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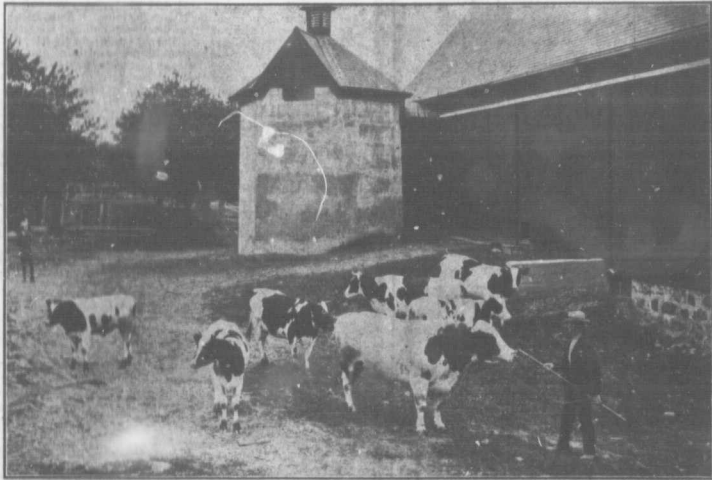
VOL. XXVII

NUMBER 50

# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioner Dec 08  
(Agricultural Dept)

PETERBORO, ONT. DECEMBER 30, 1908



THE FARMER'S PRIDE—GOOD STOCK, SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS, NEAT SURROUNDINGS

The illustration is a partial view of the spacious barns on "Silver Creek Farm," owned by Mr. A. H. Teeple, Oxford Co., Ont. The cement silo in the rear is 16 x 30 feet. It has a capacity of about 180 tons, to meet which a large acreage of corn is grown yearly. Mr. Teeple is in the dairy business extensively. He keeps pure-bred stock. His prize-winning herd of Holsteins may be seen in the foreground.

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CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# Giving Money Away

The farmer who would stand at his gate twice a day and **Give Money Away** to every passer-by would, sooner or later, find himself in an asylum for having an unsound mind. Another farmer may adopt a different method of distributing his wealth

—this one has a Cream Separator that never would and never will skim clean; he is **Losing His Money** twice a day through the skim milk spout. Now which is the worst form of insanity? This is the way the small losses count up. The average loss on each cow each day in the year will be at least one cent.

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### Protecting Our Readers

As our readers know, we take the greatest possible care to see that only thoroughly reliable firms are allowed to advertise in the columns of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. We refuse to accept all patent medicine, "get-rich-quick," "free gift," liquor, and other similar advertisements. We do this in order that our readers may deal with our advertisers with every confidence.

Some months ago we received a complaint from one of our readers that he had made a purchase from one of the advertisers in our paper and that he was not satisfied with the results. For the information of our readers, we herewith give the full particulars of the case.

On June 15, 1908, Mr. M. H. Parlee, of Lower Mills, Ontario, B. C., wrote us that he had purchased a pair of Berkshire pigs from a Mr. Douglas Thomson, of Woodstock, and paid him \$10.00 each for them. He stated that Mr. Thomson had promised to send him good pigs, three months old, and registered, and to send their pedigrees with the pigs, as well as the pedigrees of some pigs that Mr. Parlee had purchased from Mr. Thomson in the spring. Mr. Parlee stated that Mr. Thomson had not sent the pedigrees, that he did not send pigs of the age he had agreed to, and that he was refusing to answer the letters he, Mr. Parlee, wrote him in regard to the matter. Mr. Parlee said that the pigs were practically worthless to him without the pedigrees and stated that as Mr. Thomson had been advertising in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, he would like us to assist him in securing the pedigrees from Mr. Thomson.

On June 20th, we wrote to Mr. Thomson. We told him that we felt that there must have been a mistake and expressed the hope that he would attend to the matter immediately. On the same date, we wrote to the Accountant of the National Live Stock Records at Ottawa, to find if Mr. Thomson had sent the records of the pigs to be registered and the transfers recorded.

Not hearing from Mr. Thomson, we wrote him again, on July 2nd, that unless we heard from him forthwith, we would have to place the matter in our lawyer's hands. We also informed him that we had received word from the Accountant of the National Live Stock Records that he had not sent the pedigrees to that office to have the transfers recorded. We expressed the hope that he would attend to the matter without any further delay.

On July 7th, we received a letter from Mr. Thomson stating that it was an oversight on his part that the pedigrees had not been forwarded to Mr. Parlee, and that the matter would be attended to forthwith.

On July 13th, we wrote Mr. Thomson, and asked him to let us know by return of mail, the date by which the pedigrees would be forwarded.

Not hearing from Mr. Thomson, we wrote him again on July 27th, stating that we were awaiting a reply to our letter of July 13th. We then informed him that unless we heard from him within the next two or three days, we would have to place the matter in our lawyer's hands.

On August 3rd, we received a letter from Mr. Thomson, stating that Mr. Parlee would have the pedigrees within ten days from that date. On August 19th, we wrote to Mr. Parlee to find if he had received the pedigrees from Mr. Thomson. Mr. Parlee wrote us that he had not received the pedigrees.

On August 24th, we issued instructions to our lawyers, Messrs. Dennison, Peck & Kerr, of Peterborough, stating that we wished them to take action against Mr. Thomson, of Woodstock, for not having forwarded the pedigrees to Mr. Parlee. On October 9th, our solicitors informed us that we were in a position to

make any claim on Mr. Thomson. They stated, however, that Mr. Parlee could take action against Mr. Thomson for breach of contract. Our lawyers suggested we should publish a statement of what had taken place. On October 9th, we wrote to Mr. Parlee asking if he would have any objection to our publishing the facts of the case. On October 24th, Mr. Parlee replied that he was willing that we should do so.

On November 26th, we wrote to Mr. Thomson sending him a copy of this article and notifying him that we purposed publishing this article forthwith.

Mr. Thomson wrote us again, under date of Nov. 30, asking us not to publish the article. He promised to send the pedigrees to Mr. Parlee within one week from that date. He further stated he was to send by express day he would send the pedigrees to Ottawa that they might be recorded.

On December 4, we received word from the Accountant of the National Live Stock Records at Ottawa that the pedigrees had not been received from Mr. Thomson.

It is a matter of regret to us that we should have to disclose the particulars of a case of this kind. We do not intend to publish any advertisement for Mr. Douglas Thomson until this matter has been satisfactorily adjusted. We feel that it is in the interests, both of our readers and of our reputable advertisers, that our subscribers shall be able to deal with our advertisers and be sure of receiving fair treatment. Although we do not agree to do so, in every case, we have offered to make good to Mr. Parlee, his loss in this transaction. This article is published in fulfillment of the terms of "Our Protective Policy," published in the first column of the editorial page of each issue.

### American Leicester Breeders' Association

The American Leicester Breeders' Association held their 90th annual meeting in the City Hall, Guelph, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8th, with a large number of their members present. After the routine business was completed the following officers were elected: President, C. E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.; vice-president, Andrew Whitlaw, Guelph; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Temple, Camerac, Ill. Directors: J. M. Douglas, Calcedonia; Oliver Turnbull, Walton; Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; Alex. Hastings, Crosshill; John Marshall, Cass City, Mich. Judges were recommended as follows: Chicago, C. E. Wood; N. Gardhouse, reserve, Winter Park; Jas. Douglas, Toronto; J. N. Gardhouse, R. J. Garbath, reserve, London; W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, John Guelph, reserve at Guelph, \$25.00 to the Winter Fair, \$10.00 to Winnipeg, and \$10.00 to Brandon.—R. H. H.

### Items of Interest

Mrs. Livingstone, proprietress of the Banoca Stock Farm, New Jersey, recently purchased the Fowler farm near Cobourg, consisting of over 400 acres, for the purpose of breeding thoroughbred horses. She will shortly transfer her valuable stud to its new home. The people of Cobourg and the directorate of the Cobourg Horse Show are delighted with this favorable addition to the horse industry of the Dominion.

A Meeting of the Executive of The Ontario Horse Breeders' Association was held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Wednesday, December 23rd, to make final arrangements for holding the Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition January 13th to 15th, at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the new arena in which the show will be held. The work is about completed.

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# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00  
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1908

No. 50

## Oil Cake as Stock Food

F. B. Warren, B.S.A., Department of Agriculture,  
Waterloo County, Ont.

If a person finds himself with an hour or so to spare in Baden, Waterloo County, Ont., he cannot make better use of it than in visiting the factory of the Dominion Linsed Oil Co. Here the flaxseed, the greater part of which comes from the Great West, is ground, heated and subjected to Canadian pressure to squeeze out the oil. This oil is put on the market as raw linsed oil. What is left after the oil is pressed out is known as oil cake. It comes from the presses in cakes about two feet long, a foot wide and an inch thick. It is extremely hard and is of a greyish color. While still in this form it is put into sacks, by machinery, being very tightly packed so as to ship easily, and is sent to the British market. On

composition of these various feeds and he will arrive at a different conclusion. The three valuable ingredients of all foods are protein, fat and carbohydrates. Of these, protein is the flesh-forming material and is much the most expensive. Comparing the composition of these foodstuffs we find that oat chop contains 10 per cent. of protein, bran, 15 per cent., shorts, 16 per cent., and oil cake, from 30 to 33 per cent. We see from this that oil cake contains twice as much protein, which is the most valuable food constituent, as bran and shorts, and three times as much as oats. It also contains nearly twice as much fat as any of the other three feeds. Surely, then, we would be justified in paying more for oil cake than for foodstuffs of less feeding value.

Besides being a valuable food, oil cake is rich in fertilizing constituents. It is claimed that the

ground cake is given the preference. The whole cake is not put on the Canadian market.

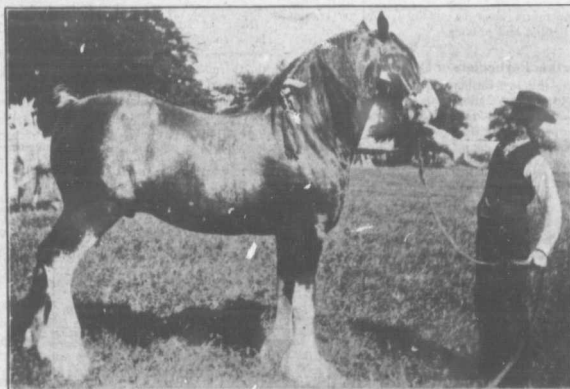
### FEEDING THE CATTLE

Care must be taken, in feeding oil cake, not to start with too large a quantity. F : a fattening steer one pound a day is sufficient for a start, but this can be quite successfully increased to four pounds or even more. In Britain some feeders use it exclusively for the meal ration, feeding as high as ten pounds a day.

Oil cake is to be highly recommended for the feeding of dairy cattle. A ration, to produce a good flow of milk, must be narrow, that is, it must contain a relatively large amount of protein in proportion to the carbohydrates. Oil cake is one of the best foods that can be used for the purpose of narrowing the ration as it contains an exceptionally large quantity of protein in proportion to carbohydrates. So for dairy cattle we cannot do better than to use a liberal quantity of oil cake in the ration.

Besides the food value of oil cake, it appears to have a medicinal effect when fed to animals. It keeps the coats of the cattle smooth and oily, and animals fed on it seldom go off their feed. Its value is recognized by the manufacturers of stock foods, as nearly all the condimental and stock foods on the market are composed largely of ground oil cake, and the price paid for it in this form is excessive. Many feeders claim that there is little necessity of using stock foods if oil cake can be obtained in any form.

With these facts of the feeding, manurial and medicinal value of oil cake before us, we hope to see it in the future appreciated to a much greater extent by the feeders of Ontario.



A Sire of Stock that is a credit to the Country

Dunure Baron (12561) (6150) owned by Mr. J. L. Patterson of Durham Co., Ont., has proved himself to be a breeder of repute as well as a show horse. Some of his get were winners as yearlings and two year olds in Scotland. His crop of foals in this country have been very successful, winning at the Peterboro, Millbrook, Keene and other fairs. Wherever he has travelled he has been a prime favorite. His pedigree is most complete having four numbered dams. Note his oblique pasterns, the excellent quality of his bone, his well laid back shoulders, and his short powerful back and loin. Mr. Patterson may be seen holding the horse. He refused \$3,000 for him as he left the ring of the Oubourg Horse Show last summer, after winning the first prize in the heavy draft class.

the Canadian market it appears in two forms, as nutted and ground oil cake, the former being coarsely ground and the latter, reduced to a powder.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Ontario stock feeders allow this valuable by-product to be shipped from the country. The British feeder is, however, wide awake to the benefits derived from feeding oil cake, some using it almost exclusively as the meal ration. In fact, there is an inducement offered to tenant farmers in Britain to feed oil cake.

### COMPARED WITH OTHER FEEDS

The Canadian farmer, in buying feed stuffs, is likely to compare the price of oil meal at \$22 a ton, bran and shorts at \$22 a ton and oats at \$25 a ton, and decide that bran and shorts are the cheaper feeds, but let him look into the chemical

value of the manure returned to the soil, is equal to half the price usually paid for the cake. Of course, other feeds are rich in manurial constituents also, but not to the same extent as is oil cake. It is unfortunate that the Ontario feeder is not better acquainted with the value of this by-product for finishing animals. In some sections the farmers do not know what it is when they see it. We are glad to know, however, that now most of the successful stock feeders are using it in ever increasing quantities.

For sheep the nutted cake is to be recommended as the ground product adheres to the animals' nostrils and causes them to take a dislike to it. This is not so noticeable with cattle. In some localities, as in the eastern counties, the feeders use the nutted cake almost exclusively while in sections through Western Ontario the

## How to Obtain Large Milk Yields

Geo. Rice, Tillamook, Ont.

