. Beat up 2 eggs with ½ cup sugar, add 1 pt. of milk and pour over the bread and prunes. Bake 1 hour.

PRUNE SOUFFLE

To 1 cup stewed prunes, stoned and chopped, add 1 cup sugar and the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff, mix well. Sprinkle one teaspoonful of sugar over the top and bake 10 minutes. Serve with a sauce made of 1 cup whipped cream, ½ teaspoonful sugar and ½ teaspoonful vanilla, whipped thoroughly together.

STEWED APPLES

One-half cup sugar, ½ cup cold water, the apples pared quartered and cored, and 2 tablespoons lemon juice, or an inch piece of stick cinnamon. When this syrup has been in the apples and cook until soft, but not broken. Serve either as stewed apples for as a garnish to a dish of boiled rice, or in the larger size put the rice in the centre of the platter, arrange the apples around it, and pour the syrup over the apples and rice. This is a very pretty and appetizing dish for breakfast.

STEWED PRUNES

One lb. of prunes, graded rind of 1 lemon, a little cinnamon and allspice, 3 tablespoons sugar; wash the prunes, put in a stew pan with the spices and sugar; cover with cold water and boil until soft. Serve warm or cold.

Using Little Baking Dishes

Did you ever experiment to see how much nicer a cooked many foods taste if prepared in little individual baking dishes, than if cooked in bulk? One trial will convince you that for variety this is far the best way to serve a great many different foods. Those little earthenware baking dishes, flat and holding about a teaspoonful can be procured at any up-to-date crockery store for from five cents each upward.

They are particularly desirable for serving many kinds of vegetables and left over meats. A bit of cold mashed potato can be made into a delicious supper dish for the convalescent by adding to about three-quarters of a teaspoonful of potato, seasoned, an egg beaten separately. The stiff white is folded in lightly the last thing. It is then dropped into the little baking dish and allowed to come to a rich brown in the oven.

It cannot corn to be served, mix with milk, a little butter and seasoning and enough stale bread or cracker crumbs to make a sponge. Pour into the little baking dishes and bake till nicely browned. Tomatoes can be prepared in the same way.

Baked beans and macaroni also will taste better to most invalids if served in the dish in which they are baked. Scalloped potatoes will have an added charm if the little baking dishes are used.

LEFT-OVERS

In the line of meats, left-overs may be converted into delectable dishes by a little skill in mixing and cooking and serving in these little baking dishes. A bit of chicken, that seemed too small to be worth serving, can be creamed, a little cracker crumbs added, and baked. Scalloped oysters or scalloped salmon, or a bit of white fish or mackerel never taste better than when served in this way. A bit of cold beef can be minced finely, mixed with a little cold mashed potatoes, and when baked in the little individual dishes, makes an appetizing dish which no one would dream of calling "hash."

LITTLE DESSERTS

In the line of desserts, there is almost no end to those which can be prepared in this way with advantage. Cup custards, baked rice pudding, apple dumplings and a great variety of others that will readily suggest themselves to the cook, will be made more appetizing if prepared and served in this way.

These little dishes can be garnished quite effectively, and made to add not only to the relish of the meal, but to the appearance of the tray.—Canadian Nurse.

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There is no other treatment that permanently removes this disgusting hair. It is not a hair cream but Electrolysis. Don't tamper out, pull, burn or use depilatories with it, but come here and be successfully treated during our winter holidays. Our method is reliable and practically painless. Satisfaction assured.

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ART EMBROIDERY

Our New Art Department

We have had so much success with our Pattern Department through the year, that we have decided to add an art department, whereby we will be able to provide our readers with the latest up-to-date patterns for stamping designs, and materials with which to work same, at the very lowest possible prices. We trust our readers will take advantage of the designs illustrated and send in their orders for the holidays as soon as possible. The patterns shown in this department will also be given free for new subscriptions to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Write for full particulars to The Art Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterborough, Ont.

The design illustrated this week is one of the prettiest and simplest ever offered by any magazine. The Table Cover design No. 549 will be welcomed by many of our readers. The simple and graceful Conventional Tulip design is easy to work, in outline embroidery and will prove a much appreciated gift when finished. Price of Perforated Pattern which can be used an unlimited number of times, with all necessary materials for stamping is 25c.

Design stamped on Irish Linen, size 36 x 36 inch, is 70c. Ten skeins colored silky cotton to outline, 25c extra. All above prices include mailing expenses, but not customs duty, which is very small.

BUTTON HOLE STITCH

Button-hole stitch has many adaptations but its principal use is as a finish for the edges of linens. Buttonholing is made by putting the needle through the material at right angles to both stamped lines in the scallop. With the left hand hold the thread to the left of the needle's point and draw up the loop thus formed until the thread lies flat on the material and forms a little rope effect at edge of scallop. It gives the edge of your material a firm finish which wears well.

