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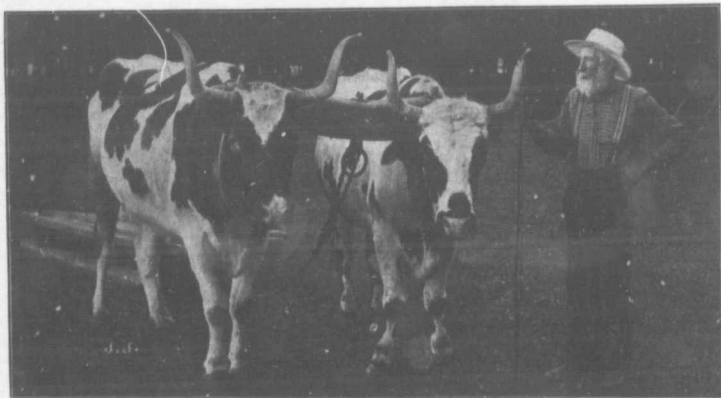
VOL. XXVII

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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Dairy and Cattle Shows
Commissioner Depledge
(Agricultural Dept)

PETERBORO, ONT. DECEMBER 2, 1908



A SCENE MORE FAMILIAR IN OLDEN DAYS THAN NOW

The illustration shows Mr. Aaron Nelson, Fulton, Ont., and his yoke of oxen. Mr. Nelson was born on the farm he now lives on and where the photo was taken. He was accustomed to driving oxen in his younger days, logging up the good beech and maples in heaps to burn. He has not forgotten the art of driving oxen and takes great pride in teaching them to toe the scratch. His father was one of the pioneer settlers in Grimsby on this farm away back in the 20's, when deer and wolves were numerous

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TAXATION

More Light on Taxation

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—It was with no small amount of pleasure I noticed the article on "Farmers and the Taxation Question," in your issue of Nov. 4th. The remedy suggested in that article is an extremely poor one. Has it never struck you that there is only one remedy for this growing evil, viz., the taxation of land values. For six years in England I was out as a lecturer on this question and though I (and others who were with me) had every kind of argument brought against me, our opponents always got the worst of it, our case being the only logical argument, and the only way of bringing justice to 99 per cent. of the people of the country.

The same thing applies with almost equal force in Canada. Mark you, our argument is, rate a man so much on the dollar on the current annual value of his land, irrespective of improvements upon that land. For why should the farmer who adds thousands or hundreds of dollars (as the case may be) exacted from his land be compelled to pay more rates and taxes than his neighbor, who may be a worthless fellow who takes what he can off his land but puts nothing on it. I am prepared for any kind of argument that may be brought against me. Ninety-nine per cent. of the farmers I meet here are converted to this cause.—David Howse, Welland Co., Ont.

Clydesdales vs. Percherons

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—I have read with interest the articles regarding Percheron horses written by "Percheron," of Calgary, and also the letter of "R. D.," Durham Co., attacking him. I am a lover of a good horse more than any kind but I must confess that in the heavy horse class the Percherons are fast taking the place of the Clydesdale. Various reasons may be ascribed for this turn-over. Percherons are much easier fed than Clydesdales. As a rule, they are more compact and so far as weight is concerned there is little difference, if any, between the breeds. We have a pair of two year old half-bred Percheron colts that will weigh 3,000 lbs. now. Their dams were not Clydes either. Many people run away with the idea that you have got to get Clyde blood to get weight. That is all bosh.

Clydesdales are, as a general thing, rougher and looser put together, and are not as hardy as the Percheron, nor are they as long lived. In our neighborhood, we have some of the best half bred Percherons that there are in the country. Some of them are 26 years old, and are perfectly sound, and are working every day.

Mr. R. D., in your issue of Sept. 30th, speaks of narrow footheads and curby hocks and greasy legs. Well the Clydes have not narrow feet as a rule, but rather the reverse, flat and low heels, thin shelled, and 60 per cent. of them have curby hocks as well. Two of our best Clydesdale stallions travelling in this district, even with the very best of care, can hardly hobble through the season. There are Percheron stallions travelling over the same ground that I will guarantee can make the season barefooted. I fail to see any curby hocks on these fellows, and as far as greasy legs are concerned, I have never seen but one Percheron that had greasy legs. I could get you many Clydes afflicted with this trouble.

Clydes will stand by the hour and gnaw their legs or rub one against

the other. This is something you never see with the Percheron. For a month or two, both in the fall and in the spring, while it is freezing and thawing, a Clydesdale's legs are never dry. What teamster wants to take hot water every night and thaw the ice and mud from their legs? This is a practice that every good groom must do in order to keep them right. It is quite different with a clean-legged Percheron. Fifteen or twenty minutes after they are in the stable their legs are dry. You may then take a brush and clean them perfectly. In addition to other arguments, the Percheron is a faster and a better mover and seems to stand hard driving a great deal better than will Clydesdales.—R. Davidson, Brant Co., Ont.

Daily Programme for the Winter Fair

Unless otherwise stated, meetings will be held in the lecture room, Winter Fair building.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH
5.00 p.m.—Conclusion of dairy test.
8.00 a.m.—Judging poultry legs.
12.30 p.m.—Exhibitors' luncheon, (City Hall.)
1.00 p.m.—All live stock in pens or stalls.
2.00 p.m.—Judging beef cattle, sheep and bacon hogs. Continuation of poultry judging.
7.00 p.m.—Annual meeting, American Leicester Breeders' Association (City Hall.)

8.00 p.m.—Addresses, "Poultry."
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH
8.00 a.m.—Killing bacon hogs.
9.30 a.m.—Addresses, "Dairy."
11.00 a.m.—Continuation judging beef cattle, sheep and swine. Annual meeting Orphington Club of Canada.
12.30 p.m.—Exhibitors' Luncheon, (City Hall.)

1.30 p.m.—Annual meeting, Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club.
3.00 p.m.—Addresses, "Horses," Annual meeting, Canadian Game and Game Bantam Association, (Queen's Hotel.) Continuation of judging swine and sheep.
3.30 p.m.—Killing cattle. Annual meeting Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club.
7.30 p.m.—Public meeting, (City Hall.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH
8.00 a.m.—Judging competition. Killing sheep.
9.30 a.m.—Addresses, "Cattle."

10.00 a.m.—Judging swine carcasses. Annual meeting Canadian White exhibition, (City Hall.) Annual meeting Turkey and Water Fowl Club of Canada, (Main Hall, City Hall.)
12.30 p.m.—Exhibitors' Luncheon, (City Hall.)

1.30 p.m.—Annual meeting, Western Ontario Poultry Association, (City Hall.)
3.00 p.m.—Addresses, "Sheep and Swine."

5.00 p.m.—Judging cattle and sheep carcasses.
7.30 p.m.—Addresses, "Seeds."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11TH
2.00 p.m.—Auction sale, cattle, sheep and swine carcasses and dressed poultry.

No admittance allowed to killing room.

Those who will be fortunate enough to attend the Guelph Fat Stock Show, Dec. 7-11, will see one of the best exhibitions of live poultry to be seen on the continent.

The dairymen of Glangary County, at a meeting held at Lanesator, November 23, re-elected Mr. John McGregor, of Alexandria, as a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association for that district. At the meeting held at North Williamsburg on November 21, Mr. C. Whittaker was re-elected without opposition.

Issued
Each Week



The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2, 1908

No. 46

FARMING IN SWITZERLAND

G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., M.S.

Note—After his return from abroad we requested President Creelman to give an account of intensive agriculture in the Old Land for the benefit of the readers of the CANADIAN DAIRYMAN and FARMING WORLD. Owing to pressure of work Mr. Creelman was unable to prepare the matter for us at that time. It has since come to hand and we take pleasure in presenting it to our readers.—Editor.

YOU may lie in a hammock under the trees at Montreux, on Lake Geneva, almost any day in January, while a walk of 10 minutes will bring you to a place where tobogganing and skiing are the principal sports. You may pick the most luscious grapes in the valley of the Rhone, and looking up see Mont Blanc, covered with perpetual snow. You may see a hillside all divided up into small fields, or farms until a bird's-eye view looks not unlike the experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College, and yet the farmers look as well fed and thrifty and appear happier and more contented than the average proprietor of 100 acres in America.

Owing to differences of elevation, the climate is extremely variable, even in the same localities. Owing to the same cause, few countries in Europe, even of larger extent, can boast of a more varied vegetation than Switzerland. In regard to vegetation it has been divided into seven regions. The characteristic product of the first is the vine, which grows up to 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the sea level. The next is the hilly or lower mountain region, rising to the height of 2,800 feet, and characterized by the luxuriance of its walnut-trees, with good crops of spelt and excellent meadows. The third, or upper mountain region, which has its limit at 4,000 feet, produces forest timber, more especially beech, and has good crops of barley and oats, and excellent pastures.

Above this, and up to the height of 5,500 feet, is the fourth or subalpine region, distinguished by its pine forests and maples; here no regular crops are grown. The fifth, or lower alpine region, terminating at 6,500 feet, is the proper region of alpine pastures. In the sixth, or upper alpine region, the vegetation becomes more and more stunted, and the variation of the seasons is lost. The seventh, or last region, is that of perpetual snow. Many parts, even of the lower regions of Switzerland, are of a stony, sterile nature, but on every side the effects of persevering industry are apparent, and no spot that can be turned to good account is left unoccupied. Of the total area, over 25 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area nearly 96 per cent. is under grass and meadows. The chief crops are wheat, spelt, rye, oats, and potatoes.

THE SWISS FARMER

"We love liberty and poetry," said one Swiss

farmer to me last May. "Our wine presses we call our drawing-room and our vats are in our library." Every farmer grows his grapes and presses his own wine, and when he has sold his crop, he is content to put his surplus cash to improving his little farm and increasing its fertility. Perhaps when our population becomes more congested, and we are forced to live upon a smaller acreage, we shall farm better than we do. We may then fight the weeds that take the place of wheat and remove the stones that take the place of wheat and plow the fence corners that should be planted to wheat, and cultivate and fertilize to the fullest extent, that we may have more wheat per acre.

A Matter of Emphatic Concern

The discussion of the Weed Pests of 1908 is a matter of emphatic concern. Through investigation, wide correspondence, and the reports of visitors and Farmers' Institute workers, it becomes more and more apparent to the Department of Botany that the Province of Ontario, at large, is sorely menaced in its agricultural industry by the spreading of noxious weeds. They are usurping our fields and greatly increasing the cost of producing crops. In the majority of cases, they attain a foothold before they are recognized and combated. Very often they secure entrance into clean land through the use of seed whose impurities are not known. Ignorance of weeds, like all other ignorance, is costly. They are an enemy that is fought better by fore-knowledge than after-skill. Every farmer should be warned and prepared to resist their entrance or their first sign of attack. Recently in the Province of Nova Scotia when it was found that an influx of the Brown Tail Moth, that has caused much damage in the New England States, was imminent, the pupils in the schools were organized into a first line of defence. To resist the attack of weeds there is need for similar organized precaution throughout the country; not only through the scholars in the schools but by everyone concerned. The weed pest of 1908 for one man becomes the weed pest of 1909 and succeeding years for a widening circle of sufferers.

S. B. McCREADY.

Botanical Department, Ontario Agricultural College.

"Not more land, but a little land well tilled." That seems to be the motto of the Swiss farmer.

Where dairying is practised, soiling is generally practised. No grain is fed in summer, but after a little dry hay, fed at 5 a.m., the cows are watered and then fed all the fresh-cut green grass that they will take. The manger is generally filled twice during the forenoon and again about milking time at night. In winter they feed at 6 a.m., and 6 p.m., just after milking.

THEIR DAIRY COWS

The cows are generally the Spotted Swiss, or a grade which looks very much like her. Very often they are grey or mouse-colored, but always large and strong looking. At first glance they appear too beefy looking to give much milk, but on closer inspection you find a good heart girth, indicating strong constitution, a large barrel, or bread basket, and a heavy bone. It is this last

feature I think that makes them appear clumsy and more beefy looking than they really are.

The Swiss farmer believes in the General Purpose type. His best grade cows, such as will produce 7,000 or 8,000 lbs. a year, are worth on the market from \$140 to \$160 apiece, and after they have been milked three or four years they are spayed and fattened and sold for beef, bringing about \$100 to \$120 each.

Milk and butter average very little higher in price than ours, but the Swiss farmers are more economical feeders; their markets are right at hand, and the dry stock and young stock are sent to the mountains when feed is scarce in the valleys. A great deal of the milk of Switzerland is made into condensed milk and cheese, and Swiss cheese is popular all over Europe. It is open, having large air spaces and holes all through it, and is most palatable and digestible. It is invariably pure white and is served every day to every guest at the leading hotels in Italy, Switzerland, and France.

Speaking generally of Swiss farming, I would say that their simple living, intensive methods, and their patient industry, in which every member of the family joins, account for the prosperity of the farmers of Switzerland.

The Perennial Sow Thistle

This is by all means the worst weed in the Province of Ontario, says J. Eaton Howitt in Bulletin 168, of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is found in almost every county, and upon almost every farm. So rapidly and so persistently is it spreading that in some parts of the province it threatens to entirely over-run the fields and drive out the farmer. In spite, however, of its wide dispersal there are many who are not able to recognize this pest and who mistake it for its harmless cousin, the Common Annual Sow Thistle and the Spiny Annual Sow Thistle. This should not be the case, as it is a very conspicuous weed, and differs markedly from the other two species. The Perennial Sow Thistle grows freely on a great variety of soils, but is especially troublesome on rich, low, damp land. It appears the first year in a field in scattered patches consisting of young plants, each plant made up of a rosette of leaves lying close to the ground, and thus, when numerous, they completely cover it. These young plants have but shortly underground root stocks, and are comparatively easy to destroy. The second year a large stem bearing numerous leaves and flowers is produced and the rootstocks grow long and send up quantities of new shoots. Once established in this manner, it is no easy task to destroy this pest.