There is no one best feed for cows. Big results have been obtained from many different rations. When the cow freshens, she must be treated as an invalid. She must be given light food for several days as her stomach is weakened during maternity. Her stomach gradually regains strength, sometimes in a week, other times in two or even three weeks. Feed her carefully, gradually increasing the feed. Watch the excrement closely. Experience will soon tell you as to the state of the stomach and bowels. The svidt with which the cow eats tells much. She should be keen for her feed at all times. If she is slow in "taking hold" she is getting too much. If she leaves any she is getting much too much, that is if she leaves anything but straw or hay. The cow can do her best work only when all the organs work in harmony. The importance of this will be readily understood when we consider that there is in the intestines of the well-fed animal some 150 to 200 lbs. of fodder in various stages of digestion.

It is not food alone we must supply the cow. A heavy milking cow takes 150 to 200 lbs. of water daily, even when fed on a succulent ration. Too much water taken at a time acts as a purge and causes serious trouble. It seems natural

\*Extract from a paper read at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

for a cow to want to drink after eating. Water should be before her at all times. Food and water are important, but still there are other things to be considered.

We know that we can take two cows, feed them just the same, and one will produce more than the other.

Where does it come from. Sometimes from her own body. But then there are cases in which this factor does not account for the difference in yield. It is generally said one cow has the milking function to a greater degree than the other. What is "function?" We might define it as a nice sounding word that we use when "stuck"; in a similar case the untutored Indian gives a grunt and we are just about as wise. If there is not some source from which the cow gets the increased amount of milk then she performs a miracle.

#### THE VALUE OF AIR

There is still another element that is too often not considered, that is air. Air is as vital to the existence of animal life as it is to plants. A man can go for a long while without food. Some have fasted 40 days and nights. But, deprived of air for 40 minutes we would soon collapse. Just in proportion as we deprive the animal of pure air, we reduce the efficiency of the whole system. Pure air taken into the lungs oxidizes the blood, promotes circulation, aids digestion, and produces the power that enables the animal to accomplish work.

The cow to be a good one must have great lung capacity. To produce well she must have sufficient pure air to fill her lungs, else her superior lungs are of no benefit. The oxygen that she breathes goes to the nerve centers, stimulating them to greater effort. Just exactly how, it is a little hard to explain. However, I will give you an example that I had in my work. Two years ago I had two cows of the same age, same breed, calved on the same date. Each were in about as equal a condition as it would be possible to have them. I tested them for a month at home. One gave right along more milk, also more butter fat, than the other. She could not be taking more from her body; if anything the one giving the least was losing the most in weight. I brought them both down here to a dairy test. This dairy room has a very bad reputation with our men.

#### VENTILATION OF DAIRY ROOM

The air in there is never good. Sometimes it is very bad. The committees in charge have done all they can to improve conditions, but the building is too high for one thing, and to get enough pure air on the floor where the cows are, it would be much too cold. Then the cows stand with their heads against a solid wall, and the air they breath out cannot get away properly. Part of it must be breathed over and over again. It is bad enough for the cows when they stand up. It is worse when they lie down. Judging by the manner this building, and a lot of the stalls in the country are put in, we should think that the cows breathed through their tails, as the air has a better chance to circulate there. The less boards and other obstructions there are around a cow stall the better.

The way it affected these two cows was that one made no more while here than did the other. She fed all right and was all right, but her superior lung power was of no use to her, as the air was not pure enough. There never has been any big work done in this pen in which the dairy test has been conducted. Yet cows have done better work before coming here, and others have done big work after leaving here. We had better follow this up to show how the air and heat affects heavy milkers. Anyone that has done much official testing knows that big work is not done by the cows if they freshen in the summer. We can get the feed all right and we can get the water all right, but we cannot get the air all right. We

can get it pure, but we are liable to have hot spells. And that will knock a good cow out quicker than anything. We can see a good reason for this: A heavy milker takes so much air into her lungs that when it is too hot, it raises the temperature of the body too much, and the nerve centres are not stimulated.

#### SHOULD FRESHEN IN WINTER

I was testing two cows in June, 1907. The weather had been nice and the air exhilarating and the two cows had been doing well. Along came one of those very hot spells. The one cow dropped from 2.4 lb. fat daily to 1.85. The other cow had not been doing such good work and did not drop so much. Dairy men are getting wise to the fact that in order to have their cows (that is those heavy producers), do big work, they must freshen in the winter, when the temperature can be controlled. Too much cold is also bad, and no wonder, considering the amount of water the cow drinks and the air she uses.

A cow not milking in the winter will not require so much water. But, if cows are to give a large amount of milk the following summer, they need to be well cared for, and put in good condition for the heavy demand that will be made upon their strength. Pure water is quite as necessary as good feed. A cow kept in an ill-ventilated stable at night, turned out in the raw cold air all day, will not attain the desired vigor. Two winters never miss a right. The cow should have good air all the time. We should avoid all drafts in the stable. Avoid extremes of temperature. Keep the air as pure as possible, even if a little lower temperature must be obtained, and be regular in feeding and milking.

#### Further Particulars of Dr. Harwood's Farm

The article describing the dairy farm being conducted near Vaudreuil, Que., by Dr. L. de L. Harwood, a well-known doctor, of Montreal, that was published in the November 25th issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has

land and of the better cultivation it receives, the difference between the crops grown on my land and those grown on the land of some of my neighbors, is most interesting. One of my neighbors and I grew hay in adjoining fields. The land in the two fields was the same. The fence was all that divided the crops. My neighbor got five loads of hay off his land, while I secured 15 loads off land of the same size. I had worked my land thoroughly and had sowed plenty of seed. He had worked his in a great hurry and had sowed about one pound of seed to the acre. The aftergrowth on my land was so good, it might have been cut; my neighbor had none."

#### PLENTY OF PURE WATER

Dr. Harwood is a great believer in the importance of having a pure water supply both in the house and in the stable. A pump in his stable, draws water from a well 65 ft. deep. The stock are able to get fresh water at all times. "When I purchased the farm," said Dr. Harwood, "there were three old wells on it. These wells were so shallow, they gathered only the surface water, which was impure. The water used in the house was pumped from the river. I had these old wells filled and have drilled four new artesian wells, ranging from 40 to 80 ft. in depth. The water thus secured is of the very best and is always nice and cold." To prove this statement, Dr. Harwood had water pumped from one of the wells and held a thermometer under it. In the course of a few minutes the mercury dropped from 60 degrees to almost 45.

#### THE POULTRY HOUSE

Near the barn is a small poultry house, which faces the southeast, in which about 40 birds were kept last winter. (See cut page 9). Although the thermometer at Vaudreuil in winter, frequently falls to 20 to 30 degrees below zero, this poultry house does not contain any glass in the windows. The cotton system of ventilation is used.

A curtain is kept in front of the roosts, which is dropped on cold nights. Last winter the birds



Plan of Barn and Stables on Dr. Harwood's Farm  
The construction, inexpensive buildings, the plan of which appears above accommodate for a large dairy herd and several horses. The stable is well ventilated and well lighted. Note the number of windows provided. Read the article in this issue and its forerunner in our issue of November 5th.

did well in this house, and the house was not as damp as it was when glass windows were used. The poultry kept included White Wyandotte hens and White Holland turkeys. Plymouth Rock hens and Bronze turkeys also used to be kept, but as it was found difficult to keep the breeds from mixing without keeping the birds confined all the time, the last two breeds were discarded.

Although Dr. Harwood does not think that there is as much danger as some people claim, of tuberculosis being transmitted through milk, to the consumers, he has had all his herd tested for tuberculosis and he intends to have the herd tested again this winter. He believes that tuberculosis is likely to be transmitted only when it attacks the udder of the cow.

This winter Dr. Harwood is feeding ensilage, clover hay, bran and gluten meal, as well as a mixture that was grown this year, of oats, barley

created considerable comment. The greatly increased yields that Dr. Harwood has secured from his land through intelligent management have astonished some of the more backward farmers in his section. In this connection he said to our representative:

"As a result of the better care I am giving my



On and after the first of January, 1909, the name of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World will be changed to

# FARM AND DAIRY

## and Rural Home

Our readers and advertisers are asked to bear this in mind and to tell their friends about it, so that no person need be surprised when they receive their copy of the paper next month and find that it contains a different name. There will be no other change. The front cover design and the rest of the paper will be just as they are at present. Remember the name—Farm and Dairy.

THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto, Ontario

Peterboro, Ontario

and peas. These will be mixed so as to form a balanced ration. Roots will be fed to the young stock.

Like most farmers, Dr. Harwood has his own troubles in fighting weeds. Many of his neighbors are not as careful as they might be about looking after their weeds, with the result that he finds it necessary to keep his men running around the outside of his farm during the summer, pulling all the bad weeds, to prevent their getting established.

### APPLICATION OF MANURE

In winter the manure is hauled direct from the stable to the field. In one side of the barn there is a covered shed in which the sleigh on which the manure is piled, is kept. In the summer a manure spreader is used. "The manure spreader," said Dr. Harwood, "is a great saver of labor. The spreader spreads the manure so evenly, it covers the ground like a carpet and does not leave any big lumps here and there as is done when the manure is spread by hand. I consider the manure spreader one of the greatest inventions that has ever come to the farm, and believe that on most farms it will soon pay for the money invested in it."

### Methods of Cultivation

Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

In reading the article by Mr. John Fixter, on "Flourishing Corn and Root land," in your publication of Nov. 18th, I paused at the words "it is worse than wasteful not to plow." Then I remembered some of my own experience with printers, and I thought "won't Fixter be vexed when he finds the printer made him say just the opposite of what he meant," but I did not read far until I paused again and mused, "Does John Fixter really plow such land, and that deep enough to talk of putting corn stubble to the mighty 'bottom of the furrow'"; perhaps his corn stubble are mighty small. Doubtless they are if his preparation for the corn is in keeping with his preparation from corn and root land for the next crop.

When I read his suggestions as to the depth to plow, the words: "If the plant foot is two inches deep, plow that depth," surely, thought I, if Mr. John Fixter has men and teams to plow such land two inches, or three inches, or even four inches, methinks he must be running a charitable institution where it is more desirable to find work for the poor and needy or some deserving friends, than to produce crops at a profit.

To his suggestion that if the fertility is eight or ten inches deep, to plow equally as deep, I will only say, if you have blundered bad enough to put ten or twelve loads of manure on to a good clover sod and then plowed it down ten inches, you had better bring forth fruits meet for repentance—undo the past evil, and never repeat it.

Mr. Fixter acknowledges that it is easier work to cultivate by shallow plowing and surface cultivating, than by deep tillage, and also that the crops are easier harvested, but he does not explain why or how. Perhaps he has never tried

it and does, therefore, not exactly know. But it is this way: If I plow my clover sod four or five inches deep and put 10 or 12 loads of manure on that ground and give it thorough surface cultivation, until a fine tilth is attained, I have all that mass of clover stubble and roots and manure depositing right near the surface, where I have kept or put a like mass every two or three years for at least the past decade. This gives me a live, active surface soil, dark, warm, moist, friable and fertile, full of bacterial life, into which they drop the seeds of the corn or root crop where their environment and prospects are as near perfect as man can get them. The sub-surface being kept in tilth by the successive crops of clover every two or three years. And, then to quote Mr. Fixter, but discarding the word "not," "As we have cultivated and carefully cared for the hoed crops throughout the summer, it is worse than wasteful \* to plow." For surface cultivation gives the best of preparation for the succeeding grain crop, and a seeding down again to clover.

This then is the easy way of growing the crops. It is the easy way of harvesting them also, because it is easier for me to fill my silo off of six acres by this system than it was to fill it off of ten acres of that old way, it is easier to get a load of potatoes than it used to be, it is easier to fill my root house, when I can grow 700 bushels, than when I grow 400 from the same land. It is much easier to fill the granary than it used to be. It is easier to pay the hired man than it used to be, and so it is possible to take life a bit easier.

Yes, my dear farming friends, we are all anxious to lessen our labors and still increase our revenues, so we must study not to be "wasteful."

### Scraps about Alfalfa

Frank Webster, Victoria County, Ont.

One lesson we have learned about alfalfa, never be afraid of it. We can say without fear of successful contradiction that it will not spread so as to infest fence rows or other fields. It is by nature a tap-rooted plant. Its habit of growth is from buds starting from a crown at the surface of the soil, these shoots making a growth of from two to three feet. If this crown is destroyed, as it might be by too close pasturing, the root below has no "eyes" or "buds" from which to start a new growth and, consequently it dies.

A familiar example of this same principle is to be found in the common burdock. In its second year, if cut above the crown, instead of putting up one stalk, it puts up several; if cut below this crown the root seems to have no power of budding again. There is however a fundamental difference in the two plants, for, whereas the burdock will die, anyway, after this second year, the alfalfa if given suitable conditions will go on growing from year to year. We cut one piece thirteen times, and even then it was a thicker stand in many places than at two years. This habit of "stooling" or increasing the number of shoots from the crown, accounts for the better stand. On

many of these plants, the crown which is the source of these buds or stalks, had become as large as a gallon measure or the crown of one's hat.

As to its suitability to different soils. Our own is a heavy clay without even the often prescribed porous sub-soil, as we can abundantly testify from many days' strenuous exertion, in assisting to till different portions of the farm. The soil must be well drained, either artificially or naturally. On this particular plot which we have under consideration, the soil could not be farmed profitably in any way until it was drained. After it was drained the lower portions gave the heaviest cuttings, right from the first. In a general way we would risk alfalfa doing well wherever fall-wheat or red clover would thrive.

As to culture we give it very much the same care as we do the familiar red clover. We try to have our land clean and rich. If one cannot spare a whole field clean and fertile, try a smaller plot, say from one to two acres. I remember the almost guilty feeling I had the morning, many years ago, when I sowed my first alfalfa seed. I sometimes wonder now why I was so slow to perceive its benefits.