FRENCH OR SOLID

French or solid embroidery is principally used to embroider small flowers or long narrow leaves. The stitches are laid closely, exactly parallel the entire length of the form. They may be straight across or at an angle. Bring the needle up at one end of the form at the line at the right hand side; stitch, and proceed in this manner bring it up again close to the first until the form is covered. Centers are usually made with French Knots.

I am very much pleased with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and do not believe farmers can afford to do without it.—A. Forster, York Co., Ont.

Home Finance

Lucy Green, Nova Scotia.

I have read several articles lately in the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World and in other magazines about the money relation between husband and wife. None of them has described our financial arrangement, which, I may say, is the same my mother and father have followed all their long married life.



A GOOD METHOD

Our method is simply this: We have one bank account, in my husband's name, over which I have power of attorney. All checks are deposited there—my husband's salary, the dividends from the stock he holds, and also from my little property. I understand exactly what our income is, when it is due, and from what sources. Because I am freer in banking-hours I usually do the banking, such as depositing checks and drawing money. We pay all possible bills by check, because it gives us a double receipt. I usually pay the small bills to save my busy husband, and he pays the larger and more important ones, such as the rent, doctor, dentist, etc. Of course this is optional.

Before making any investment or any important expenditure we always talk things over carefully, and my husband cares as much for my opinion as for his own.

In this way I always know exactly how much money we have. Knowing that, I cannot see how a woman can run her husband into debt if she has any conscience at all.

To my mind a man insults his wife's intelligence and puts her in the place of a housekeeper if he hands her money ever so often or even makes her an allowance and gives her the idea of his bank balance. If marriage is to be happy there must be perfect confidence, to my mind, on financial matters as well as on all others.

See our Big Four adv. on back cover



EVERY BOY wants a STEVENS more for Christmas

The love of a gun is born in a boy. Nothing will delight him more than a good gun of his own.

Why not let him have his long-wanted gun and learn how to shoot? It will please him immensely. Moreover, that's by far the best way to insure his safety. For most boys will handle a gun every chance they get, whether you know about it or not.

Give him a Stevens Rifle for Christmas and see how happy it makes him. Then see how he'll take to outdoors—how he'll tramp the woods and fields—how manly and sturdy and healthy he'll grow out in the open air. See how keen of sight he becomes, how quick to think and to act. It's a good way to develop character in a boy.

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Then, Dan Beard's book, "Guns and Gunning." A book boys love to read. Full of the lore of the woods and the camp—about birds and small game—hunting and shooting—and all that a boy wants to know about guns. Sent postpaid for 5c, paper cover, or 30c, cloth cover. If your dealer cannot supply genuine Stevens Arms, kindly let us know. Insist on Stevens when ordering.

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The Sewing Room

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

MISSIE'S NIGHT GOWN 613



Simple night-gowns are those which suit far better than any other sort. This one is pretty and becoming, yet involves very little labor in the making, so that any clever girl can keep herself supplied without undue effort.

Material required for the 16 1/2 yr size is 6 yds 27, 4 7/8 yds 36, or 3 2/3 yds 44 in wide, 2 yds of binding, 2 1/4 yds of ruffling.

The pattern 613 is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 yrs and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

THIRTEEN GORED SKIRT 614



The gored skirt is a favorite of the season and this one, with its button down one side of the front makes one of the very latest and best liked models. The skirt is made in 13 gores and can be closed at the back, and trimmed with buttons, or made with the opening at the left of the front gore and closed either with buttons and actual button holes or invisibly with buttons used as trimmings.

Material required for the medium size is 2 1/4 yds 24, 3 1/4 yds 44 or 4 yds 42 in wide.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

FANCY BLOUSE 616



This model waist is more dressy than the plain waist and it is not over elaborate. It is adapted to yelling, to cashmere and other simple wool material. It would be charming made up in any of the soft silks that are so much worn just now and it can be utilized both for the gown and for the odd waist.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/4 yds 21 or 24, 3 1/4 yds 24 or 2 1/4 yds 44 in wide, with 1/2 yd 18 in wide for the chemise.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

TUCKED GUMPER 617



The tuckered gumper is unquestionably a favorite one of the season and it is to be noted made from a great many pretty materials. The per portion, the sleeves and the collar, all are tuckered, and the tucks in the sleeves are slightly overlapped and seams to secure the most becoming and satisfactory lines.

Material required for medium size is 5 1/4 yds 21, 4 1/4 yds 24, 4 5/8 yds 22, or 3 1/8 yds 44 in wide when made with long sleeves; 2 yds of binding.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 40 in bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

KING'S CO., N. S.