The Perennial Sow Thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*)

is a tall, coarse growing perennial weed with deep roots and numerous thick, underground stems or rootstocks, commonly spoken of as "roots." Upon these at intervals of a few inches are borne buds which develop into new plants. The stem is smooth and hollow and the whole plant is filled with a bitter milky juice. The leaves are pointed, 4 to 12 inches long, deeply cut with the segments pointed backward (runcinate), slightly prickly. The flowers, or more correctly speaking, the heads of flowers are about 1 to 1½ inches across, and bright orange in color. The involucre, or, as it is commonly called, the flower cup, and the peduncles or flower stems are covered with distinct, yellow glandular bristles. The seeds are dark reddish-brown in color, about ¼ of an inch long, somewhat spindle shaped with blunt ends, and each surface bears a number of very deeply wrinkled, longitudinal ribs. Each seed bears at the top a tuft of white silky hairs (pappus) which, when dry, acts as a parachute and enables the seed to be borne long distances by the wind.

HOW IT SPREADS

The Perennial Sow Thistle is being rapidly and widely spread by means of its numerous seeds, which are blown far and wide by the wind, and to some extent by its abundant underground rootstocks which, with remarkable rapidity, spread through a field sending up new shoots which soon entirely cover the ground and choke up all other vegetation. The rootstocks when broken up are often carried from field to field by harrow or cultivator. It has been estimated that an average plant produces 2,000 seeds. There are thousands of these plants going to seed on neglected farms, on road sides and in fence corners. Many more mature plants are harvested with the grain and their millions of seeds scattered at threshing times. Is it to be wondered that the Perennial Sow Thistle is becoming such a serious pest in Ontario?

Dehorning Cattle

R. R. Elliott, Grey Co., Ont.

Inquiries as to the advantages or disadvantages of dehorning are common with the stabling of the stock. The question is not such a live one as it was a few years ago, at which time men were going about the country districts with their outfits taking the horns off of one herd after another. At that time, dehorning was a fad and was carried to the extreme.

The object of dehorning is to render the cattle more docile and less harmful to man as well as to one another. Calves that have had the young horns destroyed by caustic or other means grow up as naturally "mooley" cattle and are frequently very rough with their heads. The full advantages of dehorning are gained only where the cattle have known the use of horns and then have had them taken off. Such dehorning renders them very quiet and docile.

There are two cases where dehorning is a distinct advantage, first in the case of a bull who shows any disposition to be ugly. Don't wait till he has injured some one or even attempts to make use of his weapons. Take his horns off at once. Second, where stockers are being wintered over loose in box stalls.

No farmer can afford to take the horns off of young cows or from short-neck steers. Dehorning is a painful operation up to about five years of age and will result in a loss in milk or in flesh. As the animal becomes older, the core of the horn gradually changes and becomes solid. Then there is very little pain from dehorning aside from the excitement connected with the operation. Many a cow has had her value decreased from \$5 to \$10 by the loss of a fine pair of horns and the timidity shown afterwards. Where a cow has sharp horns and is inclined to make good use of them, it is advisable to cut about an inch or so from their tips with a saw.

For performing the operation of dehorning, I prefer a fine tooth saw to any clipper I have seen. While it is not so rapid, the saw does away

with the crushing effect of the clippers and the stub does not bleed so freely, and they seem to heal over much more readily.

DIFFERENT VIEWS ON THE HOG QUESTION

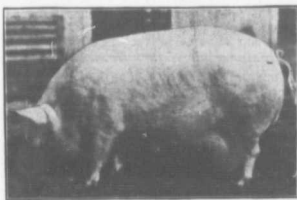
Since the publication in the Nov. 18th issue of *The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World*, of a letter from the Geo. Matthews Co., Limited, showing that the Danes, during the past three years, have been driving our bacon off the British market, we have received two letters, relating to this subject, and both from farmers. An editorial relating to this question appears in this issue.

The letters in question are as follows:

THE BACON INDUSTRY

Ed., *The Dairymen and Farming World*—While discussing the bacon situation with the proprietor of a well-known packing establishment, a short time ago, he said that it looked very much as though Canadian bacon was going to be crowded out of the British market, (in the not very distant future), by Danish competition, and that by hogs which are said to be largely fed upon American grown foods. If that is the case there is something wrong, and we had better ask ourselves a few questions. If the farmers of Denmark can afford to buy foreign grains to feed their hogs we ought to be able to feed that grain at home at a profit, and increase the fertility of our farms at the same time by so doing.

Do we lack the knowledge necessary or do we



A Mother of the Bacon Hog

The first prize aged Yorkshire sow at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1902, owned by D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont. Note the smooth shoulder, the even, well-arched top line, the excellent spring of rib, the good length of side and the fullness at the event, showing abundance of constitution.

neglect to do the best we know? I think the latter is nearly correct. While we must admit that help has been very scarce and consequently expensive, both for the farmer and the packers, much more so than in Denmark, yet it seems scarcely possible that it would counterbalance the cost of freight, handling, etc., of American feeds on which the Danish bacon is largely produced. It behooves us as farmers to bestir ourselves on this important question and look into the industry more carefully. While we have had more or less cause to complain about the way prices have been manipulated by the packers, we have apparently lost no sleep trying to cheapen the production. This, I claim, is the one thing necessary if we would keep the Canadian farmer raising hogs.

Notwithstanding the fact that hogs have sold at fairly high prices for some time, there is not a large profit on them with feed and labor at present prices. One of the first things for us to do, in order to command more uniform prices, is to so regulate the breeding that we can furnish the packers with a more regular supply of hogs, instead of glutting the market every fall as is now the custom. This practice necessitates the packers running night gangs at a disadvantage, which we, as farmers, no doubt, help to pay.

Another thing that is necessary is that hogs should be finished first and then marketed. I mean by that that they should not be marketed too thin, nor yet held until they become too fat. This

can be regulated best by the packers paying for the goods according to quality or in other words by discriminating against the undesirable articles.

Perhaps the next and most important question is how can we cheapen the cost of production. One of the many ways is to provide red clover and rape for summer pastures, or alfalfa as a soiling crop to be cut and fed to the hogs in a yard or pens. (I am of the opinion that pigs would kill out alfalfa if they were allowed to pasture it closely). For a profitable winter ration pulped sugar mangels or beets and finely cut red clover or alfalfa mixed 12 to 24 hours before feeding makes a remarkable cheap feed that the hogs will do well on during the growing period, if a sprinkling of meal is mixed in, also, all the better.

The bacon industry is a very important one and can be kept alive only by profit making, as the hog is an animal that the farmer will not feed at a loss, if he knows it. Let us look into this matter intelligently and find what we can do to hold the good name that Canada enjoys in the British market as a bacon producing country. In order to do this we must have the co-operation of the packers. If they will keep the prices at a reasonable range we will supply the goods, but as soon as they drop the prices to that point where farmers begin to unload their brood sows in large numbers look out for the other extreme within a year. These extremes I believe, cost the packers more than if they had kept the prices at a living basis for the farmer.—R. H. H., Middlesex Co., Ont.

THE BACON SITUATION

Ed., *The Dairymen and Farming World*—In your issue of Nov. 18th you give some figures from the Geo. Matthews Co., Ltd., on the subject, "Danes Increase Pork Production." The Matthews people think it strange that the Canadian farmer finds hog raising unprofitable and so is going out of the business, while the Dane, on the other hand, finds it so profitable that he is increasing his output year by year, and all this notwithstanding the fact that the Canadian farmer raises his hog food while the Dane must buy 60 per cent. of his. Allow an interested farmer to say that if the Dane has to import his hog food he does not have to export his bacon across the Atlantic ocean: Also, that the Danish farmer shares in the profits of the packing house, the latter no small consideration seeing that one of the largest packing houses in Canada makes a statement to the effect that in three successive years its profits were something like \$0,100 and 120 per cent. and that its stock was selling at 400 per cent. above par.

What seems very strange to the Canadian farmer is that the packing houses of this country are not beginning to tire of continually loading down the agricultural press with their statements on the hog industry.

To-day we will be told that "our agent in England" (or some one else connected with the packing business), thinks the Canadian farmer is becoming too high-classed (is he going to become low-classed in order to furnish the packer with hogs or the Englishman with bacon?); to-morrow some one interested in the packing business will tell us, hog raising is the most profitable line of farming; of course we who breed and feed the hog cannot figure out whether he pays or not. Next day (and this was in the last of August), we will be told that the English hunting season is beginning to depress the bacon market. In the

same week we read in one farm journal that no packing house in Canada is running at more than half its capacity, on account of the scarcity of hogs, in another we are told that owing to heavy supplies "hogs have dropped 15 cents." Usually the Old Country Christmas market is made to carry the responsibility for the low price of hogs for the last three months of the year and then it generally forgets to unload its burden for three months of the new year, and so the business goes.

But, to be sure, the packer may at all times pay just what he pleases for hogs; he may, so long as he can find publication in the agricultural press, continue his kindly advice on the one hand and his tirades against the farmer on the other, for not receiving a steady and sufficient supply of hogs; like the Standard Oil people he can even demoralize a considerable portion of public opinion. But one thing he can't do; he can't get a sufficient supply of hogs if the farmer thinks hogs don't pay. Very many Canadian farmers have thought so for some time now and have largely gone out of the business. The packer knows it; and knows also that his factory has been running on short supply for the past year. The one very funny feature about the whole business is that the packer, who is no doubt an intelligent man in his own line, cannot get into closer and more sympathetic touch with his source of supply. Leaving the question of price out of consideration altogether, it surely does not require a very severe mental effort on his part to see that the very tactics he is following are such as tend to antagonize the very men whose good will he is so anxious to gain.

Why has our butter industry increased in quantity, quality and consequently in value? Simply because the source of supply is a paying line of farm industry, much more so than hog raising. Then again the farmer has more confidence in the reported conditions of the trade and more faith in the business methods of the manufacturer than he has in that of the hog business.

In conclusion allow me just to say that the farmer knows his own business, not too well, but well enough to decide as to what pays or doesn't pay, and if the packer is going to get an increased supply of hogs he will certainly have to change his methods.—J. W. H., Wentworth Co., Ont.

Winter Feeding of Horses

Although one or two articles have already appeared in this paper on this very timely subject during the present autumn, I venture to supply another, hoping to look into the subject from a different standpoint. The former writers dealt with the subject largely from the standpoint of economy in feeding. I shall consider it in its relation to disease. It is a fact (I think generally admitted) that digestive diseases are much more prevalent among farmers' horses during the winter than in the summer months. The question might be asked, "why?" Some will in all probability say because it is practically impossible to provide as much succulent food during the winter as in summer. This is an answer would be, to a certain extent, true, it is not the main reason.

In order that a horse's digestive system may be in first-class condition it is necessary to have the stomach emptied of the previous meal before he gets another. In summer conditions this is usually the case. A horse gets his breakfast and goes out to his work and fasts till noon, probably about five hours. He come in with an empty stomach to his dinner, eats his rations, goes out to work and fasts till supper time, returning to his evening meal with an empty stomach again. Now, this is just as it should be, first the right conditions as regards food to keep him in good health. But how is it with many a farm horse during the winter months? Hundreds of them stand from morning till night almost every day

of the week with more or less of some kind of food before them all the time. As a consequence the stomach is never empty and the process of digestion cannot possibly take place in a proper manner under such conditions.

There is not one horse in a hundred which will not eat too much if he gets a chance, especially if the food supplied is of good quality. Even where straw is being fed it would be good practice to remove everything from the manger about three hours before each meal to give the stomach a chance to finish up one meal before it started to digest another. Many farmers who feed hay to their idle horses allow them to eat far too much, more than is good for them. Thus good food is wasted and worse than wasted, for it predisposes to attacks of indigestion.

Horses that are fed a reasonable amount of hay, enough, say, to keep them eating for an hour or an hour and a half each meal and made to fast between meals are not nearly so likely to suffer from digestive troubles as they would with food before them all the time. Horses fed in this way will come out in the spring in better condition, and better health and a large saving of hay will have been effected.

Again, there is danger in driving a horse on an over-loaded stomach. Consequently, the careful feeder never gives his horse a full feed of hay except at night when the stomach will have till

down, for if too little is sown the stand will not be thick enough to smother the weeds, and if on the other hand too much is sown the plants will be too crowded and not grow vigorously enough to keep ahead of the thistle. Sow the rape when the land is sufficiently moist to insure quick germination of the seed. If the rape is slow in starting the Sow Thistle may get a start in the rows and thus necessitate hand cultivation there. Cultivate the rape every week or ten days until it occupies all the ground and makes further cultivation impossible. If, when the rape is cut or pastured, and Sow Thistles remain, the field should be ridged up the last thing in the fall and put in with a hoed crop the following year. This should not be necessary if a good stand of rape is secured.

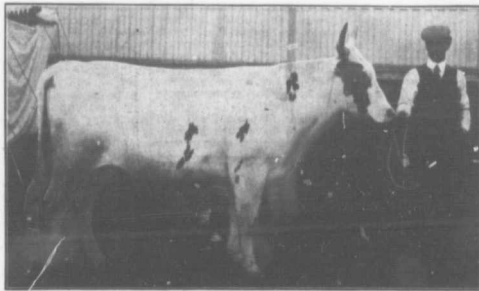
Method No. 2. This is a system of intensive cropping suggested by Professor Zavitz. As soon as a cereal crop is harvested, plow the land and give frequent cultivation to the first or middle of September. Then sow winter rye at the rate of about two bushels an acre. This can be pastured the following spring, or cut for hay or grain. As soon as the crop is off the land, put in rape, turnips or buckwheat. The advantage of this system is that three crops are harvested in two years and the Sow Thistle fought at the same time.

