

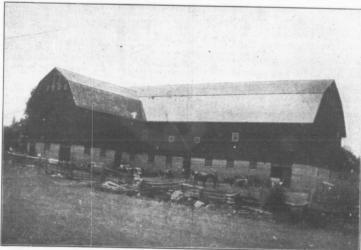


RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 30,

1909



THIS BARN IN NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT., IS EQUIPPED WITH A VENTILATING SYSTEM. Fresh air is an absolute essential of life. It is the cheapest tring we have and it is well that it is so; without air, animal life will not exist five minutes. Notwithstanding these facts, so universally known, many of us continue year after year to shut up stock in close unventilated quarters and deprive them of this vital need so abundant and so free. Out of the many stables examined by the judges in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition, one of the few that were equipped with a system of ventilation is illustrated above. It is

owned by Mr. E. Terrill, who describes its ventilation system on page 4.

DEVOTED TO

BETTER FARMING AND
GANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE

DoesYourSeparator



Or do you have to "coax" it by continually warming the milk? If so, buy a SIMPLEX and end your trouble.

The SIMPLEX works just the same in zero as it does in sunshiny weather, active the year round making money for the farmer who has foresight enough to purchase a separator which is ever ready for use.

LINK BLADES, SELF CENTERING GEAR and the SELF BALANCING BARREL have made the SIMPLEX separator the greatest money maker on the farm.

Drop us a card and we shall give you complete information as to how the SIMPLEX is built and how it operates while skimming

Write today. Tomorrow you might buy a separator that would prove a keen disappointment. Don't let this happen. You'll buy a SIMPLEX after reasonable deliberation.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE "BT" STANCHION IS ALWAYS CHOSEN When Its Many Advantages Are Known



It is made in five sizes and of heavy "U-Bar. The lock and trip are made of heavy malleable. It can be easily opened with one hand and is the only stanchion that can be opened on bandt and is the only stanchion that can be opened on bandter what pressure the animal opened on the stanchion that can be opened on the stanchion that is the stanchion that we will be supported by the stanchion that is the stanchion of the stanchion and what we can do for you. Witco us to day.

We also build Litter Carrier and

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS

Influence of Judging Courses *

Influence of Judging Courses*

D. A. McKenzie, B.S.A., Victoria

Co., Ont.

The influence of a five day judging course, though necessarily local in its purpose, presents some great possibilities as a factor in our agricultural extension work. The effects on the community may be summed up as follows: The indifferent man has his interest aroused. The man who honestly wants to learn more about his profession, gets a fund of information from the discussion and criticism of existsion, gets a fund of information from the discussion and criticism of exist-ing varieties, breeds and methods. The college professors and leaders in agricultural thought and practice throughout the province are brought into close touch with the rank and lastly, it became the province are been also became the province are also been also been also been also also lastly, it can be also garan-ers a higher appreciation of their pro-fession.

THE INDIFFERENCE THAT EXISTS
It is evident, from the small per-

It is evident, from the small per-centage of armers' sons in attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College, the poorly attended meetings of the Farmers' Institutes, the ragged, dirty appearance of many of the farmsteads of Ontario, that indifference exists to an appalling degree. New mothods must be adopted to reach and stir these men and a five days course will, if properly advertised and conducted, interest many of them: not necknase interest many of them; not perhaps from a genuine desire for knowledge but because it is a new thing and the

but because it is a new thing and the crowd is going.

To the man who is alive to his interests, the five days judging course comes as a shower to a thirsty land. The discussion and criticism of common varieties, breeds and methods, as carried on at the five days course, gives him a chance to examine the variety or type under discussion, at close range, and to understand and remember points of merit or distinction as the case may be. He has a chance to compare his own practical experience with that of the instructions in charge or with that of other or in charge or with that of other provides the control of the co ors in charge or with that of other men successful along the same line of endeavor, and to inquire into the cause or causes of difficulty and fail-

Despite the fact that Ontario has no of the best organized Departments one of the less diganized perarments of Agriculture in the world, there are many farmers who do not come districtly under its influence. The Ontario Agricultural College reaches a considerable number, the Farmers' Institute and other branches of the Institute and other branches of the department reach a large number, but to many farmers the Ontario Agricultural College and the Farmers' Institutes are mere names associated only with the spending of the people's money. These people are not interested in the work of the college and never attend an Institute meeting, but they will attend a five days judging course and there they come in touch with the college professors and heads of the various branches of the Department in Toronto. They hear President Creelman tell of the work done by the Ontario Agricultural work done by the Ontario Agricultural College, the college professors discuss important phases of farm practice, and the superintendents of the Toand the superintendents of the To-ronto branches discuss their efforts along educational and organization lines. They have their eyes opened; what was once to them a sort of in-fernal machine for squeezing money out of the farmer, to supply lucrative positions for political favorites, be-comes a real and beneficent organiza-

AROUSE THE INDIFFERENT MEN
The indifference of many farmers
to education and their conservatism in to education and their conservatism in adopting improved methods, has led men in other callings to underrate Agriculture as a profession. The small financial returns secured by many farmers as a direct result of badet and slip-shod methods have caused these farmers to look on their

*An address delivered at Experimental Union, Guelph.

profession as a little inferior to all others. If we can arouse the indif-ferent man to see his need of improvement, satisfy the honest in quirers after knowledge and bring our quirers after knowledge and bring our Department of Agriculture into liv-ing touch with every farmer in the community; the result will be, great-er financial returns to the individual farmer, more liberal education for th-boys and girls on the farm, and a greater respect for Agriculture as a profession.

Excessive Co-operation

"It is possible for farmers to co-operate to excess. No group of farmers should co-operate to

their town merchant," said P. E. Angle, B.S.A., in an address before the Experimental Union at Guelph. "The fruit growers of Simose in Norfolk County, Ont., use large quantities of spray material. They went to their town merchants and gave the control of the co be per cent. on these spray materials in they bought co-operatively.

"The merchants were ill-advised in this case. They should have been content with a smaller profit. The fruit growers were quite justified in buying their goods co-operatively when mer-chants are not content with less than 50 per cent. profit on such large

Weeding Out Unprofitable Cows

G. W. Mayhew, Stanstead Co., Que. I have been testing my cows and keeping individual records for two or three years. We have been keeping records of feed, also, since last June. We hope to have some interesting facts as to the cost of feed by the time facts as to the cost of feed by the time.

the year is out. We have had two hard years for the farmers—two dry summers when grasshoppers are about all the green feed in sight so our dairymen have not had much of a chance. Many cows went back in their production about one-third during the past

The only way to get rid of cows that don't pay for their keep is to discover them by testing and keeping individual records. Since I commenced to test my cows, I have been sorting them over and getting rid of those that do not pay. Cow testing has shown us which cows are the best to keep for building up the dairy herd.

Give the Horse a Chance to Breathe

A farmer, plowing with three horses hitched abreast, noticed that the middle horse became tired and exhausted long before either of his mates, says the Farm Journal. As the animal was the equal in every way of the other two, he was puzzled as to the cause of this horse not being able to stand the same amount of work. He finally observed, however, that as they drew the plow along, the three horses held their noses close together, with the result that the middle horse was compelled to breathe the expired air

from its fellows.

The farmer then procured a long "jockey" stick, which he fastened with straps to the bits of the outside horses. The device worked perfectly; for, given his rightful share of good fresh air, the middle horse was able to do the same amount of work, and to do the same amount of work, and with no greater fatigue than his fel-lows. Many persons are like the mid-dle horse; they do not get their rightful share of fresh, pure air, and this is why they are not able to per-form as much work.

We have more good cows than we ever thought we had. We have more poor feeders than poor cows.—J. W. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

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

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1909.

No. 52.

DOUBLING THE MILK PRODUCTION OF A DAIRY HERD Arnold J. Davis, Oxford County, Ont.

flow one young man built up a fligh-Producing flerd of Dairy Cows from Common Grades. History of this Literd, its Management, and a Summary of Profits Produced

PREVIOUS to the Holsteins now kept, our cattle were for the most part, grade Shorthorns; some possessed a little Jersey blood. These were cows kept by my father until eight years ago. At that time, these cattle were thought to be very good cows. They gave from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of milk a year. For 12 cows, the average was 4,500 pounds. At that time, I was quite a young fellow just in my teens. I had a particular fancy for working with the cows to see how much I could make them give in a year when fed on the average coarse fodders grown on the farm. I was not allowed to feed much grain; it was thought to be very foolish to feed grain and expect any

profit. Eight or 10 years ago many dairymen were of the same opinion. Perhaps they were partly right, when we consider the class of cow the average dairyman was keeping, the majority only giving 2,000 or 3,000 pounds of milk in a year.

THE PLAN ADOPTED

We, who are feeding grain to-day would hesitate to feed grain to such worthless cows, too. What we want is better cows, and more careful feeders. Our old grade Shorthorn cows could average their 4,500 pounds, but I felt that there was room for lots of improvement as other men were making great headway by introducing good blood into their herds through some good bull. As I could not afford high priced cows, I adopted this plan of grading up with a good sire

The first year that I used my bull, I got 10 fine heifer calves; four others I got from neighbors who had brought

their very best cows to my bull, making in all 14, all calves of the same Spring. These I raised well, not keeping them fat, but feeding them to make good bone and muscle, also teaching them to eat and digest many of the coarse fodders that we expect our good cows to feed upon. At from 15 to 18 months old all these heifers were bred, bringing them into milking at 24 to 28 months old. After milking my heifers for one year, I could easily see that I had made a very marked improvement in my herd. Their average production was 6,500 pounds milk, just 2,000 more than their mothers that were matured cows.

COST OF INCREASED PRODUCTION These heifers did not cost me a cent more to

feed for the year than did their mothers. As these young cows grew older, they gradually increased their average until now I have a herd of 20 grade Holsteins, which are averaging 9,144 pounds for this year. This is after five years of breeding up the herd. You will notice that the heifers beat their mothers by 2,000 pounds. But at the end of five years they had 4,644 pounds to the good, a little over twice as much as the total production of their dams. The average test for these cattle was 3.8 per cent. fat; 388.1 lbs. for the year.

METHOD OF FEEDING

While introducing good blood into one's herd is one thing, to produce the proper kinds of feed

ing her to come to her stall again after drinking a large quantity of ice cold water, shivering, perhaps for a half hour afterwards.

In order to have a cow freshen in good shape, I would aim to feed a variety of bulky foods with some concentrates, depending on the condition of the cow. The bulky foods can be made up of good oat straw and a few corn stalks, some clover hay, ensilage and a few roots. For concentrates use bran, oil-cake, and oat chop.

RATIONS FED

In feeding these foods, I would say feed five lbs. straw; eight lbs. cut dry corn; clover or alfalfa, six lbs.; ensilage, 20 lbs.; roots, 15 lbs; concentrates composed of one pound bran, 1/2 lb. oil-cake, 1/2 lb. oat chop, two pounds. A few days before freshening, I would cut out some of the Lulky foods, such as the straw and dry cut corn and feed lightly on the other foods, as they will keep her in the proper condition for freshen-

After freshening cows are generally very thirsty

and a little weak. To brace her strength and quench her thirst, get about three pounds of good wheat bran and pour enough scalding water on this bran to cover it, let stand a few minutes, then add cold water until it is like water with the chill taken off, and give it to the cow. There are very few cows that will refuse this kind of a drink after just having calved, and it just seems to set them on the way for doing well. For the next few days, feed very light until the cow gets over all udder swelling and her appetite has become quite normal. Many men make the mistake of feeding too heavily on the start. I find it is always safer to underfeed a little for the first four or five days, and then very gradually add the different foods, pound by pound until you have her to the quantity at which she pays the best.

THE DAILY PRACTICE

In other words, feed for results. Some cows do better on one kind of food than do others. These things the feeder must observe for himself. It is when he can observe the cows' likes and dislikes' and is guided by them in his feeding, that he will get the best results. My method for feeding the average cow is as follows: At five in the morning, four to five lbs. of alfalfa hay is fed; after milking, 10 to 15 lbs. of roots, 15 lbs. ensilage. On top of roots and ensilage is given eight to 12 lbs. meal according to amount of milk given. My rule is to feed one pound of meal for every four to five pounds of milk produced. After this is cleaned up, a little oat straw is thrown in the manger; the cow often enjoys picking over this until her



Another Cow that bids fair to become a Record Breaker

De Kol Plus No. 783, owned by S. J. Fouter, Prince Révard Resker

De Kol Plus No. 783, owned by S. J. Fouter, Prince Révard Co., Ont., Ins. to her credit

June 2, 263, months in 1992, a yield of 15,576 lbs. of milk; April, 2,692 lbs.; Mary 2,556 k lbs.;

June 2, 263, by the control of the c

stuffs and to feed them properly is quite another proposition. The best of feeders are learning from experience each day better ways of feeding. If you will follow me I will give you my method. I will take you back to the time when the cow is just dry and we shall begin to feed her, say eight or 10 weeks before freshening.

After milking for 10 months, we often find a cow a little run down in condition, some more so than others. Now is your opportunity to build her up, and also help her to produce a well developed calf. To do this, you must not follow the old method of feeding her nothing but straw three times a day, sending her to some creek with a hole cut in the ice to get her water, and allow-

SUMMER FEEDING

This method of feeding my cows is practised until about the first of June, when they are gradually gotten accustomed to their June pasture. and also gradually weaned off their stable feeds. By the middle of June, I start feeding in the stall again on green alfalfa, my pasture being small. Plenty of green fodders are provided for the whole summer season. During all the hot summer days, the cows are put in their stalls at noon, they being first sprayed with Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer to kill the horn fly. All the green feed that the cows will clean up is provided. They then lie down the rest of the afternoon in comfort. In the evening at milking time, I feed again all the green feed they will eat. After milking I turn them out for the night. In the morning I have another nice manger full of green alfalfa, or green oats and tares, or some tasty green feed ready.

ORTING THE MEST FROM A COW
One thing I always keep in mind and that is
to feed all that the cow can eat. It has been
said that it takes two-thirds of a cow's food for
the cow to maintain herself, the other third she
puts in the pell. It stands to reason that if
we want to get me best out of our cows, we must
get them to digest a good large third. From
the first of June until the middle of September. I
very seldom feed grain. But after that date,
a few of the best milkers will receive a few pounds
a day.

ESTIMATE OF COST FOR ONE YEAR.

Hay at \$10 a ton	11.25
Green feed and pasture, \$2 a ton	9.00
Ensilage, \$2 a ton	5.25
Roots, 8 to 10 cents a bus	5.60
Grain, 11/4 cents a lb	15.00
Other roughage	2.00
Total	48.10
20 cows gave an average of 9,144 pounds 100 pounds sold for \$1.15.	milk.
9,144 pounds sold for 9,144 x $\frac{1.15}{100}$ equals \$1	
Cost of feed	48.10
Profit \$	57.05
Cheese factory prices at \$1.00 per cwt \$	91.44
Cost of feed	48.10

Diseases of Horses Feet-Punctured Sole

Profit \$43.34

Dr. H. G. Reed, Halton Co., Ont.

Punctured sole, ordinarily occurs by a horse treading on a nail. If the puncture does not extend deep enough to go through the sole serious results are not likely to follow but if it extends through the sole and wounds the deep seated, sensitive tissues, unless great care is exercised, great soreness and very intense lamenes are likely to result.

In the case of a deep puncture of the sole it is not sufficient to merely remove the nail, although of course that ought always to be done. The opening made by the nail should be enlarged to such an extent that pus forming should have a ready means of escape. If the nail is merely extracted the tissues of the sole which are comparatively soft and rubbery will close together to such an extent that the matter which forms in the sensitive deep seated tissue cannot escape and the result will be very intense inflammation and severe lameness.

As well as making a free exit for the pus the feet should be poulticed and kept thoroughly

clean, and as a rule a piece of leather should be nailed on with the shoe so as to make a false sole to keep out any dirt that might get in.

In cases where these precautions are not taken what might have been a comparatively simple accident may develop into a most serious condition. The imprisoned matter will extend under the sole till the whole hoof is inflamed, the pus making its escape, sometimes from the top of the hoof or developing into what is called an underrun sole in which case the whole of the sole has to be removed before recovery can take place.

PRICKS IN SHOEING

Sometimes a careless blacksmith will drive the nail too close to the internal parts and thus set up lameness. If the nail be driven into the sensitive tissue the horse will evince pain at the time and the nail will likely be removed at once and serious trouble may not follow. In other cases the nail is only driven a little too close to the inside and no immediate difficulty presents itself but in the course of a week or two the nail begins to rankle in the parts and the horse will go lame.

The suspected nail should always be removed. Then make a free exit for any pus that may have formed and poulticed the foot till the soreness disappears.

Simple Yet Efficient Ventilation

It is generally conceded by those who know, that the great need of farm stables throughout Canada is some more adequate system of ventilation. Mr. E. Terrill, one of the competitors in the Dairy Farms Competition and who lives in Northumberland Coun-

ty, Ont., has installed in connection with his new barn, a system, which, he says, proves nost satisfactory. The barn is illustrated on the front cover of this issue. The system of ventilation is described by Mr. Terrill as follows:

"It consists of a serious of square vents
running up from the
stable below, one along
side each post of the
barn frame work. The
outlet of this vent or
duct is above the plate
on which the rafters
rest. The posts form
one side of the box or
vent, the other sides
being made of inch
lumber. The simple devices ensure a constant

supply of pure air in the stable below. Half of the outlets seem to convey the foul air from the stable up to the region above, while the other half admits pure air from above. When the wind is in a northerly direction, the southern vents take off the foul air, while the northerly vents supply the fresh air, the current being reversed when the wind is in a southerly direction.