We always cut the alfalfa twice in the season; the first cutting about the middle of June, and the second will be ready in about six weeks. The third crop we pasture off, but not too closely, however. If a wet time comes we keep the stock off until the ground firms up. If you care to figure it out, you will find this third crop comes at a time when—well, did you ever know pasture flush then?

We cannot speak with scientific exactness as to the amount we receive per acre. We feel safe, however, in crediting our alfalfa with a yield of six tons an acre, exclusive of the last or pasture crop, in two of the best years. It is but fair to say, however, that I never weighed a load of the hay, but as we have never been farming for any spectacular effects in the way of large crop reports, we have but estimated for our own information.

### Keep the Filly Foals

W. Staley Spark, Manning Chambers, Toronto

When starting in to breed horses remember that a good animal costs no more to keep than a bad one. Get the very best mare that you can afford to buy to commence with, and if you really want to succeed and make money out of breeding you can do so if you will keep your filly foals; do not be tempted to sell them, because your brood mares will go down in value in the market every year after they are eight years old, and your mares by pedigree sires will breed progeny still more valuable than themselves.

By mating them with pedigree stallions the breed may be raised step by step in this way. If, however, the filly foals are sold off and the old brood mares are bred continuously there must be stagnation, instead of progressive improvement.

See our Big 4 ad. on back cover.

**CALVES** Raise them without Milk  
Bottle-Feed Free.

WHITE &amp; GILLESPIE, Peterboro, Ont.

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Why use the finest Salt in your Butter and throw a lump of Rock Salt to your Cows, where it accumulates dirt.



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**Roto Feeders**

They cost about 1.50 of each cow a day for each animal. The feeder is made of stoneware and the salt which is secured by hydraulic pressure. Thousands are now in use by the best farmers in Canada.

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Extra Salt Cakes . . . 25c. Doz.

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**Whitten Drummond Co.**  
LIMITED  
173 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

## Our Legal Adviser

**LOSS OF DISEASED ANIMAL.**—If A has an auction sale and B buys an animal that is diseased, and which cannot be discovered, and the animal dies from the disease, who has to be the loser, A or B? If A has to be the loser, what steps would B have to take to get his money back?—T. H. BYRAN, Ont.

The fact that the animal is diseased would not in itself give B a right to recover back purchase money, but it would be necessary for B to show, either that A warranted the animal to be sound, or that he was guilty of fraud either in making a representation about the animal which he knew to be false, or that knowing the condition of the animal, he practised some artifice to prevent its condition being noticed by the purchaser. The law is as thus stated, whether the disease was such as might readily be noticed on examination or not. We are very pleased to learn that our legal column commends itself to you.

**LIABILITY ON MACHINERY.**—A B and C buy machinery amounting to \$1000. A and B paying half and C the other half, all signing the same note. The money cannot be paid and the company threatens with A and B to take the machinery himself and get the note held over. C gets sick and is able to pay only part of the note, and the company threatens proceedings against him unless it is paid at once. Can they seize anything, or is a man guarded under the homestead allowance, and what can he do? Can

they collect expenses such as liver, etc., after being notified that C was unable to pay?—W. H. TIDALE, Sask.

The Company is entitled to proceed upon the note against all parties who signed it, and their position is not affected by any agreement as to the payment made by the parties, to which the Company did not formally assent. The Company's right to collect such expenses as Livery charges, would depend upon the language used in the note, or any other agreement that may have been signed by the parties.

Land held as a homestead is not liable to be seized under execution.

## Ontario Horse Breeders' Show

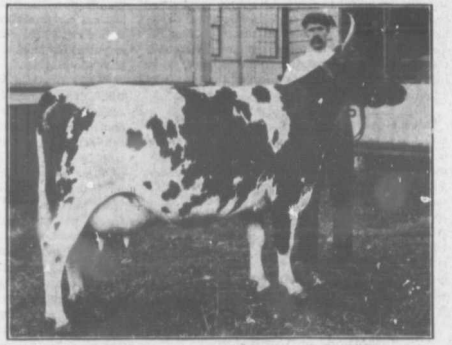
Great interest is being taken in The Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition to be held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, January 13th to 16th, 1909. This is clearly shown by the large number of enquiries which are being received for Prize Lists, Entry Forms, Programs and other information regardi. L. The Ex-

## Features of Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show

Many new and highly practical features will distinguish the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show scheduled for January 19, 20, 21, and 22 next.

The show is not merely an exhibition of fancy stock. It aims to show farmers the visible results of breeding and feeding for practical use and profitable sale. To this end, the number and value of the prize awards in every class have been largely increased, the cash prizes aggregating over \$7,000 besides some 300 special prizes in cups, medals, goods and cash offered in the poultry division alone. All the live stock competition is open to the world, and, for the first time in the history of the Ottawa Show, it will include a horse show in the program.

One of the features of the daily program will be a careful explanation and exposition of the reasons which governed the making of awards by the



An Ayreshire Cow for Which a Record Price Was Paid

This illustration shows the Ayreshire cow, Denty 9th of Auchenbrair, for which Mr. R. E. Nees, of Bowick, Quebec, paid \$125.00 at the Chicago National Dairy Show, a little over a year ago. This animal is still in Mr. Nees' herd. The price paid for this animal shows how rapidly the value of dairy stock has advanced during the past few years; the milking capacity of our dairy cows has been increased. About nine years ago, the record price that had been paid in Canada for a cow, up to that time, was paid at a sale held by Mr. W. Drummond on his farm at Pettie Cove, Que., when \$15.00 was paid by Mr. William Wylie, for Seltie Osborne. At that time, Mr. Nees was the second highest bidder.

hibition. The Prize List with the exception of one class is confined entirely to breeding horses. The principal breeds used in Ontario being given classes in the Premium List. This takes in Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Standard Breds, Thoroughbreds and Ponies.

Visitors attending the Exhibition will be able to inspect the horses with a great deal of satisfaction, the horses being stabled in buildings adjacent to the Show Arena. One admission each (25 cents) will admit visitors to all parts of the show. It will not be necessary to point out the great advantages to be derived to both exhibitors, buyers and other visitors by having accommodation so that horses may be seen both in the ring and in the stalls at any time during the exhibition. The stabling will accommodate about 250 horses. The ring will be 160 ft. long and 45 ft. wide will accommodate about 250 horses. The ring will be 160-ft. long and 45-ft. wide and seating accommodation will be provided for 1000 people.

Single fare passenger rates have been arranged to Toronto during the Exhibition so that the expense of going to Toronto to see the Show will be comparatively small. You will have a good time, and will also have exceptional opportunity to compare the best class of both light and heavy stallions and mares now located in the Province of Ontario.

Judges. Lecturers will tell just what that heifer was rightly awarded first prize, and yonder one only captured fourth prize. Point by point they will demonstrate the things that make one cow or steer more valuable to the farmer than another, one sow more certain than another to breed profitable pigs, and one horse a better sire for the farmer's stock than the one in the next stall, though, to the uninitiated, each may look identical with the other.

When an intelligent man starts for home after the Ottawa Show, he will be better able than he ever was before to buy stock right and to breed it profitably. This idea of a judging school for farmers is bound to work the greatest good to the whole farming community.

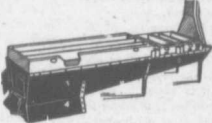
Inasmuch as all the railways will offer especially low rates of fare to the show's visitors, and the Capital City will be at the height of its season when the show begins—Parliament opening January 20th—this event ought to be a record breaker in point of attendance, as it will be instructive value for farmers and poultrymen, big and little.

Write to D. T. Elderkin, Secretary of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock & Poultry Show, for premium lists, entry blanks, and any other details about the show. 21 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

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## HORTICULTURE

### The Big Apple Show

British Columbia did the honors for Canada at the National Apple Show held in Spokane, Wash. on Dec. 7 to 12, and carried off about one fifth of the \$30,000 offered in premiums. It is to be regretted that the other provinces of Canada did not send exhibits. Great credit is due British Columbia and particularly to W. R. E. De Hart, of the Kelowna District, who captured about \$5,000 in prizes including \$500 for the best individual display. The display was sold at \$25 each; \$100 for the best box packed; a Myers spray pump and \$50 for the best packed barrel; land worth \$2,000 and 250 trees for the 10 best boxes of Jonathan; \$1,250 and 500 trees for the best 10 boxes of Spys.

Other British Columbia winners were \$50 and a diploma for best plant exhibit by a woman, won by Mrs. E. Lowe, Keremeos; \$50 for second best packed, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Victoria; \$25 for third best pack, Mrs. C. C. Cooke, Kelowna; and diploma for second best five-box commercial pack, Mrs. Smith; medal for third best 15 boxes of Spitzenberg, Mrs. Smith; \$100 and diploma for second most attractive display, Herbert W. Collins, Caron; \$100 for second best district display, Kelowna District.

The chief prize of the show, \$1,000 for the best canned exhibit was captured by Mr. Michael Koran, of Wenatche, Wash. This car-load was sold to D. Crossley & Sons, of Liverpool, Eng. It consisted of 600 boxes or 50,000 apples which scored 96½ points out of a possible 100.

In the various sections, apples of all sizes and varieties were exhibited in the highest state of perfection and with all the advantages that expert packing can procure. The largest apple of the show weighed 30 ounces, and was grown in British Columbia, and won as a premium a reproduction of itself in bronze, plated with gold. There were present horticultural experts from all parts of the continent and a few from other parts of the world. Among the officiating judges were Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, Victoria, B. C., and Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University.

### Grafting

In a short talk on grafting, at the recent convention of the Quebec Pomological Society, Mr. W. T. Macoun said that the union and stock grafted constitute merely a mechanical union, not an organic one. Sometimes the top will outgrow the stock because not enough sap is supplied. The peculiarity of the stock always remains. There is individuality in trees as there is in animals. Each bud on the tree is really an individual. Top-grafting increases the yield. It may not increase the total amount but it will make the seasons earlier in fruiting.

An illustration of individuality in trees was given by Mr. Macoun, who referred to two trees of McIntosh growing in the same orchard. A record for 10 years showed that one of them gave in that time 485 gallons of fruit and the other 197½ gallons, making a difference of 287½ gallons. One tree was therefore, two and one-half times better than the other. In 10 years, the difference amounted to 12 barrels, which, at \$2 a barrel, means \$24, or a difference of \$2.40 in one year. Estimating 40 trees to the acre, this would mean a difference of \$96 a year per acre. Many similar cases were cited.

The crab was recommended as a stock on account of its hardiness. Prof. W. S. Blair, of Macdonald Col-

lege, said that crab stock varies; the Martha is a strong grower and makes a good stock. Prof. G. Reynaud, of La Trappe, said that he has had good success in grafting Spys on Trappé crab. Mr. J. M. Fisk, of Abbotford, stated that he has abandoned the crab as a stock on account of its propensity to suckering. Mr. Clark of Massville, near Trappé, and H. Newton Pippin on Dutchess stock, which came through hard winter came through all right, while those grafted on Longspur killed back. Mr. Macoun pointed out that there is no influence exerted by the stock on the hardiness of the scion. Spys have killed down to the union.

### Weather and Fruit

A factor of predominating importance in culture is the weather at blossoming time. As records given in Bulletin 289 of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., show, in 13 years (out of the 25 between 1882 and 1905) unfavorable weather during mid-May seriously affected fruit yields. Little can be done to control such injury after fruit plantations have been established, but in deciding upon locations and varieties to be set, careful consideration should be given to weather conditions since many factors, both general and local, influence frosts, rain-storms and winds.

The bulletin mentioned above discusses the various climatic features and the manner and extent of injury to fruits due to each, methods of preventing such injury and the resistance of the fruit to climatic stresses. Topographic and weather records are given for 100 localities in the state; so that the prospective orchardist can get an intelligent idea of the problem of locating his plantation.

### Bees Aid Fruit Growers

"Give the bee a chance and it will literally break the backs of your trees with the weight of fruit," Frank G. Odell of Lincoln, Neb., bee-master, who gave a series of demonstrations with 50,000 bees at the National Apple Show, in Spokane, December 7th to 12th, made the following observations in the course of an interview, discussing bee-keeping, scientific agriculture and fruit-growing. He said:

"The bee is the expert assistant of the horticulturist and the farmer. So indispensable are its functions in the pollination of fruits, vegetables, cereals and grasses that its activities may be said to lie at the foundation of all successful agriculture. Nature has ordained one supreme law, that of creation, the perpetuation of the race type. This law, universal in its application and absolutely identical in its form, obtains in the plant world as in the animal world. The luscious pulp of the fruit is the envelope, the package, the strong box, devised by nature to protect the seed within from injury and rot, and to insure the germination so that the type may be reproduced in all its perfection.

"The bee, like other insects, effects incidental pollination of flowers in its search for nectar; but its great value to the fruit grower lies in this, that it goes to the flowers specifically to gather pollen, literally by the aid of its hairy baskets on its legs, hastening from bloom to bloom, rolling and packing and literally rioting in the golden dust,

pregnant with the microscopic germs of plant life, until the golden pellets are packed away in its hair baskets, to be carried to the hive for storage as an indispensable portion of the food of its young during the winter months to come.

"It requires no expert knowledge to comprehend how perfectly the bee thus performs the office of pollination. Indeed, it is nature's chief agent in this indispensable work. 'No seed, no fruit, is the universal law.' Here is the law, and here is the means of having a fixed habitation accessible to man, dependent upon the pollen of every variety of flower as an indispensable portion of the food of its young, and going to the bloom specifically to gather the pollen, thus making possible marvelous fruit crops. Give the bee a chance and it will literally break the backs of your trees with the weight of fruit."

### Apples in Bush Boxes

Apple shippers in most importing centres are interested in the growing popularity of the bushel box for the distribution of apples in the British markets. Last year the Canadian exporters despatched large parcels of fruit in 40-pound boxes. The opposition to the handy box is giving way; for the fruiterers especially have shown a distinct preference for it against the cumbersome three-bushel barrel. Thousands of boxes of Canadian Greenings and Baldwins are disposed of each year on the applebox business will be increased five-fold at least.

