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PETERBORO, ONT. NOVEMBER 18, 1908



A HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION THAT WAS A CREDIT TO CANADA

The fifth Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, held last week in the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, was a revelation of the possibilities of the Province in the production of fruit, flowers, vegetables and honey. The illustration shows one of the fruit sections. Some of the boxed fruit may be seen on the left and a portion of the honey exhibit at the back center. The improvement noticeable in the packing of the fruit shown in commercial packages at this exhibition as compared with that shown at the first exhibition held only four years ago was astonishing and proved the wisdom of the government in giving liberal assistance to this show

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Shall Women Vote?

Well! It all depends what the question is that is to be voted on. The "Vote for Every Woman" question is not a very important one in Canada at present but it's heading this way. In the meantime

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD VOTE

when the question of the selection of a Cream Separator is to be decided. The women, having to wash and turn the Separator, should have something to say when the selection is being made. As far as we are concerned we are quite willing to **leave it to the Women**—their common sense will tell them that there is no machine equal to

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MONTREAL and QUEBEC

WE WANT AGENTS FOR A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Breeders' Horse Show

The next Horse Show, under the auspices of the Ontario Horse Breeder's Association, will be held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, (Toronto Junction), on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 13th, 14th and 15th, 1909.

The different classes of the Show with the prize money offered for each are as follows: Clydesdales, \$200; Canadian Bred Clydesdales and Shires, \$400; Shires, \$200; Hackneys, \$400; Standard Breds, \$275; Thoroughbreds, \$275; Ponies, \$130; Heavy Draft Horses, \$305; Championships, \$345. Total prize money, \$2815.

The judges of heavy horses will be, Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville; James Torrance, Markham; Job White, Ashburn; with A. McLaren, Chicago as reserve judge. The judges for Hackneys will be, Dr. Campbell, Berlin; W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; B. Roywell, Ottawa; with L. Meredith, London as reserve judge.

The list of prizes offered is practically the same as at the last show. Copies may be procured on application to the Secretary, Ontario Horse Breeder's Exhibition, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Danes Increase Pork Production

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World:—We beg to enclose herewith figures sent to us by our agents in London, Eng., relating to imports of bacon in the United Kingdom for the first nine months of 1907-08:

IMPORTS OF BACON INTO UNITED KINGDOM		VALUE OF IMPORTS, £				
IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF . . .		1908	1907	1906		
Denmark, c wts.	1,553,346	1,282,793	1,091,409	£1,280,541	£1,079,631	£3,193,949
U. States, . . .	1,087,245	1,153,717	2,118,744	4,321,470	3,232,500	1,186,643
Canada, . . .	802,466	949,130	569,303	1,075,910	2,522,504	2,498,570
O. Countries, . . .	61,573	65,082	81,300	170,002	184,873	342,535
Total . . .	4,389,232	4,108,371	4,279,836	£10,980,613	£11,021,068	£11,122,188

You will note that Denmark exported to the United Kingdom in 1908, bacon to the extent of 1,553,346 c wts., as compared with 1,352,793 c wts. in 1907; while Canada exported in 1908, 802,066 c wts. as against 949,139 c wts. the previous year.

Taking into consideration the fact that Denmark has to import 60 per cent. of all the grains and other food necessary for the production of hogs and that the Denmark farmers found it so profitable during the last years, that they increased their quantity, does it not seem strange, that in Canada the farmers, who have the food grown in their own country, should find the Danish standard, and raise decreased numbers of hogs?

We would also direct your attention to comparisons between year 1907 and 1908, which is still more marked, particularly from the Danish standpoint.—The Geo. Matthews Co., Ltd., T. F. Matthews, Secy.

Seed Exhibit at the Winter Fair

One of the growing features of the Provincial Winter Fair is its grain and potato exhibit. Already it is outgrowing its accommodation in the old building, and this year a new feature of the grain exhibit will necessitate a space by itself. It is sure to attract the attention of all farmers, for a quantity of the best oats grown in the province will be there.

The liberal prizes offered through the Superintendent of Fairs, Mr. J. Locke Wilson, to competitors entering out in the field crop competitions west of Toronto, should bring out a large exhibit. This should have a stimulating effect on these crop competitions, which are calculated to increase the production of high-class grain suitable for seeding.

Then there is the department of the Canadian Seed Grower's Association,

which is a growing organization and becoming better known all the time. It is a potent factor in encouraging the production of high-class seed grain, free from weed seeds, and offered for sale at a small margin above the price for commercial seed. This Association has enlarged its prize list this year. It is offering good prizes in the various classes, and, through the interest of such men as the Steels, Briggs Seed Co., F. W. Hodson, T. C. Bate and Prof. Klink, some valuable cups are offered as specials. They are worth competing for. This exhibit will demonstrate the improvements to be made in the crops by the selection of the best plants each year for seed.

The general prize list, open to all comers, has been enlarged to take in beans and more suitable divisions have been made in the corn classes. Last year this exhibit was exceptionally good, both in quantity and quality.

In a few cases some irregularities, common to a great many fall exhibitions, have been suspected. Sometimes professional exhibitors ignore rules of the society holding the exhibition, which has had a discouraging effect on the rank and file of would-be exhibitors in those localities. All exhibitors should carefully read the rules governing the exhibits and rigidly adhere to them.

This exhibition will furnish any farmer who has good seed for sale the best possible opportunity for advertising his goods, and has a good year for growing clean, plump,

pure seed and there should be a large exhibit of it.—T. G. Kaynor.

Fair Dates

Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.

Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.

Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

Jan. 18th to 22nd.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

Items of Interest

Sir Marcus, the champion Clydesdale stallion of the Canadian National Exhibition and the Chicago International in 1907, has been purchased from the Graham-Pentrow Co. of Bedford Park by Graham Bros. of Clearmont, to complete their string for the International at Chicago next month.

Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, died at Montreal on the 8th inst. He has been connected with the Government since the inception of the experimental farms in the early eighties and was one of the best known officials in the service.

Mr. F. F. Reed, B.S.A., for some time past representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Lindsay has been appointed to succeed Harris McFayden, B.S.A., representative of the feed branch at Regina. Saeed Mr. McFayden has accepted a position in Winnipeg.

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AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1908

No. 44

THE BEEFING BUSINESS AND THE EXPORT TRADE

Thos. McMillan, Huron County, Ontario

Animals should be forced to maturity at as early an age as possible. Better prices would be obtained in export market if more beef were produced.

THE palate of the people, both at home and abroad will always demand juicy and toothsome cuts of roasts and steaks. It is the business of the feeder to produce these.

In the past, the greatest drawback to the encouragement of the beefing industry has been the cry that it was not possible to obtain animals which combine feeding and milking properties. However, it is indeed gratifying to notice the gradual awakening which is continually being made more manifest in this direction.

With a proper foundation stock of animals the aim of the feeder should be to furnish such full and appropriate rations as will force the animals to a suitable condition of maturity at as early an age as possible. Early maturity offers the only safe system of profitable beef production. Baby beef is being demanded more and more by the markets both at home and abroad. The practical feeder, realizing, first, that the first office of food is to support the requirements of the animal system, and that it is only from that portion of food over and above this requirement that the animal can profitably digest and assimilate, that will furnish the profit; and secondly: Knowing that when the animal is young and in the active stage of its growth the percentage of waste going on in the animal system is much less than when it approaches maturity, he will thus strive to fit his animals for the block at as early an age as possible. This is also the only way in which prime quality, what is known as "marbled beef" can be produced. We must give the animal during the process of growth such suitable and nutri-

tious rations as will enable it to deposit the fat in the lean tissues of the meat. Then when the carcass is hung up it presents the fine quality of "marbled beef" which is ever in demand.

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

For such a quality of product there is every prospect of an ever increasing demand. For years it has been known that across the border the finest quality of product is always demanded and consumed in the cities of the eastern States. This same demand is continually growing in Ontario. Not only so, but I am convinced that if Canada, and more particularly Ontario, would only produce a greater percentage of high class fat cattle for the British market our returns would be better than they are at present. Owing to the limited supply of high class export beef cattle Ontario feeders of such do not receive the prices which they otherwise would.

The best quality of Canadian fat cattle command as high prices as any shipped into the British markets but owing to the limited number of these, American cattle are always quoted somewhat higher. In this way prime Canadian cattle are placed at a disadvantage.

From the information at present to hand it seems probable that, if we would only supply the goods, there is more future to the trans-Atlantic trade in live cattle than in dressed beef. Although this may seem to be an illogical reversal of the economic tendencies of the age, and will doubtless surprise many who are not acquainted with the facts surrounding the marketing of our meats in Europe, yet observation and enquiry in

and about Smithfield, Depford and some of the continental markets reveal the fact that this statement reflects the judgment of some of the shrewdest men in the export business, and the facts prove that American exporters are continually handling a larger percentage of our Canadian cattle.

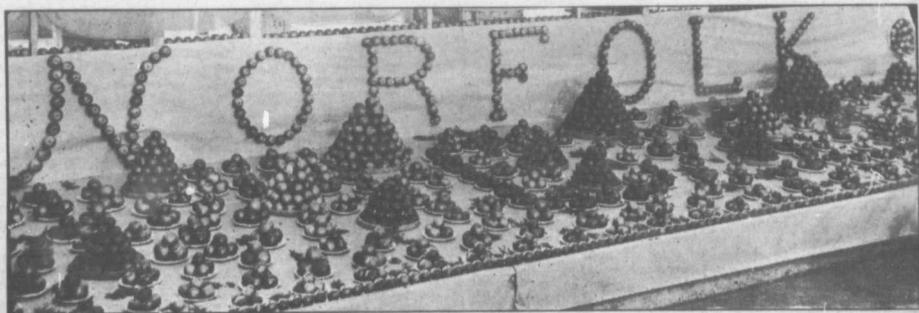
THEY WANT FRESHLY KILLED BEEF

Many of the London butchers demand a freshly killed beef as against the chilled or frozen imported article. The beef that John Bull's father and forefathers ate was killed at home. It did not come up the Mersey or the Thames stowed away in the capacious holds of ocean steamers. British conservatism dies hard, and especially so when, as in the case of the packing-house products, lurid tales touching the wholesomeness of imported food-stuffs find their way into the public prints and official documents. American packers have found it a weary task trying to regain the business in canned goods so ruthlessly stricken down some two years ago. So between these revelations, and the inborn prejudice in favor of home-killed and home-cured meats, and the ever-present competition from the Argentine in refrigerated carcasses, profits for the cannery have not only been down to the vanishing point, but prospects for the future are anything but rosy.

A ARGENTINE TRADE IN DRESSED BEEF

It seems certain that within the next few years the Argentine will practically monopolize the dressed-beef business of Europe. When we know that the United States and Canada are the only countries allowed to land live cattle in Britain it should be the aim of Canadian beef producers to shine in the only foreign market, which, practically speaking, is open to them.

With the friendly attitude of Germany and France in their endeavors to secure better trade



One Small Section of the Fruit Exhibit at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

Norfolk County made a wonderful display of fruit, both on plates and in commercial packages, at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, in the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, last week. The display proved Norfolk to be one of the best fruit counties in the province. The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, sent 48 barrels and over 70 boxes of 48 fine apples as could be grown anywhere. There are 26 varieties of apples in this display. It took a barrel and a half of Baldwin to lay the single row for the front border. The side borders are composed of Kings and the end border of Spies. The word "Norfolk" is formed with Alexanders, and on the table is outlined in red apples the word Co. (county). The exhibit was not for competition, being purely for display and for advertising purposes. The credit for the display was due chiefly to the work of Mr. James E. Johnson, of Simcoe, the manager of the co-operative fruit growers' association, who has done most valuable work encouraging fruit growing in that county.

relations with this country it would be a boon to the beefing trade if our government could secure the entry of live cattle into those European markets, a condition which is certainly within the bounds of possibility and which would, if materialized, add greatly to prices obtainable at present.

For many years the Ontario Department of Agriculture have specially sought to inform and direct our people along special dairy lines, as being a profitable branch of live stock keeping. Yet, in the face of having been reared in this industry, to my mind, if an agriculturist wishes to seek pleasure in his work, along with a fair degree of profit, there is no more desirable line than that of the beefing business. There is no other line of live stock keeping that fits in to better advantage with the varied operations upon the soil.

Many sections of Ontario are specially adapted to be, as they now are, the breeding ground of our several lines of domestic animals. When the breeders of beefing animals have attained their present standing in the breeding world, there is no reason why this high degree of excellence should not also be accompanied by a wide system of profitable feeding operations.

Plowing Corn and Root Land

John Fitzer, Macdonald College, Que.