WATERVILLE—Eggs and butter have risen to 25c, though butter is reported lower in Halifax and egg higher. Pork is 75c to 8c. The weather has been remarkably mild and free from snow, although we have had one good fall which gave two or three days sleighing, but the weather was too warm for it to last. The ground has not yet frozen and plowing, etc., is going ahead in fine style. The weather has not yet been cold enough to freeze things in the outbuildings. The returns for apples are most satisfactory and prices are rising. The wages of timbermen are now \$22 a month, whereas last year they received \$20. The progressive farmers are subscribers to the Valley or Farmers' Telephone Lines, and these who have not an instrument in the house are making arrangements to have them in as soon as possible. The telephone is a great saver of time and money, and a social benefit to the community.—Eunice Watts

LANARK CO., ONT.

BALDERSBEE—The water in the rivers and creeks never was seen as low as it was a few weeks since, but lately we have had some nice rains and the water has reached a great average of time and money, and this has helped things very much. We have also had very much snow. This is the time of year scarcely enough of frost to stop the plow for even one day. Fodder will be a little scarce this winter but most people will be able to pull through. We have had a bumper crop of corn which has been harvested in first class condition.—W. C.

FRONTENAC CO., ONT.

PENLEIGH—The weather has turned very fine and warm since the snowstorm of a week ago; however, the weather again if the mild weather continues a week or two longer, feed will be plentiful. Fat cattle are nearly all plucked up and some buyers are looking for milkers. Butter is selling at country stores for 25c a lb; eggs, 15c a doz; turkeys, 10c; chickens, 7c to 8c.—D. L.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING—Pastures are very short but fairly green. Crops were the lightest we have had in 50 years. The weather has been very dry all through the season. Feed is very scarce and farmers are again weeding out the poor stock. Hogs, 8c a lb; 4-w, 5c; 5 to 7½; chickens, 12 to 15c; miltch cows, 85c to 90c each; springers, 85c to 94c; potatoes, 25c to 30c a bag; fresh eggs, 30c a doz; any butter, 25c to 30c a lb; timothy hay, \$12 to \$14 a ton; clover, \$10; wheat bran, \$25 to \$26; middlings, \$24 to \$25; loose straw, \$6 a load; oats, 40c to 45c a ton; 60c to 70c; corn, 70c; peas, 90c.—J. K.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

EDVILLE—Land has suffered seriously since early in August for lack of rain, as since that time we have had but little rain in comparison with other years—not one quart of the normal amount. The land became so dry that grass had a withered look and farmers found it very hard to do the normal amount of fall plowing. The grain crops were a little short of the usual yield, excepting buckwheat which generally yielded out well and of which a good deal was sown. Corn for fodder is quite largely grown. This will help the farmers to tide over the shortness of other crops.—B. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BLACKSTOCK—We are still having very mild weather for November, in fact we have had no cold weather right through the month. It has been very warm and we were behind with their plowing a great chance to catch up. Although there is some plowing to do yet, generally it is pretty well done. We need some rain very badly, as the continued dry weather has caused a great many wells to go dry. There has never been a time when there were so many dry wells. The fine weather will help to shorten the winter but it will not save the stock materially as the pasture was so closely eaten that cattle are generally on full feed. However, we have nothing to complain of. We still hope for plenty of rain to fill the wells before the ground freezes too hard to receive it.—B. J. F.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

LARSWADE—Owing to the scarcity of water a number of the farmers have to drive their cattle long distances for water. The pastures and meadows have been dried to such an extent that the grass has been very poor, and as a result, miltch cows are not doing very well. Butcher is a very good price with a very fair demand. The price in most places is rising gradually, cattle and horses being able to drink at the regular wells and springs.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT—The recent snow has all disappeared. Most of the cattle are still at pasture with a little feed at night. The heavy rain of the 12th day, did a great deal of good. The sod plowing is better than earlier in the autumn. The price of miltch pork is too low, only 7c a lb being given for the choice stuff. With feed stuff selling at \$1.20 and \$1.30 a cwt there is no money in feeding pigs. Live poultry is selling for 5c and 7c a lb; turkeys 15c a lb.—J. A. S. T.

WELLAND CO., ONT.