One of the Canadian exporters interested in the new packing states that the time is not far distant when 50 per cent. of the Canadian apples shipped to the United Kingdom will arrive in 40-pound boxes. Hull buyers speak highly of the apple box, and increasing demand and prices prove that it will be used on a more extensive scale in coming seasons. The Tasmanian, Australian and Canadian apple exporters highly favor the bushel box.—From report of Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The question of "Boxes vs. Barrels," was discussed by Mr. E. H. Wartman, Dominion Fruit Inspector, Montreal, at the convention of the Quebec Pomological Society. He said that 10 per cent. of the export fruit in barrels that left Montreal and Quebec was slack. As 60,000 barrels went forward, this means, estimating a loss of \$1 a barrel, \$6,000. Barrels are heavy to handle. They are too big for stevedores to carry carefully.

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| By T. M. Beard  |        |
| Successful Farming  | 1.50   |
| By Wm. Rennie, Sr.  |        |
| Woods, how to Exploit Them  | .50    |
| By Alex. Shaw   |        |
| Farm Drainage   | 1.00   |
| By H. F. Condie   |        |
| The Mothers Eye for a Doctor  | 1.00   |
| By E. H. Dadd   |        |
| Feeding Farm Animals  | 2.00   |
| By Prof. Theo. Shaw   |        |
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| By J. H. Monrad   |        |
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| By H. W. King   |        |
| Modern Methods of Testing Milk  | .75    |
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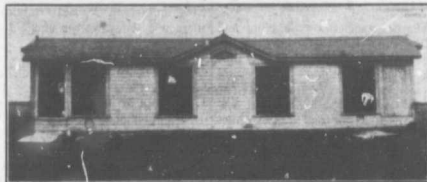
**POULTRY YARD**

**Not Under Meat Inspection Law**

The law requiring the inspection of meats intended for interprovincial trade in the Dominion has been rescinded for the time being as far as poultry is concerned. Until recently the railways refused to accept poultry for shipment to points outside the province of consignment unless it had been inspected according to the law which requires that all meats shipped must bear the stamp of a government inspector. It has been found impracticable to apply this rule to poultry, so a notice has been issued from the live stock department to all Canadian railways permitting them to accept such consignments without inspection.

Many merchants, not thinking the law applied to poultry, in anticipation of Christmas trade, had laid in large stocks of turkeys, geese, ducks, fowl, etc., but when they commenced to ship they found that the railways refused to carry their goods on account of the law. Had they been compelled to dispose of their stocks within their respective provinces many of them

would have been at a great loss. The shipments of dressed poultry are so large and so numerous that it was found impossible to apply the law to interest shown in the event—such a reason as appears in regular prizes amounting to \$2,000 in cash, and over 3000 special prizes in cups, medals,



**A Poultry House without Glass**

Forty birds were kept in this house last winter. The temperature frequently fell to 20 to 25 degrees below zero. It is owned by Dr. T. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que. See article page 3.

them. The removal of the rule greatly facilitated the Christmas trade.

**Poultry Show at Ottawa**

From present indications, practically every poultry breeder in Eastern Ontario will exhibit at the big Ottawa Show which opens January 19th next. There is a good reason for the keen

cash and goods. Ninety-six breeds of fowls are eligible in the live poultry class, which also includes bantams, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and pet stock (doves and hares). The selling class names 15 breeds as entitled to compete for the cash awards; while the dressed poultry division admits practically all the utility breeds of fowls, as well as turkeys,

geese, ducks, and squabs. Prizes in cash are also offered for white eggs, and for colored ones.

D. T. Elderkin, secretary of the show, whose headquarters are at 21 Sparks Street, Ottawa, will readily answer any questions that pertain to the premium list, conditions, program, and the like.

Be a friend to your poultry. Never let them expect anything but kindness from you. The kindness will be returned in the shape of eggs and meat.

**Hatch Chickens by Steam**

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# The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



**1. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD** is published every Wednesday. It is the official organ of the Eastern Ontario Dairy Producers' Association, Western Ontario, and Bedford District Agricultural Societies, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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

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**6. WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive original articles.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World amount to 1,200. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slight subscribers, and sample copies, is 1,500 copies (never being less than that) and 1,000 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed, are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the regular rate. The circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties in the various provinces, will be mailed free on request.

## OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can count on our advertisements with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our readers only the most reliable advertisers. If any advertiser's claims are found to be discredited with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we not reason to believe that any of our advertisers are reliable, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been noted.

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## DIRECTORATES OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Some of our agricultural societies are not doing the good work they might, were there men of more energy and enthusiasm on their directorates. Now that the time for the annual meetings is approaching, members of these societies will do well to give this matter some thought.

While we believe in keeping a good man in office, still cases are numerous where presidents and other officials have held office too long. Some societies elect the same presidents and officials year after year. On the other hand there are societies that make it a rule that men shall not hold the position of president for more than one or two years. There is danger in both of these methods, inasmuch as

the change may not benefit the society and in the second place it is a mistake to replace a good man with an inferior man simply because the office should go around.

Officers of societies should not feel hurt when a change is made in the directorate. As a rule, it is wise that a man should not hold the position for more than two or three years at the outside. If our agricultural societies are to do the best work of which they are capable, they must in many cases change their directorate and introduce at least a sprinkling of younger blood. With such men, provided they are of the right sort, new life and fresh enthusiasm will be brought to bear upon the work of the society.

## A FOREST RESERVE

The farmers of West Northumberland Co., Ont., are alive to the great need of a forest reserve and nursery in connection with the 8,000 acres of waste land in their county. Recently, at their Farmers' Institute meeting a resolution was passed and forwarded to the Ontario Government with regard to the preservation of our natural forests and the establishing of the forest reserves in different parts of the province and particularly in the riding of West Northumberland.

The waste lands of West Northumberland were investigated by Prof. E. J. Zavitz during the past summer. He reported very favorably on the advisability of establishing a forest reserve and a forest tree nursery in this riding. We devoted considerable space to his report on the waste land areas in Durham and Northumberland Counties in our issue of November 11th. From the investigation he made it is evident that the one thing to do in connection with this waste land is to establish on them a forest reserve. Such a reserve with a nursery that could be established there, with would be one of the best demonstrations to the people that the waste portions of their farms can be successfully planted to trees.

The facts brought out by Prof. Zavitz in his report on Co-operative Forestry at a recent meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union must bring home to all the pitiful condition of those trying to make a living upon such areas. Similar areas in Norfolk Co., after a century of tillage bring an annual return of only \$3.76 an acre, after deducting the expenses of seeding and harvesting.

Such areas should have been allowed to remain in forests, where they would have produced continuous crops of valuable pine, oak and other timbers. As it is generation after generation has been allowed to wear itself out in cultivating this non-agricultural soil for the mere pittance that it will return. Mr. W. L. Smith, of Toronto, expressing his views upon this question recently said, "It was a positive crime to have people live and bring up families under such conditions."

These lands can be got for reforestation purposes, in fact much of which is now available could be purchased for from \$2 to \$10 an acre. The Gov-

ernment cannot spend money in the cause of humanity and in the interests of the people better than in segregating these waste lands in Northumberland Co. and establishing thereon a forest reserve and a forest nursery.

## AUTOMOBILE LEGISLATION

In the State of Connecticut they know how to deal with people who drive automobiles recklessly. Recently, W. H. Phair, of Hartford, Conn., was sentenced to three years in the State Penitentiary because of his reckless operation of his automobile. A few sentences like this would do more to stop the furious driving of automobiles through the country than almost anything else that could be done.

Politicians endeavor to flatter and cajole us by telling us that as farmers we are the most powerful factor in the community and yet, with all our power, we have been unable to get the Ontario Legislature to deal with this question in a satisfactory manner. Let us see that at the next session of the Legislature this matter is not fiddled with in the manner in which it has been in the past.

## THE RESULTS WE HAVE OBTAINED

Throughout the year now closing, and for many years past, the truth has leaked out, through the medium of the press, through the various bulletins and other channels of distributing information, that we have not made as much of our opportunities in connection with the handling of our farms as was possible. At Farmers' Institutes, at Dairy Meetings, at the Experimental Union, and at the Winter Fair, speakers have lost no chance of hammering it into us that we were not obtaining nearly the results that are possible from our land, from our live-stock, and especially from our dairy cows.

What does all this agitation mean? Are we doing the best we can or is there truth in these assertions? We must admit that for the most part they are all too true. When we investigate the annual statements of some of our cheese factories and find that the amount of the patrons have supplied the small amount of 9,000 or 15,000 lbs. of milk for the whole season, where under better management they could have supplied several times that quantity; when we learn that many of our farmers are milking cows that give but 2,000 or 3,000 lbs of milk in a year, whereas better ones, or even the same cows with better care, would give 6,000, 8,000, and all the way up to 15,000 lbs of milk, and beyond, in a year; when we discover that these cows are bringing their owners a gross return of from only \$14 to \$24 a year, whereas they should bring at least \$50, and from that up to \$100 and over, each, and that it costs from \$20 to \$30 a year to feed a cow, we must admit, that of a truth many of us have been at best but slothful and unworthy guardians of our charges.

But, so much for the past. What of the new year? Is this sort of thing to continue or will we come to a full

realization of the possibilities that lie before us? If we only will, we can lift this business of farming far above its present level. We can make it one where living will be not only pleasant but profitable. By working more business into our calling we can make it the grandest of all vocations, and in doing so experience the satisfaction of having done our best. No one thing will do more towards this end than the regular testing of our cows. Each of us must bring about our own improvement. Were we to join a properly conducted cow-testing association, it would assist us and our neighbors. Get your neighbors in line and form an association. It will require to your credit and have a far-reaching influence upon your community. The Dominion Government should do its part and push the work of these associations more vigorously than ever.

## DANGERS OF WESTERN FEEDING STUFFS

Little do the farmers of Ontario realize the dangers they are up against when they buy western feeding stuffs, either when ground into meal at Fort William or Port Arthur, or in the raw state. A number of the common weeds of the West have already found a constituency in different parts of the Eastern provinces. Those that have secured a foothold are widening their area all the time.

The field penny grass, stinkweed or French weed, as it is called is one of these weeds. Wild oats are very common in western feeding stuffs. Two years ago an agent from one of the lake cities called at the Seed Branch at Ottawa with some samples of his ground meal which had been crushed between rollers. On careful examination it was found that some of the wild oats did not seem to be very badly injured. As a matter of fact, half-crushed oats grew in the test made of them.

Very often flour and feed dealers in ordering flour in car-load lots have their car finished out with wheat and oat screenings to offer, in the trade as chicken feed. While most of such feed is used in the towns and villages, and which may sometimes account for the dirty vacant lots, some of it reaches county points as well. Some of the commoner weed seeds which escape the vigilant eye of the chickens find their way into stable manure, and this manure is hauled out in quantities on the farms adjacent to town or village, where the weeds sprout up and grow. If allowed to go to seed as many of them are, they are distributed by the threshing mill and seed grain for these farms to other farms, and thus the nuisance is perpetuated.

Many of our own mills throughout Ontario do not grind the meal sufficiently fine to crush all the weed seeds. They even escape the digestion of our stock and are thus distributed in the stable manure. A provincial law should be framed to protect the farmers against the dangers from this source.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

**Creamery Department**

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

**Printing Butter Direct from the Churn or After Cooling**

Whether butter should be printed direct from the churn or after it has cooled a few hours is one of the questions discussed in a recent issue of the *New York Produce Review*. Some correspondents favor one method and some the other. Making up the prints after the butter has been hardened in a refrigerator for some hours tends to lessen the loss of moisture and give a print with better edges and one that will wrap and handle better than prints made from the fresh butter. There are machines made now for printing butter and these make the printing of refrigerated butter comparatively easy. There is much to be said on both sides, however, and if the butter is firm and the moisture well incorporated satisfactory work can be done by printing direct from the churn. One correspondent puts the case for printing after cooling as follows:

"Packing the butter in the boxes is the same as packing into tubs, the moisture cannot escape so easily and thus is retained in the butter. Butter can be packed into tubs and set in the refrigerator to harden, then the tub stripped and the prints cut into the desired size, but this means a great loss besides the inconvenience of having a lot of odd shaped pieces left to sell either as bulk butter or to repack, which cannot be done satisfactorily when it is hard. Another thing in favor of the box print is that after the butter has become hardened one can obtain a much nicer looking print—one that has sharp edges and is true on all sides, perfect in its shape. This kind of a print can be wrapped a great deal better, easier and nicer, and makes a neater appearing package to present to the consumer, which goes a long way in building up and retaining a reputation for the creamery goods. In shipping prints locally or to eastern markets, it adds considerably to the price of the butter if upon opening up a box the dealer and purchaser both see a nice, even lot of prints, all of them folded with cream-cut and sharp points, all lying the same way, either on ends or flatways. The same applies to tub butter; the appearance goes a good way with a prospective buyer.

This cannot be obtained when the butter is printed direct from the churn, as one cannot print it unless it is in decent shape to handle. Then one cannot turn out as nice a sharp-edged print, nor will it wrap so easily as it will after being let stand in boxes to harden. Of course, with the 24-pound printers having the butter upon expanding trays, it can be set away to harden, but at the same time the butter is exposed to the conditions of the air in the refrigerator, whether good or bad."

Have any Canadian butter-makers any opinion to offer on this subject? What is the general practice in the creameries here?