"The foul air is drawn off from the barn above through open windows, these being covered with wire netting or metallic lath. The barn as will be noticed from the cut is an "L", thus there are three gables, and each gable has one of these open windows. On the calmest days, there is always a current of air passing in or out of these open windows.

"This system of ventilation has the double advantage of being efficient and inexpensive. The ventilation is so efficiently performed and the air so completely changed that anyone on entering the stables from the outside, would find difficulty in detecting the slightest odor indicative of stock in the stable.

"The relative low cost of this system places it within the reach of the least pretentious farmer and it will doubtless recommend itself to ordinary farmers who have been discouraged in attempting anything in the way of efficient xentilation on account of the cost of the systems generally advocasted."

The Encouragement of Underdrainage* J. H. Hare, B.S.A., Whitby, Ont.

There are certain sections more or less throughout the whole county of Ontario, but chiefly in the northern townships, which call for a great deal of underdrainage. Until this land is thoroughly underdrained maximum production will not be secured. I estimate that in the northern townships approximately 35 per cent. of the land, and in some sections 55 per cent. is badly in need of underdrainage. The land in these sections is quite heavy, and to make matters worse from the standpoirty of ease of construction of the drains, the land is very flat; but, on the other hand, under no other conditions will land so liberally respond to drainage.

For the last three springs the seasons have been quite wet. Such a condition on these flat lands makes drainage a vital problem. A very plain evidence of the sufferings endured is the predominance of buckwheat throughout the district, a lack of uniformity in all crops, and a great deal of all crops practically drowned out, as well as a far too great a proportion of the land rendered absolutely incapable of cultivation. In one case after the complete drainage of a very flat and heavy clay field, the farmer claimed that

Stable Plan of Bara Illustrated on Front Cover

A glimpse at this plan serves to show that Mr. Tee

Convenience. Note the wild not with an eye should

in front of the horse stalls, and the driven through through

Stable Plan of Bara Illustrated on Froat Cover
A glimpse at this plan serves to show that Mr. Te
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convenience. Note the width of passage both behind an
convenience. Note the width of passage both behind an
Lagon feet. When the plan is stable to the convenience of the stable. The barn is 40x112 feet, with a
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there was a difference of fully six weeks in the length of the season between the drained field and an adjoining undrained one. A further economic reason for encouraging underdrainage is that there is a great deal more satisfaction gained by the farmer when working a well drained farm. On the other hand it is easily apparent that on a wet farm a spirit of discouragement exists, and there is also a lack of contentment and enjoyment that should characterize the ordinary work of the farm.

LACK APPRECIATION OF UNDERDRAINAGE

However, as a general rule all farmers do not fully appreciate the value of underdrainage under conditions such as exist on this low, heavy land. If every farmer received a course in underdrainage such as is given at the physical department at the O.A.C., Guelph, I venture to state that there would be 100 per cent. more tile put in annually. It is, therefore, obvious that a great deal of educational work is essential.

*Part of an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Experimental Union.

One of the the di sults o factors again dinary follow, and nu must h his mo sive la for this costly, highly resenta but als seldom Up to

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One difficulty which has hindered the progress of the work has been the poor systems used by the ditchers in constructing the drains. The results derived are in consequence often unsatisfactors and tend to discourage the practice. Then again there are countless cases in which the ordinary farmer does not know the best system to follow, the right course to take, the best outlet, and numerous other difficulties which the farmer must have settled before he will willingly invest his money in tile. A few of the more progressive farmers have applied to the county engineer for this information. This course is not only very costly, but is not always satisfactory; hence the highly appreciated assistance of the county representative whose services are not only expert, but also very cheaply rendered, the cost being seldom over \$1.50.

Up to date I have made in my county, over 50 surveys, including open ditch work, and underdraining, each of which have taken from one half to three and sometimes four days to complete. This work did not by any means all come into the office at headquarters. Applications came in very slowly at first, but when out in the field both personal and press advertising were resorted to in order to make the work public. The farmers themselves rapidly spread the news of the opportunity of securing the expert services of a drainage surveyor for almost nothing. In one instance where I had only two applications to attend to, 10 surveys were completed Lefore I left that neighborhood. In fact everywhere that I went a number of farmers after hearing of my presence in the community would make a trip to where I was working and personally make application for assistance in some difficulty.

Hog Killing and Pork Curing

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

This being the time of year when farmers usually kill their hogs for home consumption, the ways of curing being various, and knowing that more or less trouble is experienced by some in being able to cure their pork in such a way so as to keep it sweet and good throughout the year; I thought it might be of some benefit and profit to some of the readers of Farm and Dairy if I gave my plan of curing pork.

I pick on a convenient day just before the full of the moon for killing. Some may ask does the moon have anything to do with the quality of the pork? It does in this way: the pork does not seem to shrink so much in the cooking if killed when the moon is nearly or quite full. We usually have the water boiling and the first hog killed in the morning by the time it is light enough to see, so that we are all through with the killing and dressing before dinner. We like to have our spring's pigs large enough so that they dress at least 200 lbs. each. We like to have them finished on corn, as we consider the corn produces the best flavored pork.

A barrel, small at the bottom and larger at the top, is used for scalding. Such a barrel we find to be a very convenient shape for the business. I oversee the heating and tempering of the water for scalding, the help doing the other

PREPARING THE BRINE

As soon as the last pig is scalded I put a good sized kettle over the fire and put in it the brine from my last year's packing. This brine is then heated very slowly to the boiling point. It should take at least one hour for this brine to reach this temperature. One must keep continually skimming it as the scum will begin to come to the surface as soon as the brine begins to steam; much care must be taken to keep the brine from coming to the boiling point before the scum has all come to the top and has been removed. When finished the brine is put in pails to cool.

By getting at pig killing in the early morning, the animal heat is usually out of the pigs so that we can commence cutting them up about three p.m.

CUTTING UP THE HOG

We first remove the head. Then with an axe we cut along each side of the spine and take out the back strip and cut it in pieces about six inches long. We next remove the leaf lard and ribs, shape out the hams, removing the bone up to first joint. Then we cut out the shoulders, making them as near ham shape as possible. The sides we usually cut in to about four strips



Prize Sheep of a Well-Known Breeder

yearling Dorset ram illustrated was awarded prize at the Canadian National Exhibition, and and Sweepstakes at the Western Fair, London He is owned by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

(crosswise) having all as near the one width as possible so they will roll up and pack evenly in the barrel.

When the work of cutting up is finished we proceed to pack the pork. We have a cask made large at bottom and small at top in the cellar, which holds 1,000 lbs. of pork when filled and in this we put the side meat and back. We begin by putting in a layer of salt about an inch in thickness in the bottom of the cask. Then we roll up the strips of side meat (thin edge in) and set on end in rows beginning at the outer edge of cask and filling it in to the centre. All open spaces are carefully filled by wedging in pieces of the backs and hocks. Then another layer of salt is put on and so on up until all is in the cask. It is then covered and a weight put on. The brine is added as soon as cool, additional



The Bacon Type Well Illustrated The illustration shows the Sweepstakes Tamworth Sow at Toronto and at Ottawa 1909, owned by E. O Morrow, Hilton, Ont.

water from the well sufficient to cover all the meat being put with it. We usually drop a piece of saltpe're about the size of a large plum in the top of the cask.

THE OLD BRINE AS A PRESERVATIVE

The same brine has been used from year to year ever since my earliest recollection. It possesses a preserving quality superior to new made brine as I have never known of any taint coming on our pork or any brine becoming sour. The pork seems to improve with age, we often have it two years old. I would say never to be afraid to

put on plenty of salt in the packing of pork It will only take in so much; any surplus you will find in the bottom of the barrel the next season. This can be put in the salt trough for the cattle they seeming to relish it very much.

For the hams and shoulders we make a pickle of the following: 10 lbs. salt, 5 lbs. sugar (brown) 1/4 lb. saltpetre to two pails of water; boil and skim. Make in sufficient quantity to cover the meat. The meat is left in this pickle about eight weeks, then taken out and smoked. We prefer smoking them with corn cobs as this smoke improves the flavor.

STORING HAMS AND SHOULDERS

After smoking we place them in cotton sacks made for the purpose, but before doing so we dip the sacks in a very thick brine and hang them out to dry. The sacks with the meat in them, are hung away in a cool, dry room. These, like the other pork, keep sweet and fine the year round, and when cured in this way, they are of exquisite flavor.

The neck pieces and other odd bits, with the choice parts of the heads are cut into thin slices, seasoned to taste, and put through the sausage machine the same evening after the butchering.

Thus the pig killing, pork packing, and sausage making is all done up in one day. Attended to in this way before the pigs have had time to stiffen with the frost it is handled much faster and can be packed in much less space than if left till some other day as practised by some people. I can safely guarantee full satisfaction to anyone who has trouble in saving pork if they will follow closely the method as described.

Catarrh in Sheep

Catarrh begins with frequent sneezing, a discharge of mucus from the nostrils, inflamed eyes and loss of appetite. If allowed to go on it may become malignant, in which case the lining membranes of the nasal passages, throat, and even the stomach and intestines may become affected. Death frequently results, while such animals as recover from attacks of this extreme nature are generally almost worthless. Simple catarrh may be due to infection, and its development is favored by changes of temperature, exposure to cold rains or chilling winds or by confinement in a draughty or poorly ventilated building. Malignant catarrh is seldom seen except when the conditions are unsanitary. Strong, vigorous sheep in good condition are less liable to seizure, and if attacked, are easier to treat and make a better recovery.

The first treatment (which it is advisable to try before the symptoms appear) is to place the animals in a clean airy place, dry underfoot and with good shelter easily accessible. When a nasal discharge is observed, flax-seed tea may be given three times a day, with plenty of good food. Warm mashes are beneficial, while in bad cases marked relief is afforded by steaming the head with hot water in which a little carbolic acid has been dissolved. Some rather ancient authorities recommend blowing different mixtures into the sheep's nostrils, but little benefit is likely to result from treatment of this kind .- Dr. J. G. Rutherford, in Sheep Husbandry.

Feeding plays a most important part in dairy success. The "weed, feed and breed" dairyman is running one of the most important manufacturing establishments in Canada, viz., the one in which roughage such as corn, straw, clover, etc., are turned into high priced milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products. The other kind of dairyman is just as busy a manufacturer, but instead of high priced dairy products, he through his neglect and improper feeding, manufactures profitless culls and while some culls are bred, not a few are made.-G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Editor, Farm and Dairy;—The article in Farm and Dairy, November 4th, dealing with reforesting waste lands in Ontario was of much interest, so much so that will you allow me a little space in which to make some suggestions as concern reforesting in our locality, where trees will grow luxuriantly without having to be planted. be planted.

be planted.

I am living in a part of Ontario where people are trying to farm on land that is natural bush land and where the brush comes up in suite of all that can be done to work the land all that can be done to work the land among the rocks or stone piles. It seems to me that the country is started in the country is the seems to me that the country is started in the country is the constant of the country is the country in the country in the country is the country in the cou of an inch to every cut, making I am

JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO

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THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. LTD., Tweed, Ont.

told some 25 or more feet, board meas told some 25 or more feet, board measure of saw-dust per log; sawing nothing less than nine feet long under which length all stuff goes over to the slab table to be sold in four foot wood at \$2.00 a cord, f.o.b., the cars, so that only about one half of the log, even when sound, is sold as lumber—and all this but 60 miles from a city and well settled country.

This whole country, if left to itself, would be covered with good timber in a few years. That is, if it were looked after. But it is only very thinly settled in this township, as is the ca. with a lot more of the northern part of Fronteane County, and as even the J.P.'s never seem to think of fire laws, all timber is menaced by fire. Someone, mavue, has a brush pile to Someone, mavue, has a brush pile to Comeone, mavue, has a brush pile to the way as then he will tell you it will "run as then he will tell you it will "run as then he will tell you it will "run out." And it generally it es run good." And to gets well into this second growth brush and often will run for five or six miles or until a rain puts it out. In this way, the second growth is all killed off again and again. TIMBER MENACED BY PIRE

It is quite afte to estimate that not five acres out of every 200 in this locality and in adjoining townships are five acres out of every 200 in this locality and in adjoining townships are mainder is covered with second growth soft and hard wood, of various ages. Much of the second growth is poplar, a very good wood for inside work and for purposes where baswood is used. I have seen fine strips of poplar trees, four, eight and 10 inches in diameter and from 25 to 40 feet long killed by and from 25 to 40 feet long killed by fire, only to fall to feed some fire It is quite safe to estimate that not fire, only to fall to feed some fire three of four years later, should some some fire one set a fire near. After this se-cond fire, the only thing that comes up is buckhorn "brakes" that is no up is bucknorn "brakes" that is no use for anything and scrub poplar that will grow only a few feet high. Besides all this, the land is useless even for pasture.

FIRE LAWS INEFFECTIVE FIRE LAWS INEFFECTIVE
The fire laws, like most other laws, ought to be taken out of the hands ought to be taken out of the hands of the laws of the la More is being wasted even now at the mills and by fire than can be grown in the way of reforesting in years.

The money that will be used to re-forest some other place would buy out practically every settler in some of these townships and ship them out west where they could farm and live, west where they could farm and live, which is something that some of them cannot do now, as many of them do not get enough ahead to pay their atore bills. And these people never will get auch ahead. They have seen used to clearing a new piece of land on which to grow their cross. Since that kind of practice is a thing of the nast, they can barely live, they not being given to reading or to posting ing given to reading or to posting neing given to reading or to posting themselves on anything or on other ways of handling their land. The sandy soil in our locality will grow good corn and potatoes, but on it tame hav and grain only end in failure.— Chas. Blake, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Feeding Value of Alfalfa

The feeding value of alfalfa is largely in its chemical compound known as protein; its extreme digestibility is another desirable quality to be considered, and not least is its appetiz-ing character. Not only do all ani-mals like it, but when given in moderate quantities it seems to in moderate quantities it seems to increase the general appetite for more fat-making feeds. Steers beginning to "fall off" on a heavy diet of corn will come to their appetities after be ing fed only a few pounds of alfalfa daily, and will eat and assimilate more corn than before.

more orn than before.

Alfalfa alone is not a fat-making feed. Animals fed upon it grow in weight, but the weight is principally of bone, blood and muscle. It is with out a sufficiency of fat and carbohydrates, and these should be added in such feeds as corn, corn meal Kafir corn, or Kafir corn corn to a limited degree even in corn stover, sorghum or millet. When alfalfa is fed alone all the protein cannot be digested, and, therefore, it is always it. digested, and, therefore, it is always economical to add some carbonaceous foods, if animals are to be fattened.

-From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Our Legal Adviser

CHARGES ALLOWED CHARGES ALLOWED EXECUTOR—What percentage can an executor charge when the farm is left to one daughter and cash paid to the others? Can executor charge on both farm and cash, and how much?—A. A. Huron Co., Ont. EXECUTOR.

how much — A. A. Huron Co. Ont.

An executor is entitled to a fair
and reasonable allowance for care,
pains and trouble, and for time expended in and about the executorship and in administering, disposing
of, arranging and settling the same.
The amount to be allowed him is not
recognitied to a processor of the control of the contr

The amount to be allowed him is not necessarily a percentage, although it is not unusual for the Judge in determining the amount, to allow five per cent. of the value of the estate. The farm passed through the executor's hands, and he is entitled to be paid for any trouble he has in connection with it. It is impossible to say what amount would be allowed an other of the part of the part

Our Veterinary Adviser

DISTEMPER.—My horses are all sick with distemper. What treatment do you advise? Is the disease contagious, and if so, to such an extent that a horse would catch it by standing in a shed where an affected horse had been?—J. N., Peel Co.

Keep in comfortable, well ventilated stable. Rub throats twice daily for three days with equal parts liquor am-monia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil and wrap throats with flannel. As soon as the abscesses are well formed, lance and then flush cavities out three times daily with a five per out three times daily with a five per cent, solution of carbolic acid. Give three drams byosulphite of soda three times daily. If complications arise send for your veterinarian. The disease is considered contagious and may be contracted as you suggest.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.—(1) Two year old colt has stifle trouble. My veterinarian blistered the inside ble. My veterinarian blistered the inside and front of joint three times but the colt is not quite right yet. Some say the cutside of the joint should be blistered. (2) The sire of the colt had venereal dis-case for three years. Would the firm or company that owned the horse be liable (Co. Ont. Co. Ont. Co.

1. Your veterinarian treated the colt properly. Those who tell you that the outside of the joint should be blistered do not know what they are talking about. The trouble is due to a relaxation of the internal and anterior ligaments, the outer one al-ready being too strong. The colt will anterior ligaments, the outer one ai-ready being too strong. The colt will never be right but may make a ser-viceable horse. All that can be done is to keep it quiet in a box stall and blister once every month until the grass grows.

2. The disease you mention in the

2. The disease you mention in the stallion is not responsible for the con-dition of your colt, neither is the own-er of the horse liable for damages.

Beginning on Mondav December 13th, a series of two-day Short Course Classes in Judging Live Stock were held at Barrie, Orillia and Penetang, Ont. These classes were well attended and great interest was manifested.

Manitoba Agricultural College full to its capacity. Two hundred and one students are now registered. one students are now registered. Every available room and bed in Roblin Hall is being made use of, even store rooms have been converted into sleeping apartments, and students are still coming. It has been necessary to decide to refuse further applicants this year, as it is impossible to do justice to a larger number until the teaching staff can be increased and the equipment enlarged.

Are You in a Rut? Read these Magazines they'll help you out. FARM AND DAIRY-Weekly

A paper for farmers and dairymen. It and paper for farmers and dairymen. It all farmers are partially as a paper for farmers and farmers are farmers and farmers and farmers are farmers. It has dependent for farmers for farmers farmers for two of the soil, live stock and a strong the farmers farmers are two of its best features.