Method No. 3. This method is recommended by Professor Day. Immediately after harvest gang-plow shallow and run over the field several times with the broad sharrow cultivator. Later in the fall plow a little deeper, and continue cultivating every week or ten days as long as the season permits. Last thing before the ground freezes rib up the land with a double mould board plow. The following spring give frequent cultivation up to the first of July, then sow pasture rape.

Method No. 4. This is a short rotation which has been recommended by several Farmers' Institute workers. Clover is followed by a crop of grain, then clover again. The clover is cut in June, and the land plowed about four inches deep and given frequent and thorough cultivation during the rest of the summer. The following spring a grain crop is sown, seeding down with clover. For best results the grain crop should be one which can be cut early enough to prevent the thistle from seeding.

Method No. 5. Directly after harvest plow the land lightly, and then give frequent cultivation as long as the season permits. The following spring gang-plow, and leave in summer fallow until it is time to sow fall wheat. The summer fallow to be effective must be a bare fallow. The field must be cultivated thoroughly and frequently, with the object of keeping the tops down and breaking up and bringing to the surface of the ground as many of the "roots" as possible. The gang-plow should occasionally be run over the field in order to insure the cutting of the roots. Bare summer fallow has given excellent results on the College farm in seasons when other methods were at best only partially effective.

Twenty to 30 lbs. of roots can be fixed to a dairy cow each day at a profit.—John Fitzer, MacDonald College, Que.



A Coming Champion—Netherhall Milkman (imp)—25775—

Owned by P. D. McArthur, N. Georgetown, Que. He was first in the Ayrshire, 2-year-old class at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1908. He is a deep, typey fellow, and gave the champion bull of the breed a close run for his place.

morning to finish its work. In fact horses which do a large amount of driving are usually fed hay only twice daily, at breakfast and night, and not very much at breakfast either. But, of course, farm horses do not need to be so carefully managed as they are most usually expected to drive very fast or very far.—"Centaur."

Detailed Method of Eradicating Sow Thistle

J. Eaton Howitt, M.S.A., G.A.C., in Bulletin 68

Several methods of exterminating the Perennial Sow Thistle are here outlined in detail. They have all been suggested by practical farmers. It is hoped that those who are looking for information on this subject will find among them a method suited to their own conditions.

Method No. 1. This method is suggested by Professor Zavitz, who found it effective in the eradication of Quack Grass. Cultivate the field until about the middle of June, running over it frequently with the cultivator so as to keep the tops down and thus weaken the "roots." Then apply manure at the rate of about 20 tons an acre (12 good loads). Cultivate the manure in thoroughly and with a double mould board plow slightly ridge up the land, making the ridges about 26 inches apart. On the ridges sow pasture rape at the rate of 1½ lbs. an acre. It is important that the right amount of rape should be

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Yours truly,
GEO. H. BOSTOCK.

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Weston, Ontario

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Strengthens the British Preferential Tariff.

Gradually eliminates the principle of protection from the tariff.

Receive advances from the United States looking toward better trade relations in a friendly spirit.

Pay no more bounties or bonuses. All concerns asking for favors from the Government should have their affairs investigated.

High licenses for automobiles and county control of the roads.

Civil service reform.

Punish graft in Government service.

Taxation of railroads.

These are some of the principles laid down and adopted by the Dominion Grange at its 34th annual convention held in Toronto on Nov. 28 and 27th. It was one of the largest gatherings in the history of this institution and the most representative, and the members were practically unanimous on all the pronouncements made.

Grand Master J. G. Lethbridge referred in his annual address to the growing power and influence of the Grange. Its deliberations were never more closely watched and criticized than they are to-day. Members must therefore be moderate in their demands, and ask for justice and justice only. Continuing he said: "As loyal citizens we submit to laws which enrich the few at the expense of the many; to laws which exempt from taxation certain classes, increasing the burdens of other classes, but while we submit we do not approve, and we conceive it to be our duty to our fellow-agriculturists and our privilege as citizens to use all constitutional means to have such laws re-

moved from the statute books of the country."

The Grand Master emphasized the need for senate reform. He commended the government on the adoption of free rural mail delivery and hoped it would be extended so that all farmers will benefit from the better trade taxation and further reduction of freight rates were needed. He advocated a very heavy tax on automobiles and suggested registration stations, where all chauffeurs should be obliged to register.

LEGISLATION

The report of the committee on legislation presented by Mr. E. C. Drury was the most important matter presented to the convention. Though most of the recommendations had been discussed and adopted at previous gatherings, the keenest interest was voiced in the discussions. The recommendations are as follows:

TARIFF

1. That the British Preference be strengthened by further lessening duties on British goods.

2. That the principle of protection be gradually eliminated from the tariff.

3. That advances from the United States looking toward better trade relations be met in a friendly way.

There was not much discussion on these points and on motion they were unanimously adopted.

BOUNTIES AND BONUSES

"We believe that this practice has a strong tendency to corrupt not only the management and organization of the companies interested, but the political life of the nation. In this regard we would particularly urge that the bounties on iron and steel be discontinued entirely at the end of the term they are granted for, and that no further additions should be made in future to the list of bounty-fed industries. We would also condemn the using of the people's money in the bonusing of an all-Red line of fast passenger steamships. We do not believe this project would be of any material advantage to the nation at large."

This part of the report also carried unanimously.

INVESTIGATING BONUSED CONCERNS

There was considerable discussion on the clause regarding a thorough investigation of such concerns or concern asking for favors from the government. The woolen industry was given as a case in point. If the government had the power to make a thorough investigation of this industry, its promoters would not have the face to ask for special favors. Tariff advantage puts into the pockets of the woolen manufacturers over \$708,000 or \$1,190,000 more than they pay out in wages each year. This clause was carried and embodied in the report.

AUTOMOBILES ON THE HIGHWAYS

By far the most important part of the report was that dealing with automobiles on country roads. The committee's report as first presented asked for three things in controlling automobiles: County control of the roads; restricting the use of the roads for automobiles to three days a week; and making owners of automobiles responsible for all damages and expenses to roadways caused by them. Strong objection was raised to clause two and the generally expressed opinion of the meeting was that a higher license should be charged automobiles and that the money from this license should go to the municipalities to maintain the roads. Objection was taken to county control as it would create different regulations controlling automobiles. After further considering the clause dealing with this part of the report was amended to read as follows:

1. That counties be given the power to control all motor traffic on the roadways in their own districts.

2. That automobile owners be compelled to pay for all damages caused by them.

3. That a high provincial license be levied on all automobiles. The proceeds to be distributed among the municipalities according to population for the purpose of keeping the roads in repair.

RAILWAY TAXATION

The clause on this subject was held over for discussion till after an address on the subject by Mr. H. J. Pettipiece. Formerly, Mr. Pettipiece said the equalization of taxation was the first duty of government. Railroads are taxed the same as other property except in Ontario. In the United States every different State has its own system of taxation, and imposes a tax, either by taxing the capital, earnings, or assessed value, at from \$50 to \$1,200 a mile. While in Ontario only \$60 a mile is received. The Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, and Canadian Pacific Railways, which have about the same mileage in the United States as in Ontario, pay an average rate of \$471 a mile in the former country, and \$85 a mile in Ontario. A property in Ontario in 1907 paid taxes of \$100 and \$5.35 for each \$1,000 invested while the railways only paid \$15 for \$1,000 invested. In the United States private freight cars, such as those used by the big packing concerns, pay a tax while in Ontario they do not. Mr. Pettipiece recited some of the objections railways make to taxation, such as having to pay duty on the coal they use—so has the other taxpayer; the hard winters in Canada—farmers and others have to endure these hard winters also, and the fewer people to the square mile in Canada than in the United States. In closing Mr. Pettipiece stated that if all the lands and moneys given to railroads as subsidies were paid back to the people it would more than wipe out the Canadian National debt.

The clause of the report asking for the proper taxation of railways was unanimously adopted.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

After an address by W. C. Good, of Ontario, on the initiative and referendum, the clause in the legislative committee's report dealing with this matter was discussed. Mr. Good stated that if people had the right to initiate legislation by petition, or to compel the reforming of important legislation passed by Parliament to the people, there would be better laws passed, and laws not in the interest of the people at large would not be enacted. Several of the United States, including Maine, South Dakota, Oregon, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan and Ohio, have adopted this principle in all State legislation and find that it works well. He strongly recommended the adoption of this principle in Canada, and especially in Ontario.

After considerable discussion in which it developed that many members did not understand the subject, on motion of Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Coyle, it was decided to refer the matter to the individual Granges for discussion and to report upon it at the next annual meeting.

On motion of W. L. Smith, seconded by W. C. Good, a committee was appointed to draft a bill dealing with

(Continued on page 7)

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The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any illustrated are invited to ask questions or for more information. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Feeding Horses in a Shanty

I have a team of horses weighing about 2,000 lbs., which I would like to ask a question or two about.

1. How should they be fed in a shanty?
2. Does it make any difference whether they are watered before or after the meal?
3. How much oats should a team be given weighing that number of pounds?
4. Is it advisable to clip horses working hard every day in a shanty?—T. B. LeCarp, Ont.

(1) Horses of the weight mentioned (2,000 lbs) should be fed a daily ration somewhat as follows, when on hard work: Morning, 5 lbs. oats and about 3 lbs. hay each. Noon, 5 lbs. oats and 1 lb. hay each; night, 3 or 4 lbs. oats and 8 lbs. hay each. If possible to secure other feed, oats should not be fed alone. A mixture of four parts oats and one part bran gives the best results. Where this mixture can be secured, the amounts given above would prove satisfactory. Saturday night a bran mash should be fed in place of the oats. Sunday morning a much lighter oat ration than usual and Sunday noon and evening about the normal ration. The hay should be well shaken to ensure its being free from dust and no mouldy or badly cured hay should be used if it can possibly be avoided.

(2) Horses should be watered before being fed their oats.

(3) Answer included in reply to question No. 1.

(4) Unless the horses are in the hands of an exceedingly careful driver, you'd not consider it advisable to clip them while in shanty. Stables are not infrequently cold and horses when working, sometimes have to wait to be loaded, so that if not protected by a normal coat of hair, they are apt to catch cold.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Programme of Addresses at the Winter Fair

Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, will act as chairman at each of the following meetings. The meetings will be held in the Lecture Room in the Winter Fair building.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 8 P.M.

FOULTRY
Address—"Fattening Chickens and Demonstration in Trussing," by Miss Mary Yates, Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

Address—"When and How to Hatch," by L. J. Baldwin, Toronto.

Address—"Breeding and Rearing Chickens," illustrated by stereoscopic views, by W. R. Graham, manager Poultry Department, O.A.C., Guelph.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 9:30 A.M.

DAIRY
Address—"The Pasteurizing of Whey," by Frank Herna, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, London.

Address—"The Feeding Value of Pasteurized Whey," by W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

Address—"Cleanliness in the Milk Supply," by W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

Address—"How to obtain Large Milk Yields," by George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 3 P.M.

HORSES
Address—"Cause and Prevention of Common Ailments in Horses," by J. Standish, V. S., Walkerton, Wm. Smith, Columbus.

Attention will be given among others to the following: "Indigestion," "Colic," "Lymphangitis," "Heaves," "Azoturia," "Joint Ill."

Address—"Treatment of Common Ailments in Horses," by Hugo Reed, V. S., Prof.-sor of Veterinary Science, O. A. C., Guelph.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 9:30 A.M.

CATTLE
Address—"Cause, Prevention and Treatment of Common Ailments in Cattle," by H. Reed, V. S., Georgetown. Discussion, Hubert Miller, Stouffville; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Attention will be given among others to the following: "Milk Fever," "Contagious Abortion," and "Indigestion."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 2 P.M.

SHEEP AND SWINE

Address—"Cause, Prevention and Treatment of the Common Ailments of Sheep," by Hugo Reed, V. S., Prof. Veterinary Science, O. A. C., Guelph; John Campbell, Woodville. Attention will be given among others to the following: "Worms," "Indigestion," and "Scab."

Address—"Growing and Handling Wool," by T. D. Wardlaw, Toronto. Discussion, Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph.

Address—"Outlook for the Swine Industry in Ontario," by G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 7:30 P.M.

BEEHIVE

Address—"Alfalfa Growing in Ontario," by C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph. Discussion, Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Thompson Lawson, representative J. A. Brantford, Hamilton.

Address—"Identification of Weeds," illustrated by stereoscopic views, by G. H. Clark.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Producers Demand \$1.55 a Can

A largely-attended meeting of the milk producers of Scarborough and York townships, adjoining the City of Toronto, was held at Scarborough Junction on Friday of last week to discuss the milk situation. It was reported that certain of the officers of the Milk Dealers' Association had succeeded in securing a few contracts from producers at the rate of \$1.45 an 8-gal. can and that on that account they were refusing to pay \$1.55 a can for milk any longer, although they had agreed to pay that price for the winter months.

The situation was discussed thoroughly. It was unanimously agreed that the milk dealers were not treating the producers honorably and that the producers should insist on the dealers standing by their agreement to pay \$1.55 a can. The feeling of the meeting was that the producers should refuse to sell their milk and, if necessary, call another strike, rather than sell their milk at any price lower than \$1.55 a can.