**Straining Does Not Purify**

Straining milk does not purify it. Milking should be done with such attention given to cleanliness that it would be unnecessary to use a strainer. This utensil is of value chiefly because it removes the visible indications of impurity from milk, not because it really has any purifying effects. Small particles of manure, putrid pieces of dead cattle from the

cow's udder and body, and dirt from the milk pail during the first manipulations of the udder, these impurities are churned around in the pail by the force of the streams as the milk is drawn, and by the time the pail is full the milk is all but dissolved, and no strainer yet produced can remove anything but the coarser and more insoluble substances which settle to the bottom of the bucket. Millions of bacteria carried into the receptacle by these impurities are unloosed by the strainer and go on their way rejoicing to carry ill health and disease, may be, to who drink the milk or use the butter made from it. We use the milk strainer because we do not like the looks of small particles of dirt and refuse in the bottoms of the milk can or perhaps in the drinking cup. It does no harm to remove these, but gives us a sense of relief in thinking that the milk is clean because it looks clean. We seem to have discharged a moral obligation in using the strainer, forgetting that the real harm comes from the dissolved manure, the dirt that goes into solution and carries its nauseating effect concealed in the pure white fluid.

**Butter Making in Siberia.**

A United States consular report states that Danish creameries in Central Siberia, or near the Trans-Siberian Railway. It took some time to overcome the stolidity of the Russian peasants, but the enterprise succeeded and now has 40 creameries and is adding to their number as rapidly as new villages are found where the peasants will agree to deliver milk. The railroad runs two fast freight trains weekly, of 20 refrigerator cars loaded with butter. From a small beginning, this business has grown to over \$6,000,000. Milk is received from 12,000 peasants, who keep from 4 to 6 cows each. It takes 5 to 6 Russian cows to furnish as much butter-fat as one Danish cow. The whole milk is delivered direct to the creamery.

**A Pretty Sweeping Ordinance This?**

The ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council relating to the sale of milk, cream and dairy products, within that city and scheduled to go into effect January 1st, is of a very sweeping character. How it will be possible to enforce it is somewhat of a conundrum. Besides providing that all milk, cream, butter, milk, and ice cream offered for sale in the city must either be pasteurized or from tuberculin tested, sound animals, it stipulates that, under penalty of confiscation, all butter and cheese sold or offered for sale or kept with the intention of selling in the City of Chicago after January 1st, 1904, must be made only from the milk of tuberculin tested, healthy animals and each package plainly stamped. A further provision is made that during the first six years of its enforcement butter and cheese made from the milk of herds not so tested may be sold, if the milk used be pasteurized. In the case of co-operatives with the department of retailing must be stamped with the words, "Made from milk (or cream) pasteurized according to the rules and regulations of the Department of Health of the City of Chicago."

Chicago receives dairy products from all parts of the Union and to enforce this ordinance will be a pretty big undertaking. If dealers co-operate with the department by refusing to handle dairy products unless within the law it might be done. But who is to see to it that Tom Smith, a butter-maker out in Minnesota, does not put the Chicago brand on butter made from milk or cream that has not been pasteurized, or who is to look after



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Farmer Jones, in Nebraska, and see to it that he supplies milk only from tuberculin tested cows. Though it is none of our concern, it looks at this distance as if the Chicago Health Department, to use a slang phrase, "has bitten off more than it can chew."

There is a lesson in this for the producer, however. Cities in Canada as well as the United States are beginning to wake up to the need of more drastic action being taken to insure healthy food products for their citizens. Voluntary action on the part of the producer in freeing his herds from disease would be better than being forced to do it by the demands of the market. To eliminate tuberculosis from a herd of cows, for example, is a slow process, unless all affected animals are destroyed forthwith. But by separating the affected from non-affected animals it is possible to gradually build up healthy herds. This is being done in Denmark with gratifying success. It can be done here and it will pay cattle owners to give it some consideration. Voluntary action in this direction on the part of cattle owners and especially owners of dairy cows would go a long way towards removing suspicion from the mind of the city consumer and tend to counteract the movement in our larger towns and cities for more drastic action looking to compelling people, who keep cows, to show that their animals are free from this disease.

All cows supplying milk for human food should be healthy and free from disease and the cow owner should use every endeavor to eliminate all disease from his herd. But cattle owners treat this matter with more or less apathy and pay little regard to the warnings on the subject given out from time to time. This is the reason for such a sweeping ordinance as Chicago has passed. Whether it can

be enforced or not, it should be a warning to producers everywhere that consumers of milk and dairy products in towns and cities are gradually waking up and are demanding a clean bill of health in the food they buy and consume, no matter of what kind it may be.

A paper in Eastern Ontario has been trying to work up an agitation against the officers of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, and has been appealing to the farmers to assert themselves and see that other men are elected to the board. Apparently the farmers are not much aroused over the matter as at the district dairy meetings that have been held recently throughout Eastern Ontario, almost all the old directors have been re-elected by the farmers and dairymen who attended the meetings.

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## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to "The Cheese Maker," Farming World, Toronto.

### Convention Hints

The following from the pen of J. H. Monard, well-known to many Canadian dairymen, may be useful to those preparing programs for the coming dairy and other conventions. There is also a valuable hint or two for the speakers and for those who listen to them:

#### CHAIRMAN

Don't have more papers on the program than will allow one and a half hours' discussion at least for every half hour paper or address.

Don't delay the opening of the sessions more than fifteen minutes. If once the "boys" know you mean it, they will be there—at least those whose presence is worth having.

Don't change the order of program under any circumstances, as members may have come for one particular session and do not stay; take up the subject for discussion and let someone start the ball rolling.

Don't allow discussion to wander off to any subject which is on the program later on, but otherwise to the meeting all the freedom possible to discuss whatever may interest the members enough to make them eager to get on their feet and speak.

Don't cut off discussions suddenly by saying: "this is very interesting, but, etc." Give warning twenty or thirty minutes ahead and limit the time for the speaker.

Don't put men on the program unless you are sure they will attend (sudden sickness should be the only excuse).

Don't have the hall so cold that all interest in the meeting freezes, nor so hot that the members go asleep.

Don't permit the ventilation to be so bad that one can hardly breathe while the lecturer discusses the necessity of properly ventilating barns.

#### FOR THE SPEAKERS

Don't read long papers and don't eschew statistical tables. Make your short papers or addresses provocative. Your question. You will have a chance to elaborate what you desire to say during the discussion.

Don't flatter yourself that your paper or address has been a success, even when a noisy applause greets the end of it, unless you also provoke a lively discussion. The applause alone may be an expression of thankfulness that you are through at last.

Don't tell the audience that you have been in the dairy business from the time your mother nursed you. That is stale enough and molly enough. Be used in a Riquetford cheese factory.

Don't brag too much about your favorite breed of cows, nor try to get some free advertising, and never appear in the records of your best cows without also having those of your poorest and the average of all cows fed on your farm during the year.

Don't always talk about your success, the audience will learn more by listening to an honest confession of your failures.

#### FOR THE MEMBERS

Don't be a clam and sit listening

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eager to learn from others, but unwilling to give them the benefit of your experience.

Don't rely on your memory, but jot down memoranda while you listen to anything you approve or disapprove, so as to be able to speak to the point when you get a chance later in the discussion.

Don't take more than five minutes at a time to say what you want to; two minutes is better.

Don't rely on the opening of the sessions being late; be on deck promptly just as you like your patrons to be with their milk every morning.

Don't lose too much time at theatres, restaurants, etc.; remember you came to the convention to study your profession and learn by contact with your fellow-members. You can go to entertainments any day and any time, but you always enjoy those instructive little talks with the other "boys."

Don't go home without telling your parents and neighbors all about the meeting, what you heard and what you saw.

Don't be too hard on the secretary; unless you have tried it, you do not know half his difficulties nor half the work he has to do.

### Dairymen's Convention and Dairy Exhibition

The Dairymen's Convention of Western Ontario will be held in the City of Brantford at the new Opera House, January 13th and 14th, 1909. The strong moral support which the convention has, from, not only the dairymen of Brant County, but from the dairymen of all other counties in Western Ontario, guarantees its success. Its name, its purpose, its wide scope, and the thousands of people whose interest will be represented give it great strength, and should be an absolute assurance of a large attendance, and an interest not always manifested at ordinary public meetings.

The convention, which should be supported by the magnitude of the work it is held from year to year at the various dairy centres throughout Western Ontario. It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of the work that are identified with the dairy industry. When it is remembered that every citizen of Canada is a consumer of dairy products in some form, and that nearly 50,000 people in Canada are producers, we can appreciate to some extent what this great industry means.

#### SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED

At this convention dairying in all its branches will be discussed. The production of milk, cleanliness all along the line, proper sanitation in the production and manufacturing of dairy products, marketing and transportation will be discussed by the best dairy and agricultural experts in both Canada and the United States. Each day some special feature of note will be taken up for the purpose of giving distinct emphasis to that particular subject. In conjunction with the convention there will be a dairy exhibition, consisting of some of the finest cheese and butter manufactured in Western Ontario. This is an educational feature of great value to the industry. Cash prizes of \$200.00, besides numerous special prizes, are presented to the cheese and butter makers who put on exhibition the highest scoring products.

#### PRIZES TO BE PRESENTED

In addition a challenge cup presented by the cheese buyers of Western Ontario, valued at \$150.00, will be presented to the cheese-maker securing the highest score. A lively hand competition is also part of the program, \$100.00 in cash prizes being given to the patrons who have sent through the past six months (May to October) the greatest amount of milk per cow, or butter-fat per cow, of the

cheese factories and creameries of Western Ontario. In addition to cash prizes, two Diamond Hall (Ryrie Bros.) medals, G. L. Crossman.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 13th, an address will be delivered by ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, Editor of Hoard's Dairyman, on a subject of vital interest to farmers, patrons of cheese factories and creameries. Many other speakers, namely: Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. J. S. Duff, A. Rudick, G. L. Crossman, Prof. H. H. Dean, Geo. H. Barr, C. C. James, Professor Harcourt, Professor Edwards, Miss Laura Rose, Hon. Nelson Montague, G. L. Putnam, J. Whitley, and many others of national reputation, will also address the convention.

Everything is free, all are made welcome. When it is remembered that educational features will be the strong point of this Dairymen's Convention, it is to be hoped that the public will show proper recognition of its merits by attending the different sessions in large numbers. Reduced rates will be in force on all railroads. For programs, prize lists, and all information write the secretary, Frank Hens, London, Ont.

### Exports of Canadian Cheese

Exports of cheese from Montreal for the season of 1908 amounted to 1,785,696 boxes, as compared with 1,973,417 boxes for the previous season, or a decrease for the past season of 167,721 boxes. When comparison is made with the season of 1906 the past season's exports show a decrease of 442,148 boxes, while they are 610,238 boxes below the exports for 1905, which was the banner year for cheese production. It will thus be seen that since 1903 there has been a decided falling-off in the cheese exports. The exports for 1907 were much the smallest for any season since that of 1901, when they amounted to only 1,791,613 boxes, but the exports for the past season have fallen below this, and the smallest for any season since 1896, when the exports amounted to only 1,726,237 boxes.

Taking the whole range of prices paid on the country boards during the season, the average price for the season was around 12c a lb., or \$9.60 a box, as compared with an average price of 11½c a lb., or \$9.50 a box for the previous season. The value of the season's exports from Montreal was, therefore, approximately \$17,742,681, as compared with \$16,747,461 for the season of 1907, or a decrease of \$1,004,



Are built more thoroughly, skim more cream, run less power and have more practical improvements than all other makes combined. U.S. Cream Separators have been built for the past 17 years by a company having

Forty Years' Experience in the manufacture of dairy separators and nothing but the best material obtainable and highest class of workmanship possible are employed in their construction. A dairyman can afford to be written to for literature also. Write to U.S. Separator Co., 1605 Illinois Street, Superior, Wis.

VERMONT FARM MACHINERY Co., Bellows Falls, Vt. Quebec warehouses at Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg.

The shipments from Quebec this season were slightly in excess of those of last year, amounting to 60,302 boxes, of a value of \$577,330, making the total exports of Canadian cheese up to the close of navigation 1,845,798 boxes, of the value of \$17,720,630, as against total exports for 1907 of 2,051,462 boxes, of the value of \$19,298,315, or a net decrease for this season of 185,504 boxes, and a decrease in returns from the season's movement of \$1,577,685.

In 1900 Manitoba produced 1,289,413 lbs. of cheese, as against 1,266,592 lb. in 1907 and a value of \$124,025 and \$144,236 respectively. In 1900 Alberta produced 21,693 lbs. of cheese, valued at \$3,102, and in 1907 197,911 lbs., valued at \$24,468.

Do not forget the Annual Convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association to be held in the town of Prescott on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1909. All within reach of Prescott will be well repaid for their efforts should they attend this convention. The Convention is to be addressed by the well known dairy experts of Canada and the United States. The sessions will be not only interesting but profitable throughout. All interested in dairying who can possibly attend cannot afford to stay away from this convention.

## YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE 32nd Annual Convention OF THE

### Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association

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### Jan. 6th, 7th and 8th, 1909

Do not forget the dates. There will be something worth hearing all the time. It will pay you to attend

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

—David Jordan.

## The Domestic Adventures

By Joshua Dakam Bacon

(Continued from last week)

Sabina goes with them on Saturdays, sitting in the back seat of his high, gorgeous English car with Pluto, who loves driving. That is, she sits there half the time. On the return trip Mr. Van Ness gravely invites her up beside him, and Chloë chuckles b-hind with Pluto. It is a very fortunate thing for Chloë that Mr. Van Ness prefers driving a pair to motoring, for Sabina has never cared for motor cars, and I am afraid that even her real interest in Chloë's future would not drag her out in one for an entire afternoon almost every week.

It was while they were on one of those excursions that the dreadful thing happened, the results of which are still hanging over us. Any yet we acted from the kindest motives, Mr. Ogden and I. It was particularly kind of Mr. Ogden for what was Solly to him, and how many young men would have thought of an unattractive child's pleasure when he had just been disappointed in his own? He came hoping his little girl would go with him to a funny little country circus that afternoon. It seems that he had spoken of it to Chloë the week before, and she had not only accepted it, but then had either forgotten it or deliberately preferred to go with Mr. Van Ness. She is capable of either course. He had bought the tickets, and was really quite disappointed. I had to tell him where she had gone. He took it very quietly, however, and said it was probably a misunderstanding on his part. Then his eyes fell on Solly who was sitting in his little chair in the side yard staring heavily at nothing, and she rewarded my solicitude by acting like a particularly stupid martyr.