STONE CREEK—The weather of late being very mild stock has been allowed to run at large. Very little food, however, is to be found in the fields and cattle, especially calves, have had to be fed in the stall. Fall plowing is progressing favorably though with some difficulty. The weather is still hard and dry. This is especially noticeable on land which was worked rather

Our Big Four

We would call the attention of our readers to our clubbing offer on page 20 of this issue. By sending us only \$1.70, readers can receive a year's subscription to each of Canada's leading agricultural publications, also the Home Journal. These four magazines comprise a whole library of valuable and interesting reading, the regular subscription price of which in Canada is \$4.00. We will send the lot, for only \$1.70. Read our offer on back page of this issue.

wet in the spring. Roots though not extensively grown, yielded well, and have been fairly strong. Nearly all farms has had sufficient water to meet all requirements, but one or two cases being of a considerable extent, and to be obtained from an adjacent farm.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

KIRKWALL—Most farmers are well prepared for winter. Owing to the long drought very little plowing was done before Nov. 1st. The small shower of rain about that time moistened the ground to a considerable extent, and everyone has been busy plowing since. Threshing will also be finished in a week or 10 days. The apple crop was poor, especially winter apples, and of these did not take them up at all. Most all of the young cattle are out on grass yet, but will have to be stabled when the pastures are getting very short. Milk cows, calves and fat cattle are in the stables nearly all the time. Lambs getting very cheap and are selling at \$4 to \$4.50 for those of best quality. Hogs are much cheaper than this time of year, owing to the fact that 5c a lb. Hogs are now worth about \$6 a cwt. Hay is selling as high as \$13 a ton at auction sales. Oats are worth about \$2 a bus; barley, \$2½; buckwheat, 60c; and potatoes from 50c to 70c a bag. Poultry, eggs and dairy produce are all very high in price.—C. A. W.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

COURTLAND—The weather is very mild for this season of the year. The farmers, owing to pressure of other work, were slow in getting their fall plowing started, but persistent effort since has about completed the job. We were more favored with rain than the farmers in other parts, but with it all some wells began to get low, and many farmers had to draw from lack of water owing to the fact that they were not able to take them up to sure a complete supply. Potatoes, 45c to 50c a bus; miltch cows, 83c to 85c each; 4-bus; barley, \$2½; buckwheat, 60c; and potatoes from 50c to 70c a bag. Poultry, eggs and dairy produce are all very high in price.—C. A. W.

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.

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corn, 65c; peas, 75c to 80c; fresh eggs, 25c a doz. any butter, 30c a lb.—W. A. B.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

TEMPO—Plowing is nearly all completed. One firm near me has plowed 90 acres. Everything is well done up in readiness for winter, although scores of cattle are still on the pastures and have no feed so far beyond what they gather for themselves. A goodly number of big heavy cattle are being fed for the export trade, and an extra large number of smaller cattle are being prepared for the home demand. A full crop of young pigs are grunting happily around.—J.E.O.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

THEBOPORD—The drought still continues, emitting a few local showers which had little effect on the wells. Farmers have never before experienced such a long drought as the present season has been. Wells and springs that have always supplied sufficient amount of water are completely dry. Fully two-thirds of the farmers are either drawing water or driving their stock for drink. On the farm of your correspondent water was never before drawn to supply the stock. If conditions still continue a serious outbreak is ahead of us for the coming winter.—R. L.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

HEPWORTH—The weather continues fine. There has been no rain to speak of yet. Wells are very low. Pasture has been very poor all fall. A large part of the winter feed has already been fed to the stock. Very little hay escaped the fire the past summer. Not only has it destroyed the timber but it has burned a large part of the vegetable mould off the ground as well, which is a great injury to the soil. Potatoes, which were a fair crop, are very cheap, about 4c a cwt. a bag, which is the lowest for a number of years.—J. K. L.

MUSKOGA DISTRICT, ONT.

HUNTSVILLE—Although this has been an exceedingly dry season farmers have not been put to any extra trouble from lack of water owing to the fact that almost every farm is either bordering on a lake or has a creek passing through it. A short time ago we were

experiencing a temporary winter but the snow has all passed away and farmers are again engaged in plowing and preparing the seed for next year's crop.—F. R. G.

GOSPIP

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs: Be so kind to send me a copy of your new book on "The Art of Plowing". We have used some of our entire satisfaction, mostly as a disinfectant, and found it to be all that you claim for it, be believing it to be fully up to the strength that you claim for it. We have no doubt that it should be valuable in riding cattle and sheep of any vermin that may attack them. We should be in a position to try more of it for this purpose were it at hand. (Signed) John Dryden & Son.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Dec. 7, 1908. — General wholesale trade is quiet, but there is a tendency to the approach of the holiday season. In several lines of trade, notably hardware, Nov. has been a better month than in years, but not so much as the corresponding month of 1907. On the whole the business situation seems to be slacking little, well for the year. The plentifulness of money has created more activity in speculative stocks, notably in mining ventures. Call loans rate 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent. Real estate loans are being placed at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation has considerably improved during the week and the local market here shows an advance of a couple of cents a bus. There has been an advance all around. The Liverpool market advanced during the week. At the end of the week what at Chicago sold at \$1.31, and at Winnipeg at \$1.09 1/4 a bus. Unfavorable reports from the Argentine later news from the winter wheat area in the United States showed a greater shortage in the acreage than was at first reported, helped to advance prices. Some speculators look forward to higher prices will before spring, and consequently the market is excited and may jump up to a high figure or perhaps take a sudden drop at any time. Present conditions in the market here are such as to indicate any great lowering of values. Local wheat is much stronger. Millers have been finding difficulty in getting enough Ontario wheat to keep their mills running and have advanced prices. Purchases were made here at the end of the week at 86c to 86c for No. 2 red and white outside. Some holders are asking 97c. Goose wheat is quoted at 91c to 92c outside. These prices are based on Toronto farmers' market also. Farmers are beginning to market their wheat more freely, and though a large share of the Ontario