After the meeting, the president of the Milk Producers' Association, Mr. J. G. Cornell, and the secretary, Mr. A. J. Reynolds, met Mr. Price, the president of the Milk Dealers' Association, and Mr. Dunlop, the secretary of that association. Messrs. Price and Dunlop stated that the dealers would not pay the price that had been agreed upon by the producers.

The situation now is one where the producers must stand together in a man that they may not only be ground that they have won during the past two years, but that they should also, once more, show their strength. The fact that the Montreal and Ottawa producers are receiving \$1.55 a can should lead the Toronto producers to insist all the more strongly on obtaining their price of \$1.55 a can.

Have any of the former subscribers of the Canadian Dairyman got a copy of the issue of that paper for March 27th, 1907, which they could let us have? One of our subscribers is very anxious to secure a copy of that issue and, as we have none on hand, it has occurred to us that some of our subscribers may be willing to confer a favor by forwarding a copy of that issue.



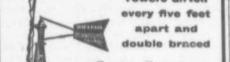
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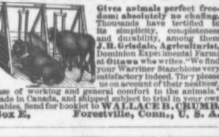
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POULTRY YARD

A Dozen Don't's

- Don't keep old stock nor drones, it don't pay.
- Don't let the young cockerles run with the pullets.
- Don't forget to save a few barrels of rood dust.
- Don't put off fixing up the poultry house till cold weather.
- Don't forget to put in one or two cloth windows for fresh air.
- Don't forget to put away some green stuff and clover for the winter months.
- Don't put your fowls in winter quarters without a thorough cleaning of the floors, roosts and interior.
- Don't let the fowls waste the feed—a shallow bed with a slat follower will do the business.
- Don't forget that a wire screen door is as beneficial in winter, as in summer, for the hen house.
- Don't advertise yourself as a specialist, or an expert, if you have not exhibited your stock at the poultry shows.
- Don't forget that plenty of fresh air, as well as clean food and fresh water, is essential to good health and prosperity.
- Don't let the nesting material remain too long in the nests; fresh straw with tobacco stems, or rice powder, in the nest-box is very attractive to "biddy."—F. C. E.

Starting in the Poultry Business

1. Is there any money in the poultry business near the city of Winnipeg?
 2. Would the production of fresh eggs be a good part of the business to develop?
 3. What kind of houses would you advise?
 4. Would \$3,000 give a man a fair start?
- D. G. Winnipeg.
1. Yes, if a man who understands his business takes hold of it. 2. Fresh eggs would probably be the best branch, but a judicious combination of eggs and meat would work well. 3. That depends upon conditions. If on an extensive scale where land was scarce, a continuous house and yarded runs; if plenty of land, try some colony houses also. 4. If \$3,000 is available, spend only a part of it, say \$1,000 to start with; invest the rest only as the business demands it. The poultry business, however, is like everything else, one must have a practical knowledge or the money may not be spent to advantage.—F. C. E.

The Dominion Grange

(Continued from page 4)

railway taxation to be placed in the hands of James McEwan, M.P.P., for presentation at the next session of the Legislature, with provision for submitting it to the people and also any substitute legislation that the Legislature may enact on this subject. The committee named for this work is: H. J. Pettipiece, W. L. Smith, and W. C. Good.

OTHER TOPICS

Several other questions were dealt with by the report and all of them

Black Watch A new sensation. A real pleasure. **The big black plug.**
Chewing Tobacco

2270

carried without much discussion. Among these were: Civil Service Reform; Grafting in the Public Service; Deprecating the Increased Expenditure in Both Dominion and Provincial Affairs; Objecting to the Payment of a Deposit of \$200 by Candidates for Parliament, and On the Issuing of New Stock to C. P. R. Shareholders at par, when the Stock is Worth Considerably More than the Par Figure. The forestry policy of the Provincial Government was commended.

EDUCATION

Mr. J. L. Morrison, Arthur, Ont., presented the report of the committee on education. There was little change to report from last year. Improvement in the qualification of teachers had not been as marked as was hoped for. Continuative c.'s work in public schools was commended and also the teaching of agriculture. Rural school trustee associations were formed and were commended for their cooperation. The part eliciting most discussion was that which was amended to read as follows:

"We would again strongly protest against all methods either devised or calculated to develop the military spirit among our school children and we would impress upon educational authorities the importance of directing the instruction of loyalty and patriotism towards the service of the State."

AGRICULTURE

The report of the committee on Agriculture, presented by Mr. J. L. Warren, Acton, congratulated farmers for the increased yield in crops the past season. There was more feed for the coming winter than last winter. The quality of beef animals was the greatest that has been seen and farmers should make more improvement along this line. The silo was recommended and also the growing of mangelis instead of turnips, owing to the ravages of insects. The silage, if early after harvest cultivation was needed to keep weeds in check as they were becoming more widespread, and farmers should take more vigorous action. Prices for dairy products are likely to continue high, and dairymen must study the cost of feed and the cost of feeding dairy cows more than they do.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed:

1. We desire to commend the Dominion Government for inaugurating the Free Rural Mail Delivery. At the same time we would urge the necessity of going carefully and profiting by the experience of other peoples, who have adopted this system.
2. As the matter of direct legislation is to come up for discussion at the meeting of the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada, Dec. 10 and 11, next, we would respectfully urge that the council send the question out to the various bodies represented therein, with a view of securing thorough discussion. The Dominion Grange believes that this reform means much for the political education of our people, and for the participation of politics generally and with this in view has recommended it to all subordinate Granges for discussion. It suggests to the other bodies affiliated with it in the council the propriety of doing likewise.
3. That the legislation committee petition the Legislature to have the Drainage Act amended so as to provide that all cases coming before the drainage referee be held at the town hall nearest to the point at which the question arises, and that the services of Court Crier and Sheriff be not required in connection therewith.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE GRANGE

Miss Robinson, of Middlemarch, made an address on this subject that met with hearty approval of all pre-

sent. The Grange was the first organization that gave women a place in its affairs equal to that of men. Place in the Grange is a right which women and women's work in the Grange in a high place and the Grange will prosper. Progress in the Grange of the United States was due to the place given women in the organization.

THE GRANGE GROWING

The report of the Grand Secretary, Mr. W. W. Fisher, showed that rapid progress has been made during the past couple of years; 22 new Granges were organized in 1908, and 30 during the past two years. The present number of granges in the Dominion is 86. The financial position is strong, the auditors' report showing a balance on the right side of \$358.37.

A letter was read from Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, Princess Park, Douglas Harbor, Queens Co., N. B., reciting the difficulties the farmers have to contend with there in marketing their produce and stating his intention to establish granges as a means of bettering the position of the farmer. The Rev. Dr. Shearer, addressed the convention and asked for the co-operation of the Grange in the work of social and moral reform. The J. B. Robinson prizes given to the individual granges making the best showing in the number of meetings held and the percentage of attendance during the year were awarded: First prize to the Ninth Line Grange, and second prize to the Apple Grove Grange.

OFFICERS FOR 1909.

Master, E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; Overseer, Miss Robinson, Middlemarch; Sec-Treas., J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance; Lecturer, J. L. Warren, Acton; Steward, Peter, Gilechrist Grange; Assistant Steward, J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Chaplain, James Fallows, Newbridge; Gate-keeper, James A. Glen, Glenworth; Clerk, Mrs. Futcher, Middlemarch; Pomona, Miss McEwen, St. Thomas; Flora, Miss Philip, Whitby; July assistant steward, Mrs. Macdonald, Whitby.

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The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

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1. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD is published every Wednesday, in 12 issues a year, in the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Red River, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Hotelier, Ayrbire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, £1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted, for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks \$1.00 extra for exchange required in the banks.

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5. ADVERTISEMENTS quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE MEMBERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscription for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed \$400. The actual circulation of each issue, including a copy of the present subscribers who are but slightly in excess, and adding a copy of each of 11,000 copies (never being less than that) to 1,500 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed, are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. Every detailed statement of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can rely on our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to advise our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have come to be discredited with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the claim, and if only slightly, we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are untrustworthy in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstance warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to utilize you to the benefit of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE.

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

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Shipments of cattle to foreign ports from New York and Philadelphia were brought to an abrupt close recently by a cattle quarantine established in these states by Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The quarantine followed on the outbreak of contagious foot and mouth disease. As a result of the outbreak, four children in Danville, Pa., contracted the disease.

Buffalo commission men state that the cattle that were shipped from the East Buffalo yards to Pennsylvania, and which started the foot and mouth disease there, came through Canada from the West. The discovery of this disease is a very disturbing incident. The statement of the Buffalo commission men to the effect that the infect-

ed cattle came from Canada should not be difficult to prove or disprove. The Canadian authorities have forbidden the importation of cattle from these states. If the disease appears in other states, they must be dealt with in a similar way. The immense extent of this continent makes the task of the two governments in relation to this disease a very difficult one, but it must, at all costs, be thoroughly performed. The disease must be exterminated before freedom of trade in cattle is again permitted.

OUR FIGHT—THE DANES' OPPORTUNITY

During the past few years, at different periods, considerable space has been occupied in the columns of our agricultural press with discussions between our leading pork packers and our farmers over the prices paid for live hogs. Our farmers have charged the packers with manipulating prices for their own gain, and with making large profits, while not paying the farmers a fair price for their hogs. These discussions have created considerable bad feeling, in some quarters at least. Judging by the tone of one of the letters on this subject published on page four of this issue, this feeling is still prominent.

Without attempting to pronounce on the merits of the points at issue, we would like to draw attention to some aspects of this question which strike us as being of such vital interest, that they should not be lost sight of. It is of supreme importance, both to our farmers and to our packers, that we shall not lose the position that our bacon has won on the British market. Were that position to be lost our export bacon trade would be ruined, many thousands of our farmers would have to give up hog raising, and our packers would lose a large part, if not all, of the money that they have invested in their mammoth pork packing establishments. For three years, Canada's exports of bacon to Great Britain have been declining: During the same period the Danish farmers have increased their exports by about 50 per cent. In other words, while our farmers and packers have been falling out with each other over the price of hogs, and, therefore, not making any progress, the Danish farmers have been stepping in and walking off with the biggest share of the British bacon trade with a fair chance, apparently, that they will get it nearly all if we are not careful.

It, therefore, behooves both our farmers and our packers to try to get together again on this question. The Bible says that every kingdom or house divided against itself shall not stand. While we are fighting, the Danes are making hay. If this keeps up, what will our position be in a few years from now?

The situation is one where it will not do for us to let prejudice or our feelings run away with our common sense. There are some millions of dollars at stake. We believe that the Dominion Government should take up this matter and deal with it in a more

comprehensive and thorough manner than has yet been attempted. If the packers are making anything like the profits one correspondent in this issue claims, the Government might be justified in endeavoring to assist in introducing some of the methods that are proving so successful in Denmark. The first step to be taken is for our Government, our packers, and our farmers to endeavor to get together to deal thoroughly with this important matter.

A BULLETIN ON SOW THISTLE

A bulletin which should prove of great value to the farmers has just been issued by the Ontario Agricultural College. It deals particularly with the perennial sow thistle and, incidentally, with some other weed pests which are becoming more or less serious. Extracts from this bulletin will be found in another part of this issue.

In view of the fact that a number of very bad weeds, including the perennial sow thistle, are steady and, in some instances, rapidly spreading over the farms of this country, the bulletin is particularly timely and its author, J. Eaton Howitt, M. S. A., is to be commended for his enterprise in preparing it.

The neglect of the great majority of farmers to acquaint themselves with the appearance and habit of growth of the worst weeds, is largely responsible for their spreading. In order that we may attack and exterminate these weeds when they first appear, it is essential that all be thoroughly informed in regard to them. Those who have not received this bulletin, (No. 168), should secure a copy of it and thoroughly familiarize themselves with its contents. The weeds treated are profusely illustrated. The bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto, or to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

In an address delivered before the Canadian Club, Toronto, Mr. C. C. James, the talented Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, drew attention to the fact that, while there were 175,000 farms in Ontario, with an investment of \$1,200,000,000, and an annual production of \$200,000,000, out of the total members elected recently to the House of Commons, in Ontario, only six were farmers. This is a condition that should be remedied. The farmers are the only people who can remedy it.

Why is it that our farmers, as a rule, are unable to hold their own in matters of public debate with city men? It is because they do not have enough practice in public speaking. In the United States, we believe it will be found that the proportion of farmers in the State Legislatures and in the National Congress, is larger than it is in Canada. In the United States, the Grange, or the Patrons of Husbandry, is much stronger than it is in Canada. In some of the States forty thousand to sixty thousand far-

mers are members of the state grange.

The local Granges hold meetings at regular intervals. These local organizations are run purely by the farmers. They are independent of the Government, and raise their own funds. They encourage the young men on the farms to attend their meetings, and to debate subjects relating to agriculture. In this way, thousands of young, bashful country boys have developed into capable and powerful public speakers.

The history of the Grange in Canada has not been a success. In the early days of the order some serious mistakes were made. It was a mistake for the Grange to try and run a third party. The order, we believe, has profited by these mistakes. There is need in Canada for a proper organization of the farmers among themselves. Unless we organize through some such organization as the Grange we may expect to have to take a back seat to the city men, and be represented by them in our Provincial Legislatures and in our House of Commons.

A VITAL QUESTION

Possibly some patrons of these factories and of creameries have never faced the one vital question in connection with successful dairying, does each single cow in the herd return a profit? Our attention was recently called to one herd where a little weeding out would result beneficially. On a herd of 22 cows the annual profit was only \$118. But if the eight poorest cows had been disposed of, there would have been a profit of \$129. This means that all the labor attendant on the care of eight cows for one whole year could have been saved, that \$280 worth of feed would have been on hand, and still the profit would have been eleven dollars more.