"See here," Mr. Ogden said with a rather touching air of light-heartedness, "let us go, you and I, and take that forsaken-looking child! Did he ever enjoy himself? I'd like to give him something he never had before. What do you say? There's a managerie."

Now, it is Chloë who loves the small circuses; I find the board seats rather trying, and the performers always seem a little sad to me, somehow, when one sees them at such close range. But I thought it was tremendously considerate Mr. Ogden, in more than one way. Not to give the whole thing up, as a matter of course, because Chloë could not go, was thoughtful of me, and to be willing to appear in public with Solly's trousers was pure altruism. I, too, felt it would be pleasant to give Solly something he had never had before.

And we did. We gave him the measles. Four days after he had exposed us all, he came down with them, and when he found out that the measles increase of snuffling, which May had assured me was merely a legacy—his only one—from a father afflicted with

they have, had really been a portent. When I demanded of her, somewhat acidly, I fear, how she accounted for the failure of a married woman with children of her own to grasp instinctively the symptoms of so normal a childish malady, she was for once in our acquaintance without an answer. The days that followed seem to me now to have been a kind of carbolic-scented nightmare. Neither Sabina nor Chloë have ever had the measles, and it was exactly like May not to have been a kind of carbolic-scented nightmare. She admitted that she had a weak throat and a high susceptibility to any disease, and had the assurance to add that her chief reason for denying Solly the pleasures of the theatre and circus had always

been the fear of precisely what had happened. It was maddening. Sabina, after one day of it—I had hung the halls with carbolic-sponged sheets—packed her steamer trunk and fled to town; she said if it had been any one but Solly she could have stayed, but she felt that she should take anything from him. Chloë could not, of course, go back to Miss Mason's, and it was graduation week and Miss Mason was very cross about it. Chloë very nearly sulked about the house; it was hard for her, I know, and nobody came to see us, for Mr. Ogden, who felt terribly about it, had taken the measles himself, and was laid up in town with a nurse.

I took care of Solly, because I have had every disease a child could possibly have, and May was really more worried about Solly than I was. I stand on the lower porch and ask me as I stood in the window how Solly was getting on, and explain to me how she was so sympathetic that nursing made her too faint to be of any use—and then she would go into the yard and anoint the bad spot on Pluto's leg with carbolated vaseline and coax him into eating sulphur. I had my meals sent up, and as Solly refused to touch food unless I ate exactly what and when he did, they were not very exciting. He was so hard to take care of, otherwise, he was such a quiet little fellow, and of course, under the circumstances, to nurse him was my plain duty; but I would never have supposed that I could take so little interest in any child; he was positively depressing.

I was quite disappointed that Mr. Van Ness did not improve his opportunity a little more. That is, I tried to be, because Sabina felt that it was so much to Chloë's best interests to be settled so charmingly. His smile is certainly delightful, and he and Chloë have so many tastes in common, that, after all, the difference in age is not such a barrier. Most, I know, are much younger than women at the same age, and it is not as if Chloë were a school girl. She does not talk any of those "almond" "almond thirty," as she used to three years ago—at twenty-seven it is too nearly true.

The last time they got back from their drive, and we told them about Solly and the circus, I saw her eyes travel swiftly from Mr. Van Ness, high on the box, irreproachable from him up last by his entreaties, to Mr. Ogden, a little rumped, chattering in his nonsensical way, and smelling, I am afraid, of peanuts. She glanced back at me with such a curious expression, from one to the other, I wondered if Mr. Van Ness had asked her on the drive. Afterward I decided he had not, but he had, that she must have refused him, for during all the time we were shut in he never came to call.

The escape out of doors would have been the best thing for Chloë, and there was practically no danger, for she had nothing to do with me or Solly, and the way would have been perfectly clear. Mr. Van Ness, if his sense of decorum had not been so insurmountable. I must say I grew a little impatient; I wanted to get it over. But beyond the politest note, and a beautiful basket of fruit later, we never heard from him.

Foot Mr. Ogden used to send us the most amusing little letters almost

her changes for worlds, and if others had experienced they would know it is not wise to wait to long. I am not a homophobe nor any of my family as Sabina and the medicine is not strong enough, and no child should be drove out of the house all day. Give Pluto one tablespoon sulphur every other day for two times more, and I remain your respectful servant.

TINA MAY HEIDRICH.

P. S. I am going to marry a gentleman whose cousin is a doctor so Solly will get the proper care, and I am sorry about no notice, but I know what ideas single ladies have and this is the easiest way to take him, they will not know about his measles where I am taking him so there will be no trouble. MRS. HEIDRICH.

I sent this to Sabina, who wrote on a postal card:

Home in a day or two, us formaldehyde; apparently experience, and the best teacher, so do not get another married one. S. A.

But of course I went for Mamie's aunt. (Continued next week.)

## The Upward Look

For all the law is fulfilled in one word, upward in this. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; 5: 14.

This holiday season should be the brightest and happiest period of the year. For most of us it is the time of year when we are most conscious of the sign of our love for others and of their love to us. Unless, however, we pause, in the midst of the happy excitement, and remember what it all means, the love of our Christmas season will pass us by. We will miss the benefit and true joy that should be gotten from it.

What is the "Spirit of Christmas"? If we will take off the last three letters of the last word we will see that it is the "Spirit of Christ." That is the spirit that we should all have. The extent of our happiness will depend upon the degree in which we possess His spirit. In a few days another New Year will be celebrating the beginning of the New Year. Let us see, for a moment, what it would mean for the world were each of us to carry that Spirit with us throughout the coming year.

Why, do you suppose, did Christ choose to be born in a manger? He might have been born in a palace. He might have come in glory from on high. Instead, he came among us in the most lowly and humble manner possible. He was born of a poor birth. He stripped the estate of poverty of all approach. If, therefore, we know of poor families living near us, no matter how great their poverty, we must not look down on them. We must not, even, possibly, unconsciously, think ourselves better than they. Christ chose to be born and to live among the poor. Surely we do not consider ourselves to be better than Christ?

In our giving, we should strive to be guided by the same Spirit. We should remember the words of our Lord when He said: "If ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same. And if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners, to receive as much again. But love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing therefor; your reward shall be great." The words of St. Paul, when he said, "And though I bestow all my gifts to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, yet have not love, it profiteth me nothing."

Start the New Year right. If you have not yet renewed your subscription to this paper, do so at once. Watch the date on the label of your paper. Renew now. Your own renewal free, for two new subscriptions at \$1 each.

every day. As he dictated them to his nurse, they couldn't very well be particularly private or tender in their nature, so they were written to both of us; I thought the bits especially for Chloë were very cleverly worded, but she didn't or wouldn't notice them. She said she thought it a little silly in a man of thirty to have the measles, which was certainly unbecomable. I should have liked to retort that it was sillier in a man of fifty to be afraid of them, which was a perfectly possible method of arguing for Mr. Van Ness' behavior; but I didn't—I knew she was thinking of it.

I had never paid very much attention to May's criticisms on my care of Solly, as they seemed to be based entirely on the experience of a sister of hers who had lost four children under ten, all in her exclusive care at the time of their death.

Imagine my feelings, therefore, the day I went in for my early morning look at my patient, to find him gone. On the pillow where I had last seen his dejected sandy head I found only this note:

To the ladies, I don't doubt you were trying your best, but a married woman knows what is wrong, and so I told you my best four. It is terrible so much carbolic and better for dogs. I can't bear to see all the visitors gone and knowing well the reason, though you cannot say I blame you, but he was not used to peanuts. It is not Miss Chloë's fault but I would not spoil



In our gift giving, therefore, while it is right and desirable that we shall show our love to our friends, we should, also, try to remember the poor and others from whom we need expect no return. And what a difference there is in our methods of giving! How easy it is to give something to the church fund for the poor. Many people do so and they feel that they are doing all that can be expected of them. That was not the way Christ did. He gave Himself. We should do the same. While it is nice, at Christmas and New Year, to give by letters and presents to the poor, we are only playing at giving. If we loved the poor as we love ourselves would we be satisfied with the gift we give ourselves only one big dinner in the year? No! We would try to help ourselves all through the year. That is what we should do for the poor.

All the teachings of Christ are condensed in that one command, that we shall love our neighbors as ourselves. Let us, therefore, endeavor earnestly to live up to that command throughout the coming year. If we love others as we do ourselves we will be loving and kind, first of all, to those in our own household, and then to those with whom we come in contact in our daily work. We will not rest, though, even there. We will go into the highways and use every way, as Christ did, to help the poor, and the down trodden. We will try to assist them to do better, we will strive to improve conditions, that they may be tending to keep them back. There is plenty of work for all of us to do. Let us, therefore, during the coming year put self-seeking work, behind us and do others as we would that they should do to us in order that we may magnify our Father who is in Heaven.—I. H. N.

### The Housekeeper and Her Relation to the State

At a recent meeting of the Women's Institute at Ennisville, a very instructive address was delivered by Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Windsor, Ont. Parts of this address follow. It was a most instructive and entertaining talk, and Mrs. Campbell listened to with much interest. She is a very pleasing speaker, and is well versed in the subjects upon which she speaks. Much of what she must be given Mrs. Campbell for her most untiring efforts in the behalf of the Women's Institute. The hardships she has to put up with in going from one institute meeting to another, in the cold winter weather, and the inconvenience of being away from a comfortable home, are but little realized by many of the women she comes in contact with. If more women would only realize the self sacrifices made by all such women institute speakers, they would many of them have a more helpful attitude towards those who are trying to render them a service which even money is but a slight compensation for.

#### MRS. CAMPBELL'S REMARKS

A good housekeeper means health, comfort and happiness. The care and method employed to keep the home happy is not often appreciated. Housekeeping should be taught our daughters. How to make a home? and how to furnish a home? Our education is defective. The home is the dearest place on earth and every girl ought to be a good housekeeper, a home maker. While it is all right to teach our daughters the many accomplishments; the happiness of the home depends more on how to cook an appetizing meal. It is more important to know how to feed a man than a cow. If you wish your daughters to be in a happy home, teach them how to cook, as the way to a man's heart is usually by the stomach route. It is no harder to scrub a floor than to do a dozen meals. We ask our daughters to study Latin, French and philosophy, but in every school there should be a branch where domestic

science is taught. The home demands the highest intelligence on certain subjects. Domestic science is not simply cookery only. One subject in connection with domestic science is proper ventilation. One-third of our lives are spent in closed rooms, and, moreover, yet very often not a breath of fresh air is allowed to enter.

The first essential to a healthy home is a properly ventilated house. In the winter more particularly, the fresh air is excluded, but it is just as necessary to have fresh air in the living as in the sleeping room. Our rooms ought to be abundantly supplied with fresh air, while draughts should be avoided. Any cause that produces colds should be remedied at once. The keeping of plants in bedrooms should be avoided. Sanitation is another subject that requires attention. Pure air and sunlight are necessary to the highest ideal of womanhood.

There is always danger too, where water is procured from open wells. See that no open drain or cesspool is near the house. Another point of importance is that of method in doing the work. Too many ornaments and laces and drapes are in our homes. The most nutritious food is that which is most easily prepared. Women spend hours in making pastries etc. and thus ruining their health, their happiness and their home. The woman whose life is passed on the farm should have a certain amount of recreation. Home making, the highest ideal of womanhood. Why is it that women do not get married as early in life now, as they did some years ago. The fashions are to blame. It is too expensive to keep up home. We are looking for graceful movements in society, and the dance, but when a man wants a wife, he wants one who knows how to cook, how to care for a home, how to make husband and children happy.

Mrs. Campbell dwelt on the great importance of the education of the girls at the home. Another thing that was necessary for the farmer to study the best way to feed the stock on the farm, it was as important to know how to care for the stock. The girls should learn how to manage a home, how to furnish a home and how to care for the furnishings after she got home. Flowering plants should not be kept in the bedroom, because, while they absorb carbonic acid gas in the daytime, the process is reversed at night, and they give off the gas which is very injurious to the health. Mrs. Campbell dwelt very extensively on sanitation, ventilation and other phases of domestic science. Mrs. Campbell is possessed of a good voice, clear enunciation, rapid delivery, and her clearness of diction is always synonymous with soundness of logic. This is an age of great scientific and industrial progress. Women are investigating and studying their work as never before. Domestic science involves more than the cooking of food, she said. It is the scientific study and practice of the work of the home. It includes a study of the chemistry of foods and a practical knowledge of the work of the laundry, the nursing of simple cases, hygiene of the home, ventilation of our houses proper care of our bodies. A study of domestic science will dignify the work of the home. Injurious bacteria are also a prolific source of mortality.

#### REMARKS

A bottle of peroxide of hydrogen should be in every home medicine chest. Diluted with water it cleanses the mouth, sweetens the breath, arrests decay of the teeth, and makes the gums firm. It is also good for sore mouths, as a gargle for sore throat. Applied to open sores it helps along the healing process, killing all germs which might cause the wound to fester. There are many other valuable uses for peroxide of hydrogen. Be sure to buy a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen the next time you go to town.

## Talks with Mother

### The Baby's First Clothes

It is not difficult to make a baby's first clothes, provided one has a good model by which to cut each article. It is simply foolish to elaborate overmuch in the decoration of the little garments, for they are absolutely certain to be soiled with a few hours' wearing, and it is not easy to launder garments that are nicely trimmed with lace or embroidery. There is nothing better than a narrow Valenciennes lace of good quality for trinkets, the old-fashioned glory tyeing in the little gloves and nighties, using it simply as a finish for the neck and wrists.