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Practical, common-sense advice on the culture of fruits and vegetables, lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees and all ornamental plants. It is inspiration for the amateur, and money-carning for the professional.

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Mr. E. Ter corn—an illu forded by he Photos of f preciated by ny that yo to know know who

give me will Windsor, N. You will ent if not would ad first year. You will the sele

More depen on the soil, housing. A will do me ment and p man will do and most la nable. That and opinion. In answer might say would consid

food necessa Corn ensil Turnips . or about Hay

Straw Oats The sheep sive but sho usually wise

政务中央企业企业企业企业企业企业企业企业企业企业 FARM MANAGEMENT **********

Queries re Extensive Sheep Farming

I am thinking about geing into a sheep farm next season, and would like some information as to the amount of feed it would take to white a flock of 1, 0. I do not intend starting with that many, but any from 200 to 300, and then working up to the maximum number. I intend get to the maximum number. say from low to low, and then working up to the maximum number. I intend get-ting a competent shepherd, one who un-derstands the feeding and breeding. The farm that I would get would be on high hilly ground which is now very suitable

hilly ground which is now very suitable for sheep raising.

I want to feed in the winter with corn ensiliage and roots (turnips) mostly and as little hay as possible. How many tons of ensiliage, bushels of turnips and tons of ensiliage, bushels of turnips and tons 1,000, six months in the contract of the con-proportions at a feed! Also how many square feet of barn room is required for a sheep?

a sheep?
Would there be any money in it with
lambs selling at an average of 83.25 and
wool at 20c a lb? I would go into it more
for pleasure and pastime but would like



A Coon that got Caught

Mr. E. Terrill's man tied in a shock of corn—an illustration of the pleasure af-forded by having a camera on the farm. Photos of farm scenes are always ap-preciated by Farm and Dairy. Have you any that you would like to have repro-

whether you think there would be a profit? Any information you can give me will be appreciated.—C. H. D., Windsor, N. S.

You will find 200 ewes quite sufficient if not too many to start with. I would advise a smaller number the first year

You will need to be most careful You will need to be most careful in the selection of your shepherd. More depends on the shepherd than on the soil, the kinds of feed or the housing. A good shepherd will see to it that these things are right and will do more with inferior equipment and poor feed than an inferior man will do with the best equipment and nost lavish surply of food imaci, and most lavish surply of food imaci. and most lavish supply of food imaginable. That at least is my experience and opinion.

answer to specific questions, I might say that for 1,000 sheep I would consider the following supply of food necessary for six months.

Turnips	tons
or about 8,000 bus.	
Hay 100	tons
Straw 100	tons
Oats 1 000	hme
The sheep pens need not be	wnon-

of compartments or small pens, rather than a few larger ones. There should be allowed lots of yard run for winter use and care should be taken to see they get lots of exercise. Pens should have about 10 square feet floor

should have about 10 square reet moor space per sheep admitted.

With lambs and wool at prices
mentioned it is probable that a fair margin of profit would remain after paying all expenses and interest, would be well, however, to keep a number of pure breds and so be able to humber of pure breds and so be able to sell the best of the rams for breeding purposes, as well as provide in some measure at least the rams necessary for stock purposes.—J. H. Grisdale.

Weeds in Eastern Townships Quebec

By using foul manure, which i b By using foul manure, which I bought, considerable portions of my small proper. It is decided with quack grass and a weed to be the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of t

Re the two weeds of which you speak I would say that you will likely find it very difficult to get rid of them. find it very difficult to get rid of them. The yellow weed is probably the "orange hawkweed" a pest which has made its appearance in recent years in the Eastern Townships and one which is doing a great deal of injury to the meadows and permanent passesses of the district of the property of the property of the meadows and permanent passess of the district. tures of the district.

three of the district.

If you have plowed your land up
the best treatment is of course to
manure as heavily as possible and
grow corn thereon next year. If you grow corn thereon next year. If you do not require forage corn or corn for ensilage you might grow fongfellow or Quebec Vellow Corn fue same of the grain it would print of the grain it would print of the grain it would be grown for the grain it would be grown for the grain it would suggest sowing this corn in hills about four feet apart each way being careful to give the ground a most thorough cultivation before sowmest thorough cultivation before sowmest then keep well cultivated. most thorough cultivation before sow-ing, and thou keep well cultivated thereafter. There would probably not be a great deal of profit from growing corn in the same provided the field is of fair dimensions, that is a few acre at least in area, the crop would be quite likely to pay for all the labor you would pave the field cleared of weeks and in first-class shape for the next crop as your profit for the year work.

snape for the next crop as your pront for the year's work.

Any other hoed crop would do but sowing corn in hills will permit of more work being done by horse power and so lower the cost of cleaning the

If the season were very favorable, If the season were very ravorance, that is, if it were very dry, the amount of labor required would be comparatively small, but if the season there are then on

comparatively small, but if the season should happen to be wet then of course a good deal of horse work would be necessary.

Now, if you consider it would be impossible for you to follow this line of treatment, which is the best and of treatment, which is the best the most certain, as an alternative would suggest the following treatment. the most certain, as an alternative I would suggest the following treatment. Work the land at intervals next spring until about June 20th, then sow buckwheat at the rate of one bushel and a peck an acre, selecting unitable weather conditions for sowing that is select a time when unitable weather conditions for sow-ing, that is select a time when the buckwheat is likely to germinate and quickly, grow up and over the ground. In this way the councy grand and the orange hawkweed would hoth be smothered and probably entrements destroyed at least it is likely to be the case so far as the quack grans is concerned. J. H. Grisdale, Agricul-turist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Straw ... 100 tons ... 1,000 bus. The sheep pens need not be expensive but should be roomy and it is usually wise to have quite a number!

There are many cows that would give good records in milk production, but they have never had enough food to produce anything but little dribs usually wise to have quite a number!

The Feeders' Corner

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

Turnips Flavor Milk

Turnips Flavor Milk

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I notice
an article in Farm and Dairy of the
9th inst. re feeding turnips to milch
cows. I had an interesting experience a few weeks ago in feeding turnips to one cow (a Jersey). I have
alway, ied turnips just after milking
and did not receive any complaints
from any one. But I happened to
give her the turnips for a few days
give her the turnips for a few days
encommencing to milk and the
serion was careely fit to use. We
even was careely fit to use. We
and and the term is no perceptible taste. returned to the old plan of feeding and now there is no perceptible taste. The amount of turnips fed was about 15 lbs. in the morning and 15 lbs. at night.—J. Storer, Victoria Co., Ont.

Rations for a Horse

Rations for a Horse

The ration for a horse weighing 1,000 pounds when doing light work should consist of about one and a half pounds of protein, nine and a half pounds of protein, nine and a half pound of fat and about 20 pounds of dry matter. As the work of the horse is increased the worle ration, of course, should be increased in propertion to the amount of work done. The protein to the amount of work done, weighing 1,200 or 1,500 pounds and should be increased accordingly. For a horse weighing 1,200 opunds, 13 pounds of timethy hay would furnish 42 pounds of protein, three pounds of 45 po pounds of timothy hay would furnish.
42 pounds of protein, three pounds of
corn, .23 pounds; three pounds of
onts .28 pounds; and three pounds of
sheat bran .37 pounds of protein,
which will furnish a sufficient ration
or a farm aorse doing little or no
work. This, of course, means an entire day's ration. The horse should
have no more than this during the have no more than this during the whole 24 hours.

whole 24 hours.
When the horse is put to good orlineary work then the weight of the
corn and oats may be doubled on male
six pounds each and about pounds of bran given. If the animal
was put to exceedingly heavy work
all that he could stand to do, of course
the grain ration could yet be increased with profit. As a matter of fact, the grain ration could yet be increas-ed with profit. As a matter of fact, when a horse is doing all the work, when a horse is doing all the work he can do every day he ought simply to be given all he can eat un clean of the hay and grain, and it given in the proportion indicated in the ra-tion.—"Horse World."

Ontario farmers should on the matter of potato culture. Over 200 varieties of potatoes are grown in Ontario. Only two or three varieties are grown in New Brunswick. That is the main reason why New Bruns-wick potatoes are eaten in Toronto.

—F. C. Hart, Wellington Co., Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

d Reveressassassassassassass Fruit Institute Meetings in Prince **Edward County**

A very successful fruit institute meeting was held at Picton last week under the auspices of the local branch of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. A. P. McVannel, the district representative, had secured the services of both practical and scientific men so much so, that the scope of the lec-tures left little to be desired. The attendance by the farmers demonstratattendance by the larmers demonstrate ed that the meetings were of a popular nature and that there was an awakening interest in the principles

of fruit raising.

Mr. Elmer Lick of Oshawa opened
the proceedings with many valuable
suggestions on the locations of fruit plantations, soils, varieties and meth-ods of planting. His experiences on plantations, soils, varieties and methods of planting. His experiences on pruning and thinning were also list-ened to with marked interest. He said that the early spring is a good time to prune but believed that June would be better, but dangerous expecially if unskilled labor was to be used. He advocated the desired the desired that the pruning back young ability of not pruning back young ability of not pruning back young ability of not pruning back young and the property of the property nursery stock on planting. young apple stock the Spi nursery stock on planting. Trim young apple stock the Spring fol-lowing planting after having allowed the roots to get established. In prun-ing, growth in the centre of the tree was to be induced by trimming the was to be induced by the property of the before an attention of the property of the pro-before an attention of the property of the pro-terior of before an attempt was made to prune it. For instance, train a Spy up-wards. He said that ne endeavored never to take more than one-quarter of the living buds from a tree at one of the living buds from a tree at one time no matter how poor the shape may be. He regarded thinning of may be as the most imthe young apples as the most important phase of successful fruit grow-

ing. Mr. R. C. Treherne, Grimsby, followed with a short speech on the selection of stock for planting but paid more attention to introduced insect pests. He pointed out that it was not well to allow the nurseryman to set the demand on any one variety, but that the farmer should buy stock from the market qualities of the fruit. A profitable tree need not be one of good shape so much as one of good vigor. Of introduced insects he paid most attention to the San Jose scale. The oyster-shell, woolly aphid, green aphid and leaf hoppers were also men-tioned.

Mr. W. C. McCalla of St. Cath-Mr. W. C. McCalla of St. Cath-arines presented some excellent re-marks on the cultivation, care and labs. of steamed bone flour with 200 lbs. of steamed bone flour with 200 lbs. of potassium sulphate makes an excellent fertilizer. He suggested the purchise of each ingredient separate-tions of each ingredient separatey from the standpoint of cost. He recommended the Delaware and the Early Ohio. In regard to cultivation he cultivated deeply at first, deeply at first, gradually getting shallower the plant increases. of the plant increases. He planted shallow and ridged slightly, it only shanow and ringed signity, it only being necessary to prevent sunscald and drying out. Mr. McCalls also dealt with the problem of cover crops in an apple orchard. Gold-vine peas, buckwheat and vetch were all satisfactory

Mr. Elmer Lick demonstrated art of packing and grading apples for art of packing and grading apples for

the English market. His experience in this line was greatly appreciated. Mr. Caesar of Guelph spoke very clearly and explicitly on insects and clearly and explicitly on insects and fungous diseases of potatoes as well as on the common insects of the apple orchard. For late blight of potatoes he commended the Bordeaux spray and the burning of diseased leaves. For the satisfaction of a potato crop it was desirable to allow growth for it was desirable to allow growth for late of the property of the property

cessary to check their influence. In regard to the spraying of orchards for their disease he showed how fungicides and insecticides could Jungiciaes and insecticides could work in together. The concentrated lime-sulphur was especially commended for an early spray; Poison Bordeaux for a later application.

Prof. R. Harcourt of Guelph gave

later application.

Prof. R. Harcourt of Guelph gave an excellent address on spraying manerical and their preparation. He pointed out that the home boiled line-endplint was weak in two resident and the same data it was applied and on the same data it was applied and on the same data it was applied and on the same data it was applied and that the analysis of the same data in the same data it was applied and that the analysis of the same data in commercial lime-sulpnur and just as effective. Besides, by making this concentrate several barrels could be made by only one boiling—a point far excelling the home boiled mixture. He demonstrated his points by actually making the mixture in a specially prepared plant. The mixture is made by mixing 100 lbs. of sul-phur, 50 lbs of ime and 40 gals. of water and boiling hard for one hour. This liquid can be kept air tight ready for dilution without fear of crystallization.—T.C.R.

Fruit Report from Nova Scotia Prof. M. Cumming, in N.S. Crop Bulletin

The yield of fruit for 1909 was fully up to and by some considered a little ahead of that of 1908, which was the best year which the fruit growers have had for a number of seasons. There will be nearly 600,000 barrels of suples avorated which with the There will be nearly 600,000 barrels of apples exported, which with the apples consumed at home, brings a total yield to somewhere between 700,-000 and 750,000 barrels. The early outlook was for an even much larger yield than this, but, as stated above, the season in the fruit section was a sarrisulately dry one, as a result of the season in the fruit section was a particularly dry one, as a result of which those orchards especially which were not well cultivated produced a smaller yield of smaller apples than was anticipated. The best growing weather was during the fall months of september and October, the result of which has been that much of the fruit is rather softer in texture than average and is not standing shimaverage and is not standing ship-ment as well as the fruit of former ment as well as the fruit of former years. Owing to the wide-spread use of sprays, fruit is reported freer from fungus and insect blemishes than in any previous year.
While there have been los

ferences in regard to the yields of the different varieties, yet on averaging up the reports of about fifty fruit corspondents we find that the varieties have averaged just about the same as last year. By the majority of correshave averaged just acoust the same last year. By the majority of corres-pondents, however, Gravensteins are placed at from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. below last year, but the yield of this variety last year was consider-able above average. There is a conably above average. There is a considerable increase in the acreage set out to orchard and if the reports are relied upon it would seem that the largest increase has been in Starks and Wageners. In the early and Wageners. In the early part of the year speculators paid relatively large prices for fruit, but the re-turns from early shipments have proved disappointingly low. It is generally anticipated, however, that the winter varieties. generally anticipated, nowever, that the winter varieties will as was the case last year, realize much larger re-turns than the earlier varieties, such

as the Gravensteins, etc.

The brown tailed moth, which was The brown tailed moth, which was found quite extensively in the dis-trict centering at Bear River, Digby county, two years ago, has, through trict centering at Bear River, Digby county, two years ago, has, through the determined efforts of the residents and of the Department of Agriculture been reduced to a minimum. There is always fear, however, that it may gain a foothold and spread

In rapidly unless the most vigorous con- getting, however, to have the wood

Trunk Injury in Fruit Trees W. T. Macoun, Central Experimental

Farm, Ottawa
The fact that trees lose moisture in e winter has been proved by carecareful experiments. In an experiment conducted at the Central Experiment-al Farm by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, in the winter of 1902-3 to determine the moisture-content of apple twigs, it was found that during the depth of winter there was a gradthe depth of winter there was a grad-ual loss of moisture. Experiments at Cornell University and other places confirm this. In the northwest, where the weather is very cold in winter and there are often no trees to check the force of the wind, trees loss so much moisture that it is a common occurrence for them to die simule from drving out. The same simply from drying out. The same trees if protected by a good windbreak would in many cases not be injured. It has been written, although we are It has been written, although we are not sure that the figures are correct, that the same surface which would in calm weather exhale 100 parts of water would exhale 150 parts in a high wind. These proportions would probably be considerably less in the case of fruit trees protected by bark, but is shows the drying effect of wind. Last winter was a very cold one in

Last winter was a very cold one in Eastern Ontario and the province of Quebec and i-iere was considerable injury from hody killing. This, for the most part, took the form of trunk killing, the upper part of the trunk uning, the upper part or the trunk un-protected by snow being apparently dried out. The result was that the bark and cambium all around the trunk was killed. At Ottawa quite a number of trees were lost in this way. The reason, in our own judg-ment, why the trunk was killed and ment, why the trunk was killed and the top uninjured was that the top had more moisture and was not dried out sufficiently to be killed. In past experience it has been noticed at Ottawa that growth of sometimes the younger apple trees will come winter uninjured, while through the the older parts of the branches be killed

be killed.

Trees in sod orchards will sometimes
die from "body killing" when those
which are cultivated do not, the latwhich are cultivated do not, the latter having more moisture. In a letter received from Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., he writes:

"Outside of sunscald, our chief wint-

er injury is killing back. This is serious when the following winter conditions prevail: Light snowfall, high winds and extremely low temperature continuing for some time. Some varieties are killed to the snow-line. Two years ago we had a winter like that, and another seven years previous to that The targe wars simply frozen er injury is killing back. that, The trees were simply frozen

Two means of prevention of body killing may be mentioned that the trees have ma One, to see made vigorous growth the previous summer, not for-

well ripened. The second is to plant windbreaks to check the force of the wind. In the North-west the trunks are sometimes protected by sacking or veneer. It is even suggested by those who live in the west to make a box around the trunk with about six in-ches space and fill it with soil.

Is Grape Growing Profitable

"Is Grape Growing Profitable at resent Prices?" was discussed by Prescribe Orlwing Frontable at Price Prices?" was discussed by Mrs. Murray Pettit, Winona, at the last contention of the Ontario Fruis Growers' Association who answered in the separation of the said that there is no profit in grapes when they sell below 13 cents grapes when they sell below 13 cents a basket. The sell below 13 cents a basket. The cost of producing an acre of grapes is as follows: Land, \$125; 430 vines at 3 cents, \$12.00; preparing land and planting, \$8; 136 posts at 16 cents, \$21.76; setting posts, at 15 cents, \$6.20; 390 lbs. of wire at 3 cents, \$11.70; bracing end posts and stanting wire, \$6: cultivating and cents, \$11.70; ordering cultivating and stapling wire, \$6; cultivating and pruning for three years, \$30; this makes a total of \$222.16; add to this interest, \$33.32 and we have a grand of the control o total expense for the first three years of \$255.48.