Having harvested the corn and root crops we should at once prepare the soil for the following crop. As we have cultivated and carefully cared for the hoed crops throughout the summer, it is worse than wasteful not to plow. Corn land should be thoroughly plowed to give the best results.

Corn rows that have been planted 42 inches apart can be turned over in four furrows. Corn that has been planted 35 inches apart can be turned in three. In plowing, care should be taken to cut as close as possible to the right side of the row, then, in turning the stalks over, the roots will be at the bottom of the furrow. Root land should also be plowed. If the tops of the roots are left in rows, they should be evenly spread as there is much nitrogen and plant food in tops. If left in bunches the crop will be patchy the following season.

The depth to plow will depend on the depth of the plant food in the soil. If the plant food is two inches deep, plow that depth. If 8 or 10 inches deep, then plow equally as deep, that is for autumn plowing. It was recently said to me that cultivating the surface or even shallow plowing was much easier than deep plowing. Quite true, it certainly is and the crops that are grown on such methods are easier harvested.

It is regrettable that we have so few plowing matches. It should be the first duty of every township to provide sufficient funds for prizes to encourage the young men to improve their ability as plowmen, and thereby increase their crops, make more money and make people happier. Good plowing—good crops.

Wintering Idle Horses

A. Ross, Ontario County, Ont.

After the fall work is completed we change our food ration from hay to straw. Experience teaches us that the change must be made gradually. We reduce the hay ration and increase the straw daily for nearly two weeks, after which we may feed a full ration of straw with safety. Straw, with a gallon of rolled oats twice a day and a few roots occasionally, should keep the animals in good condition during the time they are idle.

We remove the shoes as soon as work is finished and turn the horses out in the yard for two or three hours each day.

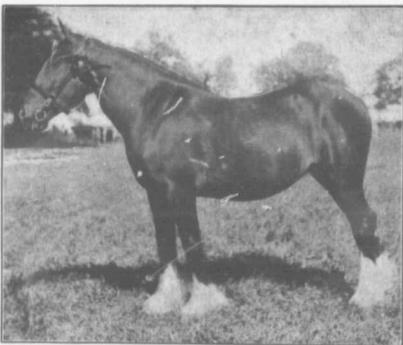
Last winter, by way of experiment, we fed our horses on the same mixture as we gave our cattle. This ration consisted of one part corn

silage, three parts cut straw well dampened with water. We also fed a few roots twice a week and half a gallon of whole oats twice a day. We would prefer to have the oats rolled. Our horses did well on this feed. We had no bad results and it is our intention to feed along this line coming winter. We find it well to occasionally change back to hay for a feed or two, always taking great care not to over-feed, as sudden changes are sometimes very dangerous.

With colts that have been lately weaned to feed them a ration of this kind would not be economy. They should have all the good hay (clean clover preferred) that they can eat, also a liberal allowance of rolled oats, with occasional feeds of bran mash and roots. It is very important that colts be well cared for during the first winter.

Care of the Brood Mare

The keeping of a brood mare in good condition during the winter previous to foaling depends almost altogether on the manner in which she is



A Useful Type of a Brood Mare

This two year old Clydesdale filly, owned by W. Sleeman, of Durham Co., Ont., took first prize at the Port Hope fair, 1906. She possesses lots of quality, and gives promise of becoming a valuable brood mare.

fed and exercised. When we reflect that the mare has not only her own life to maintain but is developing a new life in her system which is making many draughts on her organism, we can readily see the necessity of a liberal food supply.

However, the number of mares which are insufficiently fed is no doubt very small but I fear the same cannot be said in the matter of exercise. Hundreds of brood mares will go into winter quarters soon that will not have by any means sufficient exercise between now and spring to keep them in good condition. Many farmers think that because their mares are fat they are all right.

Fat is no evidence at all of condition, in fact if a horse is very fat it is a sign that he is out of condition. Condition in a horse is that state when every organ in the body is in good, strong, healthy working order, and this state cannot be produced nor maintained without regular and sufficient exercise. If a mare is in good condition herself at time of foaling the chances are that she will give birth to a vigorous foal with plenty of vitality; but if the dam is in a soft flabby condition, not an organism in the body in good shape for want of exercise, the chances are she shall give birth to a weakling whose chances of surviving the first week are very small.

Brood mares should be exercised every day. Some will take sufficient if turned out every day and allowed to do so. Others of a sluggish temperament will not and should be made to exercise. Indeed the brood mare which is doing any rea-

sonable kind of farm work every day right up to foaling is more likely to produce a vigorous foal than if she had been doing nothing the greater part of the winter.

If every farmer who has a brood mare in his place this winter sees to it that she gets daily and sufficient exercise, from now till foaling time, I venture to say we will have a very much smaller per cent. of weakly foals than usual.—“Centaur.”

Quack or Cough Grass

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

I have been doing some experimenting with Quack grass since last July. Some of this grass was sown in a small garden patch on my farm about 70 years ago. It was called *Aver grass*, and was evidently brought there by an English family who lived on a corner of the farm while cutting down timber. From this plot the pest has gradually been scattered more or less over some 40 acres near it. It has never got headway enough to do much injury to growing crops, but it is annoying to the plowman and is heavy on the horses.

This past summer we had four and one-half acres of this field in red clover which we cut about July 5th. As soon as haying was finished (about July 15), we plowed that field about three and one-half inches deep, and afterwards disked it several times until we got it settled so that the spring-toothed cultivator would not turn up any of the sod. Then we put the cultivator to work and cultivated it once each week, first lengthwise of the plowing, then crosswise and so on until the end of September. By this time we had such a network of dried rootlets on top of the ground that it was difficult to cultivate on account of the cultivator filling up. We gave it two workings with the cultivator in October though it was practically unnecessary, as scarcely a green spear could be seen.

It is our intention to have the field in that condition over winter, and surface cultivate it next spring and seed it with barley and alfalfa. We believe that the top three inches of grass roots are thoroughly killed and they make a good top dressing for the field. If we plowed it we would turn this top dressing down too deep for immediate benefit, and we would likely turn up live roots that would go on growing and filling the surface soil with their network. It is a grave mistake to rake up the roots and burn them (as some writers advocate), because they are very rich in fertility.

It is not necessary to summer fallow to kill couch grass as one can just as well grow a crop of clover or barley. Most farmers are too busy early in the season with hoe crops, fencing, ditching, etc., to give this stuff the close attention it requires, besides the growing season of May and June causes such rapid growth that it is against the work.

To anyone that tries this plan I would advise not to expect to cover the ground with rootlets the first few times you cultivate. Keep faithfully at it and you will find it one of the best plans of banishing quack that you have ever tried. While this season of the year is not the right season to commence to clean a field of couch or quack grass it might be an opportune time to open up a discussion that should draw out the ideas of people who have had more or less experience with this grass.

Does it Pay to Groom Dairy Cows?

E. W. Bjorkland, *Mgr. Stoneycroft Stock Farm.*
The essential factor in pure milk production is health. It follows that every precaution must be taken to maintain the herd in good health. The pores of the skin must be kept open to assist respiration in order to maintain a free circulation of blood to all parts of the body, more especially to those delicate organs where milk secretion takes place. Health and filth do not thrive together and as a highly developed dairy cow cannot do her best as a milker without a strong and healthy constitution, it certainly pays to groom the cows daily for the increase in quantity of milk.

Milk of superior quality is obtained only from clean cows in a clean stable and this alone should prove the necessity of daily grooming. Milk is used in one form or another in every household. Should we who are engaged in milk production not do our utmost to guard against deadly bacteria and try to lessen the mortality among those who depend on our milk for their diet? We should take all precautions without arguing, "Does it pay?"

Briefly, our system followed at Stoneycroft is: Stalls are cleaned first, after which a sprinkling of sawdust and land plaster is used for de-odorizers. Cows are fed a light feed to keep them standing. The udders of all the cows are wiped with a damp towel after which the milkers put on clean suits (we use white linen suits). Each milker carries a dry towel to wipe udder, teats and the parts of the cow's body with which he comes in contact, before he proceeds to milk. Each cow's milk is weighed and emptied in the receiving can from which it is immediately taken to the aerating or cooling room. The milker's hands are washed after milking each cow and are dried on towels kept for that purpose only.

The feeding is done as soon as possible after milking. Then the stables are cleaned and the stalls bedded, after which each cow is well groomed with a stiff dandy brush. The afternoon work is the same, only the feeding is done before milking and there is no grooming. We do not clip the cows, only a little on head and neck, but depend on brush and bedding to keep them clean. Our object is, "Pure milk from healthy cows."

Field Bindweed or Wild Morning Glory

Recently while taking a holiday on my farm a neighbor on the adjoining farm said to me, "I have got a weed in my garden I simply can't get rid of. I have summer-fallowed it and hoed it persistently"—and I know he did—"but yet it crops up and is spreading." I asked him to describe it, and bring me over a sample. From his description I told him I thought he had the genuine article all right and a sample of the weed confirmed my convictions. It was the veritable bindweed and while he had kept it pretty well in subjection, yet there were small leaves which were feeding the too lusty underground stems.

On a great many farms all over Ontario I have learned, through enquiry and samples brought to meetings I have attended, that this weed is in evidence more or less in nearly every locality. This fall while plowing along a ditch, on a piece of low land which had been bare-fallowed, I was surprised to see in a spot about one rod long by two feet wide a large number of the white brittle roots in the soil. I remembered noticing some years ago in a piece kept in sod on the other side of the ditch a few plants of this weed. It didn't seem to spread there, but some how it had got located in this summer-fallow and it was luxuriating through the cultivation, which wasn't thorough enough, or of the right kind to kill the plants.

Before I plowed it, from what I could see on the surface, only a few plants existed. So I filled my pockets with salt intending next morning to

put it on the few plants and kill them. On turning up the soil I soon saw I had reckoned without my host and that those plants at least needed watching. I pulled out a large number of the white root stalks after the plow had loosened them, as they were making ramifications in all directions and threw them on the sod to dry out and die. Our intention is to seed the piece down in the spring and I have asked the man on my farm to keep close watch that it doesn't spread. I may use some tar paper over it next season and try to smother it at once.

Without doubt it is one of the most persistent weeds we have. Fortunately it doesn't spread much by seed, although possibly most of what has come to this country, is through seed coming in the foreign bought manure seed. It spreads more or less rapidly by trailing the underground root stalks with the implements of cultivation used. Wherever a bud is found, and they are frequent even on a short piece of stem, that piece has power under favorable conditions of starting a new family.

Small patches may be smothered by piling over them a good depth of stable manure, or covering with tar paper, salt or anything which will prevent air and light getting to it, both of which are essential to growth. Care must be taken to use the material far enough out over the borders of the plots infested to catch those plants which would flourish on the edges of places so treated. Keeping infested places in sod will

quite insufficient to cope with this most persistent of weeds.

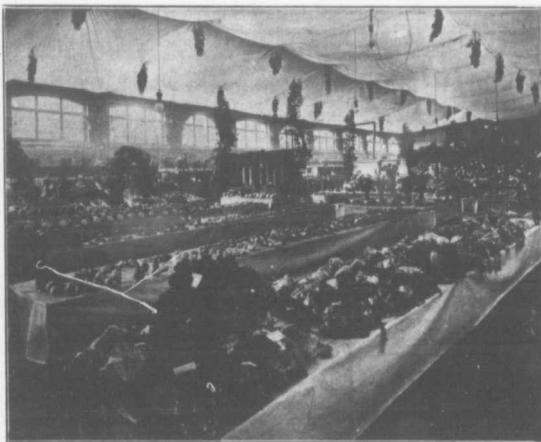
Anyone who may suspect they have this weed, but do not know for a certainty, should consult the recent bulletin on the Farm Weeds of Canada, copies of which may be found in the rural school or nearest public library. Plate 37 gives a good illustration of it in natural colors.—"Weed Fighter."

Views of an Old Fair Director

In your issue of October 21st, I notice an editorial commenting on the number and usefulness of Agricultural Societies. As an old fair director, I send you my views on the subject.

Small fairs are useful only when confined to township boundaries, and absolutely closed to all outside competition. When left open, they at once become a prey to the professional exhibitor, who travels from fair to fair with his load of produce, which, in nine cases out of ten, he neither bred, raised, nor manufactured. They should be local fairs for local people; fairs where the residents of the district could meet in honest and healthy competition at a small expense. Carried out in this manner, and held early in the season, they would act like a primary examination to the larger fairs. Inferior exhibits would be culled out, thus improving the quality of the exhibits at the large or distributing exhibitions, in turn the advantage of intending purchasers.

As to the Government increasing the grant to



The Products of Ontario Gardens Were Displayed to Great Advantage in Toronto Last Week
Vegetables of all kinds were exhibited at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. A portion of the display is shown in the illustration. It was a credit to the growers and to the province.

prevent their spread quite largely; then effective methods may be used for extermination, but it is easier said than done.