went forward during the week from St. John's Bay, Quebec, was quoted there at 81c to 81 1/2 for No. 1; 81 to 81 1/2 for No. 2; 85 1/2 to 85 1/2 for No. 3; 88 to 88 1/2 for clover, and 91 to 91 1/2 for alfalfa. Prices here are 81c to 81 1/2 for baled hay, and 87 to 88 a ton for loose hay. In car lots on track Toronto. On the farm, timothy hay sells at \$13 to \$14; clover at \$8 to \$10; straw in bundles at \$15 to \$16, and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

SEEDS

There is no change in the seed situation and quotations are the same as a week ago. Though the supply of clover seed grown in Ontario is not large, there is a good crop elsewhere and dealers are not worrying about the supply.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is firmer though prices little change. Quebec potatoes are selling at Montreal at 75c a 90 lb bag in car lots. Car lots of Ontario potatoes are quoted here at 65c to 66c a bag in car lots on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes sell at 70c to 85c a bag.

As has been market is a little weaker at Montreal where 3 lb pickers are quoted at \$1.85 on track, there though buyers are not much inclined to pay that price. It is claimed that Austrian beans can be laid down here cheaper than Canadian beans.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues firm with very little change in prices excepting for new laid which are mounting upwards. The colder weather has improved business. At Montreal new laid are quoted at 30c to 32c, selected at 35c to 35 1/2c. No. 1 eggs are 25c to 26c, No. 2 at 24c to 25c. In case lots. New laid are quoted here at 30c to 35c; farmers held stock at 25c to 30c; store, 22c to 24c a do. in case lots.

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crop was exported early in the season, there is said to be a good supply in farmers' hands yet. Some estimates place the shrinkage in the acreage of fall wheat sown this year in Ontario at 10 to 20 per cent, below that of 1907. The recent mild spell helped the growing crops considerably. The shortage of wheat in Mexico is expected to help the Canadian market.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is a little easier. Ontario oats are quoted at Montreal at 44c to 45c a bus; No. 2 white are quoted here at 42c to 43c, and No. 1 at 43c to 44c outside and 43c to 44c on Toronto farmers' market. Barley is a little stronger, owing to some inquiry for it. Montreal malting barley is quoted at 65c to 66c and here at 54c to 57c for all kinds outside. Barley sells on the farmer's market here at 54c to 58c a bus. Pores are steady at 85c to 86c outside and 86c to 90c a bus on Toronto farmers' market.

FEDS

There is no change in mill feeds. The demand for bran keeps up the price owing to the light supply. At Montreal, Manitoba bran is quoted at \$21, shorts at \$22, and Ontario bran at \$21.50. Corn shorts at \$24.50 to \$25 a ton, in bags at \$24. Dealers here quote bran at \$23.50 and shorts at \$22 to \$23 a ton in bags in car lots outside. The corn market rules steady; old corn is quoted at Montreal at 74c to 75c, and 72c to 73c a bus for new in car lots. Old corn at \$23.50 to \$24.50 to 72 and new at 69c in car lots Toronto freights. Feed barley is quoted at Montreal at 74c a bus in store.

HAY AND STRAW

Dealer prices for hay are reported at Montreal where receipts of late have been larger than the demand. The close of navigation has also affected the market somewhat as the quantity is being exported, though considerable quantities

on Toronto farmers' market strictly new laid sell at 42c to 45c, and fresh eggs at 30c to 35c a do.

The return of cold weather has helped the poultry market. At Montreal, owing to a light run, the market is firmer. Dressed turkeys sell at 13c to 14c; geese at 9c to 10c; large chickens at 12c; small, 8c to 9c, and fowls at 8c to 9c a lb in a jobbing way. Receipts have ruled light here and choice quality, especially of turkeys, is scarce. Wholesale prices are—Dressed chickens, choice 11c to 12c; common, 9c to 10c; turkeys, 11c to 15c; ducks, 9c to 11c; and geese, 8c to 10c. On Toronto farmers' market dressed chickens sell at 12c to 14c; fowls, 9c to 10c; ducks, 11c to 12c; turkeys, 11c to 17c, and geese, 11c to 12c a lb.