The materials chosen for making a baby's clothes should be of the softest imaginable texture, for the skin is so tender in babyhood that it needs little friction to cause a painful abrasion. Starched frills are an abomination not to be tolerated for an instant, and heavy embroideries and stiff fabrics are every bit as bad. Nainsook, French batiste and India mull are the most appropriate materials for the tiny dresses, while the yokes may be made of the same material finely tucked, or of insertion of Valenciennes lace or fine embroidery finished with a narrow heading.

The most satisfactory dresses, however, for every day wear are those made quite plainly, without even yoke to break the straight line from neck to hem. The hem may be a wide one, finished with a hemstitching or braid stitching, but tucks are not only not required, but are likely to be a source of trouble, adding undesirable weight to the skirt, and thus dragging painfully on the baby's limbs and feet. Few people—even mothers—realize what this weight on the limbs means to a small baby. As a matter of fact, it prevents proper growth, and the fact that many children come to grief when they begin to walk is due largely to the fact that their frames have been too restricted in babyhood.

#### FEW BUT WARM CLOTHES

The flannel petticoat is not invariably worn by experienced nurses, who rather deary the idea of putting many clothes on a young baby. If this is worn, the lawn petticoat is not needed except when going out. The governing principle of clothing a baby should be few clothes, but warm ones, with wool next the body, and the

chest, back and abdomen well protected. The knitted wool band is worn next the body in order to afford proper protection to the bowels and kidneys. To promote this end the diaper should be pinned to it in front and back, so that there may be no hiatus between the two garments, through which air may creep in.

### Bessie and Her Pet

Flossie is a pure-Bred English collie of the celebrated Laurel Laddie, Melphian strain, and was bred by Mr. C. B. McAllister, of Peterboro Co., who presented her to my father about eight years ago.

She is the best worker that I have ever owned. She sometimes displays almost human intelligence. I have an exhibition of her skill and caution would make a fancier out of the most chronic dog-hater.

When I was attending the public school, Flossie seldom failed to meet me, and even now when I go home, she barks and jumps up at me, so



### Bessie and Her Pet

that I am forced to pet her. Laurel Laddie was shown many times both in Canada and the United States, and never suffered defeat but once at New York by Mr. J. P. Morgan's celebrated collie. The victory was of short duration, as "Laurel Laddie" defeated him the following week at Chicago. Melphias was a noted winner in the early part of the nineties, and was reported to have sold for \$400.00.—H. Bessie, Peterboro Co., Ont.

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### To Mend Knit Underwear

Knit underwear may be made to last much longer if properly mended when it first shows wear. That "a stitch in time saves nine" is very true in these goods. When a worn piece of a small hole appears take a fine needle and thread and draw the broken stitches together nearly as they were before. Baste underneath a piece of the finest India linen, lawn or similar goods, and darn around the break onto this so that it is firm. Then fasten down the edges of the piece underneath.

Mended in this way you can scarcely see it on the right side, and it is only a trifle thicker than at first and will wear nearly as well as when new. I have mended hose in the same way and found it very satisfactory and easier on the feet than when darned with cotton. It is fine for the knees of children's stockings. I keep

pieces of both black and white goods for mending in my work-basket.—Eunice Brown, Perth Co., Ont.

### To Keep Neat

Everyone knows that it is difficult for a housekeeper to keep looking neat. Try something like this: Have waists and skirts made plainly of some dark material—dark blue print, for instance—and with this dress wear an immaculate white linen belt and collar. If the collar feels uncomfortable, it need not be worn all the time. Then, if one is called to the door in the forenoon, she can put on her white collar and clean white apron in a minute, and will not need to make apologies about her clothes. Collars and belts are easily laundered, so they can be changed for fresh ones every day, and the dark blue print will not show the soil for over a week.

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## ART EMBROIDERY

### BABY'S CAPE

The design illustrated this week, Baby Cape No. 538, will be welcomed by many of our lady friends. It is just the thing for the spring, when the baby can be out-doors a great part of the time. This cape is designed with bow knots and daisies.



No. 538

We would suggest French embroidery for the bow-knots, eyelet for the daisies and button-hole stitches for the scallops.

Price for Perforated Pattern, including stamping materials, design stamped on imperted linen, 50c; ten skeins of silky cotton for working, 25c extra.

### BABY'S SHOES

The baby shoes design No. 541, will be found very handy and useful for your own baby or for making gifts. Nothing is so acceptable as a pair of



No. 541

booties for baby, and with this graceful pattern in hand you need never be at loss as to what to give. This design is intended for eyelet embroidery for the flowers, and button-hole stitches for the scallops.

Price of Perforated Pattern of pair, including necessary materials for stamping, 25c; designs stamped on linen, per pair, 25c; designs stamped or diamelette, per pair, 20c; 5 skeins of silky cotton for working, 25c extra.

### ROMAN CUT OUT EMBROIDERY

All edges to be worked should be outlined. Button hole very evenly and closely, all leaves, flowers, stems and edges. Veins should also be outlined. When this is done work the lace stitches on top, not through the material. Fasten the thread in edge of button hole on left; carry thread to right, fasten by button hole stitch; wind back over first thread to left; twisting enough to look well; fasten; carry thread by several fine stitches on back of work to next spoke of web; carry from left to right and wind back as before (there must be an uneven number of spokes); when all but one have been made, work in to the centre; weave the web over on spoke, under the next, over again, until as large as desired, then wind out to edge on the last spoke. Carry thread to next design. When this work is finished, cut away all linen from under the lace, thus leaving the design standing out in bold relief.

### PADDING

If you want to pad, fill in edge or any part of the design you wish to raise with a line of stitches running opposite of the real finished work; take a short stitch on top and a long one underneath; then cover with the actual embroidery.

## The Sewing Room

Patterns 8 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and give measure for hips. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

### CHILD'S SQUARE YOEK DRESS 618

The simple little frock that falls in straight lines from a yoke to the hem is just the thing for little children.

The dress is made with the yoke and the skirt portions, the latter being gathered and joined to the yoke. Both the short and long sleeves are gathered into bands and the high neck is finished with a standing collar.

Material required for medium size (2 yrs) is 2½ yds 24, 2 yds 32 or 1½ yds 44 in wide with ¼ yds of binding or 1½ yds of 19 inches wide with ¼ yds 22 in wide for the sleeves, to make as shown in the small view.

The pattern is cut for girls of 1, 2, and 4 years, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

### COAT UNDER VEST AND SHORT DRESS 6187

The coat under vest is one of the latest and most approved articles in men's underwear and this model can be made either with or without the short sleeves.

The drawers, too, are sharply and satisfactory and both garments can be made with very little trouble and labor.

The coat is made with fronts and back and is buttoned down the centre. The sleeves are straight and short and can be used or not as liked. The drawers are finished with a facin at their upper edge and are made strong by a circular facing at the back. The size is regulated by means of a tape threaded through eyelets which are worked in strap portions, which are attached to the yoke facing as the back.

Material required for the medium size is 5½ yds 24, 4½ yds 36 in wide.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches breast, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

### FANCY BLOUSE 6188

Such pretty yet simple waists as this one are in constant demand. The neck both the separate skirt and the entire dress and they are altogether satisfactory.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, and on this lining is arranged the yoke, and the neck and front and the backs.

Material required for the medium size is 3 yds 24, 1½ yds 32 or 1½ yds 44 in wide with ¼ yd of all-over lace for the yoke, 2 yds of velvet ribbon.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measurements and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

How many of our premiums have you secured in return for getting us a small club of subscriptions? Watch our premium offer each week. There may be something offered that will interest you and that you would like for our new list of Household Premiums.



G. C. A.

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**

**BROME CO., QUE.**

**SUTTON TOWNSHIP.**— Dairy cattle as a rule are looking better now than they were six or seven weeks ago, for the reason that they are mostly dry and are getting a good quality of dry feed. Never in the recollection of the writer have there been so many cows with such good straw, corn, fodder and all rough feed saved in as good condition as they were this year. Hay was about three-quarters of its usual crop, consequently many farmers are obliged to buy some or sell part of their stock. The most of them are doing the latter, or I might say, giving it away. It is another case of the farmer's misfortune and the dealer's opportunity. Mixed hay is worth from \$10 to \$14, bran, \$2; corn meal, \$3; butter, 30c; eggs, 30c; and dry cows \$4 to \$12 each.—W.

**RICHMOND CO., QUE.**

**DANVILLE.**— We had a very dry summer and fall. Many of the farmers are short of water for their stock. Springs, wells and brooks that have always been full of water are very low or are completely dry. Winter has set in and wood hauling seems to be the principal work on hand. We are having very cold weather for December. Milk, butter and eggs are bringing good prices for this season, milk selling at 6 cents a qt. butter, 30c; eggs, 30c a do. Poultry is lower, only bringing to a lb. Beef and pork is also lower in price. A new barn near here was burned recently. All of the farmer's grain, hay and farm implements were destroyed. The horses and cattle were taken out in time. A lighted lantern set on a beam and knocked over, was the cause of the fire. There was no water available to put it out.—M. D. B.

**GREVILLE CO., ONT.**

**CHARLEVILLE.**— We have had a little snow as yet. There is enough, however, to get into the woods on, and some people are getting their wood. Our cheese factory has a separator installed and they skim twice a week, the cream going to Prescott. Recently 600 lbs of cream was skimmed in a single day, all coming in from a radius of 11 miles. The price paid for the milk ranges from \$2.40 to \$2.6 a ton monthly hay, \$15 a ton; clover, \$13; baled straw, \$7; oats, 6c a bush; corn, 70c; wheat bran, \$23 a ton; middlings, \$27; gluten feed, \$13 a ton; milk, \$24; eggs, 30c; butter, 30c; creamery butter, \$30 to \$35; potatoes, \$2 to \$1 a bag; milk cows, \$20 to \$25; hogs, 5c to 6c a lb; hogs, live weight, 6c.—G. W. C.

**FRONTENAC CO., ONT.**

**GANANOQUE.**— The weather has been mild, with considerable snow and splendid sleighing. There is considerable hay and farmers' produce coming into town. Cheese factories are holding their annual meetings. Reports indicate that a winter mill will install outfit for making white butter this coming spring. Milk cows, \$20 to \$25 each; springers, \$45; hogs, 6c a lb; chickens, 6c a pair; ducks, 4c a pair; pork is worth from 8c to 12c a lb; lamb, 14c; dressed beef, 16c a lb; timothy hay, 14c a ton; baled straw, \$11; horse manure, 10c; corn, 90c a bush; wheat bran, \$24 a ton; middlings, \$27; fresh eggs, 30c; any butter, 30c lb.—J. L.

**NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.**

**ORLAND.**— The water supply in many places is very low. Several are complaining of not having enough to water their stock in a satisfactory way. Some people, however, are blessed with sufficient water. Some people think that we are going to have another summer-winter season like the one we had three years ago. The low water in the swamps is their reason for their predictions. Mr. Nichols (Creechman, of Orland) is doing a rushing business in apples. He took two men with them down to Dempsey's, near Trenton on Nov. 26th, and they picked 120 bags for his evaporator. He expects to run his evaporator up till Christmas.—J. W. B.

**DURHAM CO., ONT.**

**IDA.**— Considering the dry season, farmers have a great deal to be thankful for. Crops have yielded well with the exception of roots, which were very small. Some fine crops of potatoes were grown. Feed is going to be fairly plentiful if we have a reasonably early spring, although the grass will need longer in the

spring, on account of it being eaten so close this fall. The plowing was almost entirely finished here to the late fall, but not more than 20 per cent. of the usual amount of fall wheat was sown, owing to the dry weather early in the season. Some fields went under cover looking fine while others were very patchy. Many farmers are suffering from want of water for their stock. The regular meetings of the Farmers' Institute were a great success. Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Orland, and Mr. Henry B. Best of Georgetown, being the delegates, and excellent ones they are. I wish your paper every success.—Durham Boy.

**HASTINGS CO., ONT.**

**TURBIEP.**—Farmers are well prepared for winter. Feed is fairly plentiful and several are increasing their number of cows to winter. The price offered is low, and farmers who have to sell are asking unreasonably high prices so that transactions are few. Considerable lumbering is being done which is absorbing the supply of labor that the mites if running would have taken. We had one cold snap, the mercury falling to 42 below zero. Otherwise our winter has been pleasant. The water supply is good, and indications are that we will have more rain.—W. W.

**VICTORIA CO., ONT.**

**WOODVILLE.**—With the recent drop in the temperature and the wintry condition of the weather, very cold weather is now in supply is not very bright and though it raised considerably in the wells after our last rain, it is not to be expected that

On and after the first of January, 1909 the name of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World will be changed to

**Farm and Dairy and Rural Home**

Our readers and advertisers are asked to bear this in mind. It is important to them, so that no person need be surprised when they receive their copy of the paper next month and find that it contains a different name. This will be no other change. The front cover design and the rest of the paper will be just as they are at present. Remember the name—FARM AND DAIRY.

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there is enough in them to last over the winter. The thring season is over for another year. The grain has turned out very well. A good many farmers send themselves short of straw. The hay crop was also rather light, especially on old meadows. With a little economy, however, it is not expected that the shortage will be very serious.

**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**

**EIORA.**—The winter seems to have come in earnest. We have splendid sleighing. Business, in consequence, is lively. Prices for live stock are high, and a small large number of Christmas cattle here on Saturday last, bought from farmers at from 6c to a little over 8c. The full supplies in the city market have been left very little for the dealers. A good many cattle are purchased for next month's delivery at 1 1/2c, which looks like fair profits for the feeder so early in the season. Indications are for short supplies during navigation opens in the spring. No matter how high prices may soar, the cost and scarcity of feed say that the farmers will not get it all.—G. W.