DIFFICULT TO EXTERMINATE

In my judgment we have no seed so hard to exterminate as the field bindweed. In fact ordinary summer-fallow will not kill it, in fact it helps to spread it. It is an extraordinary plant and will require extraordinary methods to kill it. If cultivation of the right sort is persistent enough it may be killed in one season, sometimes it will take two. It may be summer-fallowed first and the cultivation done with a broad shared cultivator which if used frequently enough will prevent any leaves forming to give the plants lungs and perpetuity. If the bare-fallow is followed with a live crop well cared for it should exterminate the field bindweed quite effectively. Ordinary methods of cultivation are

Agricultural Societies from \$70,000 to \$100,000, I am most decidedly opposed to it. A fair held in a good locality and properly managed does not require any more assistance than it now receives. From the interest taken in, and the success which has attended the introduction of field grain and root competitions throughout the province, I feel convinced that any additional grant which the Government may make towards the cause of agriculture, would be more profitably expended along these lines than in raising the grants to agricultural societies.

Prizes offered for the cleanest farm, the best fenced farm, the best equipped dairy for a small herd of eight or ten cows, vegetable garden, poultry yard and so on, would tend more to raise the standard of general farming than a like amount offered in prizes at agricultural exhibitions.—Jos. Hudspeth.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Toronto Situation Critical

The milk situation around Toronto, has reached the stage where the milk producers must organize thoroughly and work energetically if they are to secure the price which they have set for their milk. The milk dealers have put up a clever trick to disorganize the producers. It is the duty of the producers to stand by their association and to refuse to be humbugged or fooled.

At the annual meeting of the Producers' Association, held in September, the producers decided to charge \$1.50 an 8-gal. can for the seven winter months, starting October 1st, and \$1.30 for the five summer months. From the foregoing price, must be deducted charges of 15 to 20¢ a can, for delivering the milk in the city. At Montreal and Ottawa, the dealers are paying the producers \$1.75 at the farm. The Toronto price, therefore, is a reasonable one.

THE DEALERS' TACTICS

The officers of the Milk Producers' Association, notified the dealers of the decision of the producers and asked for a conference. The dealers replied that they had not decided what to do. They did not set a date for a meeting. Later, they agreed to meet the milk producers on Sept. 25th. This was a clever move on the part of the dealers, as it put the conference off until within a couple of days of the time when the change to the winter price should take effect. The dealers did not meet the producers on the date set and claimed that their association had become disorganized. This was another clever move, as the producers then had nobody representing the milk dealers with whom they could confer.

HELD THEIR MILK

The officers of the Milk Producers' Association notified their members of the action of the dealers and asked them to hold their milk until their terms had been accepted by the dealers. On Oct. 1st, it was estimated that about 75 per cent. of the milk producers held their milk, not including, however, those who had contracted last spring to sell their milk to the City Dairy, and to one or two other dealers, up to Nov. 1st. The milk was held for two days. On the second day, a considerable number of the milk dealers formed an independent association and met the officers of the Milk Producers' Association and agreed to pay the price asked by the association. The officers of the Milk Dealers' Association signed an agreement with the milk producers to that effect. The milk producers then started sending their milk to them at that price.

PROSECUTED THE PRODUCERS

About this time, some of the milk dealers, whose names are unknown, took action, through the secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, against the farmers who were members of the Milk Producers' Association, on the ground that they were in combine in restraint of trade. When the case was tried in court, they claimed that they were unable to get milk from the producers because of the action of the Milk Producers' Association. They had to admit, however, that they had a similar association of their own which had been formed with the object of regulating the price they charged the citizens of Toronto for milk. Mr. A. J. Reynolds, the secretary of the Milk Producers' Association, offered to produce the books of the association and to give the court any information that might be desired. The case was adjourned until these books could be examined by the lawyer for the dealers. The

books have since been returned to Mr. Reynolds, but no word has been heard of the case against the producers being pressed. It is believed that it has been dropped.

PRICE HAS BEEN PAID

It is understood that a majority of the milk dealers in Toronto are paying the price asked by the Milk Producers' Association. Some, however, have been trying to buy milk at lower prices and to get milk from points distant from Toronto. A considerable number of the producers have received the full price for their October milk. It is reported, however, that a few producers have accepted prices lower than those set by the association. If this is the case, action should be taken immediately to find how many of these men are selling their milk below the association price and efforts should be made to thoroughly organize all the producers with the object of maintaining the price set by the association. There is a possibility that another mass meeting of the producers may be held this week. The officers of the association are doing everything in their power to protect the interests of the producers and it will be the producers' own fault if they do not back up the association in every way possible.

An Inexpensive Scraper

The illustration below shows an inexpensive scraper made by Mr. Dan Crough, of Ennismore, Peterboro Co., Ont., for use on his farm. The scraper is made from a piece of sheet iron turned up at the sides and fastened to pieces of board fashioned in the



manner shown in the illustration. The cost of this implement was only \$4.50. Mr. Crough has a wide alley way behind the cow in his stable, down which he can drive a horse. The stable floors are all cement, which enables him to drive a horse down the stable and to clean it out with the minimum amount of labor. The scraper has been found very convenient for other farm work. Mr. Crough and one of his sons may be seen in the illustration, which was taken specially for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

Clydesdale Registration-Certificate of Service Now Necessary

In the past it has not been necessary when recording pedigrees to have the owner of the sire sign the application form certifying to service. All applications now forwarded to the Record Office must either be signed in the place provided or on a separate service slip. Rule Entry No. 3 of the revised Constitution adopted by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada at the last annual meeting reads: "After October 13th, 1908, the owner of the sire of an animal, the pedigree of which is offered for entry, shall certify to service, giving date of service with name and recorded number of sire in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Signature shall not be accepted unless

ownership appears on the books of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada." Attention is drawn to above rule as few breeders or stallion owners seem to know of its existence, or at least, of its enforcement.

Pedigrees cannot now be recorded unless accompanied by a certificate of service signed by the owner of the sire. An important part of this rule, which if overlooked will cause both trouble and delay, is that the person who signs the service certificate as owner of the sire must appear as such on the books of the Clydesdale Association. In other words, if the sire has changed hands since his registration, or subsequent transfers were made, he will have to be transferred to the person signing the certificate, before the latter's signature will be recognized.

Stallion owners should procure a supply of the service certificates and give them, properly filled in and signed, to the owners of mares which have been bred to their horses. Perhaps the best time to issue them would be when collections are made for service fees during the winter, when the last date of service is known.

These blanks will be supplied free of charge, upon application to Accredited National Live Stock Records, Ottawa. The number required should be stated. Filling in name of stallion the Canadian number should be given, as, if he is not recorded in the Canadian Stud Book, the pedigrees of his colts cannot be.—Accountant National Live Stock Records.

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HORTICULTURE

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

Never before in Canada have fruits, flowers and vegetables been brought together in such large quantities, and showing such high quality, as the exhibits at the fifth Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, held in Toronto last week. The total number of entries in all departments exceeded that of last and previous years. Visitors were lavish in their praises of the manner in which the arena had been decorated and the exhibits arranged. Much credit is due the management and, in particular, to the decorative committee, for their achievements.

Since the establishment of this exhibition, the display of fruit had advanced in quantity and quality each year. The fruit exhibits this year were no exception. They were the finest ever shown in Canada, and apples particularly the quality was away above the average. Lack of space in this issue prevents a detailed report. Generally speaking, the display on crates was excellent and the size of the specimens would compare favorably with those grown anywhere in the world. The competition in apples, pears and grapes was close. The judges had much difficulty in placing the awards. Deserving of special mention were the county exhibits, particularly the one sent and arranged by the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association. This organization did much to make the exhibition a success, both with its county exhibit and its scores of entries in other departments.

The progressive work of the Ontario Co-operative Fruit Growers' Associations was noticeable in all sections of the fruit show. They seemed to have a better idea of the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act and of proper packing and packages than did many of the individual exhibitors. Each exhibition shows an advance in the quality of these associations. Their displays give practical evidence of their value to their members, who are mostly farmers with small orchards. They have earned an enviable reputation. Besides the Norfolk Association, the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., the Oshawa Fruit Growers' Limited, and the Forest Fruit Growers' and Forwarding Association were among the leading associations represented at the exhibition. The fruit in boxes and barrels was a superior lot. The character of the packing was about all that could be desired. In a few cases, however, there was room for improvement. In some cases exhibitors failed to pack with due regard for the proper blive. With these few exceptions, the packing was well done. In the barrel and crates, the packing, with two or three exceptions, was all that could be desired. One of the exceptions had superior fruit on top and small, wormy specimens in the bottom. It was noticeable that packers are becoming more expert and have learned how to handle and prepare a barrel for market properly. In a few cases it was noticed, however, that where four or five units in a head liner would have been sufficient, some 15 or 20 were used. There were a few minor defects similar to this but, on the whole, the display was the best ever seen in this county.

The educational value of the fruit department was shown in many ways. The methods of packing were subject of lessons. The packers themselves showed what can be done by good cultivation, pruning, spraying, and so forth. The intermingling of exhibitors and visitors gave opportunity for learning the views of others and for disseminating

practical pointers, and not the last for promoting a feeling of good fellowship between growers in all parts of the province.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, had a large exhibit of fruit of Canadian origin. The Ontario Agricultural College exhibited mounted specimens of insects and fungous diseases. The display of preserved fruits was interesting and well put up. It is a pleasure to note also that some of our best firms who have to do with the manufacture of materials used by horticulturists put up displays of their wares. Among them were the Dominion Office of the Potash Syndicate, who showed fertilizers; William Cooper and Nephews, insecticides and fungicides; Harris Abattoir Co., fertilizers; Spramont Co., power sprayers; Bissell Mfg. Co., orchard implements; and some others. These added to the interest of the show. It is hoped that other firms will do likewise at future exhibitions.

The flower and plant display was not quite as large as should have been but quality was there. Deserving of special mention, were the displays of orchids. The decorated dinner tables also attracted much attention.

In the vegetable department, there was a grand display. The exhibit was larger in number of entries, and superior in quality, to any previous year. All the stuff was clean and well grown. Most specimens in all classes were the best that can be produced. The general collections were admirable. The vegetable experiment station in Essex County, sent an exhibit that attracted much attention. It contained among other things, sweet potatoes and cotton.

Fruit Growers' Convention

Great interest was taken in the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held in Toronto last week. There was a representative attendance. The papers, addresses and discussions proved of much value to those present. The following directors were appointed for the ensuing year: R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; Harold Jones, Maidland; F. S. Wallbridge, Belleville; W. H. Gibson, Newcastle; R. W. Grerson, Oshawa; A. W. Pearl, Burlington; E. D. Smith, Winona; G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines; James E. Johnson, Simcoe; D. Johnson, Forest; F. Metcalf, Blythe; W. G. Gurney, Paris, and C. L. Stephens, Orillia. The officers will be elected at a meeting of the directors next January. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Whereas the announcement of the untimely death of Dr. James Fleicher, entomologist and botanist at the Central Experimental Farm, has come as a grievous shock to his many friends, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, assembled in annual convention at Toronto begs to convey to his sorrowing family and to Dr. Saunders of the staff of the Central Experimental Farm, this expression of its deep regret and of sympathy with them in the loss which they have sustained, a loss which is common to the whole Dominion throughout which the deceased gentleman was well known and highly esteemed.

That it is the opinion of this association that the disease known as "little peach" should be added to the act respecting "black knot" and "yellows," and that the same regulation that ap-

plies to inspectors under the San Jose scale act shall apply to the inspectors under the aforesaid act.

That this association forward its thanks to the Grand Trunk Railway authorities for renovating and enlarging the old Scott street fruit and freight shed in the city of Toronto, all of which is greatly appreciated.

That it is the desire of this association that the Dominion department of agriculture continue in future its assistance in the matter of arranging for cold storage services on certain steamship lines for the carrying of early and tender fruits to Great Britain, and that same be extended as conditions may warrant.