In many districts whole herds might be raised to a higher profit-earning standard. Grading up and more careful feeding must be considered, but too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of discovering whether or each individual cow in the herd adds to the total net profit. A little time, ten minutes a month, a little arithmetic, and with only a slight cash outlay, the record of each cow can be had permanently in black and white for reference, for study, and for determined vigorous action towards more profit per cow.

Under the present system of cow testing associations organized by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, just the information each man needs is to be had with the least possible outlay. We feel that we cannot give better advice to factory owners, makers or patrons than this, get a cow testing association organized as quickly as possible.

Are you receiving your paper regularly? If not, there is a reason for it. Advise us immediately and we will look into this reason. Our papers are mailed promptly each week, and should reach subscribers regularly. We take it for granted that subscribers receive their papers every week,

unless we hear to the contrary. Advise us of any irregularity in receipt of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. We will rectify same at once.

Farmers' Clubs

A. B. Snodden, Wellington Co., Ont.

There seems to be a feeling amongst farmers that their interests and welfare are neglected in public, especially in the parliamentary line. The question is, "How shall the farmers overcome these obstacles?" The answer is simply by organizing and showing their strength and their requirements. On account of this feeling, farmers' clubs are becoming popular, and are receiving considerable attention.

In order to help ourselves, the first stepping stone towards that end is to organize a farmers' club. Business men of every description have their organizations, where they meet and discuss matters in relation to their business. Why should not the farmer, who is in the majority, and who is also the backbone of our country have his organization to inquire into his interests, and to work for his interests, and that would be a place where he could exchange opinions with his fellows?

Such an organization need not be strictly a farmers' club. It may be the Grange, the Farmers' Association, or the Alliance, or whatever it may be christened, so long as it is a farmers' organization to deal with the farmers' interests. Now that the long winter evenings are again at hand, farmers, especially the younger folks, require something to pass the long evenings, and what could be more beneficial than a club meeting every month to cultivate their talents and where they could meet each other in a sociable way?

The object of our club is for its members to gain information, and to exchange views. We have subjects prepared and discussed by able members of the club. We generally have a lively discussion after the lecture, where old and young take part. After the subject has been dealt with, our programme consists of music, both vocal and instrumental, readings, recitations and an occasional dialogue, closing with the National Anthem. Everyone goes home feeling that the evening was spent in a profitable as well as a sociable way.

Through these club meetings, our people become able to explain themselves in public and they can soon give a free and easy address. They soon get rid of that fear and nervous feeling which comes on when one requires to say a few words in public. In the summer time we have a club picnic. Everybody goes to it and everybody feels young again. In the winter, about New Year's time, we have a hot fowl supper, at which occasion the town people consider it a rare privilege to have the opportunity to share it with us and to satisfy their appetite with the best that the land can produce, and to have it fresh and to have it in its purity. After all is said and done, the farmer folk feel that we are to be considered first.

A Winner of Three Pigs

That perseverance pays is well shown by the success which Mr. Jas. Douglas, of Hastings Co., Ont., has met with in securing new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

As long ago as last May, Mr. Douglas started in to win several pigs and calves by securing new subscribers for us and taking advantage of our live stock offer. Owing to interruptions in his work whereby he was not

able to devote much time to it during the summer, Mr. Douglas has only just finished securing a list of 21 new subscribers for us, for which we are sending him three pure bred Yorkshire pigs. Mr. Douglas writes in his letter: "I intended to get enough subscribers in this lot for a calf also, but an too busy just now. I will get enough more for the calf in December as it is not hard to get subscribers, the only thing needed being a little time."

We are much pleased to receive letters like this from our subscribers, and trust that several others will follow Mr. Douglas's good example in the very near future. The more the merrier. Join the crowd, and be among the merry lot.

Distribution of Seed

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man. The samples consist of spring wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn, (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for distribution:—

Oats—Banner, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowa, all white varieties.

Wheat—Red varieties, Red Fife (beardless), Chelsea, Marquis, Stanley and Percy (early beardless), Preston, Huron and Prince's Champlain (early bearded), White varieties, White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early beardless).


Barley.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Oatmeal and Midnight, Compton's, Invincible and Canadian Thorpe. Field Peas—Arthur and Golden Vine.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes.—Early varieties, Rochester Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties, Carmen No. 1, Money Maker, Gold Coin and Dooley. The later varieties are as a rule more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive a sample of barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Samples of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that it is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost—in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to Experimental Farms, Ottawa.—Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms.



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100% SATISFACTION

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Creamery Department

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

Cost of Pasturizing

The pasteurizing of milk and cream is a question that will not down. It is pretty generally recognized that sooner or later this practice will be made compulsory by law. At least this is the view held by many dairy authorities of the United States. Canada cannot afford to be behind in this matter and milk producers and others should begin to prepare themselves for whatever the future may bring forth.

The Chicago Dairy Produce in a recent issue endeavors to give some idea of the initial cost of a pasteurizing plant and the cost of operating it. For an ordinary creamery receiving from 10,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk daily the cost of the apparatus and installing it will be about \$300. This price would be increased or lowered in proportion to the variations in the quantity of milk received. In this estimate it is presumed that the boiler already in the creamery is large enough to properly do the work and that no addition to the creamery building is required.

The cost of pasteurizing after the plant is installed is not so easy to get at. Experiments conducted at the experiment station, Copenhagen, Denmark show that if a pasteurizer is properly constructed an properly operated it will require about 90 pounds of steam to heat 1,000 lbs. of milk from 50 to 160 degrees. If we figure that it takes one pound of coal to produce four pounds of steam, to

produce 90 pounds of steam will require 23 pounds of coal. If coal is figured at \$4 a ton, and 4½ pounds of butter can be made from 100 pounds of milk, then the cost of pasteurizing the milk to make one pound of butter would be about one-tenth of one cent.

There are few whole milk creameries in Canada and consequently these figures do not directly apply. The cost of pasteurizing cream should be very much less, both for the initial cost and for operating. The cost per pound of butter when only the cream needs to be pasteurized would be very small indeed and would be hardly worth mentioning when the improved quality of the butter is taken into consideration. Under the present system of delivering cream to the cream gathering creameries, pasteurization would very much improve the finished product and should receive the careful consideration of every creamery. There are some creameries in Canada where pasteurization is followed. We would be glad to have reports from these as to the cost of installing a pasteurizer and operating it.

Must Always Be Washed

James Stonehouse, Instructor and Sanitary Inspector of Creameries, Port Perry

One of the great features of the creamery instruction work is visiting the patrons. The greatest difficulty experienced is that patrons are neglecting to wash their separators. Over 50 per cent of the separators in the country are only being washed once a day. Agents are largely to blame for this. The habit is spreading. Talk about washing the separator goes on among the neighbors and one lady says: "If Mrs. so and so can wash her separator but once a day and get the first price for her cream, why can't I?"

One might just as well leave all the

vessels and utensils used in connection with the milk unwashed and better than to leave the separator unwashed. All the dirt contained in the milk is left in the separator. All the cream that leaves the separator comes in contact with this dirt. People, if they could only see this dirt, would never leave their separator unwashed from one milking to another. Because they see the utensils, and pails, they wash them. Because they cannot see the inside of a separator when it is closed, they leave it, washing it but once a day. We must fight this to a finish. Separators must be washed after every milking.

Prof. McKay's Successor.—Mr. M. Mortensen has been appointed head of the Dairy Department of the Iowa State College, Ames, in succession to Prof. G. L. McKay, who resigned some months ago. Mr. Mortensen is a practical creamery man of many years' standing. For several years he has served as Ames, in succession to course work in dairying at Ames. He has had a wide technical training, and extensive practical experience in dairying, and should be well qualified to follow up in the educational and experimental work in dairying carried on by Prof. McKay for so many years.

Winter Work.—We are prepared to have several cheese makers working for us during the winter, securing new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. We can give employment through the winter to any others who write us regarding this matter. There is good money in this work. Write our Circulation Department at once for full information. Address The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
TWO CENTS A WEEK, CASH WITH ORDER

MUST SELL—Good brick creamery in Western Ontario, doing good business. \$1,200, Box "B" Canadian Dairyman. E-122

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WANTED, CHEESE MAKER, for Thurlow Cheese and Butter Co. Particulars may be obtained up to Dec. 9th. From S. Stocker, Sec. Treas., Belleville. E-129

TAVISTOCK CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY for sale. Factory in good condition with up-to-date cool curing room. All particulars given in application to Ballantyne & Bell, Tavistock, Ont.

30 CHEESEMAKERS WANTED to canvass for new subscribers to this paper. A good cash commission for each new subscription secured. Write us today for particulars and canvassers' outfit. The Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese-making, and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Editor, Peterboro, Ont.

Cool Curing Rooms

"If the proprietor of a cheese factory were to ask me if it would pay him to have a curing room in his factory I am afraid that he could have to tell him that I do not think that it would," said Mr. G. H. Barr, Assistant Dairy Commissioner at the Maple Leaf factory, Peterboro Co., Ont. recently. "Cool curing is a splendid thing, but the proprietor of the factory derives very little benefit from it. The patrons of the factory are the ones who derive the most profit."

"In Prince Edward County a number of the factories have put up cool curing rooms. A factory at Belleville saved \$500 in 1907 on account of having cool curing rooms. This amount was saved on 100 tons of cheese. The figures are quite in keeping with those obtained from the government cool curing rooms. Any 100-ton factory will save between \$400 and \$500 in a season with a cool room through their being less shrinkage, the cheeses not drying out so much as in the ordinary curing room. We have said nothing of the extra price obtained for the cheese when cool cured. Although there is very little difference in price, still, when a buyer wants the best or if there are any 'plums' going, the cool cured cheese gets it every time. The cool curing cheese is always right and are always in demand."

"The Dairy Division at Ottawa will give any assistance possible to factories in building curing rooms. Blue prints, from which any contractor can estimate and construct a cool curing room, can be had for the asking. Any information which has been accumulated by the department for years will be gladly given to all who ask for it. The department will even send out a man if necessary to give the information."

Instructor Ward at Maple Leaf

At the annual meeting of the Maple Leaf Cheese factory in Peterboro County recently, Mr. R. Ward, Instructor for the Peterboro district, congratulated the patrons upon the factory which they had, upon their maker and upon their excellent cool curing room. He commended them upon the improvement which had been made in the general appearance of the milk cans and in the milk coming to the factory and that they paid by test. "Paying by test," he said, "is the only proper way. Then there is no adulteration and no trouble; it is the only right and fair way."

"Although the past season has been an unusually good one, the milk delivered came in in very fair condition. Some was over-ripe, it is true but, on the whole, it was very satisfactory." Mr. Ward solemnly denounced the cow testing association and said that patrons were inclined to lay too much stress on the selling price of cheese. A sixteenth of a cent on the selling price is a comparatively small matter when one could easily cheapen the production and thereby save one-quarter or one-half a cent and in many cases more on the production end. Cows will lessen the feed bill and I am glad to note that more and more is being got on."

"Pure water and salt must be supplied to the milk must have right care at the farm. Then we can get the best cheese and the most out of it, when a skilled maker is employed. Milk should be cooled to 70 degrees or under. Then satisfactory results will follow."

Makers Not Well Enough Paid

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—I think the price makers are receiving at present is not enough. Where the cheese-manufacturer does not haul the milk he should get at least 1 1/2¢ a lb for making it. If he has to pay to have the milk delivered he should get at least 2 1/2¢ a lb. Butter-makers should get 4¢ a lb. for manufacturing, the patrons paying for insurance, the salesman, and the secretary extra. Eastern Ontario makers make for a good deal less money than those in Western Ontario do.

It would be a great benefit if we had no new factories built up against old ones. There is a case in this locality where a number of farmers built a stock company factory in opposition to a private individual just a mile away. The private factory was erected six years ago to replace one that was

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KING OF THEM ALL
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLEVILLE, Vt.
ASK THE USERS

Canadian shipments made from our warehouses at Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg.

burned and is therefore new. But the private owner's business is ruined by the erection of this company factory.—E. G. Stephens, Peterboro Co., Ont.

See our Big 4 ad. on back cover.

Our New Name Not Yet Selected

The members of the committee to whom the selection of the new name for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World was referred, have not yet been able to reach a decision with the result that we are unable to announce in this issue what the new name of the paper will be. The members of the committee expect to meet at Guelph next week, at the time of the Winter Fair. This will enable us to announce the following week what their choice of a name has been.

Since the publication last week of a partial list of the names that were suggested, we have received a considerable number of additional letters from readers who desire to see some special one of the names that were submitted selected. We intend to publish the balance of the list of names that were suggested, with the names of those who suggested them, which was crowded out of last week's issue.