After the vine is established the cost After the vine is established the coas of production on one acre according to Mr. Pettit is: Interest on investment, \$12.74; pruning and tying, \$6; cultivation, \$8 spraying and fertilizing, \$9: picking, packing and delivering \$13; baskets, \$26; interest on the production of the pro and repairs on machinery, \$16: total, \$90.99. Supposing the production Supposing the production were 750 baskets an acre and they sold at 10 cents each or \$75 an acre were 709 baskets an acre and they sold at 10 cents each or \$75\$ an acre, the producer would sustain a loss of \$15.99; if they sold at 11 cents he would lose \$8.49, if at 12 cents the loss \$15.99; or acre, Mr. Pettit read to cents to the acre, Mr. Pettit read to the commence to pay for the sold that the grower should have a sold that the grower should mite and cooperate they could get these prices and the consumer would mite and cooperate they could get these prices and the consumer would mite and cooperate they could get these prices and the consumer would mite and cooperate they could get these prices and the consumer would mite and cooperate they could get these prices and the consumer would have to pay very little more than at present. The fruit inspectors and growers should be more careful in keeping poor stuff off the market.

The following persons have been convicted for illegal marking and packing of apples, as a result of prosections by the Dominion fruit in packing of the present of the present of the present of the present months of the present of the

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with the the crop late for Early eggs and will mean strictly n article of day and Some i bringing that were them as to be goo to be a la man ar doubtless this point does a de That retai no rea the sooner

held eggs better for sumer. A grocer cently told no new laid tomers we then but could be si poultry de was being and eggs. It was n

scarce but how some of dressed pout ed up that seen. It we chickens; t but poorly frames the pounds mor scalded. I and sent the in what economic would possible did not pay he expected his neighbor The deale more for th

no poor ship ROOM FOR Education That educat lenced in a lots do arrive to both the them better The time we ducer of the not get enou portation.

Turkeys ar this year an are coming in said he had b Eastern C farmers would usually dresse

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F. C. Elford, Macdonald College

The long open fall, through which
we have recently passed, will bear its
fruits in the poultry yard. I never
saw pullets make up so well as they
have during the past two months. We
have during the past two months. We
had a few late pullets. June hatched,
that were not expected to be ready
for laying this year. If they attained
sufficient growth to put into feeding
to lay already and wandotte and
Rock pullets are Myandotte and
Rock pullets are wanded to average flock and it is a good to may
many early pullets hatched this year,
especially in Quebec. Here when the
price of grain went up so high a year
ago, farmers, many of whom have always to buy grain, preferred rather
to sell the hems than buy feed, thus
scarcity of laying stock coupled
when the matter.

PRICKS BETTER THAN EYER

PRICES BETTER THAN EVER

PRICES INSTER THAN EVER
Early pullets should mean winter
eggs and new laid eggs this winter
will mean better prices than ever. The
strictly new laid egg is a very scarce
article on the Montreal market today and the price is already 50 cents
a dozan.

a dozen.

Some farmers have the habit of bringing into the markets eggs that were laid last summer and selling them as strictly new laid. It looks to be good business but there ought to be a lade onviet such a man and before many years there doubtless with the legislation to cover this point. Such "smart business" does a deal of harm to the trade. That retailers may do the same thing is no reason why they should and That retailers may do the same thing is no reason why they should and the sooner the law says no stored or held eggs shall be sold as fresh, the better for both producer and con-

A greer with a high-class trade re-cently told me that they were buying no new laid eggs at present. Their cusno new raid eggs at present. Their cus-temers were continually asking for them but had to be told that none could be supplied. I was at several poultry dealers where a good price was being paid for dressed poultry and aggs.

and eggs.

It 'as no surprise that eggs were scarce but it was a surprise to see how some of the shippers sent in this dressed poultry. I saw one box openeing that the shipper should have a mixed lot, fowl and chickens, which is sufficiently the same that would carry see so the same that would carry see the same that would carry see the same that would carry see that would possibly realize why the buyer saided. If the farmer who raised and sent them to market could see in what condition they arrived he would possibly realize why the buyer did not pay him as good a price as the same that would possibly realize why the buyer did not pay him as good a price as the same that the same It was no surprise that eggs were

ROOM FOR MORE EDUCATIONAL WORK

ROOM FOR MORE EDUCATIONAL WORK
Educational work is not done yet.
That education has done good is evidenced in almost every shop. Good
lots do arrive, lots that are a credit
to both the seller and the buyer. For
them better prices are now being paid.
The time will come when the producer of the poor grade poultry will
not get enough to pay for the transportation. portation.

Turkeys are bringing a good price this year and some very nice birds are coming into Montreal. One dealer said he had been at some pountry fairs in Eastern Canada and at these the farmers would bring in their poultry insually dressed. Frequently, farmers

POULTRY YARD

poultry Notes from Quebec
F. C. Elford, Macdonald College
The long open fall, through which
we have recently passed, will bear its
fruits in the poultry yard. I never
is ruits in the poultry yard. I never
this cose or his field crops. It looks as though this crop will demand some crop gave him more clear profit than his cows or his field crops. It looks as though this crop will demand some other name than "an old woman's job."

Poultry Producers in Eastern Canada

The Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada has decided on a brand which will be used to indicate that the contents in any package on which it is placed has been put up by the association. A facsimile of the brand is giren herewith.

The grade of the produce will be indicated by additional marks on the individual article. For instance, eggs individual article. For instance, such as the producers' stamped with "Poultry Producers'



Association, Eastern Canada," in a circle and enclosing the word "selects" would indicate that they best grade that the Association ruts up. If on the egg there was 'A2,' it would mean that the egg was produced by a farmer No. 2 who belonged to circle A. This makes it possible for every egg to be traced to the poultry yard where it was laid so that in case the consume bought a dozen eggs and one proved bad, the Association knows and the consume of the consume and was real who the consume the consume the consume the consume that we have been asked "Selecta" or "No. 25 grade is not marked on the individual egg.

The same system is used with the dressed poultry. The select grade is marked select, and the No. I grade marked No. 1. This individual marking is done by means of a lead seal fastened, like a car locked, around the wing of the bird. The individual marking of the egg and bird is done to protect both the producer and the consumer. It will not be possible, while being handled to put No. 1 birds in a lox marked selects; both marks come on to the table, and the consumer knows just what he is paying for. system is used with the ing for.

The Association to date has b

The Association to date has been working in a few centres only. The produce that is being sent in is receiving good prices and the outlook produce that the state of the demand is the state of good produce increases, the demand for the poor will decrease.

To get the highest price is not the sole object of the Association. It aims to encourage each man to produce the best by making the highest qualities, the grades that pay; and put these high grades into the consumer's hands at the least expense and thereby griding a good article at a reasonable price.

Mindful of Small Matters

Mindful of Small Matters

As a rule, beginners in the poultry
business are not mindful of the small
details, and this fact has probably
led up to more disaster than anything that we could name. The poultry business will not suffer leaks.
At the end of the first year the ayerage beginner classes himself as an
expert, and maps out a course entirely different from that followed
by the practical man who has spent
years of hard work and study. He
will theoretically lay the foundation
for an income which the expert has
never been able to attain. It is not
not not been able to attain. It is not
all the properties of the properties of the
yards of successful poultry men show
that healthy condition? It is
due to their consecution.

Looking alled
The expert exercises his
wits in the art of prevention.

he may do all things well. The amateur, especially if his living does not solely rely upon his labors, looks upon the mindfulness of these small matters as trivial, but sooner or later he finds out that they mean maintaining good health, good condition. It good returns.

All good with the good condition of the good returns of the poultry house is filled to overflowing it becomes hard work an overflowing it is not only a breeder of lice but also is not only a breeder of lice but also is not only a breeder of lice but also is not only a breeder of lice but also is not only a breeder of lice but also is not only a breeder of lice but also go disease. Allowing plusses of word and rubbish to heap up nearby the buildings, affords a safe hiding place for rats, minks, weasles and other poultry enemies. Allowing houses to remain open at night, nothing secure, affords that the prival of the prival

ner aims to acquire the art of pountry dectoring—the expert exercises his wits in the art of prevention.

LOOKING AHEAD

The expert does everything in a systematic way, is regular in all his duties, never postpones any duty, is constantly looking ahead, and stays shead in his work. He makes repairs before they become dangerous leaks, and in a rather slow but careful tread goes about his work that

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THE OPEN BAR NOT NEEDED

It is to the credit of the farmers of Canada that they are largely responsible for the temperance wave that is sweeping over the country. It is not so many years since we had hotels at almost every cross-roads in the country. As intelligence has increased, the drink holes have been closed, one by one. As they have disappeared the country has been benefitted. We now know that it is possible to conduct a hotel without the aid of a licensed bar. Hundreds of the best hotels in the country are located in local option districts.

The province of Prince Edward Island has been under provincial prohibition for several years, and has prospered in a marked degree. Nova Scotia, with the exception of only a couple of counties, is under what is practically Provincial prohibition. Over half of the municipalities in Quebec are without a licensed bar. Almost half of the province of Ontario is under local prohibition. In the United States, 38,000,000 people live in prohibition districts.

which have had an opportunity dur- Davis herd is given on page three. now to start on this high road?

ing the past three years, to vote to It should be read and re-read by do away with local option, only four availed themselves of the opportunity, and went back to the license system. What better proof is needed that local option is proving a success?

One hundred and sixty-one municipalities in Ontario will vote on local option on Monday of next week. production of his former herd. These include eighty-five townships. Farm and Dairy would like to see the local option by-law carried by a substantial majority in every case. We do not believe that it is possible to find a man who has benefitted,

every dairyman in Canada. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Cow Testing Association since this work was started. It was through studying the individual cow and through using a good sire that he was able to make such a decided improvement-to more than double the milk

Mr. Davis hopes within the next few years to still raise the average production of his herd by over 1,000 pounds a cow. The yield of milk at the present time is from 7,070 pounds to 12,690 for the full lactation pereither morally or physically, from in- iod, the average being 9,144 pounds.

A FARMER'S NEW YEAR SOLILOOUY

FF I were to die before the New Year, what would I leave for my family? Would they have enough to live on after I am gone, or would it take such a large part of my worldly belongings to pay my debts that they would be left practically stranded in a cold and unfeeling world? Would they have to slave day after day to keep from starving? What would my fellow farmers say about me, and the men that trusted me and took my note for farm machinery? Have I ever thought of these things while working day and night? Why do I keep on year after year without serious thought of these things? Why do I ignore the invitations of my fellow farmers to organize with them and thereby better my own condition? Why do I lose sight of the fact that some of my fellow farmers are giving their time and money through our farmers' organizations to help me and others to better things? Why am I so blind that I cannot see that my salvation lies in uplift movements of the kind that are put forth all over the country by men who are unselfish and working for the good of all? Why don't I believe that the cost of feeding stock is as great as is shown by published reports? Why don't I try and find out for myself if they are right? Why don't I try and get living profits from my toil and give my family some of the comforts of life? Why don't I try and get a living profit on my products so that I can pay my debts? Why don't I try and get acquainted with my neighbours and get their good will and counsel?

After asking myself the foregoing questions, I have resolved to turn over a new leaf and from this time forth I am going to work for the uplift of farming. I am going to join in organization work and try and do my share to help the whole business of agriculture. I am going to find what it costs me to produce my farm products, and while I am doing this, I will charge for my work on a reasonable basis such as shown by reports from time to time in farm papers, and I am going to try to make a profit on all the work I do. The result must be that I will have something over each year for my family and that I can pay my bills and I will have the good will of my fellow farmers.

There is no need for an open bar in the anticipated increase. any farming community.

POSSIBLE AVERAGE PRODUCTION

What better New Year's resolution could a dairyman make than to resolve that he would not rest content with an average dairy herd and that he would put forth efforts to double

dulgence in strong drink. Thousands, If he continues to use a good sire of homes have been ruined where and gets good heifers, he is reasonliquor has once gained an entrance, ably certain to shortly bring about

What a wonderful change can be made in five or six years in the average herd of dairy cattle! If cow owners generally could be persuaded to take hold of cow testing work and follow it up intelligently, what an enormous increase there would be in the dairy output of this country! The the milk production of his cattle as done to bring about such an in-Mr. Arnold J. Davis, of Oxford Co., crease? What am I doing now to-Out of 131 municipalities in Ontario Ont., has done. The history of the wards it? What better time than

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS

Whlie in attendance recently at a Farmers' Institute meeting, the now not uncommon sight was seen of a young man, almost a youth in years, addressing a number of middle-aged and grey-haired farmers on farm subjects, while they listened eagerly. The youth was a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College. The farmers were practical men, many of whom had made a distinct success of their farm operations. Yet, however, none of them seemed to think it strange that this young man was able to impart to them valuable information.

Such incidents as this bring home to us the fact that the day when farmers laughed at "book-learning" is now fortunately lost in the past. We realize to-day that "book-learning" represents the results of years of careful study of the science of agriculture, not only by experimenters but by practical farmers as well. To-day those who study the principles of agriculture, as laid down in our standard works on agriculture, are able to acquire information in the course of a few months, that thousands of farmers took many years to discover for themselves. That is why our youthful graduates from our agricultural colleges are able to give practical farmers, many years their senior. helpful suggestions. The future of our agricultural industry is all the brighter because neither our practical farmers nor our agricultual college graduates, as a rule, claim to know it all, and therefore each is willing to learn from the other. This is as it should be.

A NEEDED CHANGE

Before long the system of taxation in Ontario will be radically changed. Nearly 300 municipalities have forwarded petitions, signed by their councillors and mayors, asking the Ontario Legislature to so amend the Assessment Act that thereafter improvement values will be taxed at a lower rate than land values. These municipalities desire to have the power to reduce the taxes on buildings and farm improvements, and to increase, if necessary, the taxes on

Farm and Dairy would like to see municipalities have this power. The proposed new system is one that is being followed by a majority of the farming communities in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in several of our western provinces, where it is giving infinitely better satisfaction than the system we are following in Ontario.

When we don't want dogs, we put a tax on them; when we desire to keep out goods manufactured in other countries, we put a tax on them. If we don't want our farmers to improve their buildings and surroundings, we should tax such improvements. If, however, we desire to see such improvements, we should take all taxes off them. That is why we believe that farm improvements of all reader may well ask, what have I kinds should be excluded from taxation and a straight tax be imposed on land.

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Each

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Guelph Wint and 12 Cham

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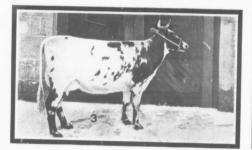
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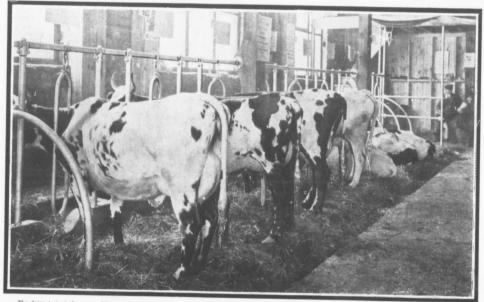
No. 1.—Cowden's Prince, Clydesdale, five years old, imported Sept., 1999. 1st prize and champion at Western Show, London, Sept., 1999. 1st prize and champion, Guelph Winter Pair, Dec., 1999. No. 2.—Brigham Radiant, Hackney Stallion, champion of Canada, 1st and Champion at Guelph, Dec., '99, winner of over Girst prizes and 12 Championships, six years old; imported 1995. No. 1998. No. 2.—Prod Chieftan, 1996. No. 2.—Prod











The dairy test at the recent Winter Fair at Guelph was as usual an event of great interest. Ayrshires, as they always do, made a fine showing. For years, prominent in the list of prize winners, No. 1-Ayrshire cow, Queen Jessel of Springhill 211 great by Messra II. & J. McKee, Winner of Clappison, have been the 2-year-old Ayrshire class in 1998, and ist in 3-year-old Ayrshire class in 1998, and ist in 3-year-old Ayrshire class in 1998, excord this year for Mrs. M. S. Ayrshire cow, Tester and Ayrshire class in 1998, Record this year for the days. It is not string a for pre-them that the for three days. It is not string a for the days of the string a for the

the breed.

The large illustration shows a row of the Ayrshire cattle that took part in the dairy test and the stanchions manufactured by the Loudon Machinery Co., of Guelph, with which the fine new stable is equipped throughout. The Loudon Litter Carrier is also used. There was a great improvement this year in the lighting and ventilation of this stable, although the space provided for this exhibit was much too small.





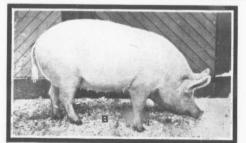




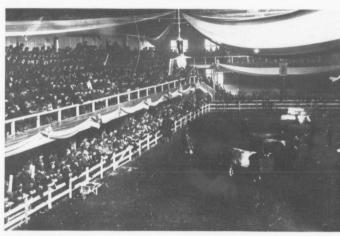


Holstein cuttle owned by Haley Bros. of Springford, Ont., captured the highest honors at the Guelph Winter Fair this year, making the highest record of any breed, breaking in the aged cow class, the highest record ever made in the test at Guelph. The precentage of butter far was unusually high.

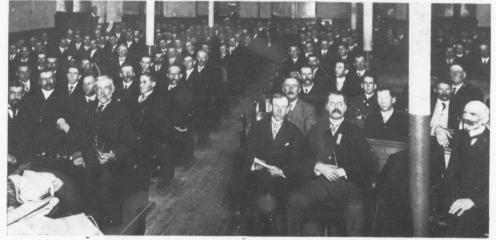
No. 1—Holstein Lady Agegie De Kol, owned by Mr. M. L. Haley. Sweak was a second during test at Guelph in 1968 and 1962 a











Cut B.—Yorkshire sow, owned by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, winner of first prize for sow under 6-mos-old. As usual Messrs, Featherston & Son were leading prize winners in the Yorkshire classes. Cut B.—Berkshire pigs, owned by W. W. Brownridge, of Ashgrove, Ont., winners of first prize for the best three pigs of one litter, bred and owned by the exhibitor. Mr. Brownridge made a particularly fine exhibit of Berkshires and won the principal prizes, including ist and 2nd on sow 8 mos, and under and ist and 2nd on sow 6 mos, and under.