Pressure of space will not allow more than a passing mention of the many excellent reports and addresses that were given. The reports of standing committees on new fruits, nursery control, co-operation, transportation and the Toronto fruit market, contained much valuable information. They will be referred to in subsequent issues. Some excellent addresses on commercial spraying were listened to with much interest. These and all others will be published in part or in full, later. "The Apple Maggot and Blister Leaf Mites" were discussed by Prof. Wm. Lockhead, Macdonald College; "Strawberry Culture," by S. H. Rittenhouse, Jordan Harbor; "Orchard Fertilizers," by Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. C.; "Twig Blight and Peach Yellows," by Prof. M. B. Waite, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington; "Orchard Surveys," by Prof. C. S. Wilson, Cornell University; "The Shipments of Early Apples and Tender Fruits to Great Britain," by J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa; "The Western Fruit Market," by J. W. Crow, O. A. C.; "Apple Packing and Packages," by Elmer Lick, Oshawa; "Tender Fruit Packing and Packages," by H. L. Roberts, Grimsby; "Markets," by F. G. H. Pattison, Winona; "Observations on Fruit Conditions," by district

representatives of the Department of Agriculture; and "The Commercial Status of our Standard Varieties of Fruits," by a number of practical growers.

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POULTRY YARD

More and Better Hens

F. C. Eburn, McMonial College, Que.
During the year 1907 there were kept between 225 and 250 laying hens at Macdonald College. These hens produced an average of 122 eggs of the year, which, at a uniform price of 25 cents a dozen, means \$2.54 a hen. The feed for each hen cost \$1.44, leaving a balance over cost of feed of \$1.10. This is calculating the price of eggs at a fair average and the feed at market prices. Taking the actual prices at which the eggs were sold, 50 cents for the winter months and 25 cents for the summer, the balance was \$2.52 a hen over cost of feed.

The Canadian year book shows a total increase of poultry during the ten years 1898 to 1907. There has been a little over 4,800,000 head. Taking the same percentage of yearly increase to have continued to the present and Canada has to-day twenty-two million head of poultry. Granting that two-thirds of these are laying hens and we have about 14,700,000 producing eggs. According to the same authority each hen in 1901 laid seven dozen eggs.

If the Canadian hen laid the same average in 1908 that she laid in 1901, there would be for this year about a hundred and three million dozen eggs, which, at 25 cents, would mean a gross revenue of twenty-five and three-quarter million dollars.

But a good honest hen should lay more than seven dozen eggs in twelve months. No class of farm stock will respond so readily to good treatment. Providing she get this care and that one dozen more eggs per hen in the result, the increased revenue from the extra dozen eggs would amount to three and a half million dollars. Give the hen yet a little more selection and care so that the average yield would be ten dozen, or equal to the Macdonald College hen, and the increased revenue would be eleven million dollars or a gross income from the poultry yards of Canada of six-thirty and three-quarter million dollars.

Some Instructions Worth Following

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—There is an enormous amount of poultry shipped in from the country scalded, for which we are unable to realize sometimes within 3 or 4 cents a lb. of what we can get for dry picked stock. We have been trying for years to educate the farmers to dress their poultry to meet the requirements of the city trade, and have been in part successful, although there are still tons of it coming along in very poor condition. By careful handling, the farmers could realize hundreds of dollars more profit during the year by following our instructions.

Our advice to shippers of poultry is to starve the birds well before killing, at least 24 hours; kill by bleeding at the mouth or throat; dry pick while warm, leaving no feathers on

whatever; heads to be taken off geese and ducks, and left on turkeys and chickens.

There are also a large number of small thin birds killed off, which with a little more feeding for two or three weeks, would show up to better advantage. We trust these few remarks will be of some use to our friends in the country.—The Wm. Davies Co., Limited, per Jas. W. Atherton.

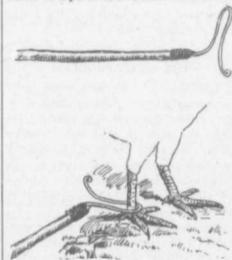
Separate the Hens and Pullets

The highest results cannot be obtained by keeping hens and pullets together. They should be separated, for what feed it takes to produce eggs from pullets may make hens fat; so to have them lay well, they should be all on; an even age, free from lice, as vermin is poultry's worst enemy.

Thus equipped with good, healthy stock, free from vermin, you will be ready for your supply of winter eggs, if given proper handling and proper food.

Hook for Catching Fowls

The hook illustrated will be found handy to catch poultry with. It is made of a piece of 3-16 inch wire as



Hook for Catching Fowls

16 inches long, bent as shown in the drawing.

The hook is fastened by wire to a fishing pole 8 or 10 feet long for a handle. The advantage of using a contrivance of this kind is that the chickens will not be frightened as much, as if they were caught by hand in the usual way.—The Standard.

We Want Eggs This Winter

But are we getting to get them? Have we made the necessary preparation? This brings up the question as to when is the time to begin to prepare, and that is where many of us make a mistake. We think all we have to do is to have hens, a place to put them in and some feed to give them and "eggs" is the inevitable result. This, however, some of us have learned is not the case, and the trouble is that we don't start soon enough. Just how far back it is necessary to begin is hard to say; but the farther back the better—back far enough that we know we have a flock that will respond to good treatment providing we know how to apply it.

Let us look at a few of the essentials that go to make up such a flock.

1. The strain that will respond to treatment and produce eggs in the winter time; and for best results they must be from the best individual layers of that laying strain. It is not enough that they are pure bred there is often more difference between individuals of one breed than in representatives of different breeds. To establish a laying strain of any breed it takes at least several years, and often much longer, and even then a strain is established sufficiently to be called a "strain" the work is only started. Any

hen can lay a few eggs in the summer time and not much credit to her, but to produce eggs out of the natural season in this country, where winters are so cold, requires an inherited tendency in the flock.

2. The parent stock must have been healthy, vigorous birds—no constitutional weakness to be transmitted to the present flock. A parent flock that has been affected with roup, for instance, should not be bred from. The usual cause for a predisposition to colds, and roopy diseases. Don't keep for laying, chicks that are from diseased stock and if buying pullets, be sure they come from stock that have always been healthy.

3. The pullets should be hatched in time to be well matured before cold weather comes on. Late hatched pullets very seldom make winter layers. The best months in Eastern Canada seem to be late April or May. Earlier than April brings the pullets to lay so that they sometimes do not mature before winter, which is not desirable for winter eggs.

4. The chicks must be well fed, and kept healthy. Chicks that are ill fed and stunted during any part of their development will never make the hens they otherwise would. Keep them growing and healthy. Chicks while in the brooder are sometimes troubled with bowel trouble; they often recover, but I don't think they ever make as good birds as if they had not been sick. Keep the chicks healthy by not overfeeding while young. As soon as they can get full range, give them all they can eat of hard grain, and by the time fall comes the pullets will be mature and will go into winter quarters ready for a good winter's work.

5. This winter's flock must also be kept healthy, well fed, and well housed.—F. C. E.

A shipment of breeding birds left Macdonald College last month for the new Government Poultry Station at Edmonton. Word has been received that they arrived in good condition and apparently none the worse for their four-days' journey.

Watch for colds in the poultry yards this month. One of the best remedies I have is pills kept for the purpose. To make the pills take 1/2 lb. each of mustard, red pepper and ginger, suf-

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cient lard to incorporate the mixture, then what flour is required to make it so it will roll into balls the size of marbles; one or two a day will often bring up a bad cold.

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The farmers of Canada have suffered a distinct loss through the death of Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, who was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the service.

Dr. Fletcher played no small part in founding the Dominion Experimental Farms. He gave great attention, not only to the one at Ottawa, but to the branch farms scattered throughout the Dominion. He furnished much valuable information pertaining to insect and plant life and was recognized throughout Canada as an authority on entomology and botany. He paid special attention to the study of insect pests and to how all those that affected agriculture might be checked.

We are greatly indebted to Dr.

Fletcher for his writings. He was the author of many reports and papers concerning scientific investigation in the Dominion, especially as regards its insect life. The splendid illustrated bulletin "Farm Weeds," was largely written by him. It is one of the latest publications he penned and is the best work of his kind in Canada. It fills a long-felt want in the farming community.

There is much regret at his death, for Dr. Fletcher was a man popular with all. He was always noted as a hard worker and gave to Canada freely of his great knowledge and experience. Evidence of the affection with which those who had the privilege of knowing Dr. Fletcher intimately, regarded him, was given last week at a convention held in Toronto at the time of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, when speakers, while referring to his death, were so unmanned they found it difficult to speak. His loss is one that the nation will feel.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Every person who attended the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, held in the St. Lawrence Arena, at Toronto, last week, must have been impressed by the splendid display of horticultural products that was in evidence. At the first exhibition, held four years ago, the fruit shown in commercial packages was a disgrace rather than a credit to Ontario. The exhibitors apparently had no conception of how to pack fruit properly. Experts claimed that 90 per cent. of the fruit thus shown was improperly packed. Since then, the improvement that has taken place is remarkable. At the exhibition held last week, the judges stated that over 90 per cent. of the fruit shown was packed in first-class manner. So keen was the competition, it was "a very difficult matter for the judges to place their awards.

A very large proportion of the fruit shown was contributed by co-operative apple-growers associations. The growth of these associations during the past few years has meant much to the farmers of Ontario. Many more of these associations should be formed.

An encouraging feature of the recent show lies in the fact that it is understood to have been the most successful, from a financial stand-point, that has yet been held. This exhibition has done so much to promote and improve the fruit, flower, vegetable and honey interests of the province, that it is surprising that the Ontario Government has not seen its way clear to encourage the holding of a dairy exhibition along similar lines.

TO INCREASE PROFITS

The testing of dairy cows came up for considerable discussion at the district meetings of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, held recently. While many farmers in these districts have taken up the question, the great bulk of our factory patrons seem to view the matter with indifference. To any farmer who prides himself on being really wide awake and business-like, the question of cow-testing must present a forcible appeal. Shrewd enough in his ordinary dealings with

business men, should not the commercial aspect of his own dairy herd be thoroughly considered? The income from the herd as a whole may be fairly good, but often the proportion of profit to income remains unestimated. The question of net profit, both total amount and relative proportion to income, is one of primary importance to every dairyman.

Can profit be increased, even while the total cash revenue remains stationary? The man who knows, which in this case means the progressive dairyman, answers with a most decided affirmative, and points with pride to his monthly statement. How does he manage it? One simple way is to lessen expenses by weeding out the poorest cows in the herd. Those that do not bring any profit, those, indeed, which frequently entail a loss to their unsuspecting owner, can be unerringly detected by weighing and testing the milk of each cow in the herd systematically. We hope to see a rapid extension of this co-operative cow-testing work which has been inaugurated by the branch of the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

THE WEED PROBLEM

The spread of noxious weeds over our country has excited unusual interest during the past few years. Not only are farmers thinking about it more than ever, but it is the remark of business men and tourists. In fact, weeds are very much in the eye of all who keep their eyes open as they go about the country.

The weed problem is one not confined to the country alone. In many of our villages and towns, even cities are not exempt, may be found weed life, luxuriating on the vacant lots, not only making them unsightly all the season, but increasing the labors of those who may locate on them, and try to have a garden spot. A great many gardens would be quite clean after a few years' cultivation except for the presence of some persistent perennial that even a mortgage will not hold down. The field bindweed or wild morning glory, is just such a plant.

Even when a man has got his garden spot quite clean, he is in great danger, every time he manures it with stable manure, of getting more or less persistent weeds coming from the undigested weed seeds in foods fed to stock, or from the seeds found in the litter which has been used. Even poultry, which are supposed to manufacture everything that passes through the gizzard, are not an absolute safeguard against helping to spread some very bad weeds such as come to us in the wheat screenings or low grade feed, from the West.

When one takes into consideration the extra labor required to fit some fields for a paying crop, or if he be not able to give that labor, the loss he sustains through the presence of weeds in the crop, smothering out and robbing the desirable plants of both food and moisture, is it any wonder that people are becoming more than ever aroused in these times when labor is scarce and high priced?

Just recently some interesting data came to hand regarding an experiment conducted in the Wisconsin Experimental Station to determine the cost of killing couch grass, on which weed, articles have appeared recently in our columns. The method followed was to plow the ground six inches deep in the fall, after which many of the root stalks were cultivated and harrowed on the surface and burned. In the spring it was plowed a little deeper, and the harrow was used frequently enough to prevent any growth on the surface. During a dry time in July last it was disced and harrowed and effectually killed by smothering with cultivation, at a cost of \$18.00 on the half acre.

Least some would feel leaving their "quacky" farms, rather than clean them at a cost of \$80.00 an acre it may be said that nothing was allowed for the benefit the extra cultivation would do the soil in improving it mechanically, and in liberating a large supply of plant food for the crop to follow. "Let us not be weary in well doing," even in fighting the weed pests of our country.

There is a possibility that the farmers who are supplying milk to the City of Toronto may have another fight with the milk dealers in Toronto over the price of milk. The farmers, through their association, have asked for a winter price of \$1.50 a can. In view of the fact that the farmers who are furnishing milk to Montreal and Ottawa will receive this winter \$1.75 a can, the price set by the Toronto milk producers is a reasonable one. If the producers do not assert themselves and secure the price they have asked, they will have only themselves to blame, as the officers of the association will not be able to secure the price for the producers, unless the producers, individually and collectively, back up the association to the fullest extent.