- Farm and Dairy Henry Ed. Rouse, Norfolk Co., Ont.
- " " A. Judson, Queen's Co., Ont.
- " " Mrs. Rich. Allen, Grey Co., Ont.
- " " Lyman C. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont.
- " " Henry T. Ward, Victoria Co., B.C.
- " " Wm. Houston, York Co., Ont.
- " " Thos. Butler, Lincoln Co., Ont.
- " " Maggie Dykeman, Waterloo Co., Ont.
- The Farm and Dairy W. W. Gray, Perth Co., Ont.
- " " G. deW. Brown, York Co., Ont.
- " " C. N. Green, Peterboro Co., Ont.
- " " C. E. Mackay, Caledon Co., Ont.
- " " Estella Waterman, Peterboro Co., Ont.
- " " O. W. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.
- " " Belle Melvor, Bruce Co., Ont.
- " " A. B. Webster
- " " J. McDonald, York Co., Ont.
- Farming and Dairying in Canada A. H. Welland, Hochelaga Co., Que.
- Farming World A. G. McKenzie, Perth Co., Ont.
- The Farm and Dairy Magazine Colin M. Blyth, Wellington Co., Ont.
- The Farmer's and Dairyman's Star John Leach, Renfrew Co., Ont.
- The Farmer's and Dairyman's Success John Leach, Renfrew Co., Ont.
- Farming and Dairying H. Hudio, Hochelaga Co., Que.
- The Farming Dairy World H. Hudio, Hochelaga Co., Que.
- The Farmers' and Dairyman's Weekly H. W. Hardy, Victoria Co., Ont.
- Farm and Dairy R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.
- " " R. McGregor, York Co., Ont.
- Field and Dairy M. A. James, Durham Co., Ont.
- Farmer's Weekly R. McGregor, York Co., Ont.
- The Great Farm and Dairy Paper F. B. Foster, Oxford Co., Ont.
- The Home Comforter Miss. Mae Henry, Bruce Co., Ont.
- Husbandman and Dairy Farmer David House, Welland Co., Ont.
- The Homestead Dairy W. J. Goodwin, Bruce Co., Ont.
- Ideal Farming Wm. Squires, jr., Essex Co., Ont.
- The Key to Farming and Dairying John Leach, Renfrew Co., Ont.
- The Modern Farmer John G. Galloway, Middlesex Co., Ont.
- " " I. E. Cudwell, Carleton Co., Ont.
- Mixed Farming B. Laycock, Muskoka Dist., Ont.
- The Modern Dairyman and Farmer "A Friend," Victoria Co., Ont.
- The New Farmer H. Lawrence, Huron Co., Ont.
- The Practical Dairyman and Farmer Mildred Hardy, Victoria Co., Ont.
- The Progressive Dairyman Hildred Neville, Middlesex Co., Ont.
- Rural Farm and Dairy P. M. Wood, Leeds Co., Ont.
- The Rural World G. A. Taylor, Waterloo Co., Ont.
- " " E. H. Lowe, Simcoe Co., Man.
- The Rural Keystone F. H. H. Lowe, Simcoe Co., Man.
- The Rural Canadian H. W. Parry, Oxford Co., Ont.
- " " W. R. Wood, Hastings Co., Ont.
- Rural Canada I. E. Armstrong, York Co., Ont.
- The Rural Dairyman F. M. Wood, Leeds Co., Ont.
- The Rural Ensign J. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.
- Rural Life Mrs. W. J. Stevenson, Ontario Co., Ont.
- Rural Gazette W. H. Stevenson, Ontario Co., Ont.
- The Rural Dairyman G. M. Filby, Peterboro Co., Ont.
- The Soil and Cow P. M. Wood, Leeds Co., Ont.
- The Soils and Dairy P. M. Wood, Leeds Co., Ont.
- Successful Farmer and Dairyman F. M. Kennedy, Grey Co., Ont.
- The Silo A. Moses, Perth Co., Ont.
- The Worth While Milkmaid John Galloway, Middlesex Dist., Ont.
- The Key to Farming, Dairying John Leach, Renfrew Co., Ont.
- Ideal Farming Peter M. Wood, Leeds Co., Ont.



A House Blessing

THE beauty of the house is order. The blessing of the house is contentment. The glory of the house is hospitality. The crown of the house is Godliness.

The Domestic Adventures

By Joshua Daskin Bacon
(Continued from last week)

It was when I realized that we were really living in our own rented house, which turned out, by the way, to be very well arranged with closets and a good furnace and a refrigerator bought from the last tenants, Chloe suggested to them that they would probably enjoy trying an apartment, and that in that case the refrigerator would be built in, and they actually decided to—that I determined to write an account of our life here with Chloe. For any one could see that there would be things worth writing. And since I have seen the manuscripts Sabina has to read (and the ones she accepts) I feel more encouraged about my literary efforts. I am sure that if Chloe were put into a book it would turn out to be a novel all by itself, with very little assistance from the author, because wherever she goes, things happen, and certainly nothing could be more helpful than living with a heroine like that.

A temperament like hers has its advantages, however, and one of the most recent disadvantages has been Mamie. Before I begin my character study of Chloe I really must express my mind about Mamie for a page or two; for if I ever do get the courage to show this to Sabina, she will understand, when she reads this part, a little of what I have gone through with that girl. Naturally, as I am the housekeeper, I have most to do with the maid, and that being the case, I cannot help feeling that my judgment—

But this is not quite fair. If I had seriously objected to Mamie, of course she would not have been engaged. And I did not—seriously. I only felt that a little more experience would have been desirable. Still, it was very sweet of Chloe to save me the trouble of advertising or going to one of those dreadful bureaus. I had discovered a good landlady—to come in for a day and a half a week—and Chloe, going down to her house with a message, saw Mamie, her niece, sitting by the window, on a visit.

She said that it struck her immediately what an ideal maid Mamie would make in a blue-and-white-striped ringham, to match her eyes, and a white apron, she flushed so prettily when she came to the door. She has a real manner, Chloe said, in showing them in, and going for her aunt; not coarse and blundering and forward, but just sweetly interested. Mr. Ogden, who was with her at the time, saw it, too, and thought we were in great luck to get her. And as Chloe

says, no one would have been more willing to learn, and there seemed to be no reason why she should not make a good cook in time, with her aunt there every week to help her; only she never did, and her aunt herself told me privately that she never would, in her opinion.

I have never denied that Mamie was very pretty. She was. She had wavy chestnut hair and the most won-

derful complexion. I admit cheerfully that she looked nothing less than charming in her striped blue-and-white morning dress, with her plain cap and apron, and Mr. Ogden is by no means the only gentleman who has remarked that she was simply bewitching in her clear blue afternoon uniform, with embroidered capes on her aprons and velvet rosettes for the caps. Mr. Ogden had a natural interest in Mamie's afternoon appearance, because he and I shopped for that blue dimity through the entire Twenty-third street district all one afternoon. Chloe had intended to go with us, of course, and she had matched Mamie's eyes most carefully with blue sewing silk, and we had the silk for a sample in the station, however, she met one of the teachers from Miss Mason's with matinee opera tickets, so she invited the teacher to luncheon with Mr. Ogden and dashed off at two with her. Mr. Ogden watched them jump on the car. The other teacher pulled herself in, but Chloe sprang up like a big girl of fifteen and actually waked her hand at us.

"I consider The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to be a clean farm journal, and think that it is not only improving all the time, but is fast forging to the front as one of Canada's alive, wide-awake agricultural papers." Mr. A. Hector Cutten, Inglewood Farm, N. S.

"What a magnificent vitality!" he said; and then, "And what a strange life!" "Tristan and Isolde" this afternoon in the top gallery, with that estimable young woman in the shirt-waist and "Aida" next Wednesday night in 'the Students' box, with the Russian attache behind those handsome shoulders!

"I believe she enjoys one almost as much as the other," said I. He gave me such a grateful smile. Then he pursed his lips and cocked his eyes a little.

"I wonder," he said. "We had a hard time with the dim-

ity, because as Chloe impressed upon us, Mamie's eyes were real old blue, not china, not aniline blue, and the stuff had to be washed once or twice at least, as Sabina sarcastically added. So we tried to satisfy them both, and I hate to remember what I paid for it. Still it was a very pretty dress, she thought it would be simple and distinctive, to say nothing of cool in the summer; and as she very truly says, it is those little details carefully carried out that give the air of personality and selection, when you haven't a great deal of money. There was plenty of distinction in Mamie's dress—she liked to wear them, and one of Chloe's friends, an illustrator, paid her five dollars for posing for him three mornings—but I have never been sure that they were really simple. The dimity had to be washed very carefully, you see, and her aunt took such pains with it that she got of the laundry spoiled terribly, and Sabina complained, for she has lovely under things, though her dresses are so severe. Then ever since Chloe told her that Anna Stuyvesant noticed how neat her finger nails were when she passed the tea, Mamie spent altogether too much of her afternoon on her hands, and I am afraid she used my manicure set. No one could blame the girl for wanting to look nice when every body praised her appearance so, and I understand perfectly that the waiting rooms, particularly floors, is hard on the appearance. I understand, because I had to do it over again after Mamie pretended to.

On the other hand, I appreciate Sabina's point of view when she said that she didn't mind cold meat the

first of the week, but that four times it was a little too much, even if it did save Mamie from being overfed when she served the dinner. And though it cannot be denied that potatoes stain the fingers terribly, still I think that Chloe is fonder of rice than most people, and as Sabina says, she and I must have some sensations for our Oriental tour.

Then take that matter of the posing. I was glad of all the tips she gets at week-ends, though I consider it unsettling for her when Satterlee Stuyvesant gives her two dollars just for luncheon and tea. Sabina says he really ought to give me something extra, for of course that poor child couldn't make mayonnaise, and she could never cut bread very thin, she was so afraid of her fingers—but the days she had to pose were Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and as Wednesday is the day for cleaning the second floor, and Thursday Mamie takes her afternoon out and Friday there is quite a little extra to do, getting ready for company, it ate up the mornings terribly, though I understand that when the light of a good artist must snatch the opportunity.

(Continued next week)

The Upward Glimpse

Our Bad Tempers a Blessing

This is the confidence that we have in Him that, if we do anything according to His will, He will prosper us; and if we know that He hears us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him. I John, 9: 14, 15.

We all have some faults of character that we find it difficult, possibly impossible, to overcome. Perhaps it is our tempers. We try and try so hard to master what we know to be a serious defect. When we awake in the morning we say to ourselves; "Now I won't give way to temper to-day" and, perhaps, before we are downstairs something has happened, somebody has said something, or the church has done something, or my wife have made some childish mistake, and instantly, before we have time for a moment's thought, the cross words, that we have no money, we would give almost anything to take back, have been spoken.

Or perhaps we succeed and for several days we conquer our tendency to speak sharply. We begin to think that at last we are gaining the mastery over ourselves. Then, a day comes when we have a headache, or a long anticipated pleasure turns out to be a bitter disappointment. That night we suddenly realize that all day we have been so content our tendency on the loved one around us or on those with whom our work has brought us in contact. How disheartening the whole situation appears. It seems as though we might just as well give up trying not to be cross.

Perhaps we may have prayed for strength to win the victory. It may seem to us that there is no use, even in praying. This thought may be the most disheartening of all. If God will not answer our prayers, we ask, how does he hope to reach?

VICTORY IS ASSURED

God will answer our prayers. He will give us the strength to conquer our faults unto the uttermost; until we have gained their complete mastery. Do you ask how can we be sure of this? Then I answer, because He has promised to do it. If we are not gaining the victory now we may be sure that the fault is ours, not His.

We know that since God's will that we shall be loving and kind because He has told us to love one another. Therefore, when we pray for strength to overcome our temper, we know that we are asking the Lord too much. That if we are asking with His will and that He hears us, and that he will grant us our petitions.

Many years ago, I used to wonder why it was necessary that we should pray every day for help and guidance. It seemed to me that we were bothering the Lord too much. That if we prayed once a month for good health and for our food and raiment it should be sufficient. I failed to realize that my lack of capacity was the reason which made daily prayer necessary. We are like engines. An engine can carry only a limited supply of fuel, and if we do not stop to stop frequently for coal and oil, or it could not run. In the same way we must pray constantly or our tempers will get out of control.

We should not fail to recognize, also, that God probably has given us our tempers as a means by which we may obtain grace. In James, 2: 3, we read: "My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations; knowing this, that the trying of your faith, which is as fire, the proof of it." If we can once realize that if we will steadfastly ask God for help, He has promised to give us the victory; and that we will look on our impulses to give way to anger as a God-given opportunity to be patient, and thus to grow in love and power, we may, in time, even learn to be thankful for the tempers that He has given to strengthen, and not to weaken, our character.

I received the alarm clock not long ago and am surprised at it. It is much better than what I ever thought it would be. It is a fine clock in every way and for only two new subscribers.—Irwin Shepherd, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Our Neglected Children

In the August 12th issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, we described the Peterboro branch of the Children's Aid Society, and gave several illustrations of the children then in that shelter. As a result of this write-up, we are informed by Supt. Henry that every child in the Shelter at that time has been placed in a good home, with the exception of the wee babe, then only about eight months old. There were nearly one hundred replies received at our office, and at the Shelter in response to our article, each containing applications for children to be placed in Canadian homes. Several applications desired more than one child. Twenty-five applications came from west of London, Ont., and many were as far east as Quebec and some from Nova Scotia.

We have been informed by Superintendent Henry that these children were placed in homes as near Peterboro as possible, as it sometimes happens that the children are not perfectly adapted for the homes where they are first placed, and in case of having to be returned to the Shelter, it is advisable for several reasons to have them as near the Shelter they came from as possible.

ONE BOY REMAINED IN PETERBORO

Little Harvey, who seemed to be the favorite child, as indicated by the



Little three-year-old Harvey, whose only new suit is "The Shelter Man" will find him, and take him away from his new found home.

letters of application, was fortunate enough to find a good home in Peterboro. We publish herewith a picture of Harvey, who seemed to be in such demand. There was received at this office a letter from a little lad at

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A thoroughly reliable, up-to-date and well equipped school. Write for our Catalogue and let us explain our superior work. Students may begin now for winter term.