The summary of the series of t

Dec neese

Mal "The to pay ifive cen the wor ciations, addressi at the

this wor money t "Ther needs m work of other w can acco taking v pushing working ests in t

Three !

"Consi througher just what in the issaid Mr. Instructo recent co creamery was mak a week, cow, per

not give factory o ing. It Makers s effort alo

Is Grad The su grading creamerie ing held Mr. J. J of the m men shou our cream
Mr. Ma
structor,
think tha

be very p Who is to present revert to men in m grading c year to are used, separate were pract with the s ers honest the cream said Mr. I mix it an as first-cl as first-cli a second-d All the p now is fir the use c cond-class be practic

WHERE Condition States. Gwhere the by rail. best policy do with se the proble

to pay any maker in a cheese factory five cents per test per cow, to make the tests for fat in connection with the work of the Cow Testing Associations," said Mr. J. N. Paget, in addressing the creamery meeting held at the Guelph dairy school recently, "I know men that have taken up this work and have made considerable moner through it.

this work and nave money through it.

"There is no field in dairying that needs more work done than along this needs more work done than along this needs more work done than along this in we have in the same of the work of cow testing. There is no other work in dairying wherein we can accomplish as great results as in taking up cow testing work. Through pushing this work, factory men are working directly in their own interests in that they get more milk and cream on their own territory."

Three Pounds per Cow a Week

"Considerable work has been done throughout the past year to find out just what creamery patrons are doing in the matter of milk production," said Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, at the recent creamery meeting held at the Guelph Dairy School. "In one Guelph Dairy School." In one Guelph Dairy School ows was making 4,000 mils of butter in a week,—three points of butter per cove, per week. "It would appear that makers have "Considerable work has been done

would appear that makers have "It would appear that makers have not given this matter the attention that it deserves. The average pro-duction should be figured out at each factory or creamery and be placed be-fore the patrons at their annual meet-ing. It would start them to think, Makers should put forth a special effort along this line."

Is Grading of Cream Practical?

Is Grading of Cream Practical?

The subject of whether or not the grading of cream is practical at creameries received considerable discussion at the recent creamery meeting held at the Guelph Dairy School. Mr. J. J. Parsons, Jarvis, chairman of the meeting, in opening the discussion declared that much had been called the property of the property of the present conditions, the work must revert to the cream drawers. These men in most cases are not capable of grading cream and they change from year to year. Where cream tanks are used, it would be impossible to exparate the grades. If the scheme with the cream? "I am inclined to think," aid Mr. Robertson, "that they would pay a second-class price to the partons. All the product from it as first-class, while they would pay a second-class butter, where yearing out now is first-class butter, so what is the use of grading and having second-class butter? Were grading to be practiced, what would be done with that second grade butter? Were grading to be practically the practical of the prac

WHERE GRADING IS PRACTISED
Conditions are quite different in the
States. Grading would be practical
where the cream is sent long distances
by rail. With local creameries, the
best policy is not to have anything to
do with second grade cream and thus
the problem is solved. If you take se-

Creamery Department
Butter makers are invited to send continuous tienes on matter yellar to butter making it to send continuous to this department, to ask quest it sens on matter yellar to butter making would think that it was but another tienes on matter yellar to butter making.

Address letters to Creamery Department, and the tienes of the continuous training of the pure Milk Company, Hamange of the Silver Creek creamery, we got a lot of poor cream. It was difficult to get sweet cream. As a means to bring it up to the standard west given prices such as we could attack the Suley different seasons of the continuous continuous training the creamery meeting held at the Suley different seasons of the proposed seasons of the standard west given prices such as we could not such that the Suley Creamer and and attempt to grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade cream and attempt to the second that the half it had worked out moust as second grade cream and attempt to the second that the suley it is as second grade cream and attempt to the second the suley in the second grade cream and attempt to the second the second grade cream and attempt to the second grade cream and attempt to the second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade cream and attempt to the second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade cream, the patrons would think that it was practical grade in the second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade cream and attempt to assect the second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as second grade it, calling it, and paying for it as sec the year. For sweet cream testing above 24 per cent., we offered a bonus of two cents; for sweet cream under 24 per cent., a bonus of one cent. A bollar AND CENTS PROPOSITION The scheme worked well, for farmers discovered the second second

The scheme worked well, for farmers discovered that the proposition was a matter of dollars and cents. As a result, they cooled their cream, delivered it sweet and had it test over livered it sweet and had it test over 24 per cent; for , they reasoned, they might as well have the two cents bonus as the Louns of one cent. Last year, we offered a straight bonus for the year. We have found it advantageous to pay a bonus for sweet cream that tests above the average. It has induced a number of patrons to put in ice where their supply of water was not sufficient or convenient for cooling the cream.

water was not sufficient or convenient for cooling the cream.

"There would be difficulty in work-ing out the practice where the cream haulers are to be the judges. In our case, however, the grading is done at the creamery, the cream being hauled in individual cans."

Care and Location of Separators

J. F. Singleton, Kingston, Ont. Over 50 per cent. of farm separators Over 30 per cent. of farm separators are kept in stables and drive houses. Few of these are suitably located. Some few that are located in stables are in excellent quarters. The separator room has concrete floors, concrete on the walls and the room is micely ceiled. This is as it should be, if the separator is to be kept in the

stable.

The separator is much more convenient when in the stable. In that position, however, there is the disadvantage of not having hot water at hand and one should always have hot water to place in the bowl at the start otherwise there is bound to be a loss of cream from the first milk passed through. Hot water also is needed for cleaning up after separating.

ing.

Have the separator room in the stable if you will, but see to it that it is placed against the outside wall, where there is an outside wind, where there is an outside window available; not in the centre of the stable where all the air that reaches it must first pass through the stable.

Patrons pass through the stane.
Patrons have become so carcless in
the matter of washing their separators
that now at least 75 per cent. of them
are not washed save once a day. Some are not washed anve once a day. Some of them are washed twice a week, some only once. The Toronto City Dairy Compony clarify milk by running it through the separator. The centrifugal force of separation throws all solid dirt from the milk. This all lodges in the separator bowl. Anyone who has ever washed a separator on who has ever washed a separator bowl. bowl after separation, must realize the great need of cleaning out the filth that collects, as soon as possible after separation has been completed.

We cannot lay too much stress on having all cream testing from 27 to 35 per cent, thoroughly mixed by pouring, if we are to take an accur-nte sample. If the cream is thick on top and has become whey in the bot-tom, then one might pour it as often as he liked and it would be a difficult matter to get an accurate sample

—J. W. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

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CIRCULATION DEPT. FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

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

K++++++++++++++++++++++ Big Loss to Canada

A recent issue of an American exchange made the following statements in regard to the cheese industry of Canada. Knowing the facts not to be warranted by actual conditions Farm and Dairy submitted the article to Mr. W. W. Moore, chief of the Markets Division of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of Agriculture. Ottawa. Mr. Moore's committer. and Cold Storage Branch of Agri-culture, Ottawa. Mr. Moore's com-ments reproduced on this page are well worth the careful attention of

well worth the careful attention of all who have the welfare of Canada's dairy industry at heart. Canada is losing her hold on the cheese trade, according to a report published in the Chicago papers, which says that the production of Canadian cheese, so far this season, is anneyangled, 1286 000 hows. published in the Chieago papers, which says that the production of Canadian cheese, so far this season, is approximately L786,000 boxes which is only 8,000 boxes in excess of the production during the same period last year, but the price received is, on the average one cent a pound less than was obtained a year ago. In explaining this anomalous situation exporters as the lower prices of the production of far this season, 786,000 boxes,

Statements Not Warranted by Facts

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—In ref-erence to the article from your Ameri-can exchange, which states that Can-ada is losing her hold on the cheese trade, that the lower average price this year is due to the increase in New Calkard's counts and that New Zeel. this year is due to the increase in New Zealand's output, and that New Zealand cheese has now displaced the Canadian product on the English mar. ket, etc., these are very sweeping statements which I believe are not warranted by the facts.

CANADIAN CHEESE NOT DISPLACED CANDIAN CHEESE NOT DISPLACED
It is true that New Zealand's export cheese trade has rapidly increased of late years while the exports
from Canada have been decreasing;
but the time is not yet when it can
be said with any foundation in fact
that the New Zealand product has
displaced the Canadian in the markets
of Great Britain. If you will look up displaced the Canadian in the markets of Great Britain. If you will look up the cheese imports into the United Kingdom for the year ended December 31st, 1908, you will find that Canada supplied 1,541,502 hundredweights, which was about 67 per cent. of the total importation, while New Zealand furnished 264,995 hundredweights, or 11 1-2 per cent. of the weights, or 11 1-2 per cent.

weights were received from Canada and 84,947 hundred-weights from New and 84,947 hundred-weights from New Zealand, the respective per centages being 74.4 and 3.8. It will thus be seen that in four years New Zealand, the seen that in four years New Zealand decreas of the Weights while Canada's decreased 359,054 hundred-weights During the same period, however, the quantity of cheese imported from the United States fell from 224,839 hundred-weights to 105,555 hundred-weights, a decrease of 119,275 hundred-weights, a

weights to 105,555 hundred-weights, a decrease of 119,275 hundred-weights. If, therefore, the writer in question was wedded to the idea that the increased quantity of cheese received from New Zealand during the last year or two must have displaced the product of another country he should not have over-looked the opportunity afforded by the decline in exports from the United States.

CAUSE OF SHRINKAGE IN TRADE Just here I would emphasize the point made time and again by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner that our decreased exports of produce does not mean that t dustry is on the wane. Increased home consumption of milk, cream, butter and cheese is the main cause

of the shrinkage in our export trade.

This year the trade returns will show another large increase from New Zealand, a slight increase from Canada and a large decrease from the United States. ada and a large decrease from under the United States as for the 10 months ended October 31st, the imports into the United Kingdom were 327,202 the United Kingdom were 327,202 New Zealand 1,234,264 cwts from New Zealand, 1,234,264 cwts. from Canada and 50,365 cwts. from the United States.

A CURIOUS EXPLANATIO

In the article in question the explanation that the reduced price of cheese this year is due to the increased shipments from New Zealand, is rath-er a curious one. It is true that the average top price for Canadian cheese in London last month was 67 shillings, seven pence in October 1908, but if this pence in October 1908, but if this Zealand competition. Zealand competition, now about Oc-tober 1905 when the price of Canadian cheese was 58 shillings, or October 1904 when it was 45 shillings, or October 1895 when it was 42 shillings. October 1895 when it was 42 shillings. As a matter of fact the total quantity of cheese imported into the United Kingdom during the past 10 years has varied but little and the increased quantity received from New Zeal and during the past year or two has, for various reasons, had very little effect on prices.

NEW ZEALAND COMPETITION

NEW ZEALAND COMPETITION
In the future, however, New Zealand competition will undoubtedly be
felt more and more, will undoubtedly be
felt more and more, will read to the
keep on increasing their output for the
fact that they are sparing no mine
to develop their industry along the
most advanced lines and that they
possess certain advantages (vide
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Report, 1909) which may be summarized as follows:—
1. Larger factories and therefore

1. Larger factories and therefore greater uniformity in quality, size, etc.

2. Cheese all practically cool cured

2. Cheese all practically cool cured because of temperate climate.
3. Cheese well matured before being marketed. (Cheese are at least two months old before they reach consumers owing to distance from market).

4. Cheese all carried in cool stor-ge and landed in Great Britain during cool weather.

ing cool weather.

MATTERS THAT NEED ATTENTION
As shown by the statistics quoted in the first part of this letter, Canadian cheese has now a strong hold on the Old Country market but it is not going to be retained unless our dairymen, cheese-makers and others interested in the industry are alive to their opportunities. Not only the essentials such as good milk, competent cheese-makers and cool curing rooms should be closely looked after,

but matters of more detail should also receive careful attention, such as the use of strong boxes of a size that anugly fit the cheese, honest weights and a proper allowance for shrinkage and the use of neat and legible stencils in marking the weights on the hoves boxes.

on the boxes.

In this connection it is well to note that New Zealand cheese are shipped in strong crates holding two cheese each and are delivered in Great Britain in good condition. On the other ain in good condition. On the other hand shipments of Canadian cheese often show 25 per cent. breakage due to careless boxing or the use of a cheap, poorly made box.—W. W. Moore, Chief, Markets Division.

Credit for Lindsay District

"Reports from those who know, say at the Lindsay district has now that the Lindsay district has now reached that point where its cheese is considered as good as cheese from the best factories," said Mr. Geo. H. Barr, chief of the Darry Division, parr, chief of the Darry Division, when addressing a dairy meeting re-cently in Lindsay. "They could not say that at one time when very com-mon stuff was going out from this

"This great improvement is due to several causes. Inspector Cameron se deserving of credit for his work. The patrons and the makers also deserve a large share of the credit. Efforts should be put forth to do even better and to encourage the state. better and to encourage the patrons as much as possible to produce good milk, since so much depends on its condition when delivered."

Improvements in Listowel District

Jas. R. Burgess, Perth Co., Ont. There has been good uniform prices all season, although not as high as last year, and with the exception of one or two places there has been very little trouble with bad flavored or defective cheese in this district. There has been more done than ever be-fore in the way of improvements, has been more done than ever be-fore in the way of improvements, such as painting, whitewashing and making factories and surroundings cleaner and more attractive. Almost cleaner and more attractive. Amoust every choese maker has been doing something along this line. It is just as important that the factory, surroundings, and utensils are kept clean and bright, as it is that the patrons should send clean milk and keep clean cans, nails, and surroundings. trons should send clean milk and keep clean cans, pails, and surroundings where milk is kept. When a man is trying to keep the factory and sur-roundings clean and tidy, it shows that he is interested and trying to make a success. It sets a good ex-ample for the patrons. Lack of cleanlines by someone, is the cause most of the bad flavored cheese.

The quality of the milk this season has been very good. Taking the whole season through, I have never seen milk delivered at the factories as free from bad flavors. A great many patrons are becoming more in-A great ted in dairying and finding out if the milk is sweet and clean, that if the link is sweet and clean, it will make more and better cheese, There are more of the old rusty cans, and cans with the tinning off being discarded, and replaced with new ones every year. Although at some places there are some rusty cans still in use, there are some rusty cans still in use, at the factories where the whey was properly pasteurized the milk was cleaner in flavor. When while is pasteurized properly and tanks looked after as they should be, the activity of the whey the following morning with the still of the whey the following morning with the still of the still deserves. according to amount to 181 deserves. according to amount to 130 degrees, according to amount of whey in tank, position of tank and temperature of atmosphere. In two cases the tanks are so situated that it is impossible to pasteurize properly.

The thin cow must first flesh up before profits from the pail can be reckoned with.—Henry Glendinning, victoria Co., Unt.



The upper woman insisted on a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator. Washes the entire bowl easily in two minutes. Holds

wl easily in two minutes. Holds it all here in her hands. The lower woman's husband "didn't think," so she drudges twenty minutes over a common separator containing ardisks. Tubularia are The World's Best. In word in the second of the secon



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A FINE CHEESE and whey butter fac-tory for sale or to rent. Aply to R. Metz, Odessa, Ont., (Can be seen at Dairymen's Convention, Belleville.)

Complaints as to broken cheese boxes have been numerous in the past. Reports upon them are continually being made by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture stationed at various ports in Great Britain. There s nothing new to be said on the sub-ect. If strong boxes are used and fit ject. If strong boxes are used and in the cheese properly, breakages are re-duced to the minimum; transporta-tion companies having steadily im-proved the methods of handling.—W. A. MacKinnon, Trade Commissioner at Birmineham. at Birmingham

Black Remarkable for able for richness Watch and pleasing flavor. The big black

plug chewing tobacco.

On M dents of option. related i months by her help to the cont

O NE ly wit myatten pootblac dropped small b tention little fel them up and then button-he curiosity my mind up to hir looked very sma blue eyes of unshed "Half

had put I bala "Here is fifteen cer to the bli He put flowers qu "No, si was starv bell."

"And w inquired. He look I was alm
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then said:
care to lis
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down there

down there to some dry where we s We went selves on a larger ones observed, h quet and h gan by savi "It is just and it has thought the come," and his hands o to shut out

not interrup





The who meets Life, as though it meant something worth finding out and who expresses his best self, is the one who has the permanent basis of happiness.



"BLUEBELLS"

of next week the farmers in 85 townships in Ontario, and the resi On Monday of next week the farmers in 55 tornships in Ontario, and the residents of 40 villages and M towns, will be called on 10 vote for or against local option. The following is a true story which carries its own moral. The incident of the control of the con

NE fine morning, as I was leisure-ly walking down Main Street, abruptly; with no particular object in view "My father was a drunkard. We with no paracturar copies in your mystention was attracted to a little bootblack. Some one in passing had dropped or carelessly thrown away a dropped or carelessly thrown away a tention of bluebells. My attention of bluebells are considered to the first attracted to the little fellow first attracted to pick them up, but with a stooping the ment to see him ten was yamment to see him ten with a stooping the up, but with a stooping the pick was a roused. I made up, my mind to quist the boy so I walked up to him and asked him for a shine. I looked at the boy carefully, he was yale and thin, and the large he was pale and thin, and the large blue cyes looked as if they were full by myster of the property of maked tears. myattention was attracted to a little

bille eye and an in an in the real region of unshed teed as if he were full of unshed teed as if he were full of unshed teed as if he were full of unshed teed as if he was a large and the were full of unshed teed as I balanced it on my forest eye in the same that the were fitted enter the same teed to the forest quickly and gave a quick gasp. "No, sir; I can't sell them; if I was starving I wouldn't sell a bluebell."