Hon. J. S. Duff, who was recently appointed Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, to succeed Hon. Mr. Monteith, was one of the speakers at the opening of The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition in Toronto last week, and at the conventions of the fruit, vegetable and horticultural associations. The new Minister of Agriculture made a most favorable impression. He showed a thorough appreciation of the importance of the interests represented by the organizations which he addressed, and apparently will not be backward in seeing that they are given every possible assistance and encouragement by the department which he represents. In the recent Ontario elections, the government was criticised for not having given more attention to the agricultural industry. If we might venture to give any advice to Hon. Mr. Duff, it would be that he must not be backward in pressing the claims of the farming community. There is no department of the government to which the country is so ready to give liberal financial assistance as to the Department of Agriculture.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Some More New Names

The competition for a new name for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, which closed November 6th, brought in many valuable suggestions, for which we are deeply indebted to our readers. The list of new names is a lengthy one. We hope to publish it in full next week. The new names have been submitted to a committee of leading farmers, dairymen and stockmen. It is expected that a decision will be arrived at before the next issue of our paper goes to press, at which time we will announce the new name that has been chosen. The following are a few more of the names suggested:

"I beg leave to suggest 'The Rural Ensign.' The name is short and is easily pronounced and stands for all departments of farm activities."—J. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"Mixed Farming' I think would cover the idea and be a good name for your paper. I have taken it for 10 years and it has steadily improved."—B. Laycock, Muskoka District, Ont.

"I have always found the present name of your paper too long. How would 'The Farmer and Dairyman' do for a new name?"—J. A. Plamondon, St. Hyacinthe Co., Que.

"Why not call your paper 'Dairyman and Farmer' Canadian is overdone. Everyone knows the paper is Canadian."—D. G. French, Secretary Canadian Correspondence College, Toronto.

"An appropriate name for your paper would be 'The Dominion Agriculturalist.' The word 'Dominion' embraces all Canada and 'Agriculturist' means all kinds of farming."—Jas. McDougall, Kings Co., N. S.

"I beg to submit 'The Canadian Dairy Agriculturist.' The present name is too long."—Miss Pugh, Lincoln Co., Ont.

"If I were to print your paper, I would call it 'The Farmers' Journal.'"—Wm. Ehrhardt, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Vegetable Grower's Association

At the fourth annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, held in Toronto last week, the president, Mr. E. H. Lewis, Hamilton, recommended a reduction in the membership fee from \$1.00 to 50 cents. He pointed out that this would result in a large increase in membership. The recommendation was adopted. This reduction in the fee will be welcomed by farmers who grow vegetables for market either on a small or large scale and who desire to join this organization.

In the course of an address by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, secretary, reference was made to the efforts made by the executive to have some recourse to law against seedsmen who sell seeds under false names and of poor vitality. Referring to the Dominion Pure Seed Act, Mr. Thos. Delworth of Weston contended that purity and vitality in vegetable seeds was even more important than similar qualifications in clover seed, which is now covered by the Act. He pointed out that the Act should be amended to cover vegetable seeds. As is well known, on every package of seeds sent out by a seedsman, there is printed a disclaimer of liability. The vegetable growers, therefore, are at the seedsmen's mercy. Mr. Delworth suggested that seedsmen print on each package the percentage of seeds contained therein that will germinate.

Mr. A. McKeeney, O.A.C., Guelph, gave a report on the union industry in the United States and Canada. This will be referred to at greater length in a later issue. Other papers that were read and that also will be published in subsequent issues are "Irrigation and its Effect on the Growth of Vegetables, and Small Fruits," by W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; "The Value of Commercial Fertilizers, to the Vegetable and Small Fruit Grower," by A. McKenney,

Essex; "Tomatoes," by A. G. Turney, Guelph; "Combating Insects and Fungous Foes of Vegetables," by T. D. Jarvis, Guelph.

Among the resolutions passed was an expression of sympathy addressed to the widow of the late Dr. J. S. Fletcher, Ottawa. A motion was carried asking that the Ontario Department of Agriculture conduct experiments in the growing of vegetable seeds on the experimental farm at Guelph, Jordan Harbor, Driftwood, and at other points that may be deemed advisable. It was moved also and carried that in the opinion of this association, the Dominion Government should institute a series of experiments to determine the varieties of vegetable seeds that can be grown successfully in Canada.

At one of the sessions, the Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, was present and delivered a short address. He said that the association is one of the most important in the province. He advised that the association distribute all growers in the province, whether affiliated or not, information respecting the work of the organization, experiments that have been conducted, and so forth. The minister promised the assistance of his department as far as practicable and as far as funds will allow.

The Farmers' Telephone Line

Old-line telephone companies have misrepresented the cost of building and maintaining lines to discourage farmers from building, but when investigation is made it is found that farmers can build and maintain their own lines much cheaper than to pay some company \$12.00 per mile for the use of the phone and line. The average cost here as far as we have gone has been \$35 each. The line that costs \$35 each to build. The nearer together the farmers the less the line will cost. When we put in our line we called a meeting and got the men to subscribe to the line in the territory we proposed to go through. These men told the farmers that the cost would depend upon the number who became members of the company as it was co-operative and no phones would be rented to any one not a stockholder and those who joined the company later would have to pay as much as did the charter members and their money would go into the treasury instead of to build the line. This induced most farmers to become members at once.

The next move was to select officers and lay out the line, which was about 16 miles long. We divided the number of poles required by the number of stockholders and found that it was necessary for each member to pay for 16 poles. We divided the cost of purchased a phone and put \$10 in money in the treasury. When the line was completed we had \$90 left in the treasury.

As others came in their money (with the exception of price of phone) went into the treasury. We pay our central manager \$1 each per year, which is all the expense we have had so far.

New batteries cost but 40 cents a set laid down and for ordinary use a set will last from three to five years. After the poles are set the brackets, insulators and wire can be furnished and put up for \$11 a mile at present prices. Farmers at large have to live long distances apart so that complete sets \$36 each; and large companies charge farmers \$12 a year and business men \$24. Just imagine the interest we pay when we give \$36 for a set and pay the use of \$36. If a company tried to rent a seeder costing \$36 to a farmer for \$12 a year or for even half that sum they would be expected to pay for themselves. When we want help to thresh, butcher, haul wood—in fact,



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to do anything—we don't have to go out of doors to get it; we can talk to the whole community at any time from our own firesides. Farmers should build and own their own telephone lines.—C. N. Lyon, in Successful Farming.

Recording Percheron Horses

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—In recent issues of some of the leading agriculture papers have appeared a notice written by Mr. F. R. Pike, of Peikako, Alta., Secretary of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, advising Canadian owners and breeders of Percherons to record their horses in the Canadian Percheron Stud Book before the close of the year. Mr. Pike points out that to complete pedigrees the ancestors of all Canadian and American bred horses must be recorded back to and including the imported ones. Up to the present time and until January 1st, 1909, the expense of recording these ancestors is paid by the National Record Committee out of a grant made by the Department of Agriculture to assist new associations in process of organiza-

tion. It is expected that after December 31st, 1908, the Canadian Percheron Association will be called on by the record committee to contribute their proportionate share of the cost of conducting the National Record Office, therefore it will be seen that owners and breeders applying for registration will have to pay the cost of recording ancestors in addition to the usual registration fee. The object of this communication is to again call attention to Mr. Pike's letter and to state that Mr. Pike omitted to mention that all applications for the registration of pedigrees must be forwarded with fees to the Canadian National Records, Ottawa.

There is another matter which must not be overlooked. While all horses on record in the Percheron Stud Book de France or the Percheron Stud Book of America are eligible for the Canadian Book there are horses in Canada recorded in other books, which may or may not be eligible. It would be well for those intending to purchase or use Percherons to demand production of certificate of registration from the Canadian Percheron Stud Book.—Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

Creamery Department

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

Winter Butter Making

Ten or fifteen years ago more interest was taken in winter dairying in Canada than is being taken at the present time. Why is this? Conditions are as favorable for making butter during the winter months to-day as they were then. Dairywomen have to feed their cows during the winter and there should be profit in having these cows give some direct return for their keep at the most expensive time of the year. Perhaps, the business was boomed too much in those early days, and farmers, not realizing what they were led to believe they would make by taking up winter butter-making, dropped it altogether. There may be less trouble milking cows and things may run along smoother in summer than in winter, but at the same time this is no disproof of the fact that winter butter-making can be made to pay well by a little judicious

management and forethought. The price of butter is always at its highest point in winter, and it can be sold much more for manufacture than in summer. Therefore the margin of profit is wider and under careful management, there should be a good return from milking cows in winter. There are a number of creameries that operate in winter at a profit to both the milk producer and the manufacturer. But a good many more could be operated than there are and the dairy industry would be greatly benefited thereby.

As to the advantages of winter dairying and the reasons why it will pay farmers to give more attention to this side of the business we cannot do better than quote the following from the pen of H. Weston Pary, Oxford County Ontario, written in reply to a query on the subject in the New York Produce Review:

"I would prove to patrons by comparisons that cows calving in the fall give the milk a longer period than spring calvers; that they are at their flush at a time of the year when there is more leisure to attend properly to them, than as winterers to be wintered anyhow and the extra feed required to keep them up in milk is easily paid by the extremely high price which winter milk commands each year during the winter months. I would urge the fact that cows can be fed cheaper on such feed as ensilage, roots, hay, straw, etc., which can be well looked after through the winter and, like the cows, has no swarms of flies to contend with; in the spring it is ready to turn out in a handy paddock, and makes as much growth under normal conditions in one year as the spring calf does in eighteen months. The question of cooling the milk is a very simple matter, and the labor question is greatly simplified by providing work the whole year-round. Of course, the system only works in winter, and it takes more time to give to ordinary farm operations in connection with the crops in the summer time, when the cows are not in full milk.

As possible, and filled almost level full. This adds to the appearance.

The box of butter which I exhibited this year was made in this way and won first prize at Toronto, second at London, and second at Ottawa, being scored by a different judge at each place.

I must say that, although I have never used a pure culture, I believe in it and think that a good careful man in a well-equipped factory, who knows his business should use one every day.

I wish your paper every success.—W. H. Stewart, Huntington Co., Que.
NOTE.—Stewart won first prize in salted creamery butter, tubs or boxes at Toronto. His butter scored 97 points.—Editor.

District Meetings in Western Ontario

We again extend a cordial invitation to cheesemakers, factorymen and patrons to meet together in the various districts to discuss such questions of mutual interest to both maker and producer.

The details of making cheese and caring for milk can be discussed more fully at a meeting of this kind than at our annual convention. Kindly make a special effort to attend the meetings most convenient, and get as many as possible of your officers and patrons to attend. Every person interested in dairying will be made welcome. No set program will be adhered to, but the following questions are probably of interest, and we would be glad to have you come prepared to discuss any or all of them:

The instruction work of 1908.
The apparent difficulty of getting the alkaline solution of a uniform strength, and what steps should be taken to remedy this difficulty?

Defects in some curd cheese during the hot weather this year. Small round holes in evidence in some cases. How best to handle the curd to prevent this defect, and what stages of the quarter inch curd knife. The advantages of heating or pasteurizing the whey. Does it prevent bitter or yeasty whey? What is the best and cheapest system of heating. The disposal of surplus whey.

How to further improve the milk supply. Factory improvements. Visiting patrons.

The need for more cool curing rooms. Makers certificates. Other subjects of interest will also be discussed.

LIST OF MEETINGS

Woodstock, Council Chamber, Thursday, November 19th; Simcoe, Council Chamber, Tuesday, November 24th; Norwich, Town Hall, Thursday, November 26th; St. Mary's, Council Chamber, Tuesday, December 1st; Belmont, Masonic Hall, Thursday, December 3rd.
All meetings commence at 2 p.m.
Frank Hearn.

What a Creamery Will Do

The following published by a local paper in North Dakota attests to the value of a new creamery built in the locality where the paper is published:

"At the present time the business of this community is very satisfactory. In fact, no business depression has prevailed in this community so far this year, because it is a country of resources.

"The creamery has brought in some ready money which has been used to defray current expenses of creamery patrons, and book accounts for necessities are noticeably less than a year ago. It is now the beginning of the cash season and account of marketing new crops, but there seems to be a lack of the usual flurry among business people, who usually at this season want to have their first income of the fall netted out of their bank account. There is a prevailing belief that farmers can meet all the just de-

mands upon them and for that reason merchants are not putting any great rush on their collections. This air of ease and contentment is not apparent in the methods and manners of the commercial interest alone; the farmers carry that all right, ready to meet emergencies. The outlook for dairymedicine seems to prevail on both sides. On the whole there is a marked improvement in the business situation over last year. The thought of farmers have been turned to side lines, especially dairying, and although this department has taken place since last year's experiment, the dairy business is not yet great. It is a little, and that little has been of almost incredible relief to the system of meeting all expenses after threshing."