T. M. WATSON, Principal

Mapleton, aged nine years, who wrote us regarding Harvey, as follows:

"Dear Sir, Having seen your children's pictures in the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, my choice would be little Harvey, age three years. Has he got a home yet, or could I get him? Do I have to pay anything for one of those boys? Please write and tell me by return mail. I want him all myself. I am nine years old and can take care of him myself. I hope to hear from you soon."

HARVEY'S NEW HOME

Harvey has a good home now, in one of Peterboro's best homes. He is well taken care of, bountifully fed and clothed, and about the happiest child one could hope to look upon. His only dread and fear is that "the shelter man," will come and take him away again. Just recently, Harvey was presented with a nice new suit of clothes, and his first remark on being shown the suit, and learning that it was for him, was, "Now the Shelter man will not be able to find me, will he, for he will not know me with this suit on." The family that took Harvey think him the best boy they ever saw. "He has no bad fault habits," said Harvey's new found father, in an interview recently, "and he is as lovable and good as a child three years could be. We would be very loath to have him leave our house, and trust that we may have him with us for many years to come. Our home would not seem the same again, if we had to part with Harvey."

AT THE BERLIN SHELTER

We are indebted to Rev. C. R. Miller of Berlin for the following interesting article regarding the Children's Aid Society. We feel that if our readers in the vicinity of Berlin and the surrounding country, are anxious to help on the good work providing good homes for the homeless and neglected children, they can do no better than write to Mr. Miller at Berlin.

Mr. Miller writes as follows:—"When we say that the Society's work here is in a healthy condition, we can do so without boasting. One, if not the chief cause, of its success, is that the officers of said society are lovers of children and consequently realize it their social and especially Christian duty to protect and rescue all children that are neglected or dependent. This being the case all officers and members are united and stand by us as their inspector, and in any action we take. Our only object is "The betterment of both children and parents," if possible, but in all events, "Help" the Children.

For some years the work of the Society here, has been going on steadily, and special credit is due to the kind friends of the Berlin Orphanage (which is an interdenominational Institute) for the great interest shown in said Society's work by assisting in every possible way. Not having an Inspector with special authority, and who could devote all his time to this work, it is impossible to accomplish the work that we otherwise would.

The Children's Aid Society is composed of branch Societies of the different towns and villages, which severally are supposed to have either monthly or quarterly meetings in which they consider the condition of the work, discuss any cases in their town or vicinity that should be investigated, and advise the inspector accordingly.

At the same time the local Society makes strong attempts to have every body possible (especially all Christian

people) become members of the Society, not especially for the sake of obtaining additional "Fees," (for by such the work is carried on) but more especially to get everybody possible interested in the welfare of the children. By so doing it necessarily adds to the influence against this

tive. Great praise is due to our Honorable "Sheriff Motz" whose age does not seem to affect his interest in this noble work, but who spends much of his spare time in soliciting membership, thus getting people interested in this very necessary work. Nearly all the ministers are mem-



The Berlin Orphanage, where many neglected children are waiting to find a home. Can you not open your hearts and homes to some of these little ones?

awful evil of "Child Neglect," and if all the good people would properly assist, "Child neglect" would soon be a thing of the past.

Over the local Society a "County executive" is appointed to deal with the business part for said Societies unitedly. This executive is composed of men who are lovers of children, and who do not spare pains or means in helping the children, as they are convinced that, "It is cheaper (and much better) to rescue a child, than

bers of the Society and the most friendly relationship exists between the various denominations, both Protestants and Catholics.

Regarding a Shelter for our children, we are especially favored here, as we have the privilege of our children being cared for at the Berlin Orphanage, where many poor children have been helped since its inauguration.

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL REPORT

The following statistical report for the last twelve months will show the great need of looking after the children's welfare, and especially since our county has no great city in it.

Investigations of child neglect or abuse 131, children placed in Foster Homes 60, Total number Children dealt with 288, Business Calls, (Children) 1176, Business Calls, (at home) 218, Letters written 728, Applications received 173.

At present we have the following Children at the Shelter for adoption and full particulars can be obtained regarding any of them by writing to Rev. C. R. Miller, Berlin, Ont.

CATHOLICS

George D., nine yrs. old, Andrew S. seven yrs. old, George B. five yrs. old, Lucy D. nine yrs. old, Nellie E. eight yrs. old.

PROTESTANTS

Clifton four yrs. old, Charlie W. three yrs. old, Frank G. three yrs. old, David M. two yrs. old, Arnold J. (negro) four yrs. old, Joan J. (half negro) six yrs. old.

There are many new and tasty recipes to be found in our new Cook Book. If you have not secured one of these Cook Books, write to Household Editor regarding how you can obtain one free of cost.



A jolly little lad who wants a good home. Would you like him?

to punish criminals," and also that by saving boys and girls to better lives, they crush out crime. Of course the work is bound to go on.

LOCAL WORK

It is about 18 months since the work here was reorganized, and at present the county's work is embodied in five local societies, and a county execu-

The Wife's Portion

Mr. T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.
At the best, one can do little but theorize upon this subject. It would be a comparatively simple matter to solve individual cases. What would be applicable to one, however, would not apply in the least to some others. Upon this hinges, to a large extent, the ever-present question of the wife's portion.

Let us look at the question from the standpoint of the poor man's wife. For the poor man,—taken in the sense of the laboring or hired man,—the best working method that has

been devised is to hand over to the wife practically the whole of the earnings and allow her the pleasure of all the spending. Instances are numerous where this has worked out satisfactorily. On the other hand, there are many men who would not care to follow this practice, though in the majority of cases, such would be in their best interests.

With the farmer starting out in life, or to one who has not made a signal success of his business, to allot a portion to his wife would seem the height of folly. Where the mortgage is to be paid off, and other major expenses are to be met, as well as

improvements upon the farm and about the house, the position of man and wife should be one of equal partnership rather than for either one to receive a portion. Here one should use whatever was required for necessities, and, as far as possible, practise denial with many of the luxuries. In this way and in this way only can ultimate success in the shape of a mortgage-free farm be secured.

With the rich, the settling of the wife's portion is wholly a different matter. There can be but little, if any effort to save, or "to make one meet." A portion large or small, in accordance with the desire of the wife, can be allotted with equal ease. The same is true concerning the children. But this very fact of having an allowance is, in a large measure, accountable for the origin of the oft-repeated and all too true axiom, "Degenerate sons of noble sires." In having to do without many of the things that luxury would provide and in having to practise self-denial to some extent, one is fitted for larger things in life. Having gone through these experiences one can appreciate luxuries to the full at such a time when practices of self-denial are unnecessary.

Probably the most satisfactory solution of this question is that of equal partners between husband and wife. The same principle should apply, in so far as possible, with other members of the family, i.e., having a common allowance principle, where circumstances would seem to indicate it, will be found necessary. With the farmer of ordinary tact and resource this system, which recognizes joint-ownership and does away with any semblance of one being a hireling, will work satisfactorily.

cherries and serve on bright plates on leaves of lettuce with soft dressing.

PUMPKIN PIE

Steam the pumpkin until soft, dry and rub through a sieve. Add one and a half tablespoonsful of brown sugar to a cupful and a half of pumpkin, two eggs, beaten slightly, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of ginger and a little salt, one and a half cupfuls of milk and one cupful of cream. Bake until golden brown in a pan lined with rich paper.

Fish Dainties

Remnants of fish picked into bits may be added to twice the bulk of cold, boiled potatoes, chopped fine, for fish hash. Moisten this with a little drawn butter sauce, left over, or use hot water and finish with a piece of butter.

Mix half a cup of cooked fish, picked into bits, through a cup of mashed potatoes; shape into small flat cakes, roll these in flour, and fry in salt pork or bacon fat. Or, with a rolling pin, a flour, set on to a buttered pan, put a teaspoonful of butter on the top of each cake and set the dish in the oven, to make the cakes hot and brown.

The skimming of fat from off soups and so forth, should be saved for frying purposes.

An egg that is cracked can be boiled by placing a teaspoonful of salt in the water, as the egg will then cook without losing any of the white.

Milk, cream, or butter should not be put in an ice box or chest with other articles of food unless in closed vessels as they absorb odors very quickly.

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Secure a Club of only **Nine New Subscribers** and you will be sent **Free** of Cost, an elegant English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set of 55 pieces.

This set consists of the following pieces: 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 butter tins, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 plate (10 inch), 1 plate (11 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pickle dish, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 baker, 1 stop bowl, and 1 cream jug. This set is genuine English semi-porcelain, decorated in a dainty green floral border, with embossed and scalloped edges.

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

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, PETERBORO, ONT.

What to Give a Boy



Think how much healthful fun a boy on the farm can have with a good gun. No wonder the gift a boy will prize most is a

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Every boy should know how to shoot. It's only the boy who doesn't know how to handle a gun, who meets with accidents.

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Your eye will also the Dan Beard's book, "Guns and Game," if you'll have about hunting, shooting, cover—unbound in gilt.

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Chicago Falls, Mass.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column, and you will be rewarded as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free to two new yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each. Address: **HISCOTT**, hold Editor, this paper.

CREAMED ONIONS

In boiling onions change the water very frequently to destroy their strong flavor. When tender, cover with a cream sauce highly seasoned.

Cranberry jelly is the natural accompaniment of the turkey, but it is particularly pretty if served on slices of orange-peel. Put the jelly to harden and turn out on each slice.

FRUIT SALAD

This requires equal portions of cut, crisp celery, cherries, white grapes, with nuts. Cut each grape at the side to remove the seeds and press in half a pecan nut. Use canned

==FACTS==

- About the **INDEX** Coal Oil Burner
- 1 It will lit the basin of your present lamp.
 - 2 It cuts your oil bill in half.
 - 3 It gives 4 times the light when fitted to your present lamp by us.
 - 4 It is not an experience for fake as thousands are in daily use.
 - 5 It would pay for itself in the oil it would save you while you are debating about getting one.
 - 6 It eliminates the danger of fire from an upset lamp.
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325 SEATON ST., TORONTO

Brushes in the Kitchen

I scrub off all the refuse from my plates with a brush broom stub, and use a wire dishcloth for cleaning sticky pots and pans. Hidden from view under an oilcloth lambrequin on the broad shelf over the sink I keep several brush brooms—one for cleaning vegetables and one for cleaning out the sink. Plenty of air gets in under the lambrequin to keep them dry. Little labels are tacked over each brush to designate their use. Among them I keep several tooth brushes (the cheap ones—three for a quarter) one to paste favorite clippings in a scrap book, another to clean with the aid of a little salt, my milk nail strainers, and one to clean my graters and the crimped edges of my cookie cutter.—Maude Cooke, P. E. I.

To Clean Silver

Silver articles that have become tarnished, may, even if embossed or engraved, be quite quickly cleaned by the use of alum. Dissolve an ounce in a quart of soap suds, and wash carefully, using a brush for the carved parts. Rinse the articles several times, then dry with a soft cloth and polish with chamois. Hot suds with ammonia will also clean the silver quickly and well in such a way that there need be no troublesome brushing with one or another of the pink and white powders, which have such a gift for lodging in all the ornamental parts.

I like the paper very well and find it very interesting in many points.—D. D. Taylor, Huron Co., Ont.

AMBEROL RECORDS for The EDISON PHONOGRAPH



"One touch of melody
makes the whole world kin"

Mr. Edison has produced in the Amberol Record a Phonograph Record that plays twice as long as the regular Edison Record

This has not been done by making the Record larger or longer, but by engraving more than twice as many lines to the inch as on the regular Record. Thus Amberol Records can be used in the standard sizes of Edison Phonographs by the addition of a simple attachment or gear.

Edison Amberol Records not only play longer than any other Record now made, but they play better, their tone quality being richer, clearer and more delicate than has been possible in the past.

To Play Amberol Records on Your Present Phonograph requires an attachment comprising a change gear and a new reproducer. Your dealer has this attachment, will put one on your Phonograph at a moderate cost, and will explain it to you.

We will be glad to send to anyone, however, a booklet describing the new attachment, describing the Amberol Records, giving a list of the music now available on these Records and giving all the other information necessary to make it possible for you to get more than twice as much enjoyment out of your Edison Phonograph as you are now getting.

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

National Phonograph Company, 11 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J., U.S.A.

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

ART EMBROIDERY

The extreme popularity at the present time of hand embroidery, and the request of many of our readers has induced us to publish each week patterns for fancy work. It will embrace the daintiest, simplest and latest ideas that can be obtained from the designers of these pretty things.

In order to begin this work properly we have secured a very graceful and useful shirt waist design.

The daisy shirt waist No. 610 is as dainty as one can find offered anywhere, and is intended for Walla-



chian embroidery. This style of work is very popular just now on account of its simplicity and because it is quickly done and is very rich and effective when finished.

Linen, flannel or lawn are good materials to fashion this waist. Price of Perforated Pattern which can be used an unlimited number of times, with all necessary stamping materials, is 25c.

Ideal Transfer Pattern, (the best hot iron transfer out) 10c.

Design stamped on 2½ yds. of imported linen is \$1.50.

Design stamped on 2½ yds. of lawn is 90c.

Ten skeins of White Silky Cotton for working, 25c extra.

All above prices include mailing expenses less Customs duty, from New York, which are very small.

WALLACHIAN EMBROIDERY

This is simple, quickly done, very rich and effective when finished. As a general rule, knowledge of only three styles of stitches are required—button hole (long), button hole (short) and outline. In working flowers and leaves, start the long button hole stitch at the base of leaf or petal in the centre of the form, and take a button hole stitch on the outer edge on one side of the leaf or petal.