And why not, my little man?" I inquired.

inquired.

He looked at me so piteously that
I was almost sorry! had asked him.
I put my hand on his head and said:
"Excuse me for asking; you need
tot tell me unless you wish to, and
you can kee the quarter besides."
He looked the quarter besides."
He looked the me a moment and
then said: "I like you, and if you
"Of course I am anxious to hear
why you love the bluebells."
"I will commence at the first and
tell it all!

My father was a grunkard. We once owned some fine property, Pve heard mother say, but that was before I was born, for we have always been poor as far back as I can re-member. Mother says that father drank up the farm, the oxen, horses, drank up ... ho sheep, cows, ho thing else. drank up the farm, the exen, horses, sheep, cows, bogs, furmiture possesseep, cows, bogs, furmiture possesseep, cows, bogs, furmiture possesseep, cows, bogs, furmiture possesseep, and the day to get food for Bess and me to eat. We lived in a little log-house, a quarter of a mile from any one; it was about half a mile to town. Mother used to walk to town every day, except Saturday, to wash for someer used to walk to town every day, except Saturday, to wash for some-body. On Saturday she washed for ourselves and ironed on Sunday."

Sunday is the Lord's day. Your mother certainly didn't work on the Sabbath!"

Sabbath!"
"Yes, sir; she had to. Mother said
the Lord made six days for the saloon
keeper and one for Himself, but He
forgot to make a day for the drunkard's wife. She said the saloon-keeper
had confiscated the Lord's day, but,
sides has circumstances and forgive she had hoped the Lord would con-sider her circumstances and forgive her for working on the Sabbath, She said if there were no saloons she would not have to work on Sunday. There were just four of us, father, mother, Baby Bess and Willie, that is me."

So your name is Willie, is it? but

'So your name is Willie, is let out go on with your story.'
"Well as I said, mother was away all day and sometimes she would not get home until after dark; she was not very strong, and sometimes we had big washings and sometimes we had big washings and sometimes the didn't have much to eat. because the had big washings and sometimes we didn't have much to est, because the ladies mother washed right change, the right change, the beautiful change, the right change, the ladies will be the right change, the right change, the right change, and repeated the right change in the right change

would hunt up a new washerwoman. It was one of those weeks when no-lody had any change. It was Fri-day morning, we had very little to day morning, we had very little to eat on Thursday and on Friday morneat on Huirsday and on Friday morning there was only a plate of commeal and about two spoonfuls of moments and about two spoonfuls of morning and told me to feed the basis when she woke, and to keep a sharp lookout for father, he was in town to the state of the sta lookout for lather, he was in town on a big spree; he was awfully cross when he was drinking; it was not safe for him to get his hands on us, so we always hid when we saw him comalways hid when we saw him con-ing, if mother was not at home. Lit-tle Bessie would nearly go into fits when she saw him coming home drunk. when she saw him coming nam help it, Don't let Bess cry if you can help it, Willie, I am afraid I won't get home until after dark to-night. Mrs. Gray Willie, I am afraid I won't get home until after dark to-night. Mrs. Gray always has such large washings, but I will come as soon as I can, and will bring provisions, for I must have some money to-night or we will starve." She kissed Baby Bess as she lav asleen, and then bissed was a she lav asleen, and then bissed was a she door. 'Be a good boy, Willie, and take care of little sister.'' Bessie slept door. 'Be a good boy, while, and take care of little sister.' Bessie slept a long time that morning, and I passed the time in sitting by her, and consider the property of the time in the string by her, and the property of the time in the said the first thing. 'Bayoke up he said the first thing.' Bayoke up he said the first something to the said the said the said food before leaving home, and I was a mouthful, nor had mother task of he was a mouthful, nor had mother task of he was a mouthful, nor had mother task of he was a said to have a mouthful, nor had mother task of he was a said to have a said the said corn-bread and molasses; I can't eat it: I want it: I w

may be sue with the state of th ds. Father had not come, and sitting nearly dark; we were both sitting on the doorstep. Bessie laid her head against my arm, and began to cry,
'I'm so hungry. Willie, mother stays
so late to-night.' Don't cry, baby,
mother will soon be home.' 'Of course
she will 'exclaimed George Anderson;
he lived a mile be sne will? exclaimed George Anderson; he lived a mile beyond us, and as he spoke he tossed a bunch of bluebelis into Bessie's lap. 'Oh, how pretty!' she exclaimed, while the tears dropped from her sweet blue eyes on the pretty bluebelis. 'Come, Bessie,' I said, 'let me fasten them among your curls.' among your

curls.

"She got up and stood on the door"She got up and stood on the house.
I stood behind her, and tied the bluebelis in her godlen curls. I had just
fastened the last one, when some one
fastened the last one, when some one
fastened the last one stop in the
fastened the last one with the
state of the bottom step. It
was father, he was drunk, and I
knew by his looks that he was almost crazy with drink. He pushed
most crazy with drink. He pushed "If will commence at the first and tell it all to you, but first let us go down there and sit down," pointing to some dry goods boxen to far from where we stood.

We went, and after seating ourselves on a small box behind some larger ones where we would not be all the some dry goods boxen where we would not be an elected that she needed the safe of the molasses. You little white faced liar, you are not hungry; look it that table, there is pleurey; look as you.' and not offer the consult, too, for such, you are so you, and he shook her roughly. She began to cry and I tried to push the cap around her, but my father pushed me around her, but my father pushed me around her, but my father pushed away. If you can't eat anything, I will give you something to drink, and he caught her up in his arms and started down the path that led to the nond where we got wash water. Its molasses. You little white faced liar, started down the path that led to the pond where we got wash water. It was not a frog hole, the water was as clear as a lake, and it was surrounded by green grass and several large trees grew near the bank. It was a lovely place in summer and a glorious place

grow near the bank. It was a lovely place in summer and a glorious place for skating in winter. It was only a short distance from the house.

Bessie hushed crying, but she Bessie hushed crying, but she Good of the same that the state of the was the was the state of the was the wa waded around father and tried with all my strength to raise her head out of the water, but father held it down. I begged father to take her out, but he did not listen to me. She threw up her hands wildly, there was a gurgling sound, and then all was still, I begged father to take her out, I prayed God to save Bessie's life, but all in vain, God was far away and did not hear me cry: at least it seemed so not hear me cry: at least it seemed so

all in vain, God was far away and did not hear me ery; at least it seemed so to me. It seemed hours to me, but far-ther at last lifted up Bessie's white, dripping face. I called her name fran-tically, madly, wildly, but her blue lips didn't move, she was dead. Fath-er carried her and laid her down on the green grass. 'I gross she won't. in lips didn't move, she was dead. Fathor carried her and "I her down on
is the green grass." If the down on
is the green grass. If the down on
is the green grass. If the she will all
is the laid her down. I was so stunned
it hat I he laid her down. I was so stunned
is that I neither moved nor spoke until
t I saw the bluebells that I had twined
is that See she will be she water. I could not bear to see them
tend that I neither moved until to the
water. I could not bear to see them
tend to the water was deed out after them;
the water

at the pond.

"Father gave one mad leap into
the water; he plunged in face down.
I was so terrified I did not know
what to do. I heard mother coming.
I tembled so I could not walk, so I what to do. I heard mother coming. I trembled so I could not walk, so I crawled up to Bessie, and taking father's old straw hat, put it over Bessie's dead face to keep mother Bessie's dead face to keep mother from seeing it. In a moment she came in sight. She saw I was dripping with water. Willie, Willie, what is the matter! I could not speak. She lifted the hat off of Bessie's face. She stood for a moment as; if turned to stone. Tell me how it happened, Willie, tell me quick." Then I found voice and told her everything.
"She heard me through without a "She though the whole with the she will be a she wil

with clasped hands over Bessie, and shrieked such unearthly cries that soon the neighborhood flocked to the spot. Father had drawned himself; his body was taken from under the beautiful water and buried it the cometery alongside of Bessie. Mother was a raving maniac from the mom-ent she uttered the first heart-rending

ery over her dead Baby Bess. I put ery over her dead Baby Bess. I put the bluebelis in a little box, and hung them around my neck, but after the funeral I lay in the hospital, sick for weeks with brain fever, but when I came to myself, the box was still around my neck; here it is," and he drew from his bosom a small box,

noson. Then he looked at the straight in the eyes, and said:
"Please mister, don't ever vote for whiskey. It killed my father, and dear Baby Bessie, my only sister, and

Gear Dany Dessie, my only sister, and it locked mother up in a mad-house. Please don't vote for rum."

And I, man that I was, drew the boot-black down and kissed him, and said: "God helping he, I never will vote for license or whiskey men again." . . .

An Instructive Aaddress

An Instructive Fauth-est
The Warsaw Women's Institute
held its annual Winter meeting recently. There was a large attendance
and several new members were added.
The delegate, Miss Susic Campbell of
Brampton gave a most instructive and interesting talk on the subjects, "Th Accomplishments of a Young Lady, and the "Judicious Homemaker." She spoke of how necessary it was

that the mother and homemak should be an accomplished need homemaker woman, cook and laundry woman and an expert in all the arts of keeping, in order to teach her daughter. These things, she considered, were the necessary achievements of every judicious and ideal homemaker. she said, was elevating, rest-l ennobling, but how could a ful and young lady have a greater accomplishment than to be able to milk a cow make her own clothes and launder them, or be able to cook a dinner so that it might be relished. She advised mothers to be patient with their girls in the kitchen, and if in their efforts to cook or bake they make a mistake happen to forget and burn some-ing, not to scold them and exhibit thing, not to scold them and exhibit the evidence of the error, when other members of the family come in, but let them see you have conndence them. There never was a person who did not make mistakes; by so ing work will not be a drudgery

ing work will not be a drudgery to them. Teach them to become what they should be, a princess in their kitchen as well as in the parlor. Always have your table nicely set with flowers if possible, so as to please the eye. It matters not so much if the food be plain, if the table be or-derly and tastfully arranged. The same with ourselves, if we are orderly same with ourselves, if we are orderly and neat in our habits, our children will follow our example. Do not let your home be so circumspect that are afraid to have a crumb put on the floor.

The mother who wishes to gain an influence over her boy will have time influence over her boy will have time to listen when he comes to tell her his troubles. Give the boys the best bed room and not give it to the girls. Have it tidy and clean with a few Have it tidy and clean with a few fancy articles, a place where he may take a friend. When that boy leaves home, the memory of that home and room will go with him and give him a self respect that nothing else can. With regard to schools, many of the diseases which are so prevalent among grown up people have been contracted by children in poorly ventilated and dirty school rooms, and by drinking dirty school rooms, and by drinking out of the same cup. A cup perhaps that has not been washed for weeks. Let each child have his or her own cup. Some farmers have better accommodations for their cattle there is in the room where their child-ren are taught at school.

Some of the schools in rural dis-Some of the schools in rural districts are beginning to grow flowers and vegetables and are offering prizes for the best sample. This gives the children a practical idea of gardening. They are well worth the trouble.

Education is very little use to anyone inless they make a practical use of

Let us take time to cultivate the mind by reading good books; time to attend Institute metings where we may exchange ideas with those who are more enlightened on some points in housekeeping than we are; where ve may exchange recipes or learn new labor saving methods.

Miss Campbell considers the Wom-

n's Institute the best institution in the province for the instruction of wo men in the art of housekeeping. In fact there is no other college or school where they teach so much for so reas-onable a fee. Members have free onable a fee. Members have free access to any books or pamphlets in the college at Guelph, simply by writing for them. It also banishes selfishness from our nature, for by coming prepared to give a new pattern or some new recipe we benefit others and receive benefit ourselves. Miss Campbell produced several articles of work which she had brought with her for inspection and gave instructions on how to make them. She also de-monstrated the art of darning on the sewing machine and gave recipes for potato pie, and pumpkin marmalade. ...

It Pays Every Time

"What matter how the night behaved . What matter how the north wind

Blow high, blow low, not all its

snow Could quench our hearth's fires ruddy glow.''

Do we appreciate our homes? Some times we do not until a shadow falls upon them; the night samp is burning low by the invalid's bed, the vacant chair tells its own story of a wanderer from the home, or the snow-covered mound in the burial ground; ah, the bitter tears that its memories bring to us. Let us stop and think moment.

Is ambition taking the place that belongs to God and home? Are we rushing along in a mad desire to accumulate money and lands, taking no thought of our religious duties or the claims our children have upon us? Or, at the best giving them but se-condary thoughts. If so, it is time Or, at the best giving them but se-condary thoughts. If so, it is time we called a halt and said, "While I live I am going to live, not merely exist." "The life is more than meat and the body than raiment," but the farmer who works his horses so hard during the week that they are not al-lowed to drive the family to church on Sunday has not become fully acquainted with this text.

quainted with this text.

Keep the children together, make
the evenings so pleasant that the
boys will not even think of spending
them away from home. Have good
newspapers and other periodicalt;
with these the evenings will never
drag. After the wee ones are put
to hed, begin the literary exercises. While the mother sews or knits, the others may take turns in reading aloud from the papers, magazines or some interesting book. A good die-A good dietionary and atlas to look up obscure words or unknown places should close at hand. Could anything more entertaining or instructive? wish that all parents would see the importance of providing their chil-dren with good, pure, interesting reading, amusing games, and where any talent is manifest, some musical any talent is manifest, some musical instrument. Keep the young people interested, busy and within your reach; idle hands and brains are prone to go astray. The cost of these is small compared to the sorrows that may come if you neglect to make the home bright and attractive. It pays every time.—S.M.B., Ont.

...

A Convenient Clothes Drier

Make an oblong frame of strips one inch square. Across the frame length-wise, one foot apart, nail pieces one inch wide and one half inch thick. Fasten the lower side of the frame to the kitchen wall with large staples, and put two large hooks in the ceil-



ing about five feet from the wall. By tying a piece of clothes line to each end of the upper side of the frame, and slipping it over the hook above and supping it over the hook above, the frame may be let down to fill and drawn up out of the way while the clothes dry. The size of the frame depends on the size of the kitchen.

. . . A Model Wife

One reason why I think I am model wife is because I know how to take care of my husband's money, take care of my nusoand's money, says a woman writing under the caption, "Why I Am a Model Wife," in the New Idea Magazine for January. It was something he knew very little about indeed. He knew very little about indeed. how to make a good living and how to pay his bills, but that was about as far as he had gone.

as far as he had gone.
When we were first married he was
in the habit of giving me a generous
allowance both for myself and for
household expenses, and he imsurance, but that was the length to
whiche which his concern for the future went. knew what his income was, and I

I knew what his income was, and I felt sure that we ought to save a nice litle sum each year out of it without denying ourselves very much. There never semed to be any to save, however. Jack cast his extra money away here and there with almost nothing to show for it, I found. He was very generous, and he gave or loaned recklessly to any one who asked.

asked.

One day I got up my courage and had a long talk with him about it. I suggested to him that he make himself a spending allowance as he had done me, and put the rest of the money in the bank. I thought the stub of his check-book would be instructive reading for him at the end of a month, and I also reasoned by every time he wanted to lend or give money away it would have an give money away it would have an influence on his charities. I was right in this. He did not grow parsimonious or any less of a good fellow but he did grow to be less of "a good file or the but he did grow to be less of "a good thing.

... The Farm Table

Why is it that so much samen exists at the farmer's table? W sn't there a greater variety of food! It surely would be a great benefit to the health and a pleasant change for the family.

sameness is one, mainly, mistaken ideas of economy. If house keepers would study this matter care fully, they would realize their mistake and there would be a change for the better.
So many housekeepers think it is a

so many nonsesseepers think it is a sinful extravagance to use any large quantity of eggs or milk and butter at the home table. All these products, with the exception of what is absolutely required in the regular cooking, must go to purchase groc-eries and other necessaries.

Now, if they only knew 16, 16 way better to sell some of those nice-y curved hams and shoulders, and Now, if they only knew it, it would table. Anyone having any knowledge of food values (and all farm folks should have that), is sure to know that hog meat, in any form, is neither a wholesome nor a valuable food. But as the supply is never equal to But as the supply is hever equal to the demand, it always commands a good price. Therefore, why not sell more of it and keep the more whole-some and valuable foods for your own

Possibly you may say that our forefathers consumed great quantities of meat and enjoyed better health than the present generation. Quite true, but, did it never occur to you, that they had used more judgment in their choice of foods and regulations of habits, they would have given their children better and more hardy constitutions and we would not be known as a race of dyspeptics? What have the readers of Farm and Dairy to say on this subject? Let us hear from Let us hear from any who care to express themselves. ...

Home Things to Try

MRS. J. T. B. VICTORIA CO., ONT. y cleaning smoked lamp burners Try cleaning smoked lamp burners with liquid ammonia and ashes. Try shaking ashes in the lamp glas-

ses before cleaning.

Try putting a teaspoonful of borax in the water in which you wash the

in the water in which you wash the separator and milk pails. Try dropping small pieces of damp newspaper on the floor before sweep-ing; they take up the dust. Try rubbing the stove with news-paper, also the tea kettle, to clean, pened dish quitt in slightly dam-try putting a tablespoonful of vinegar in the kettle with an old

Try putting a tablespoonful of vinegar in the kettle with an old fowl, when stewing, and see how tendoff the stove. It softens the flavor de-

cidedly.

Try cleaning the enamelled sink and wash basins with coal oil.