May not the same thing be said of localities in Canada where creameries and cheese factories are in operation. They supply readily cash to the farmer at a season of the year when ready money from other sources is not available.

Dairy Notes

During the seven years, 1900 to 1907, Ontario increased her production of butter by 72.9 per cent. But the value of her butter products was increased by 38.78 per cent.

The Kingston Dairy School opens on January 11, 1909, when the long course will begin. This course will close on March 31st. The instructors' course will begin on April 6th and close on April 11th. During December the school will be operated as a creamery. During January and February anyone desiring to spend a week or two at the school will be welcomed.

In Europe where dairying is the principal occupation the most advanced civilization is found. In parts of Spain, Italy, and Roumania, and other countries, where dairy cows are scarce, the land is cheap and civilization is not so far advanced as in Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and the Island of Jersey, where dairying is the chief industry. In some of the latter countries the value of the acre is worth several hundred dollars an acre and in some cases \$2,000 an acre.

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Cheese Department

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

Look After The Curing Rooms

When actual cheese making ceases there is a tendency not to give the curing room the attention it deserves. When makers are on duty in the making room every day, the curing room receives its daily attention. But when there is nothing to do but to look after the cheese to be cured, sometimes the maker gets a little careless about the work. The great danger this season is irregularity. The curing-room may be at the right temperature at one time, and either below or above it at another time.

In a curing-room properly insulated and equipped, it should not be difficult to keep up an even temperature, even at this season of the year. In fact it is very necessary that an even temperature should be maintained. And it can be done if the maker attends to his duties. Late made cheese should be as good as any if properly made and properly cured.

Instructor R. L. Gray's Report

The report of the Dairy Instructor for the district as given at the Campbellford meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, was as follows:

Number of factories in syndicate	30
Full day visits	79
Call visits	200
Number of meetings held during season	1
Samples tested for adulteration	3400
Number deteriorated	9
Nature of Adulteration	9

Watered	6
Skimmed	2
Skimmed and watered	1
Samples tested by fermentation test	156
Number good	97
Number tainted	59
Patrons visited	65
Wrote letters to	111
Money spent on improvement and new buildings in district	\$6123

"In presenting this report," said Mr. Gray, "I might say I have found the factories generally in a fairly good condition, and the makers as a whole fully alive to the benefits accruing to them from the instructor's visits."

"The greatest want among the farmers and cheese makers is a good supply of ice. Too much emphasis cannot be put on this question. A supply of ice is absolutely necessary to keep the milk wholesome in the summer months. When we consider that ice can be harvested at only the cost of labor it is a great pity there is not more of it gathered and stored away for the summer season."

"As regards the adulteration of milk, six of the cases I mentioned in my report were dealt with by the Public Prosecutor. Three were let go with a warning, the officers of the factories fined, owing to the small amount of milk sent in by them." In reference to the flavor of the cheese made in this district, he said that a better price could be obtained if the farmers refrained from feeding turnips, and also not using the milk cans, which are used to take milk to the factory, for the purpose

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of taking the whey back to the farm. Hog feeding for market has been found profitable by factories in other districts, and he could see no reason why it should not be so in this locality, and so do away with the unsatisfactory whey flavor now found in the cheese.

"The number of the samples found tainted may seem very large, but must explain this by saying that the samples were taken from those of whom I had suspicion, and not indiscriminately. A very frequent cause of tainted milk is the close proximity of the milk house to the barnyard or stables, etc. In several cases, where such has been the case, I have, by explaining matters, had the milk house removed further away, with the result that the milk is now perfectly sweet in every case.

Special Speakers for Annual Meetings

The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario, have been gratified at the results following the attendance of special speakers at annual meetings of cheese factories during the winter of 1907-08. There has been a marked improvement this year. The producers have been more particular in following cleanly methods in the production of the milk, and have used greater care in cooling and delivering the same to the factories.

We are prepared to continue the assistance offered to dairymen last year, and shall be glad to send speakers to the annual meetings of factories under the conditions given below. We believe that many producers who do not attend agricultural meetings of any other kind can be reached at these factory meetings, as very few fail to attend the annual meeting of the factories to which they send their milk and cream.

"We stipulate in sending out speakers that some responsible person connected with the factory will send printed or written notices to every patron of the factory, as well as to other farmers in the locality who would likely be interested in attending such a meeting, and benefit thereby.

"Send a copy of this program to the speaker will be given from one-half to three-quarters of an hour in which to give his address and direct the discussion along such lines as he considers of most value. The programme sent out to the producers shall indicate the order of business. We would suggest the following programme:

- (1) Reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting and the adoption of the same.
- (2) Address by a representative of the Department.
- (3) Yearly report of the factory for the past year.
- (4) Discussion of the annual report of the factory.
- (5) Additional business.

Send a copy of programme to the Chief Instructor.

It is the desire of the Department to have as many of these meetings as possible held in November and December. Assistant speakers will be given in January and February, and even later, if the circumstances warrant the same. The earlier your application is received, the more likely you are to get assistance at the time desired. In arranging the dates of meeting we shall, so far as possible, comply with your request. If the by-laws of your factory stipulate that the annual meeting must be held upon a certain date, and the Chief Instructor cannot arrange to send a speaker at that time, we shall be glad to send a representative at some other time, upon condition, however, that a special effort will be made on the part of the officials of the factory to have a

representative meeting. It will be more difficult to get a representative gathering at a meeting where no business is to be done, and we much prefer to furnish a speaker at the time of your annual meeting.

The proprietor or officials of the factory concerned will be expected to assist in the transportation of the speaker from factory to factory, and to entertain him while at the place of meeting.

For the most part the local Instructor will be the speaker at the annual meeting. It will, however, be left to the discretion of the Chief Instructor as to whether the local Instructor, the Instructor from an adjoining county, or the Chief Instructor, will be in attendance. It will, of course, be impossible for the Chief Instructors to attend nearly all the meetings. They will, however, devote as much time as possible to the work.

The addresses at the annual meetings will bear directly upon such subjects as:

"The Relation which should exist between Proprietors and Producers."

"Business Methods in the Manufacture of Cheese."

"The Handline and General Care of Milk upon the Farm and Delivering of the same to the Factories," etc.

Applications for assistance at meetings in Eastern Ontario should be sent to G. G. Paulow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Kingston, and for Western Ontario to Frank Hens, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London.—G. A. Putnam, Director.

Every Maker Should Have Five Years' Experience

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—In regard to granting certificates to makers I think that every maker should have, at least, five years' experience before he undertakes to manage a factory. Moreover, each one should be licensed and if they do not live up to what the certificate calls for it should be taken away from them. We would then have a better class of makers. Licensed makers would command better wages and as they would be better qualified for the work, there would be a better quality of cheese made. Grant certificates to makers and make them live up to them.—C. H. Chandler, Lambton Co., Ont.

Favors Granting Certificates

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—I am in favor of granting certificates to makers. I do not believe cheese-makers as a rule receive the wages they should considering that the business is only a six or seven months job. It is not easy to get work for the balance of the season. I do not think a cheese-maker, who has worked all season in a factory is in fit condition to go to a lumber shanty or the likes in winter to get work. There are too many young men in the business, who will work for small wages and I believe do a lot of injury to the cheese trade.

I am in favor of a cheese-makers' association as I do not believe makers derive any great benefit from the Dairymen's Association, although I am a member and always attend the annual conventions.

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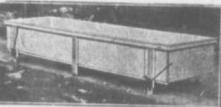
1000



In my opinion something should be done in regard to licensing factories. In this section there will soon be a factory at every man's door unless something is done.

I am a reader of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and wish it every success.—S. M. Caracallen, Glengarry Co., Ont.

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Don't waste your time in longing
For bright, impossible things;
Don't sit supinely yearning
For the swiftness of angel wings.

Don't spurn to be of a rushlight,
Because you are not a star;
But brighten some bit of darkness:
By shining just where you are.

His Father's Son

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

MRS. Priestley put down the cup of coffee at her son's elbow and said hesitatingly behind the chair.

"When you're through, Jim," she said slowly, "I'll—I have something to tell you."
He put down his cup hastily, and half turned toward his mother.

"What is it?" he said. "Anything about Molly?"
"No, it's not Molly, Jim, your father's coming back."

She drew back a little then, frightened by the expression in her son's eyes. Her still rounded face lost some of its color, and she seemed to shrink in her plain, ugly calico dress.

At the crash of Jim's overturned chair she put out her hands deprecatingly.

"Don't now, Jim!" she begged. "Don't carry on about it! It would have been only a year or so more, anyhow."
Speech did not come easily to Jim Priestley. Like his father before him, he was a silent man to whom a blow came more quickly than a word, and whose rage was of the brooding, sultry kind. Now, as he walked past his mother and took his hat from its nail on the kitchen-door, there was no outburst of anger; only the straight line of his lips showed that her words had any effect on him. He was a tall, loose-limbed young fellow with heavy black hair and eyes that were almost childishly blue—eyes like those of the little old woman who watched him.

At the door he stopped and turned around.

"He's not coming in here," he said, the very lack of inflection making his tone menacing.

"It's the only place he's got, Jim!" she pleaded. "I know it's yours now but where else can he go? You wouldn't turn your own father out of the street, would you? He was a good father to you for fifteen years, Jimmie." There was a haunting note of reproach in the thin old voice, and the corded, calloused hands under theingham apron were twisting desperately. "I've seen trouble," she went on in her strained breath, "but I never thought to see the day a child of mine would turn his father out in the street."

Jim opened the door with an air of finality; then he closed it again, and came slowly back into the room.

"He's been a good father, has he?" he sneered. "He was a fine one, he

with the metallic jangle of a beaten triangle. Through the crowds, Jim Priestley, his mind a seething whirlpool of shame and pride, walked alone, savagely brooding, brushing past women with babies and men with baskets, shouldering the loafers aside, ruthlessly deaf to the men who called to him.

When he finally met Molly she was not one. Two or three girls were with her, and just behind them, keeping up a running fire of compliments and small talk, were as many young men.

"Good evening, Mr. Priestley," she said pertly.

Jim lifted his hat and passed on, black anger and jealousy in his heart. He knew the men; one of them—Hallowell, a mechanic like himself—had been his rival for Molly's favor and had boasted that he would outstrip him yet. And so he swung along the street, his head down, seeing nothing of the crowd around him, occupied always with the pictures conjured up by his own brooding fancy. Now, it was his mother, sobbing at the table. Now, it was his father as he remembered him, starting to recite that awful sentence of imprisonment for what promised to be the remainder of his life. Oftentimes of all it was Molly he saw—Molly, with her mischievous brown eyes, and sensitive red lips and, finally, the face of Hallowell, his hated rival, would come between him and the picture of the girl he loved.

It was a long winter when Jim, after standing sullenly with a crowd in the pool room down the street, came back through the market place. The streets were less crowded now; the late afternoon sun shone through their baskets; the sleepy babies were tucked in their beds; the butchers, after twenty hours of work, had shut up their stands and gone away. Molly had disappeared, and the percentage of drunks among the corner loafers had increased. Then Jim saw Hallowell.

The cumulative race of the evening stared up at him and addended him. He walked up to the other man with the lust of battle in his face. For a moment each glared a challenge at the other. Neither had been drinking, but both were blind with the intoxication of passion. Hallowell greeted Jim with a taunt, and then, mistaking his rival's speechless fury for moderation, grew facetious for the benefit of the bystanders.

"Say, stripes," he said sneeringly, "next time you go down to the pen I wish you would have your father knit me some socks. They make—"
But Jim's heavy fist had gone home on the point of his chin, and he went down with a crash and lay still. Some of the men around stooped over his prostrate figure, but the crowd began to grow rapidly, although street fights on Saturday nights were too common to cause much excitement. Jim leaned against a post with folded arms, disdaining regard, as a policeman was rounding the corner. Then one of the men who had been examining Hallowell straightened up, and came swiftly towards him.

"Run! Get out quick!" he said, under his breath. "He's dead!"
Jim didn't run. He stepped quietly through an open door into the darkened market square, the crowd was just closing for the night, went through it, and out into the deserted street beyond, took a detour through alleys familiar from childhood, and so made his way home. He was dazed with the revulsion of feeling—too numb with horror to think of escape. He did not rush his mother, but made his way to the room of the coal shed to an upstairs window and crawled through.