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| MATURE CLASS.                  |          | lbs.                           | lbs.   |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Name of cow or heifer.         | Reg. No. | Owner.                         | Milk.  |
| Dairy Queen                    | 7705.    | R. Cahoon, Harristville, Ont.  | 13,519 |
| Alameda of Danville            | 15322.   | Gus A. Langlier, Cap Rouge, Q. | 11,222 |
| Tricky                         | 7707.    | R. Cahoon, Harristville, Ont.  | 11,222 |
| Maisy of Carleton Place        | 11544.   | J. N. Greenhalgh, Danville, Q. | 12,877 |
| Mittle                         | 11529.   | Gus A. Langlier, Cap Rouge, Q. | 10,102 |
| Winona of Brook Hill           | 7497.    | J. N. Greenhalgh, Danville, Q. | 9,843  |
| Lady Pearl of Burnside         | 11517.   | R. B. Nees, Howick, Que.       | 9,225  |
| Lady Stewart                   | 11565.   | A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.     | 9,106  |
| Lady Isabel                    | 7467.    | J. N. Greenhalgh, Danville, Q. | 8,884  |
| Matchless Beauty of Neher Ten. | 11901.   | Gus A. Langlier, Cap Rouge, Q. | 8,845  |
| Nelle Burns of Burnside        | 11517.   | R. B. Nees, Howick, Que.       | 8,772  |
| Chaplet Swaney 3rd             | 11535.   | Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.    | 7,533  |
| Miss Sandilands                | 11954.   | J. N. Greenhalgh, Danville, Q. | 6,800  |
| Bargenoch Heather Bell         | 11366.   | R. B. Nees, Howick, Que.       | 5,249  |

| THREE YEAR OLD CLASS.    |          | lbs.                       | lbs.  |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|
| Name of cow or heifer.   | Reg. No. | Owner.                     | Milk. |
| Jubilee of Hickory Hill  | 11540.   | N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont. | 8,771 |
| Princess of Hickory Hill | 11533.   | N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont. | 8,566 |
| Rosalie of Hickory Hill  | 11542.   | N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont. | 7,915 |
| Norena                   | 11391.   | W. D. Parker, Hatley, Que. | 7,144 |

| TWO YEAR OLD CLASS.     |          | lbs.                            | lbs.  |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Name of cow or heifer.  | Reg. No. | Owner.                          | Milk. |
| Adella 2nd              | 11249.   | R. Cahoon, Harristville, Ont.   | 8,945 |
| Adella 1st              | 11248.   | R. Cahoon, Harristville, Ont.   | 8,204 |
| Barbette's Lady Girl    | 11263.   | R. B. Nees, Howick, Que.        | 8,740 |
| Islehigh Carlabella 2nd | 11271.   | J. N. Greenhalgh, Danville, Q.  | 8,456 |
| Lady Clare 4th of B.    | 11253.   | R. B. Nees, Howick, Que.        | 7,940 |
| Minnie of Elm Shade     | 11083.   | Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.     | 7,533 |
| Islehigh Nancy          | 11023.   | J. N. Greenhalgh, Danville, Q.  | 7,419 |
| Finnlayson Home         | 11343.   | R. B. Nees, Howick, Que.        | 7,145 |
| Bungray's Princess      | 11020.   | W. D. Parker, Hatley, Que.      | 7,048 |
| Annie of Warkworth      | 11493.   | A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.      | 6,689 |
| Lady Grant of Neidpath  | 11463.   | W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, O. | 6,673 |
| Dairy Queen 2nd         | 11259.   | R. Cahoon, Harristville, Ont.   | 6,644 |
| Stadacona Silver Queen  | 11045.   | Gus A. Langlier, Cap Rouge, Q.  | 6,373 |
| Rosie of Hickory Hill   | 11234.   | N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont.      | 6,410 |
| Stadacona Lily          | 11977.   | Gus A. Langlier, Cap Rouge, Q.  | 6,228 |
| Barbette's 3rd of B.    | 11079.   | Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.     | 6,000 |
| Monkland Dorothy        | 11370.   | R. B. Nees, Howick, Que.        | 6,047 |

Fourteen mature cows averaged 5,904.5 lbs. of milk testing an average of 17.3 per cent. of fat, yielding an average of 623.79 lbs. of butter per cow.  
Four three year old heifers averaged 7,767.4 lbs. of milk testing an average of 14.89 per cent. of fat, yielding an average of 661.5 lbs. of butter each during the year.  
Seventeen two year old heifers averaged 7,328 lbs. of milk, testing an average of 1.96 per cent. of fat, yielding an average of 343.30 lbs. of butter each, during the year.

W. F. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas. Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Huntingdon, Que.

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## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Dec. 23, 1908. — The usual holiday lull in wholesale trade is being experienced. On the whole, December has been a better month for business than the same month of 1907. The Christmas retail trade has been good. People seemingly have had as much to spend as spend on gifts as during the rainy days of a couple of years ago. The trade this year was better than a year ago, and may be taken as an indication of the better conditions prevailing in business generally. The demand for money keeps good and call loans rule steady at 4 to 6 per cent. Banks are becoming a little more generous with discounts though nothing less than 6 per cent. is reported.

### WHEAT

The wheat situation is considerably stronger than a week ago. This is shown in the speculative market. At Chicago the market held firm in spite for business the holiday season, and there was some profit taking on Thursday, which slightly weakened the market somewhat, yet on May wheat closed 3/4 of a cent higher. Oats are higher. Reports of heavy rains in the Argentine are responsible to some extent for the advance. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada continue to show advances over a year ago. The reductions of the Mexican duty on grain has caused quite a few contracts to be signed for shipments of Canadian wheat to that country. It is estimated that Mexico will take one million bushels of Canadian wheat of the crop of 1908 before the duty is restored on May 1. The local market has ruled quiet since to the holiday season. There is very little trade passing in Ontario wheat. Millers are stocked up with Manitoba wheat, and there is little local trade in Ontario wheat also. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at 95c to 96 1/2c a bushel at outside points and 93c to 94c for fall,

er and dealer. The Department of Trade and Commerce has received complaints on this score. Minnesota barley is taking the place of the Canadian. It is not as good in quality for malting purposes as Canadian barley is but it is much better for the Christmas market. It is quoted at 86c outside, and 85c to 86c bush on Toronto farmers' market.

### FEEDS

There is little change in the mill feed situation, though bran was quoted a little easier early in the week. At Montreal demand keeps good with the supply limited. Local mills here are asking 82 1/2c a ton for bran. Ontario bran in bags is quoted there at \$21 to \$21.50, and shorts at \$24.50 to \$25 a ton in car lots. The market here is steady at \$19.50 to \$20.50 for bran, and \$23 to \$23 1/2 a ton for shorts in bags in car lots outside. The corn market is lower and prices are gradually tending downward and getting down to a basis at which it will pay to buy for feed. Corn in store at Montreal is quoted at 69c to 70c and 71c. This corn is quoted here at 69c and new at 66c to 68c in car lots Toronto freight.

### HAY AND STRAW

There seems to be enough hay in the country to supply the demand and so long as the roads keep good and the hay can be marketed regularly, any great change in prices need not be looked for. At Montreal, the demand keeps good, the arrivals of baled hay during the week have been more than ample to supply all requirements of the trade. No 1 baled hay is quoted there at \$12 to \$13 No 2 at \$10 to \$11; No 3 at \$9.50 to \$9.50; clover mixed at 89 to 88.50, and clover at \$7.50 to 88. Baled hay in car lots here is quoted here at \$11 for No 1 timothy, 89 to 90 for undergrids, and baled straw at 87 to 87.50 a ton in car lots on

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ket new laid sell at 40c to 50c and fresh or stored stock at 30c to 35c a doz.

Turkeys last week ran up to a high figure here owing to the big Christmas demand and the light supply. A week ago they were plentiful and people put off buying, expecting the same prices to rule for the Christmas market. But a change came. Dealers could not get supplies and many had to draw upon an inferior cold storage supply to keep their customers going.

As it was, many dealers could not get supplies at all and those who were fortunate enough to get them resold at 20c to 25c a lb. wholesale. This put the price to the consumer up to a high figure and retailers charged all the way from 35c to 40c a lb. for turkeys the day before Christmas. Chickens are more plentiful and the market is easier at 11c to 12c for choice and 10c to 11c a lb. for common dressed, level sell at 9c to 10c; ducks, 12c to 14c, and geese at 12c to 13c a lb. in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market turkeys sold at 25c to 25c a lb. on Thursday, the best chickens at 13c to 14c, ducks, 12c to 14c, and geese at 12c to 14c a lb.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market rules quiet though a better feeling prevails owing to more cable inquiries. There is not expected to be much doing till after the holidays. At Montreal fresh westerns are quoted at 13 1/2c to 12 1/2c a lb. and easterns at 13 1/2c to 12 1/2c. Dealers here quote cheese for the wholesale trade as follows: Large, 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c, and twins at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c a lb.

A slightly easier feeling is noticeable in the butter market though held summer creamery of choice quality sells readily at a high figure. At Montreal none of this quality sells less than 27c a lb. and some holders are asking 27 1/2c. Fresh fodder goods sell there at 25 1/2c to 26c. Prices are a shade lower here and dealers quote choice creamery at 25c to 26c; choice dairy prints at 25c to 26c; store prints and large rolls at 25c to 26c, and inferior at 23c to 24c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy prints sell at 26c to 30c and solids at 25c to 30c a lb.

### LIVE STOCK

Last week was an off one in the live stock market. There were no more than 100 cars all told at the city and West Toronto markets during the week. The reaction was steady market after the big run of Christmas stuff of the week previous. The demand was equal to the supply in every class and everything sold. The quality of the lot offering was generally of medium character. There are indications of a little more activity in the export trade. Export steers here have sold during the week at 81 1/2c to 85.25 a cwt. quotations being 84.75 to 85.25 for steers and 85.50 to 84.50 a cwt. for bulls, common cable quote cattle at 81.50 and higher at 13c to 14 1/2c a lb. dressed weight, and refrigerator beef at 19.4c to 19 1/2c a lb.

In butchers' cattle, prime picked beefers and steers at 84.75 to 85; loads of good cull at 84.50 to 84.60; medium, fat 84 to 84.25; heavy cable quote at 83.75 and canners at 81.50 to 82 a cwt.

Receipts of stockers and feeders have ruled eight with some change in price. Heavy feeders sold during the week at 83.50 to 83.75, and choice short keep ones at 87 1/2 to 84 a cwt. Choice stockers

are worth 83.25 to 83.50; medium, 82.75 to 83; and common at 82.15 to 82.75 a cwt. Store bulls are worth 81.25 to 82.25 a cwt. Store calves are worth 81.25 to 82.25 a cwt.

The supply of milkers and springers has been limited. Prices ruled at 330 to 450 each for the bulk. Better quality would bring better prices.

Veal calves are a little higher. On Thursday quotations were 83 to 86.75 a cwt. At Buffalo veals sold at 77 to 810 a cwt. Lambs are higher with sheep ruling steady at 85 to 83.50 a cwt. for ewes, and 82 to 82.50 for ducks. Lambs sold at 85 to 85.85 a cwt. At Buffalo Canada lambs are quoted at 87.50 to 87.75 a cwt. The hog market here presents no new features. Selects are quoted at 85 and light at 84.75 a cwt, fed and watered, on the market here. The old country market shows no immediate signs of improving. Danish dealings continue large. The New Year may bring a change but just now the indications are for a lower rather than a higher market. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of December 23 reads as follows: "The market is dull at the moment but prices are steady at last week's decline, owing to light stocks. Canada, 65c to 66c." At Buffalo heavy hogs are quoted at 85 to 86.15; mixed, 86 to 86.10; Yorkers, 85.40 to 85.50; pigs, 84 to 85.25, and dairies at 85.50 to 85.90 a cwt.

### UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

Some recent outside shipments of horses from the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, indicate a little more activity in the market. Two markets were shipped to Brandon, two to Omaha, Neb., for railway work, and two cars of railroad horses to Port Arthur and one to Winnipeg. Quotations are however no higher and in fact a little lower in one or two lines. Last week drafters sold at 8145 to 8175; wagon horses at 8120 to 8125 and drivers at 8100 to 8105 each. A demand for Clydesdales for the Canadian West has been noticeable the past week or two. Western buyers who have hitherto gone to the United States for

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### SEEDS

There has been a little more activity in the seed market though no change in prices is noticeable. The lower grades of red clover are not wanted as there is too much ragweed and other impurities in them. Dealers quote white at 83.75 to 84c, timothy at 69 to 82.10 and red clover at 84.25 to 85.25 a bush f.o.b. at country points.

### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is quiet here at 37c to 39 1/2c a bush outside and 45c to 45c on the farmers' market. Barley rules steady. Malting barley is quoted at Montreal at 60c to 66c a bush and feed barley at 45c to 50c in store. Quotations here are 50c to 55c outside and 50c to 55c a bush for malting and 45c to 50c for feed barley on Toronto farmers' market. Last week Canada exported to Mexico 8,932 bush of barley. This trade is likely to be lost this year through the improper cleaning of the barley on the part of the grow-

er. On the farmers' market, timothy sells at 82c to 83.4c, clover, 87 to 810; straw in bundles at 82 to 81.4, and loose straw at 87 to 89 a ton.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is quiet. Quebec potatoes are quoted at Montreal at 75c a bush in car lots. Ontario potatoes are quoted at 60c to 65c a bush in car lots on track Toronto, and on the local farmers' market at 60c.

The bean market continues unsettled. Western Ontario shippers are quoting beans in car lots at Montreal at 81.50 to 81.65 a bush for three pound pickers.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market keeps firm under light supply and small stocks. There are few fresh eggs and what few there are are bought up readily at high prices. At Montreal new-laid sell quickly at 40c a doz in a jobbing way. Selects sell at 25c to 27c. Strictly new laid sell here at 35c to 40c; and pickled stock at 25c to 30c a doz in case lots. On the Toronto farmers' mar-

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