APPLES

So far as the grower is concerned the apple crop of 1908 is about over. Most of the crop is now in the dealers' hands and they are likely to make good money owing to the advance in prices. Stocks on hand are much lighter than in 1907 and the situation is much more favorable than at this time of the year. The present advance in price is curtailing consumption somewhat. Nova Scotia apples are being shipped to Montreal, the market, where No. 1 are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4 and No. 2 at \$3.25 to \$3.50 a bbl. On Toronto farmers' market apples sell at \$2 to \$3.50 a bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Things are quiet in cheese. Most of the stocks held on this side are on English accounts. Holders are not worrying and seem content without cheese. The best information available places the stocks on hand in Canada at 100,000 boxes below what they were at this time of the year. The local cheese boards have closed for the

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season and therefore no quotations are available. Dealers here quote cheese at 13 1/2c to 15c for large and 13 1/2c to 15 1/4c a lb for twins.

There is little change in the butter market though a slightly weaker tendency is reported at Montreal. Choice creamery is quoted in a wholesale way there at 27c and here at 27c to 29c; choice dairy prints 25c to 26c; store prints and large rolls at 23c to 24c and inferior dairy at 21c to 22c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy prints sell at 27c to 30c and solids at 23c to 28c a lb.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

The horse market continues quiet and will likely remain so till after the year. Trade is usually quiet at this season, but is more so than usual this year. The demand is less and prices rule about 25 per cent, lower than at this time last year, the demand from coal sources, more particularly the lumber camp, not being forthcoming this season. At the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, prices were easier than the week previous. A carload of general purpose horses was shipped to Montreal and some shipments made to other parts of the province. Heavy drafts, \$140 to \$182; general purpose, \$140 to \$160; drivers, \$100 to \$120, and serviceably sound purples, \$40 to \$80.

LIVE STOCK

There was a lighter trade at the cattle markets last week, owing largely to the lighter run; even the poor quality offering sold better than for some time back. As has been the case for some weeks back, there were very few well finished cattle on the market during the week. There was not one load of well finished butcher's cattle on sale last week. The bulk of the butcher's cattle offering were settee and feeder, and strong demand at dealers on the market wanting choice cattle but could not get them. On Thursday an outfit of fully 1000 butcher's cattle offering only two cattle weighing 1000 and 1030 lbs each, sold for \$4.75 and \$4.95 a cwt. Dealers are looking forward to getting prices about the middle of the month and will doubtless have a chance to pick some good ones at the Union Stock Yards on the 10th.

There has been nothing doing in exporters during the week and no quotations are available. A recent report from Winnipeg states that western cattle men have had a very good season, one of the best in the history of the ranging trade, and that the demand for stock from the British market. Things in the East have not been quite so rosy. What is the situation in the West? The Canadian vessel space account fully for the condition of the export cattle trade in the East at the present time.

Picked prime butcher's cattle are worth \$4.75 to \$5, though loads of the best on sale on Thursday only sold for \$4.40 to \$4.60 a cwt. Fat cows at \$3.25 to \$4.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.75 to \$4, and canners and bulls at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a cwt. The market for stock is steady and the week has been light, with prices steady at about last week's quotations. The supply during the week, however, was about equal to the demand and the market well cleaned up. Good feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs each sold at \$3.50 to \$3.80; steers, 750 to 850 lbs each at \$2.50 to \$3.00; steers, 600 to 750 lbs each, at \$2.50 to \$3 a cwt.

There was a moderate delivery of milk cows which sold at a little lower price than a week ago though if the quality had been there higher prices would have been paid. The run sold at \$22 to \$25 each with a few selling at \$20 each. Fresh cows are in light at \$200 to \$250 a cwt, the latter figure being paid for choice milk fed calves.

Lamb are firmer and considerably higher than a week ago. They sold on Thursday at \$4.50 to \$5.10 with a few selected fine ewes and wethers selling at \$5.15 to \$5.25 a cwt. Export ewes sold at \$3.25 to \$3.40 and bucks at \$2 to \$2.50 a cwt.

The hog market has ruled steady all week at the lower quotations, selects being quoted here at 85c and lights at 85 1/2c a cwt. On the watered, on the market here. There has been a large increase in the receipts of hogs at Chicago and western killing centers during Nov., the number offering being double what they were a year ago. For the week ending Nov. 5, Chicago receipts were 225,000, as against 101,000 for the corresponding week of 1907. Receipts in Nov. at Chicago totaled 715,000 hogs as against 524,000 hogs for Nov. in western Canada. Killings for the same periods were 2,410,000 and 1,560,000 respectively. The Trade Bulletin of London, under the Dec. 3rd quote bacon as follows: "The market is quiet at a decline of 6d owing to heavy receipts from Denmark. Canadian bacon 51c to 55c 6d."