Repeat this long button hole stitch around the form, always taking the centre of the form on a perfectly even form with the purled edge of the stitch on the outer edge of the figure. Set the stitches on a slight slant, and bring the stitches of the two halves of leaf or petal together in the centre of the form on a perfectly even line. The meeting of the stitches in the centre of leaf or petal forms the centre vein. The rings are characteristic of Wallachian Embroidery. Bastle over, and work long button hole stitches from the centre of the ring around the outside edge; keep stitches close together.

To give a good effect, this style of work should be slightly padded.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for a young girl, give age and size. For adults, give bust measure for 2½ waist, and waist for 2½. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

GIRL'S OVER DRESS 610

The dress that is worn over a blouse is one of the prettiest included in the younger girls' wardrobe, and this season it is being shown in an exceptional number of attractive designs. This one consists of the over-blossom and the skirt.

Material required for medium size (1 yds) is 2½ yds 24, 2 yds 32 or 3½ yds 44 in wide with 7 yds of binding.

The pattern is sent for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

Material required

WORK APRON 611

The work apron that is really protective and practical is the one that also women demand.

The apron is simply made, is full and gathered and allows a choice of the high neck with collar or a square one, and of three sorts of sleeves—the long ones with long cuffs, the long ones with straight bands, and the three-quarter ones finished with bands.

Material required for medium size is 9 1/4 yds 27, 7 yds 36 in wide.

The pattern is cut in sizes for 23, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 42 in bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

FOUR BUTTON COAT 612

The coat that is closed with four buttons is a favorite one and is to be noted in a number of variations. Here is a model that can be made in outsway effect or with straight fronts as liked and with or without the points at the lower edge so that it really includes several in the one.

Material required for the medium size is 7 yds 27, 4 yds 34, or 3 1/4 yds 52 in wide, with 1 1/2 yds of velvet.

The pattern is sent in sizes for a 34, 36, 38 and 42 in bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

MISSIE'S NAVAL WAIST 613

The naval or sailor waist is a favorite one for young girls and is admirable for school and college wear. It is just the right thing in which to take exercise and it is altogether satisfactory and becoming.

Material required for medium size (16 yrs) is 4 yds 24, 2½ yds 32 or 3 yds 44 in wide, with 5 1/4 yds of braid.

The pattern is sent for girls of 16 and 18 yrs and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

See our Big Four adv. on back cover

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

BROME CO., ONT.

SUTTON TOWNSHIP.—To-day, (Nov. 23rd) there is snow enough for good cutting, the first of the season. The body seems to be making use of it to the utmost. The snowstorm on the 19th has been a blessing to this part of the country. Coming, as it has, from the unfrozen ground, it will greatly help the water supply, which has been rather low during the latter part of the summer and early fall. We have not felt the water famine as they have in some other parts of the Eastern Townships. This being in the mountainous part of the Eastern Townships, there are plenty of good springs among our hills and valleys. The dairy cattle are going into their winter quarters in none too good condition, and the supply of milk at the butter factories is getting very small indeed. Very few farmers go in for winter dairying. It is the general impression that butter will be at a premium before next March.

PRESCOTT CO., ONT.

VANKLEEK HILL.—The weather has continued remarkably dry and, as a consequence, there has not been as much plowing done as usual. The soil is especially in heavy clay soil, plowing has been very difficult. Water has been scarce since a good many farmers are in quite a few cases, cattle were not getting a full supply. As pasturage was generally very short, the cows failed rapidly and early. There will be a smaller quantity of butter made after the close of the cheese season than usual, as cows are generally thin, and feed decidedly scarce. Where corn has been grown to any extent, the magnificent crop has made the milk problems here more easily solved. It seems more and more evident that farmers should grow more and more corn and clover.—W. E. B. J.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

TAUNTON.—The exceptionally fine weather that has prevailed since harvest has given farmers a splendid chance to get their stock done this year, nothing being frosted, as was the case a year ago. Turnips on high land became very young during the fine weather in September, and the crop was very light on that account. Those that were on damp land, however, yielded an average crop. Some farmers report being short of winter feed, but the majority have plenty, and to spare. Corn and hay were both good crops. Plowing has been the order of the day for the past month, and has not gone over this fall than during the summer. The light snowfall we had on the 14th, followed by a little rain, moistened the hard places, and now the plow goes the very best. A few farms still a lot of plowing to do, but most farmers have nearly finished or nearly so. The fine weather has been most favorable for extra work, and most farmers have added some improvements, such as remodeling barns, building silos, etc.—R. A. N.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

WICKLOW.—Most of the cheese factories have closed for the season. It has generally been considered to have been a good season except for the weather. Most of the farmers are making the best of their time by plowing, although the land is too hard to plow this early. The weather is all that can be desired.—E. B. H.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

FENELON FALLS.—Verily this is a peculiar season. Last week one farmer was drawing green wood out of the extra crops, which with good enough plowing to bring a cord at a time, while his neighbor across the fence was plowing and turning up the dust. Last Saturday, the maple sap ran as freely as it did any time last spring. The robins, sparrows, crows, hawks and mosquitoes are still with us and our young man coming home late at night claimed to have heard the rattle of the small beetle. I don't get for the fact that he has not to draw water for his cows. But spring is not yet for the fact that he has not restricted the marshes. Cattle are out on pasture again and the grass is nice and green. Cows are gaining in their fatness and the stock feed man is beginning to think there is still corn in Egypt. Plowing goes better than ever and the days are short enough to suit even the hired man.—W. B. J.

BRANT CO., ONT.

PALKLAND.—Final plowing is nearly all finished. The fine open weather of the last few days has been a blessing to get it done. The ground from very hard on Nov. 14, but the cold spell was followed by a strong warm and milder weather. All stock is snowed out, and are being fed their winter rations, as there is no pasture, except the frozen grass. Some are being fed on hay, and some on land intended for next year's hoe crop. A few use the spreader but the majority are being plowed in the fall. It used to be the general practice to keep all manure piled in the yard until spring or summer, but now most farmers draw it out during the winter, as it is made. There is less loss by this method. Lambs are coming, but now most farmers draw it out. Hogs are \$5 to \$7.50 L—1. T.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOSSIP.—We are having a fine shower and hope it will last for some time. We have had very dry weather all fall. Most farmers are through with their plowing. Cheese and butter factories are making very second day. The dry weather is doing the work of the rain. It is being better fed for some time. Both cheese and butter are selling in Woodstock at a good figure.—A. M.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO.—Weather conditions for the past few days have been favorable for fall work. A number of good showers, after the long dry spell, have soaked the soil so that plowing can now be done to advantage, and is rapidly nearing completion. This year we could plainly see the advantage of working stubble land after harvest, and that had been gauged plowed right after harvest could be plowed this fall while the untreated stubble land was too dry to plow. The last crop of the season, namely turnips, has all been stored away. The appearance of the land was too dry to plow. As a rule, farmers have plenty of rough fodder, such as hay, roots and ensilage, and cattle need very much of it. A lot of been put in. One man in Waterloo feeds over 500 heavy exporters every winter on rough fodder. The weather is doing the work of the rain. It is being better fed for some time. Both cheese and butter are selling in Woodstock at a good figure.—A. M.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

ELORA.—A couple of days' sleighing have come and gone. The weather to-day is mild and balmy; still no rain to speak of. Water continues somewhat scarce. The live stock are good. Hogs do, cattle so, and over promised for early shipments; hay, turnips and grain all at a high level. No very large profits for farmers even at present prices owing to scarcity of feed stuffs. Still there is a more hopeful outlook than earlier in the season, and those who have faith in the future and prepare for later markets, should not have much to complain of. As there is considerable extra work to be done in saleable grain, etc., it will give fair returns if turned into beef and pork. It would seem to indicate a fairly profitable employment of the winter season as well as assisting to keep up the fertility of the farm. Let us hope that the increase in prices realized for the winter season by Deputy Minister James' figures, may continue.—G. W.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

PORT ELGIN.—November has been an ideal month for getting the farm work finished. Owing to the dry autumn plowing has been harder than usual and much of it had been badly done as the ground was so hard that it would come out in the worst places. Most of the stock have been stabled and fed during the winter season and to forage for themselves. There has been a great scarcity of water on many farms to which the water has had to be driven a mile or more to get supplied. This has led to an unusual number of arctic winds being run and well drilled, have been kept very busy. They have to go from 100 to 250 feet to get a continuous supply. In some cases a wind mill and tank are necessary to get the supply complete, and then there is a very satisfactory output. The cost ranges from 10 to 15 cents per bushel. They have to go very poor top to stand the winter, and prospects are favorable for a light crop and a heavy harvest. The clover stand is much thicker and stronger than last

autumn and if the season is favorable there should be a good crop of hay.—J. B. M.

MUSKOKA DISTRICT, ONT.

HUNTVILLE.—Owing to the cold weather and snow, farmers have been obliged to put their implements away for winter. They are now engaged in cutting and hauling home their winter supply of wood. As the demand for light stocks and feeders on the large markets is rather poor, the price of inferior beef cattle are placed on the local markets at almost less than cost price. The few good butchers' cattle are in good demand and command average prices. Deer hunters did not have much success. Deer hunt report plenty of deer went farther north every man.—F. R. B.

GOSSIP

Information received from Mr. R. R. News of Hurick, Que., reports a number of sales of Ayrshire cattle. These include a carload of animals that have been shipped to Conn. Ten head have been sold to Mr. G. Langner, the well-known Ayrshire breeder at Ch. Rouge, Que., including the good yearling bull, Morton Main Premier, a milk cow, Scotland's Best, Heather Bell Second, and some other milk stock. A car load composed principally of pure-bred milk cows, has been sold to the firm of J. S. and J. M. Bellevue. Mr. News, who was the largest winner in the Ayrshire classes at the Chicago last Dec., plans to exhibit his herd at other exhibit there this month. His herd is in splendid condition and is likely, therefore, to make a great show.

A short drive from Corinth between Tillsonburg and Aylmer is the Maple Leaf Stock Farm, where Mr. J. W. Todd has established a fine herd of pure bred Berks and Tamworth hogs. The Berks are headed by Manor Loring, Imp. from the herd of Arthur Bischof, Motcombe, Eng. This hog is proving a good getter of strong boned well proportioned pigs. Mr. Todd is now offering several good things by this site. The Tamworths are by Mountain Home Premier, a Toronto and London prize winner, who is also giving good results as a breeder. Several good pigs of either sex are still on hand to select from. If you cannot drive to see them, either by wire or telephone, mention this paper.

Hilton Stock Farm, the property of R. Morrow & Son, lies within a stone-throw of Hilton, P.O. on the main stage route between Campbellford and Brighton. It is situated about four miles from Brighton. This area is breeding Holsteins, Tamworths and Cotswolds. The Holsteins are bred along the very choicest dairy lines, the herd being headed by Sir Mutt Butter Boy 3rd, whose dam has a record of 19 lbs of butter in 7 days, while his sire's dam has a record of 24 lbs. None of the cows in this herd have been extensively tested, but they are certainly a large stock lot, with every appearance of being a good production. Among the young stock that is being offered for sale, we noticed three choice young bulls, two of which are the above sire, while the other is by the Sweepstakes bull at Ottawa this fall. The herd of Tamworths ranks right up among the very best in

Canada. One of the Imp. sows in this herd that won 1st and silver medal at Toronto this fall is now nursing a fine litter of pigs from a Toronto prize winning boar. Two six months old boars and a few sows from the same sire and dam are also being offered for sale, along with others of equally good breeding. Anyone wanting new blood in Tamworths should secure some of those pigs.

Jas. Beeg, whose fine farm is within a mile south of the city office organ of the Ayrshire breed, has a typical herd of modern Ayrshires. His cows have nicely shaped udders and splendid teats, all capable of producing 40 lbs and upwards of rich milk, which the Ayrshire as a herd is noted for producing. Mr. Beeg is now offering two richly bred bulls ready for service. One of them is by Royal Star of Leamessock. His dam is White Heather, a show cow that is along with several others, in the record of performance. The younger bull is by Sunny Jim, bred in the famous Woodruff herd of J. S. Clark, Ottawa. These bulls are bred right and the quality is no exception. Write Mr. Beeg for further particulars, mentioning this paper, and he will be pleased to tell you all about them.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN NEWS
The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are invited to contribute to the publication. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.


The Holstein-Friesian Association offer a silver cup at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and one at the Maritime Winter Fair, for the champion grade dairy cow, providing she be sired by a Holstein-Friesian registered bull whose name and number must be given at the time of entry.

I now maintain a herd of 45 pure bred Holstein cattle and six horses on 56 acres, and produce not one dollar's worth of feed, except a small amount of balanced rations used to feed some of the cows while they are in milk, and butter fat. Next year I propose to increase my herd to 50, and expect to raise plenty to feed it. The only products sold from the farm are milk, stock and potatoes; of the latter I have usually from 200 to 250 bushels to sell, and I have sold \$2500 worth of pure bred stock since Oct. 1, 1907.

My milk brings me about \$100 a month besides feeding whole milk to every calf born for at least six months. Of course the system of farming eliminates all pasturage and requires two, and sometimes three crops a year. The alfalfa produces three crops, and we generally manage to get two, and sometimes three crops a year. All animals are fed in the stables year round, with outdoor exercise every day, and all manure is drawn and spread upon the land every day, and it may readily be imagined that the land is rapidly increasing in fertility.—John McLennan.

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Be sure to get the best machine because it will last you a long time and should quickly pay for itself.

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International local agents can supply you with catalogs, lithograph banners and full particulars. Call and take the matter up with them, or write the nearest branch house. You will be interested in seeing a copy of booklet on the "Development of the Cream Separator" which will be mailed on request.

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The Uses of a Rural Telephone in Cases of Fire.

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