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gallons of cream.
"Champion" High Speed is the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine. 7 our dealer does not handle them, write a DAVID MAXWELL & SONS. - ST. MARY'S, ONT. Récées

Dece

What each of joy and a with pair the mom it is con prof so that o that we and girls we are n thoughts season. of Farm if I ask week the jects we order tha things.

How so
some of u
year seaso

pectedly a said, "And thou hast many yea drink and unto him, soul shall 12; 19, 20 how sudde and while come we s mind for to "Watel neither the the Son of 13). Let strive to find us re Our good forms. It

earth to

give up sor to st considerate nost of o minds and many ways resolutions misgiving have often hat invari failure afte weeks of e use, we asl good resolu There ar making rese

ure is deter adopt. If a power and us to remov to improv ure is certa change o lift ourselve s natural w oved by a If, howev ns carry ou we pray to strength we in Him, the the coming e have ever

than any we our lives bef tory over si Unless we very momer watching for s into sin. than we are. rely on our o

we are able to the devil arainst gainst fles

**************** The Upward Look Keessassassassassassassassa

The New Year

What has the new year in store for each of us? Will the year be full of joy and gladness or will it be overcast with pain and sorrow? Will we spend the moments and the case of which it composed for any pulsayers. the moments and the days of which it is composed, for our own pleasure and profit only or will we use them so that one year from now we will feel that we are stronger and better boys and girls and men and women than we are now? How natural it is for us to entertain and ponder over these thoughts during this, the new year season. This being the case, I hope that the readers of this little corner of Farm and Dairy will bear with me if I ask you to hold over for one week the consideration of the subjects we have been dealing with in order that we may think on these things. that we are stronger and better boys things

solemn is the thought that some of us may never see another new year season on earth. The call from some of us may never see another new year season on earth. The call from earth to heaven may come as unexpectedly as it did to the rich man who said, "And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry. But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." (Luke 12: 10, 20). We, none of us can tell how suddenly we may be called home and while thinking of the days to the contribution of the days to the days to the day the days to the days the days the days to the days the d

Our good resolutions take different Our good resolutions take different forms. It may be that we decide to give up some bad habit; or, we determine to strive to be more kind and considerate of others, to make the most of our time, to cultivate our most of our time, to cultivate our minds and to improve ourselves in many ways. Possibly we make these resolutions with a secret feeling of misgiving born of the fact that we have often made them before and that invariably they have ended in failure after a few hours or days or weeks of effort on our part. What use, we sak, is there in our making good resolutions only to break them? There are two different ways of making resolutions. Success or failure is determined by the method we

making resolutions. Success or failure is determined by the method we adopt. If we rely upon our own will power and determination to enable us to remove some sin from our lives or to improve our character then failor to improve our character then rati-ure is certain. We are no more able to change ourselves than we are to lift ourselves by our boot heels. Sin is natural within us and cannot be re-

is natural within us and cannot be re-moved by anything we can do.

If, however, we ask God to help is carry out our good intentions, if we pray to Him frequently for the strength we need, if we put our trust in Him, then success is assured and the coming year will be the happiest we have ever known. A power greater than any we possess must come into our lives before we can gain the vic-tory over sin. This power can be obtained only from God and it is ours for the asking.

obtained only from God and it is ours for the asking.
Unless we are on our guard it is easy for us to overlook the fact that every moment of every day Satan is watching for an opportunity to lead us into sin. The Evil One is stronger than we are. That is why, when we rely on our own strength to overcome sin, we are sure to fail. That is why, we are sure to fail. That is who we have the sure of the control of whole armour or God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers,

against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wick-edness in high places." (Ephisians 6; 11, 12). When, however, we put on the whole armour of God and ask Him to give us the strength and faith that we need we will not be disap-pointed for Christ has said: "If ye pointed for Christ has said: "If ye abide in me, (that is, trust in God) and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." (John 15: 7). Is not that a glorious promise? Accept it! Believe it! Act upon it! One thing more. Have faith. Do not be discouraged by apparent defeat. Look upon each day (not only the first day in January) as the be-

feat. Look upon each day (not only the first day in January) as the beginning of a new year. Be obtained only enough strength a condition of the first day see for a fresh supply. Then will you learn the secret of right living and the year 1910 will be the happiest that you have even known. — i.H.N.

... Improved Ironing-Board

The ordinary ironing-board may be made much handier for ironing gar-ments of all descriptions, but especial-ly skirts and shirts, by the use of a



saw, plane and square. Notches are made near the ends, to allow the tips of two chairs to pass threagh, while a clothes-basket or some heavy object placed on one of the chairs will steady

If the cheese is too dry to serve with If the cheese is too dry to serve with the apple pie, grate it and spread a layer over the pie while it is still warm (not hot), as this would melt the cheese and make it tough.

A Prayer

Let me do my work each day and if the Darkening hours of despair

overcome me, May I not forget the strength that comforted me In the desolation of other times.

May I Still remember the bright hours

that found me
Walking over the silent hills
of my childhood,

or dreaming on the margin of the quiet river, When a light glowed within me, And I promised my early God

to have

Courage amid the temptations of the changing years. Spare me from the bitterness

and sharp passion Of unguarded moments. May I not forget

That poverty and riches are of the spirit. Though the world knows me not.

May my thoughts and actions

As shall keep me friendly with myself. Lift my eyes from the earth and

let me Not torget the uses of the stars Forbid that I should judge orbid that I should judge

I condemn myself Let me not feel the glamour of the world,

But walk calmly in my path. Give me A few friends that will love me

for what I am;
And keep ever burning before
my vagrant steps
The kindly light of hope, and

though Aga and infirmity overtake me,

and I

Come not within sight of the castle of my dreams. Teach me still to be thankful for life, And for time's olden memories

that are Good and sweet; and may the evening twilight Find me gentle still.

MAX EHRMAN ... Get one of our Fountain Pens.

Hints for the Home

To beat the whites of eggs quickly, dd a pinch of salt.

To brown pastry, make the crust before putting it in the oven

with sweet milk.

with sweet milk.

In making a crust of any kind do
not melt the lard or butter into the
flour or your crust will be spoiled.

To make bread raspings with little
trouble, crusts of bread should first be
well browned in the oven and then
cannot the sweet the miner. Crumbs

passed through the mincer. Crumbs, ways be kept in stoppered bottles.

The secret of an especially delicious omelet served in a certain home

came out the other day. More yolks than whites are used and a little rich cream goes in when it is to be plain or is to be seasoned with cheese. When using eggs, break just enough of the shell to admit the con-

tents to come out, at the smaller end of the shell. After washing them out carefully, put them away till jelly making time. Fill with jel-ly and paste paper over the opening. at the smaller After washing This is a nice way to carry jelly on

his is a necessary pichic.

Currants, raisins, figs and dates hould be sterilized before using, strainer over a *hould Put them into a strainer over a steaming kettle. The sand will fall to the bottom of the kettle. This hair wash is very strength-

ening. One ounce of tincture of canchange. One ounce and a half of olive oil, one ounce of rosemary, shake all well together, and apply to shake all well together, and apply to the roots of the hair, with a small sponge once a week. Then rub the scalp with the finger tips till the grease has sunk into the skin.

Caution in Ordering

We would ask all subscribers when sending in money for patterns, premiums or subscriptions to use great care in enclosing their full names and addresses. Several pattern orpremiums or subscriptions to use great care in enclosing their full names and addresses. Several pattern or-ders are still holding, owing to no address being sent with the money; several give no size when ordering patterns, and several fail to enclose money. All these things are necessary money that for the filling of orders promptly and the service of the service of the promptly our name address. These are the most essential of all.

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Vol. 3

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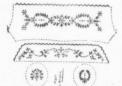
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466 Design for Embroidering an Envelope Case for Lingerie. The Initial is not included in the design. Any preferred one can be used.

READING ALONE IN THE HOME

The "Parson" in his interesting let the Parson in his interesting re-ter touched upon a subject of prime importance not only in farm house but every home where there are young people, namely the value of reading

The habit of reading aloud is a delightful feature in the life of many families and it may be a source of profit as well as pleasure to old and

The secret of perfect companionship between parents and children is a partnership of pleasure as well as work.—the parents who would hold work.—the parents who would hold their children fast as they grow older must play with them. The practice of reading aloud is one way of keep-ing boys and girls of active, inquiring

We often fail to place the right or We often fail to place the right or educational value of good books in the home. Familiarity with the best writers teaches children to use their own language with ease and accur-acy. Schooks can do a little but they cannot do much, children hear and form slovenly habits of speaking at home. Children learn far more in the hourly intercourse of the home home. Unidere learn far more in the hourly intercourse of the home than they learn in the few hours dur-ing which they are committed to the teacher's care.

Of course if home reading is to be

Of course if home reading is to be effective it must be interestine. Let children choose their subjects. The parents must use their maturer knowledge and be the guides. If they want adventure, give them the very best. One evening a week devoted to reading aloud thoroughly interesting stories, travels, bitteries. ing aloud thoroughly interesting stor-ies, travels, histories formathies, popular books on naturing rambies, science would, I am certain, add im-mensely to the attractivene's of many homes and prove a potent influence to protect our boys and girls from the fascination of pleasures less whole-some and stimulating..."The Pastor's Wife."

GIVE THE GIRLS A SHARE

When Farm and Dairy comes, the first thing I do is to look for Our Home Clul and semetimes I am rather disappointed. Then again, there is a subject written on that makes me feel like taking up my pen and responding. ponding.

ponding.

That was good regarding "Girls Getting Their Share," as well, or equal tith the boys on the farm, and why should they not? The weight of the share, and they should they not? The waiting the boys, cooking, baking, laundrying, scrubbing, while if they were out for themselves in office or profession, they would be earning and laying up for themselves. Most certainly, I maintain gwe the girls equal shares with the boys,—"Aunt Eva."

HELPING WYES AND HUSBANDS

HELPING WIVES AND HUSBANDS

As winter continues there seems to be a change from the work of the summer, but in many cases it amount to said to lessen the work. As smooth might think, it is merely a seem of from "lad to worse." There are the numberless things to be stored for winter, storm doors and windows to hang, windows to putty, stores to change, pipes to clean, etc. Then there is the sewing to be done for winter and the busy housewife often wonders when she will get through it all. As winter continues there seems to

it all.

On the other hand, the husband is working early and late and thinking his lot is a hard one. Each does their work, perhaps not always uncomplainingly, but it never occurs to them that a little change once in a while would benefit both. Did you wanted a farmer perhaps a good a ever notice a farmer, perhaps a good one too, stroll in from the barn on a wet day when he could not do much and pass the coal bin or wood pite as the case may be. It would never as the case may be. It would never enter his head that the wood box or

coal scuttle might be empty. Possibly the wife is churning and trying to take care of a crose baby at the same time. He could turn a fanning mill or pulper all day, but a churn that is woman's work. As for taking care of baby for an hour, well he has it so seldom he would likely think it was some stranger had come in and it was some stranger had come in and the house that a miles about the house that a miles about the house that a miles and nivel see

it would cry all the harner.
There are numberless things about the house that a man can do just as well as a woman, and very often I think it is the women's own fault they don't. Never venture, never notice of the state of the

over a hard place.

Some women draw the line when
they are asked to go outside the house
to do anything. This is folly. I do to do anything. This is folly. I do not approve of a women going into the fields to work but there are times when a light job not lasting too long, is a benefit to a woman and a change from the regular routine of house work. She gets the fresh air and it gives her appetite for her meals. Very gives her apnetite for her meal. Very often by helping each other in this way, you may be able to sened a few hours celling on a neighbor. If we would only let go this selfsh view of things and try to help each other more we would not have so many "cranks" that don't turn.—"Aunt Jane."

The Why of Charity

Question the kind of charity that does not let its left hand know what its right hand doeth; that suffereth long; that vaunteth itself; that leaves the ninety-and-nine for the one; rather than see whether wrestling with the dim brute powers of face, followed by effective action, publishing of work done, might not have saved the ninety-and-nine where it saved but one. Real charity goes after the one only where, and because, it will benefit the ninety-and-nine. Charity ong; that vaunteth itself; that leaves one only where, and because, it will benefit the ninetvand-nime. Charity may be as selfishly studied at the selfishly studied at the selfishly studied at the selfish of the selfish. Charity reaches the heart via the brain; charity teaches the heart via the brain; charity teaches charity calls nothing common or unclean; charity uses the money of cantialists, the method of lustices of cantialists, the method of lustices. ey of capitalists, the method of Lusiness men, the appeal of the cripple the widow, the advertisement of suc-cess achieved. Charity fights to win. Let us in future see to it that our charity is of the kind that never fails. ...

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

The Sewing Room

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

GIRL'S BLOUSE 6465



Such a blouse as this one belongs in every girl's ward-robe, whether she at-tends college or does not. It is simple and girlish, useful and practical, and is practical, and is smart in the ex-treme. It can be made from serge or from broadcloth or from similar mater-ial. It can be worn with a plaited skirt to match or can used separately and skirt as liked.

Note over an old skirt as liked. Material required for 16 year size is 1/2 yds 27. 2% yds 32 or 1 78 yds 44 in idde, with % yd 27 in wide for turned ver portions of collar and cuffs, % yd 7, ½ yd 44 or ½ yd 52 in wide for facing

for lower edge.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14, 16 and 18 yrs of age and will be mailed on recipt of 10 cts.

BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 6482



The shirt waist that is closed at the left of the front in double breasted style makes a novelty. The two plaits at each side of the front provide becoming fulness. Material required

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds 24 or 27, 3 yds 32 or 1½, yds 44 in wide with ½ yds of silk or velvet for collar and cuffs. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts to any address.

PLAIN AND FANCY SLEEVES 6485 Here are three sleeves, one plain and wo fancy, that will be found invalua-



Here are three sleeves, one plain and two fancy, that will be found invaluable both for new sowns and for remaining the state of the st

The pattern is out in three sizes, small 32 or 34, medium, 36 or 38, large, 40 or 42 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

CHILD' DOUBLE BREASTED COAT 6533



The simple double breasted coat button-ed right up to the throat is one of the most satisfactory for the small child. This one is finished with a pretty turned over

Material required for medium size (4 yrs. is 3½ yds 27, 2 yds 44 or 1½ yds 53 in wide, with ½ yd velvet.

The pattern is cut for children of 1, 2, 4 and 6 yrs of age and

Send us one new subscription and secure one of our new Musical Folios They are well worth the trcuble.

neeeee OUR 20000

Dece

C TRURO.for the pr siderably was very 10 days a still from average. 'about equa greater pa ing the la three week there was but from little rain the present larly through Province a growth ha Lunenburg en so frequence of the provin have been other coun out the whumid that rious grain quite as quite as prears and unusually considerabl the growth unsurpasse better turf Scotia than of years, dents state been freer

in other poend of the until the in Crop Re CHAPMAN we have be which has and feed. quite keen supply wil use this w use this w Institute m were fairly while not l mand for p good and t isfactory. are in good SIDNEY (

for forty frosts in J little or n ber 10th the which affe

crops in so

ld. We on the gro and meade frost is in to \$16; min to 45c; barl 70c; bran, \$ 40c; cheese, milch cowe, 40c; cheese milch cows, hogs, \$7.70 chickens, 6 J. K. w TROY.-W TROY.—Wing is fine.
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MELBOUR wintering 2 them will in the sprin for them, through mo herds of gratered. The cattle and a nice a sight head of pri

well-to-do fs industry is this is a g feed is abu "Taking all prices, we

OUR FARMERS' CLUB for."—J. E. O. ONT. Contributions Invited. Contributions I

NOVA SCOTIA

COLCHESTER CO., N. S.

NOVA SCOTIA

COLCHESTER CO., N. S.

TRURO.—Seeding in Nova Seotia has, for the past number of years, been considerably later than average. In 1907 it was very late. In 1908, although about 190 days shead of 1907, the season was 3 average. The present seeding later than average. The present seeding later than average. The present seeding later than average. The present seeding lone during the last week of May and the first than the seeding lone during the last week of May and the first than the seeding lone of the seeding lone lone 190 days of the present seeding lone during the last week of May and the first than the seeding lone and the seeding lone of the present time, rain has fallen regularly throughout the greater part of the present time, rain has fallen regularly throughout the greater part of the province and crops in these counties of Kings. Annapolis, Dighy, counties of Kings. Annapolis, Dighy, counties of Kings. Annapolis, Dighy, counties of Figure 190 days in the other parts of the province and crops in these counties the province and crops in these counties the province and crops in these counties of the province and crops in these counties of the province and crops the seed of the province and crops the seed of the province and crops the seed of the lone o

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ONTARIO HASTINGS CO., ONT.

HASTINGS Co., ONT.

CHAPMAN-Since the recent ice storm we have been enjoying very fine weather which has been a great saving on evel and feed. The demand for fodder seems quite keen and prospects are that the supply will all be required for local use this winter. Our regular Farmers' Institute meetings were held recently and were fairly satisfactory. The attendance were fairly satisfactory for a temporary of the control of

are in good demand at 8c. a lb.—I. S. T. SINNEY (GROSSING. — The weather is cold. We have had very good selephing for light loads. There is enough snow on the ground to protect the fall grain and meadows; about three inches of feeds in the ground. Timothy hay, \$14 feeds, and the shade of the state of th

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

WENTWORTH CO, ONT.