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Dec. 7.—There were 55 cars at the Union Stock Yards this morning, comprising 219 cattle, 129 sheep, 3 hogs and 15 calves. There was a brisk cattle market and everything sold early. The highest price reported was \$4.75 a cwt for butcher's cattle. Had the quality been good enough, 85 a cwt would have been paid. Prices ran down below 84 a cwt for a heavy lot. There is no sale in the exporters. Sheep sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60; rams \$2 to \$2.50, and lamb at \$6.50 to \$7.50 a cwt. Calves sold at 45 to 65.5c a cwt.—J. W. W.

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The William Davies Company, Toronto, will pay \$5.75 f.o.b. at country points for No. 1 stock. This is the same basis as last week's buying. There is no change in weight upon the hog supply and competition among buyers. Danish weekly killings continue large, on that week they were 42,000 hogs. This coupled with the large increase in American killings, will doubtless have a tendency to keep down prices here.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 5, 1908.—All hog markets are very weak, particularly the old country one, where the deliveries of Danish hogs are very large. Last week 25,000 hogs were slaughtered in Denmark and the local market are still fairly large though not quite so much so as during the past few weeks. A number of slaughterers are quoting the following prices for this week's deliveries: f.o.b. country points, \$5.85 a cwt, \$6.50 at abattoir, \$5.85; weighed off cars, \$6.25.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 5. — We have had a very dull week in the cheese trade to 900 tons of cheese, particularly the made, consisting mainly of tall-end run

that were available at low prices. There are still a few cheeses offering in the country and these are being bought at low prices ranging from 11c to 11.4c per lb. The total quantity, however, does not amount to much and the receipts for the week amounting to only 3,000 boxes.

The exporters and dealers here are still talking stocks, and with the publication of stocks in England on the first of the month it is interesting to figure the total quantity of cheese available for consumption during the month.

The following statement shows the position this year as compared with the past few years:

Stock in Montreal, Nov. 30	1906	1907	1908
Stock in London, Nov. 30	575,000	350,000	310,000
Stock in Bristol, Nov. 30	180,000	280,000	190,000
Stock in Liverpool, Nov. 30	130,000	130,000	100,000
Quantity afloat, Nov. 30	52,000	63,000	65,000
	1,065,000	928,000	730,000

This shows the stock of cheese in existence at present as exactly the same as a year ago. The position, however, is not as strong as it was some years ago as the consumption of Canadian cheese so far this season has not been equal to that of last year, and if this continues throughout the winter there will be more than enough cheese to go around, especially in view of the fact that the importers in Britain look for an increased quantity of cheese from New Zealand. Whether or not this will materialize remains to be seen. It depends very much upon the weather conditions prevailing there, which so far, have not been very favorable. The receipts in Australasia has just started.

The season of butter from the factories is keeping up well, the total for this week amounting to over 5,000 boxes. There is a decidedly easier feeling prevailing this week as advice from the other side report a big decline in prices there and there is a prospect of a large quantity of Canadian butter being shipped back here, which would tend to hold prices down.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD
READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY
 THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only Two Cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations wanted or offered.
**THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 50 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our Office, 10 cents extra is charged for postage on replies to be sent to advertisers. Cash must accompany each order.
 COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.
NO SLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, therefore a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.**

FARMS FOR SALE
FARM WANTED—Young man with small capital, wishes to buy in good locality (where he might get a P. R. is highly preferred). Advertiser, 206 Burnham St., Toronto. 11-45

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS
 150,000 FEET IRON PIPING, all sizes, for water, steam, etc., cheap. Write for prices. Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Montreal. E-12-24

here, and perhaps bring about a break in our market.
 The best butter coming in is being bought up at from 25c to 25½c, according to quality.

MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 5.—There is a good trade doing in butter, at prices ranging from 25c to 25½c for the creamery in solids, with prints at ½c a lb more. Ordinary finest is quoted all the way from 7c to 22c and under finest down to 25c. Dairy is selling all the way from 22c to 25c, according to quality.
 Eggs.—There is a fair trade doing in

1906	1907	1908
575,000	350,000	310,000
180,000	280,000	190,000
130,000	130,000	100,000
52,000	63,000	65,000
1,065,000	928,000	730,000

eggs in a jobbing way, and the market is steady with prices unchangeable. We quote new laid at 25c to 25c; selects, 25c to 26c; No. 1, 25c to 25c; and No. 2, 25c. Cheese.—There is the usual trade doing in cheese, at prices ranging from 12½c to 14c, according to quality.