For a while he stood there, the cold air blowing in on him, the deadly languor of reaction creeping over him.

Across the narrow strip of hall he could hear his mother moving about, as if he had awakened her. He brushed back his damp hair and tried to steady his voice.

"I am here now," he called. "I am here now."

He went to his own room and lighted the lamp. Then he blew it out again, suddenly. They would be after him soon, and he might want to get away—night had descended from the chaos of his mind, he had not been able to evoke a plan for the future.

He sat by the window, leaning out, watching the street to see if he were pursued, not knowing that he was wet and cold. He could remember sitting there in the dark, every incident of his father's arrest ten years ago—the crowd of riotous people that gathered at the door; his mother's sobs; his father's bowed white head, and hopeless face. Then the long days of waiting, the trial and conviction, the appeal, which took their last penny—and failed.

Someone came down the street looking at the numbers. When he was opposite the house, he crossed the street, and knocked. In an instant Jim was on his feet and at his mother's door.

"Tell him I'm not here!" he whispered hoarsely. "Call out to him—don't go down."

"He's not in his room," she quavered from the window, in answer to an inquiry.

The man below hesitated and turned away.

"I'll be back," he said briefly.

She turned to Jim, but he was gone. Back in his room he was turning over feverishly his pockets and handkerchiefs in the upper drawer of the yellow-pine bureau. When he had found his revolver he went cautiously to his mother's door, climbed the attic and shut and bolted the door at the top.

He groped his way through the darkness to the window beneath the eaves. The rain was coming down heavily now close to his head, and the attic was musty and heavy, with the smell of drying soap. Jim settled himself on his knees at the window, the revolver on the floor beside him. Through all the turmoil in his mind, one thing was clear—he would never go to the living death of the penitentiary. The six chambers of the revolver were six sure roads of escape.

Below, the gutters were filled with water that sparkled and bubbled in an electric light. Someone was standing across the street, the shadow of a doorway, and Jim knew at once that the house was watched.

After a time the rain slackened, and the man across the street stepped down on the doorstep, an umbrella over his head. Jim watched him steadily. He grew cramped in his cold, cramped position; his knees ached when he tried to rise, and his eyes burned from peering through the darkness. Below, through the thin flooring, he could hear his mother walking. A sudden shudder of this new trouble he had brought on her came over him. He who had been so self-righteous, who that very night had refused to give his convict father a home—he was a murderer.

When he looked out again, the man across the street had gone. It was dawn now—a cold, wet dawn, gray and cheerless. There and there, the chimney of the house round began to show faint blue lines of smoke in preparation for the early breakfast of the neighborhood. He heard his way across the street, down the street, heard the shutters open, and the rush and yelp of his setter as it dashed into the little yard after a night in the kitchen. Then there were voices. He picked up the revolver and held it

clumsily, his fingers stiff with cold; but no one came up the stairs, and he relaxed again.

The trunks and boxes around him were taking shape now. He saw things he had not seen for years. There was the quilt which he had battered with the heels of lusty babies. He could remember his youngest brother, dead long ago, sitting in it. There was the old square-care, rusty now, and over a corner, still showing traces of its gorgeous paint of years before, was the red wagon his father had painstakingly made for him from a wooden box. The tongue was gone, and one clumsy wheel lay forlornly in the wagon-bed; but Jim could see, with the distinctness that long-past events sometimes assume, his father's head, gray, even then, bent over that uncouth wagon, painting it with unaccustomed fingers and dandery a name on the side. The name was quite clear still—the "Jim Dandy."

Jim got up and sat on a trunk to rest his cramped muscles. The walls of the narrow room began to oppress him like the walls of a cell, and the little red wagon stood out, a very passion of color in the grey of its surroundings. He could not escape it; it was a symbol of the joy of the past in the hopelessness of the present.

Jim turned his back to it and gazed down at the street. Men with dinner pails—the Sunday shift at the mill—were leaving the houses around their hats drawn down, their coat-collars turned up around their ears. When they overtook one another they fell into step silently morosely. One man stopped just across and looked over at the Priestley house. Jim opened the window and whistled softly. The other man snapped to the cart and made a trumpet with his hands.

"I hung around here half the night, waiting for you," he called. "Say, Hollowell's all right. He came around in half an hour, and went home."

The revolver clattered to the floor and lay there. Jim nodded silently and closed the window. As he turned a thin, watery shaft of yellow sunlight came through the window and the little red wagon gleamed joyously.

When Jim went into the kitchen the table was laid for breakfast. The setter leapt at him with moist carresses, but Jim's eyes were on a stooped figure in a chair by the stove. His mother held out a pleading hand, but Jim did not see it. He went across the room to the old man in the rocking chair and leaned over him, his hands on the back of the chair.

"Welcome home, father," he said huskily. "Welcome home!"

Influence of Parents and Teacher upon the Child*

(Concluded from last week)

DUTIES OF THE TEACHER

The teacher's daily presence in the school room is to impart knowledge, and to aid in the development of the human powers necessary for success and happiness in life. The teacher

works with the most delicate growth God has left to earth. He is the inductor of the souls of children into the great mysteries of his knowledge. The teacher must realize that the little child who has come to him for the first day is the head and crown of the material creation for him the great world was made; for him the bright sun was hung in the heavens; and for him exists all the wealth of the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal world. Now, if this child is to be a being of such vast importance in God's plan—and who shall say that he is not, even in the frightful wreck he so often makes of himself and his possibilities, what is to be done for him? The best that can be done. It is the duty of the teacher to influence the pupil for right, by putting good thoughts into his mind and right purpose into his heart. Children must be influenced to have a reverence for the best things, turning towards the Creator, as the soulflower turns towards the orb of day.

The teacher's job should be to study, not from books, but from the living examples of dull and ignorant pupils. Now, if the true teacher will find the deepest of all his delights in sending one bright ray into the darkness of some child's heart, in stimulating to renewed effort the sagacious one who has not learned. It is only the true teacher who can inspire to action the duller, strengthen the weakest, quicken the slower, and draw out the latent forces of all, thus leaving each on a higher plane of life. He only can be the helper and friend of the weak, a former of character, an artificer of mind, and a savior of a single life be spoiled or wasted or flung aside through neglect or scorn.

It is not enough that a teacher be learned; he must be earnest, must love his work, and have a single life be spoiled or wasted or flung aside through neglect or scorn.

The teacher must be cheerful and patient. He must never allow the dull to tire him or the mischievous to annoy him. Though the children are not all angels he must persevere, remembering that the impressions he makes will become permanent and ever wider in their influence.

The child is becoming more and more the centre of influence. School forces are being operated more and more for his advantage. The formation of character, strong, honest, true, the giving strength to powers of reason and judgment, the development of a moral self, equipped, and reliant, these are coming to be the cardinal points in our educational philosophy.

MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY

A child should be happy. To snub him when he asks questions, to taunt him in a harsh way, to keep him aloof, to repulse his confidence, will make him unhappy. Many thousands of children have been spoiled in school rooms by being treated in a harsh, domineering way by those unfit to teach. What most children need above all is kindness and fairness.

The school and home should cooperate in every way. Without this co-operation the perfect formation of character is retarded. The teacher should carry on the work the parent has begun, and do this only if the parent must have full confidence in the teacher. It is injurious to a child for a parent to have to undo the training received at school, or for the teacher to have to show the pupil that the principles instilled into his mind are wrong. This is often the case, when the child comes from a home where

bad examples are daily set before him.

The wise parent will enlist the aid of the teacher in the proper training of his child and the wise teacher will ask for the sympathy and help of the parents in trying to instill into the mind of the child all that is best and useful in the perfect formation of the child's character.

Parents and teachers have the greatest responsibility as far as the child's training is concerned. The religious training of the child should not be left entirely to the Sunday school teacher. Religion should be taught in the home and should be given the hearty sanction of the teacher in the day school.

*Read at Warsaw Women's Institute.

Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any questions they desire to ask. The editor will aim to reply as quickly and as fully as possible. Address: Household Editor, Canada Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Please tell me how to make a brine for preserving eggs. E. J. Robertson, Co., Ont.

One large cupful of lime, half a cup of salt, dissolved in enough water to cover 25 dozen eggs; pack with small ends down, and keep in a cool place. Eggs packed in this way will keep for 7 or 8 months. If the shell of the egg becomes rough, the brine is too strong of lime, which will harden the yolks.

Please send me a reliable recipe for curing pork.—Stella Brown, Victoria Co., Ont.

To every 14 lbs. of meat add 2 oz. of saltpetre, 2 oz. of salt prunella, 1 lb. of common salt. For the pickle, use 3 gals. of water, 5 lbs. of common salt, 7 lbs. of coarse salt, 3 lbs. of bay salt. Weigh the meat, and to every 14 lbs. allow the above proportion of salt. Put the prunella and common salt. Pound and mix these together, and rub well into the meat, lay it in a stone trough or tub, rubbing thoroughly and turning it daily for two successive days. At the end of the second day pour on it a pickle made as follows: Put the above ingredients into a saucepan, set it on the fire and stir frequently, remove all the scum, allow it to boil 1-4 of an hour and pour it hot over the meat. Let the meat be well rubbed and turned daily. If the meat is small a fortnight will be sufficient for the sides and shoulders of pork to remain in the pickle, and hams three weeks. If from 30 lbs. and upwards, three weeks will be required for the sides, etc., and from four to five weeks for the hams. On taking the pieces out let them drain for an hour, cover with dry sawdust, and smoke for a

fortnight to three weeks. Boil and skin carefully the pickle after unsmoking it will keep good, closely corked, for two years. When boiling it for use add about two lbs. of common salt, and the same of treacle, to allow for waste.

I would like to know how to cure walnuts so that we can keep them part of the winter.—Joan Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

The head of the College Forestry Department of the Macdonald Institute, states that he knows of no other way to cure walnuts than by allowing them to ripen well, and to dry in a cool, dry place.

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APPLE VOLCANO

Four oz. macaroni, 1/2 cup sugar, 4 apples, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 1/2 cup chopped almonds. Cook macaroni till tender. Put in a colander and pour cold water over it. Put the sugar with the apples, peeled and sliced, on the stove in saucepan. Cook till very soft, rub through colander, pile the apples lightly in centre of dish in which they are to be served. Boil cup of water, and 1/2 cup of sugar 5 minutes. Add to the syrup the macaroni cut in 1/2 inch pieces, cook 5 minutes more. Arrange the macaroni around the apples. Sprinkle with the chopped almonds. Serve cold.

PUMPKIN PIE

Cook 4 tablespoonfuls of flour in 1/2 cup of butter until smooth, add gradually 1 1/2 cupfuls of rich milk, 3/4 quarters of a cupful of sugar, 1/2 cupful of

molasses and 9 cupfuls of sifted pumpkin; cook until the boiling point is reached, then cool a little and stir gradually into the beaten yolks of 6 eggs, season with cinnamon, and fold into the mixture the beaten whites of 4 eggs. Turn into this covered with rich pastry that has baked fifteen min-

utes, and return to the oven to finish baking the crust and to cook the soufflé for about 20 minutes. When cool, cover with a meringue made of the two remaining egg whites.



Pumpkin Pie with Meringue Frosting.

utes, and return to the oven to finish baking the crust and to cook the soufflé for about 20 minutes. When cool, cover with a meringue made of the two remaining egg whites.

GREEN PEA SOUP

One qt green peas, 1 qt water, 1 pt milk, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful flour, 1/2 teaspoon sugar; pepper and salt to taste. Put the shelled peas into 1 pt of water and

APPLE PIE

Crust for one large pie; 1 1/2 cups of flour, small 1/2 cup shortening, 1

STEAMED APPLES

Pare and quarter apples. Put them in a saucepan with about half as much water as apples. Cook till tender. Sprinkle with sugar, allowing cover to remain on until the sugar is dissolved. Serve hot or cold.

APPLE SAUCE FOR PORK

Wipe, pare and slice apples. To six large tart apples, allow 1/2 cup water. Cook and stir till soft, press through a colander, add a lump of sugar the size of an egg, sweeten to taste, and add a little nutmeg. This sauce should always be served with pork.

Bread with Buttermilk Yeast

The evening before I wish to bake, I take 1/2 cup buttermilk yeast and add tepid water enough to moisten it, then to 1 1/2 pts of warm water add a little salt, then 1 pt of flour and set to rise. In the morning take 5 qts flour, add to this 2 qts warm water, put in the yeast and stir till soft, press through a colander, add a lump of sugar the size of an egg, sweeten to taste, and make a thick batter; when this is light knead into a large loaf, then make into four medium sized loaves, and you will have dough enough besides for a tin of light rolls. I use winter wheat flour altogether. As flour is not all alike, the breadmaker must use her judgment somewhat as regards the amount as some needs more liquid than others.—C. B. M.