TEOY.—Whiter has set in and sleighing is fine. The farmers are busy drawing away their wheat which is selling at \$1.04 a bushel. Turnips are selling at \$1.04 a bushel. Turnips are selling at \$1.04 a bushel. Turnips are selling at \$1.05 and yeals from \$21.05 \$12.05 at 10.05 Nome are at work getting out their manure. There is still some threshing to do. Well drilling is also being done in the neighborhood—H. E. Q.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

MELBOUINE-Mr. A. Carruthers is wintered. So head of horses, many of them the spring. He has been something to the solution of them the spring. He has been something to the solution of them through mostly on the long grass. Great herds of grade Shorthorns are being wintered. The writer has seen some fine through mostly on the long grass. Great herds of grade Shorthorns are being wintered. The writer has seen some fine a control of the solution of the solution

for."—J. E. O.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND.—Farmers were well prepared for winter as the fine open fall gave them every opportunity of finishing fall plowing and other work. Our local Parmers' Club is still alive and consideration of the control o

GOSSID

"Homewood Stock Farm," located in Oxford Co., Ont., near the village of Springford, is the property of M. S. & M. H. Haley. The farm comprises 275

In Order Now

Now is the time of year when one makes resolutions, which are intended to be or assistance to them during the coming year. Why not make one resolution before the New Year, that will assist Farm and Dairy, and relieve your mind of a duty that should have been attended

that should have been attended to some time ago. Let us sug-gest what this duty is. Your renewal subscripton to Farm and Dairy for 1910. We would like to begin the year with as many renewal subscrip-tions as possible. Should you not be able to send us the cash for your renewal subscription. not be able to send us the cash for your renewal subscription, send us one new yearly sub-scription and it will permit of your own being renewed for six months free. Two new yearly subscriptions will renew your own free for one year. Several subscriptions will renew your own free for one year. Several subscribers of late have taken advantage of this offer. Why not you? At any rate, let us have your renewal promptly.

acres of land. About 75 head of pure bred Holsteins are kept on this, one of the best located dairy farms in the Province. The G. T. R. station is situated on a corner of the farm and makes it to be the control of th

IVE HOGS

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

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY

\$8.00 a Cwt. FOR HOGS WEIGHING 180 TO 220 LBS.

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

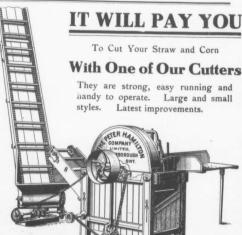
and also held the world's record for 7 days of 35.22 lbs. butter, until it was broken by her sister, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homstead. Thus it will be seen that this bull is one of the best bred bulls ever brought into Canada.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Hoistein Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Hoistein breeders for publication in this column.

Cora of Fairriew, Holland Conner to Joseph Goodfriend, Bowe Island, Ont. Daisy Banks Morcone, College State of Samuel Poole, Norwich, Ont. Banks Banks Morcone, College Daisy Banks Morcone, State Ba

Farm and Daury is the official organ Association, all of where Friedlan Association, all of where Friedlan Association, all of where Friedlan are designed as a readers of the paper. Members of the paper, Members of the Members of the paper, Members of the Members of



The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited Peterborough

************************************ MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, December 22.—The passing year bids fair to establish a record feormosphere of the property of the pro England, they look upon this country as a safe place in which to embark a con-siderable portion of their surplus funds. At the present time there is more money in the country than there are calls for the use of it for commercial purposes, and the consequence is that a consider-able amount of cash of private indiv-able amount of cash of private indiv-calls for the property of the property of the calls for the property of the property of the calls for the property of the property of the pro-celler for the property of the prothe producer are not necessarily good times for the consumer, is plainly evi-denced by the increased cost of all comdities during the past year. The Xmas modities during the past year. The Xmss rade was to a certain extent injured by the prevailing high prices, for many of the prevailing high prices, for many of such luxuries as in former seasons they had been accustomed to indulge in. This happlies more especially to the city merchants. In rural districts trade has suffered no diminishment.

WHEAT

Nothing out of the common has occur-red in the wheat market during the past week. It is now known that the scarcity about the Argentine crop was greatly ex-sagerated, the crop in that country, whist agerated, the crop in that country, whist approach to the country of the country years, being a word as in some former years, being a word as in some former years, being a word as in the Intuition supply of wheat in the United and Canada on Dec. 20th, was 40, bushels, as against 58,946,000 bush visible 564,599 bushels, as agrainst 55,946,000 bush-els for the same date last year, and the total amount in sight and on passage to Europe was 66,648,599 bushels, as against 83,746,000 bushels on the same date last year. On the local grain market No. 2 winter wheat is quoted at \$1.06 to \$1.07, and No. 2 white at \$1.07 outside. On the farmers' market, fall wheat sells at \$1.09 to \$1.05 and \$1.05 to \$1.07, and \$1.05 and \$1.05 to \$1.07, and \$1.05 and \$1.05 to \$1.05 and \$1.05 to \$1.05 and \$1.05 and cent on each over last week's quota-tions.

COARSE GRAINS

Coarse grains are very dull, with prices easy. In oats No. 2 Ontario white are quoted at 55½ to 556 outside and No. 2 Westerns at 59c to 49c at lake ports, according to quality. No. 5 white are quoted at 54c outside and 57c to 53c on track Toronto. On the farmers' are quoted at 41c a bushel. market oats

re quoted at 41c a bushel.

Barley still remains at the same figure
s last week, being quoted at 58c to 59c
r best quality and 51c to 55c for inferre grades. Feed barley, 49c to 50c outide. On the farmers' market barley is ior grades On the farmers' I at 64c a bush. noted

quoted at 64c a bush.

Peas show but slight change in price,
being quoted at 86c to 88c, and on the
farmers 'market at 80c to 85c a bush. Hye
is quoted at 74c and buckwheat at 52c to is quoted a 53c a bush.

FEEDS

Prices for Ontario bran remain un-changed from last week's quotations in Montreal. The current price is \$20 to \$21 a ton off track. On the local market Manitoba bran sells at \$21 a ton and at \$25 to \$24 on track. Ontario unilfeed. \$25 and shorts, \$24, bags in-cluded.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is active and there is a considerable demand for this staple commodity in western Ontario. There is commodity in western Ontario. There is foreign importers, regarding the which Canadian shippers balle their hay. It is stated by one firm in the States that about 5 per cent, of the bales they receive are found broken on delivery, owerestern the contract of the contr This is a matter of importance to export-ers and should be remedied as soon as possible. Baled hay in ear lots on track Toronto is quoted at \$12 to \$14.50, accord-ing to quality, and straw at \$7.50 to \$8. On the farmers' market, timothy hay is

as last week. European beans, according to the Trade Bulletin, have in many cases not been Bulletin, have in many cases not been satisfactory to many case and the market and the market has been very quiet, Ontario beans selling on tracks at \$1.50 for three pound pickers. In Toronto there is a small demand, and an analysis of the mand and analysis of the mand and analysis of the market was the mand and analysis of the mand analysis of the mand and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very quiet and analysis of the market has been very

pickers. In Toronto there is a small de-mand and prices are unchanged from \$1.90 to \$1.90 for primes and \$1.95 to \$2 for hand picked. EGGS AND POULTRY

This is certainly a great season for the farmer who owns productive hens. Prices for eggs are still soaring, and poultry are also commanding great prices. Reare also commanding great prices. Re-ceipts are light all over the country. In Montreal eggs are selling at 28c to 2856e in round lots for selects, and 28c in a jobbing way and easily realize 40c with the retail trade. In Toronto case lots are selling at 38c to 38c and storage at 35c a dozen; on the farmers 'market eggs are quoted at 48c to 85c a dozen. Toultry supplies seem inexhaustible but

Poutry supplies seem inexhaustible but the demand is likewise inexhaustible, and turkeys sell readily at wholesale prices at 2in to 26c; ducks, 15c to 16c; grees, 4c to 15c; chickens, 14c to 15c; and fowl, 11c to 15c; like weight about 26 lower. On the farmers' market turkeys are quoted the farmers' market turkeys are quoted to 15c to 16c; and 2c to 15c to 16c; and chickens at 15c to 16c; an

BACON AND HAMS.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable says: Frost is responsible for a weak feeling in the bacon market, which has quieted down strangely so near Christmas. Agents reduced the price early in the week 2s to 4s on Canadian; 2s on Danish and 2s to 5s on Irish. The reduction has brought on Irish. The reduction has brought buyers. Canadian long-rib sells at 62s 66s. In hams, Canadian long cut has a ady demand at 74s to 80s; short cuts at 66s, not meeting a very ready sale.

APPLES

APPLES
Apples are in fair demand on the local market, car lots of No. 1 being roold at \$8.28 to \$2.52 fo. 5.25 fo. at going the real poly of the local farmers' market apples are selling at \$1.95 to \$5.59 a barrel, according to quality. Notwithstanding the fact that the English buyers are still complaining of the Canadian shipments arriving in a damaged condition. United States buyers give the Canadian exporters a good name, saying that their shipments are cagerly acking and superior flavor. Concerned the control of the contro the any cotton of the control of the control of the cotton of the cotton

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is not an overwhelming supply of butter in the wholesale market, but figures are about the same figures are about the same figures are quoted at 27c to 28c; dairy prints, 28c to 28c; separator prints, 28c to 28 There is not an overwhelming supply of butter in the wholesale market, but prices nevertheless are at about the same

LIVE STOCK

fering: the choicest quality selling 60 per cwt. Good cows as \$5.60 per cwt. Good cows a ed high prices, bringing as much \$4.75 a cwt in a few instances. and common cows range from \$2 to \$3.75 and stockers up to \$4.55; springers were quoted at \$30 to \$40 each. Calves sold at \$4 to \$7. There was a meagre supply of sheep, lambs and hogs, and prices 54 to \$7. There was a meagre supply of sheep, lambs and hogs, and prices were firm at the following quotations: Ewes, \$5.50 to \$4.75; rams, \$2.50 to \$5; spring lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.90; hogs, f.o.b., \$7.75; fed and watered, \$8.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET.

MONTREAL December 25th—The markets
here for live hogs were comparatively
bare of supplies this week, and in the
face of a good supply from all sources
prices were marked up generally, the adtakes over last week amounting to about
values over last week amounting to about
light, were all sold at 826 to 8560 as.
bas, for selected lots weighed off cars.
The market for dressed hogs in firm,
and dealers generally are naking 812 a
so lbs. for fresh killed abattor stock,
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sol bs. for fresh killed abattor stock
EXPORT BUILTER AND CHEESE
EXPORT BUILTER AND CHEESE
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EXPORT BUILTER AND CHEESE

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
Montreal, December 34.—The market here
for chease was very dull this week, with
very little business passing, the trading
being very much of a holiday character.
Holders are very firm and will not give
way at present. All dealers are looking
for an improved demand after the holidays, which should clear up all the cheese
tel wised on this market. The quantiwall was to the stock constaint of cheese
held for account of British houses. The
quantity in this position here is estimated
to be fully 75 per cent. of the total
stock.

Quotations range all the way from 101/2 to 12c a lb., according to quality. Fancy Ontario cheese, September make, are quot-ed at from 11% to 12c a lb. Quebecs ed at from 11%c to 12c a lb. Quebees and Townships cheese are quoted at from 11%c to 11%c a lb. Underfinest and late Novembers and fresh receipts are offering Novembers and fresh receipts are offering to a from 10%c to 11c a lb., according the state of the second and a little buying are in small supply, and a little buying would quickly clear the market of all such.

would quickly clear the market of all swelch. The butter market is very firm with prices tending upward. The demand from all parts of the country has been very grood this week, and some heavy shipwood the week, and some heavy shipwood the week, and some heavy shipwood the work of butter in the tending a shortage in the supply of butter there. Toronto, London, I amiltion and other Ontario points are also drawing on Montreal for supplies and there is not better with the stock of butter in store here will be the stock of butter in store here will be the stock of butter in store here will be the stock of butter in store here will be the stock of butter in store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here will be the store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here. The store here will be the store here will be the charges. Two or three carloads have al-ready been shipped out of this country, and if the quality and style of our pack-ages is found to be suitable for their trade, we may have a flood of orders on this market sufficient to put prices up several cents a lb.

GOSSIP

A PRACTICAL EXHIBIT OF DAIRY COWS

Outside quotations for alsike are as follows: No. 1, 86.25 to 86.50; No. 2, 86 to 86.10; No. 3, 85.65 to 85.53, and No. 4, 85 to 85.20. Red clover is selling at from 87.25 to 88.50, according to quality, the finest selling at 88.25 to 86.50.

Christmas week is always a slack period in the cattle market, owing to the heavy pre-holiday trade selling. Prices were good however for whatever was of

MONTREAL HOG MARKET.

Regular deposits of One, Two or Three Dollars grow into tens and hundreds, more quickly than larger ones made only occasionally. It is a mistake to wait as some

- Depart

Regular

Savings

Traders Bank.

Count Up

when deposited in the

do, till they have accumulated a good-sized amount: Get the habit of depositing something, even if only a dollar, every week or every fortnight.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Over 100 Branches in Canada

ject lessons thus secured are of immeasurable value to the farmers of a greadairying country such as Eastern On

The breeds provided for in the prize The oreeds provided for in the prize list of the dairy department are Shori-horns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Grades. For each breed there are three sections, viz., (1) Cop., 48 months and over; (2) Cow, 35 months and under 48; (3) Heifer, under 36 months. The ages of dairy cattle are computed to Aug. 1st, 1999. The total amount of prize money offered for dairy cattle is \$1025. This ages of dairy cattle are computed to Aug.

1st, 1990. The total amount of prize money
offered for dairy cattle is \$1025. This
amount includes \$50 given by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and
\$150 from the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. The Holstein Association of Canada. The Holstein association
is also offering a handsome silver cup. also offering a handsome silver cup.

Awards will be made by the following

25 points for each pound of fat. 3 points for each pound of solids (not

fat).

1 point for each 10 days in milk after
the first 30 days, limit 10 points.
Send entries before Jan. 8th to D. T.
Elderkin, Secretary, 21 Sparks st., Ottawa.

Dr. George W. Bell, V.S., of Kings Ont. discoverer and manufacturer of Dr. Bell's Medical Wonder, for horses and cattle, is about to start a school for young farmers, liverymen and blacksmiths, in farmers, liverymen and blacksmiths, in order to give them an education equal to a post graduate course, he claims, free of charge. Dr. Bell's idea in giving the free course is to open agencies for his "Medical Wonder" through the towns and cities of Canada. Dr. Bell graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College of Toro-

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swilen Tendons, Ligament, Successor Straines, Cure the Splint, Side Hone of Parties, Cure the Splint, Side Hone or Hone splint a Splint, Side Hone or Hone Hone

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Jacoba M. I. Jennie Har Pr

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Kate (Lecuyer, Kitty ham to Kornd; to F. E. Kornd; gillus to Lady : to T. ar Que. to T. au Que.
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to The Lucy to A. C. Maggie Homer Maggie Pearce, Maggie

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to, in 1890. From there he studied in New York, Buffalo and Pitteburg. He founded the Kingston Veterinary College, acting in the capacity of principal. The last position held by Dr. Bell was that of local Government Veterinary Inspector.

A great saving can be made when clearing land if modern explosives are used instead of chopping up stumps, dragued instead of chopping up stumps, dragued in the control of the control of

Being a farmer from a boy, I have en-joyed Farm and Dairy, and consider it of much value to the farmers. I place the copy I have at the disposal of my stu-dents and hope that it may be of value to them.—J. L. Mitchener, B. A., Science Specialist, Caledonia, Ont.

COW TRANSFERS FOR NOVEMBER, 1909 (Continued from page 2)

Jacoba Emily De Kol, Walter M. Lea to J. Laird, Kelvin Grove, P.E.I. Laird, Kelvin Grove, P.E.I. Laird, Kelvin Grove, P.E.I. Laird, Woodstock, Oil. Jessie White, Ira Nichols to W. A. Har-rood, Woodstock, Ont. Jowel De Kol Butter Girl, W. J. Tregil-ste to Mrs. Annie Machin, Cowley, Atta.

Prize Farms Competition

The judges in the Prize Farms Competition were un-able to complete their scores in time to make any announce-ment in this issue, as to the standing of the competitors. Some definite information as to when the detailed results will be published will be given next week.

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Jewel Dirkje, J. D. Truesdell to A. C.
Hallman, Breslau, Ont.
Josephine Berri De Kol. W. W. Brown
Josephine Berri De Kol. W. W. Brown
Josephine Berri De Kol. W. W. Brown
Josephine Berri De Kol.
Kate Oorella, Fr. Trottler to Rev. J. A.
Leciyev, Verner, Ont.
Leciyev, Verner, Ont.
Korndyke Ratore Queen, D. G. Gooderham to George Forester, Gornley, Ont.
Korndyke Ratore Queen, Orden SwetKorndyke Ratore Queen, Condens, W.
Korndyke Triumph Princess, W.
Gillusto Mrs. Annie Machin, Oowley, AltaLady Beatrice De Kol, George G. Glass
Que. a. & Kechiloush, East Bunkham,
Que. a. & Kechiloush, East Bunkham,
Que. a.

Lady Blastree De AOI, George O. Unass June. On June and S. McCullough. East Dunham, Que. and S. McCullough. East Dunham, Que. Lady Eigin J., F. Leeson to H. W. Evans, Apiner. On: Cherry Higher, J. D. Truesdell to A. C. Hallman, Breelau, Ont. Ladymund of Fairview. Holland Conner. Lady Woodcreet. Faxton, Gout. Ladymund. Lady Holland. Lady ue. Lady Elgin J., F. Leeson to H. W. Evans, ylmer, Ont.

Misummer Jewel A. T. Walker to Wal ber Smoth Waller School Control of the Control

Princess Pauline Caiamity, Fred S. Ferrer Valle.

John A. S. Maines, Sweet's Corners, Olice and A. S. Maines, Sweet's Corners, Olice and A. S. Maines, Sweet's Corners, Olice and A. S. Maines, A. S. Maines, C. Maines, C.

Killorin to d. B. Truessen, average of the control of the control

G. W. CLE ONS, Secretary.

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year old. 91 by 10 pieter 1 days. Dam of
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