GOSSIP

A Sugar Beet Growers' Annual is something new among agricultural publications, and the one just published by the American Sugar Beet Association and Best Sugar Gazette of Chicago ought to find a hearty welcome among farmers who raise beets for the sugar. There are over a hundred thousand such families in the United States, and they surely deserve a literature dealing with a topic of so much direct interest to themselves. This book is essentially practical and helpful to growers, though it quotes many scientific authorities where it deals with purely technical matters. It is inspired, moreover, with a spirit of propaganda and enthusiasm for the sugar industry which makes it, in part, at least, very interesting reading. Price in paper covers, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

SHEEP AND SWINE

H. BARTLET
 KIMBO, LINCOLN, ONT.
BREEDER OF DORSET SHEEP
 Prompt Attention Given to Inquiries. 0-4-09

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Offers for sale a number of very fine Leicester sires and Rams, Berksbires, and also a large number of other breeds. Also a few imp. Pekin Ducks and Barred chickens. All the above are highly bred and of the quality. Price E-10-27-08 Terms. Write and see.

D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.

BERRKIRKES AND TAMWORTHS
 Choice Berksbires Bred fit for service and sows ready to breed, by imported sire, choice Tamworths, all ages by a Toronto and London prize winning boar. Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Corlith, Ont. E-21-40

YORKSHIRES

A number of young boars from a 4 to 6 months old and of good bone light stock. These are exceptionally good lots of ½ pig and will be sold right. Full particulars apply for price or catalogue delivered at your station. Also 3 YRSHIRE BULLS rising 3 years.
 Apply Manager, FAIRVIEW FARM LUMSDEN'S MILLS, QUE. 0-4-10

CATTLE

CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont. breeder of choice Tamworth Swine. Stock for sale. 0-12-25-08

JAS. BEGG, St. THOMAS, AYRSHIRES
 The standard for this herd is 40 lbs milk per day. No culls kept. E-5-19-09

J. A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords, Canada's greatest winners, Toronto and London, 1907-1908. Stock all ages for sale. E-10-27-08

AMATITE—A HEAVY-WEIGHT ROOFING
 The existing habit of roofing depends largely upon the amount of material there is in it—not upon the thickness nor upon the number of layers, but upon the actual density of the roof—that is upon its weight. A light weight ready-roofing may be as thick as Amatie, but if it is not so heavy, will not hold up so well as much good stuff in it. Amatie weighs as much as roofings that cost three times its price.
 Free sample and booklet on application to the nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.

HOLSTEINS

BERTRAM HOSKIN
 Mount Pleasant Farm, The Gully, Ont.
 Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine, High-class young stock for sale.
 Long Distance Phone 0-11-19

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting a choice young cow or heifer you will pay to write me before making your selection. I have a stock then out of
GORDON H. MANHARD
 E-5-49 Manhard Co., Leeds Co., Ont.
 7 miles east of Breslau on C.P.R. Cars Crossing.

HILTON STOCK FARM

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
 Breeders of Holsteins, Tamworths, and Cotswolds. I raise 3 young bulls, boars fit for service, sows bred. Also young pigs, all choicely bred.
 Telephone connection. Brighton, G. T. R.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

31 Choice Young Tamworths, from imported sire and sired by imported King David. A few rich bred Holstein bulls and several females. Bargains in quick buyers.

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

NEIL SANGSTER, ORMSTOWN, QUE.

Four bull calves, 6 to 10 months old, from Record of Merit cows, one of 2 year old heifer with record of performance test 878 lbs. of milk in a year. They will improve your herd. Write for prices. 0-4-20

SUNNYDALE HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—richly bred 7 days DeKal No. 693, Vol. 8, Dan, Helen DeKal, with official butter record of 31 lbs. in 14 yrs. old. Sire's dam, Maggie Keary, in American Record register, with record of 31 lbs. in 14 yrs. Dam is half sister to Hengervold DeKal and Peter's Hengervold's Cow DeKal. The two champion bulls of the breed. He is 3 years old, kind and right on his feet. 0-4-20

D. A. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 35 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 and heifers, some of them good. Hengervold's Cow DeKal's sire, head of herd. Come and see them.
J. E. TORGE, H. E. CRAWFORD, ONT.
 Putnam Stn., 1½ miles—C. P. R. E-4-49

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM

Present offering 13 grandly bred Holstein bulls, 10 to 24 months old, sire Tully. Sire's dam, Merceva 2nd, 27.45 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 21 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 23 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 25 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 27 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 28 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 29 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 30 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 31 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 32 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 33 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 34 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 35 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 36 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 37 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 38 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 39 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 40 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 41 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 42 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 43 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 44 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 45 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 46 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 47 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Sire of 48 lbs. Butter in 7 days. 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