What One Boy Did

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

When cooking vegetables, save the water and some of the vegetables themselves for soup, add good gravy, if you have it, or a little milk and butter, mash the vegetables, add a little onion juice and thicken if desired.

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The Sewing Room

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

Our Patterns Successful

We have every reason to believe by the large number of orders received constantly for the patterns illustrated in this column, that they must be meeting with success wherever used. If you have not ordered any patterns from this column, we would ask you to do so whenever you have occasion to use the same. They are reliable and accurate and should give the best of satisfaction.

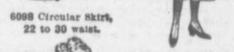
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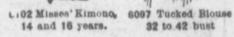
6099 Boy's Hooper Coat, 4 to 12 years.



6098 Circular Skirt, 22 to 30 waists.



6101 Girl's Semi-Frill Dress, 8 to 14 years.



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I am well pleased with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and have a very serious notion of canvassing for new subscriptions for it this coming winter.—George M. Edwards, Bruce Co., Ont.

FREE PATTERNS

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Hamilton, Ont.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, November 16, 1908.—Trade conditions have improved considerably during the past week and while improvement is slower than some expected, growth in trade is healthy and business is on a solid basis. Conditions have improved considerably in the Northwest, and the outlook is bright. Trade is gradually getting back to normal. Money continues in large demand for commercial purposes, and rates of interest and discounts rate steady. Call money easier, and several loans have been put through at 4 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market has advanced a few cents during the week, and though at the end of the week they were quieter, there was no lowering of values. Chicago prices advanced from 5c to 5 1/2 a bushel, and Winnipeg the same. The higher prices on this side have checked exports somewhat as European importers have refused to follow the advance. Much depends upon the Argentine, Australian and Indian crops. The yield in these countries will be known soon, when things will settle down for a time. It does not look, however, as if the yield will be much lower than they are, for a while. Many are expecting them to go higher. Little Ontario wheat is offering just now,

to 66 a bag in car lots Toronto, and in the farmers' market here at 75c to 85c a bag.

The bean market is firmer though prices have not advanced much. Shippers are quoting round pickers at \$1.55 to \$1.65 a bushel in car lots on track Montreal. Dealers here quote \$1.50 a bushel for primes and \$1.60 to \$1.65 for hand picked.

APPLES

The bulk of the apple crop is now out of the growers' hands. Trade shows considerable improvement all around. The export market is better. At Montreal sales were made during the week at \$3.25 for No 1 and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for No 2, but sellers were asking higher prices later in the week. Sales have been made at Ontario points during the week at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for No 1, and \$2 to \$2.25 for No 2 winter fruit at \$1 and \$1.25 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is firmer and higher under a strong demand and light supplies. Stored stock is the only kind offering in a large way. At Montreal this week's eggs were graded 2 1/2c for No 2 during the past two weeks. Quotations are 2 1/2c for stored stock f.o.b. at country points. The market here is very

The butter market rises strong at a higher level than a week ago. At Montreal first creamery is quoted at 25 1/2c to 27c in round lots. Creamery butter is scarce here and the market is firm. Wholesale quotations are 27c to 28c for choice creamery; 25c to 26c for choice dairy prints, and 22c to 23c a lb for tubs. On Toronto farmers' market dairy prints sell at 27c to 28c and solids at 26c to 28c a lb.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

Last week was a quiet one in horses. At the Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange horses sold fully 8c a head lower than the week previous. Thanksgiving Day broke in on the best market day of the week, and the sales later did not make up in the quantity sold nor in the price. When winter sets in a better market is looked for. Many drafts sold at \$155 to \$175; general purpose at \$135 to \$155; drivers at \$100 to \$145; farm chucks at \$95 to \$125; and serviceably good horses at \$35 to \$75 each.

LIVE STOCK

There was a little better tone in last week's market, especially for cattle and hogs. Sheep, lambs and calves sold on the easy side owing to large receipts. Deliveries of cattle were also large but prices ruled firm for all of good quality. There still too many country points to medium cattle coming to market. Trade for this inferior stuff is none too good and farmers would like the money in pocket if they quit unflashed cattle in the feed lots a little longer. There were some loads of Northwest cattle on the market during the week.

There are few exporters offering these days. Choice quality would bring \$5 to \$5.25 a cwt. At the city market on Thursday a few picked cattle among the butchers' kind were bought for export at \$4.00 to \$4.25, and bulls at \$3.00 to \$4.00 a cwt. London cables quote cattle steady at 15c to 13 1/4c a lb dressed weight.

Choice butchers' cattle are firm, and dealers would pay \$5 a cwt for picked

steady under a moderate supply with action for the week runs down the same as a week ago. Good to choice cows sold at \$45 to \$65 each, with a few especially good ones selling at \$70 each. On Thursday's market the average price for cows on the Toronto market for a long time, sold at \$78. Quality therefore counts in milk cows as well as in cattle.

The veal calf trade is weakening somewhat owing to the cheapness of poultry and the demand for veal calves. On Thursday the market was quiet, but a few calves were sold at \$3 to \$6.25 a cwt, but may go lower. At Buffalo calves sell at \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue large and trade at the end of the week was slow. Export ewes sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50, rams at \$2 to \$2.50, and lambs at \$4 to \$4.60 a cwt. Only choice lambs brought the latter figure. At Buffalo Canada lambs are quoted at \$5.75 to \$5.90 a cwt.

Hog receipts are falling off and it looks as if prices were on the upgrade. The market ruled steady all the week at 9 1/2c a cwt for select, fed and watered, an \$3.75 for lights. At some country points during the week \$5.25 and \$5.50 for f.o.b. were paid for hogs for the Montreal market. At Buffalo hogs are lower at \$5.90 to \$6.25 a cwt. On Toronto market \$4 to \$4.90 for pigs, and \$5 to \$5.75 a cwt for drivers.

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Monday, November 16.—The run at the Union Stock Yards this morning, comprising 15 cars, made up of 1700 cattle, 622 sheep, 15 hogs and 100 calves. The market showed little change from last week and prices ruled about the same. The highest price reported for exporters was \$4.75 a cwt, though choice quality would bring \$5 or over. It is a little off season for exporters and the quality offering is not good. Butchers' cattle sold at from \$3.75 to \$4.50 a cwt. Choice quality, which is wanted, would bring more money. Sheep sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 a cwt for pickers, and \$4.50 to \$4.90 for bucks, and \$4 to \$4.50 for lambs. Calves sold at \$3 to \$6.25 a cwt. Hogs are higher at \$5.50 a cwt, fed and watered, for select.—J. W. W.

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The William Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$5 a cwt f.o.b. at country points for hogs this week. This is an advance on last week's prices and is entirely due to the competition among packers for hogs, which are only coming forward in moderate supply and below the receipts at this time a year ago. The English bacon market continues on the weak side owing to large Danish arrivals. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of November 25th reads as follows: "The market is quiet and easier owing to a more liberal receipts from Denmark. Prices of cured hams reduced in Canadian bacon \$4 to 5%."

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, November 14.—Receipts of live hogs this week were fairly heavy, and met with a good demand, prices ruling steady. Sales of selected lots were made at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a cwt, weighed off cars.

There is a fair trade passing in fresh, killed abattoir stock at prices ranging from \$9 to \$9.25 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, November 14.—The market has remained steady all through this week at the lower level reached, but the demand from Great Britain is very dull, and there is every indication at present of a further decline. All will depend upon the demand from Great Britain, however, and if there is any improvement it will put a stop to any further decline in prices.

Prices in the country this week have ruled at about 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c, the same prices going for both white and colic cheese.

Receipts are steadily decreasing in volume and the total for this week amounts to barely 200,000 lbs. There is a noticeable increase over the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week are fairly heavy, amounting to over 60,000 boxes, and have aided in reducing the stock here to some extent.

There is much interest in the stock of cheese held here, and the various points are estimating the quantity at from 300,000 boxes to over 500,000 boxes. The close of the year will see a very large quantity of stock on hand, and it is pretty generally believed that a general decline in the demand for cheese as compared with last year.

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so that quotations are largely nominal. Dealers here quote wheat at 92c to 95c outside, and 94c to 96c for fall, and 90c to 92c for goods on Toronto farmers' market.

COARSE GRAINS

The boom in wheat has affected the price of all grains, especially oats, and the market is firmer. Oats are firmer and higher. At Montreal there is a good enquiry for local shipment and export to the western states. Ontario and Quebec are quoted there at 44c to 45c. Dealers here quote oats at 36c to 38c outside, with little business doing. On the farmers' market here oats sell at 44c to 45c a bushel. Barley continues quiet, farmers seemingly preferring to market it rather than wheat or oats. Quotations here range from 33c to 36c outside, and 35c to 36c a bushel on Toronto farmers' market. Peas are quoted at 85c to 86c a bushel outside.

FEEDS

Brain prices show little change and continue firm under a steady demand. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$21, and shorts at \$24; Ontario bran at \$20.50 to \$22, and shorts at \$24.50 to \$25 a ton in car lots here. Dealers here quote bran more plentiful and selling at \$20 to \$20.50, and shorts at \$24.50 a ton in bags outside. Corn is easier and lower, and gradually getting down to a level where it will pay to buy it for seed. Sales of car lots have been made at Montreal during the week at 72c. Here old corn is quoted at 77 1/2c to 78c, and new at 71 1/2c to 72c a bushel in car lots on track Toronto.

SEEDS

There is no activity in seeds and little change in quotations. Quotations at country points rule at \$5.75 to \$7.25 a bushel for alfalfa; \$1.35 to \$1.75 for timothy, and \$4.50 to \$5 for red clover.

HAY AND STRAW

There is a slightly easier feeling in hay though there is practically no change in price. Baled hay is quoted at Montreal as \$12 to \$13 for 100 lbs bundles; \$10.50 to \$11.50 for No 2; \$9 to \$9.50 for No 3; \$8.50 to \$9 for clover mixed and \$8 to \$8.50 a ton for clover in car lots here. Prices here are unchanged at \$10.50 to \$11.50 for timothy, and \$6.50 to \$8 for baled straw on track Toronto. On the farmers' market hay sells at \$11 to \$12 for 100 lbs bundles; \$10 to \$11, and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is firm under a steady demand. Ontarios are quoted here at 60c

strong, and new-laid are very scarce at 20c to 26c a dozen in case lots. Farmers' held stock is quoted at 24c to 25c, and stored eggs 25c to 26c. On Toronto farmers' market new-laid sell at 22c to 25c a dozen.

The cold weather has helped the poultry trade. At Montreal a better demand has cleared up all arrivals. Dress'd chickens are quoted there at 16c to 15c; lowl at 8c to 9c, turkeys, 15c to 13 1/2c; ducks, 11c; and geese, 10c a lb in a jobbing way. Dealers here complain of the poor quality of many of the receipts. As with their cattle, farmers seem to be selling off their poultry in an unfinished state. Some poor turkeys sold during the week as low as 8c a lb, while choice ones are easily worth 16c in a jobbing way. There was a glut of poultry Thanksgiving time and the market has not fully recovered from it, though good quality at the end of the week showed some improvement. Dealers quote dressed chickens at 7c to 9c; fowl at 6c to 7c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 8c to 9c; and turkeys, 15c to 16c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dressed chickens sell at 9c to 10c; fowls, 7c to 8c; ducks, 10c to 11c; turkeys, 15c to 16c, and geese, 9c to 10c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is a better tone in the English cheese market and the demand is improving, though inquiry is mostly for the superior grades, and prices are becoming scarce. At the local markets there have

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lots, but there have been few offering during the week good enough for this price. On Thursday a few sold at \$4.90 a cwt, but generally there were not many sold over \$4.50, as the quality was not good enough. The greater number sold below \$4, which, considering the quality, was a good price. The run sold at \$3.70 to \$4.35, with cars at \$2.25 to \$4, and canners and butchers' bulls at \$1 to \$2.25 a cwt.

There was a fair trade in feeders and stockers during the week and prices were well maintained at quotations of the week previous. Good feeders, 100 to 150 lbs each are firmer and in demand. Quota-

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have few sales during the week at 12c, 11 1/4c to 11 1/2c being the ruling prices. The quality offering now is not so good as a few weeks ago. Dealers here quote 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c for large and 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c for twins.

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tions are: Best feeders, 950 to 1050 lbs each, \$1.60 to \$1.80; best feeders, 850 to 950 lbs each, \$1.40 to \$1.75; best stockers, 650 to 800 lbs each, \$1.25 to \$1.40; and common to medium stockers, \$1 to \$1.25 a cwt. Trade in milkers and springers rules

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