

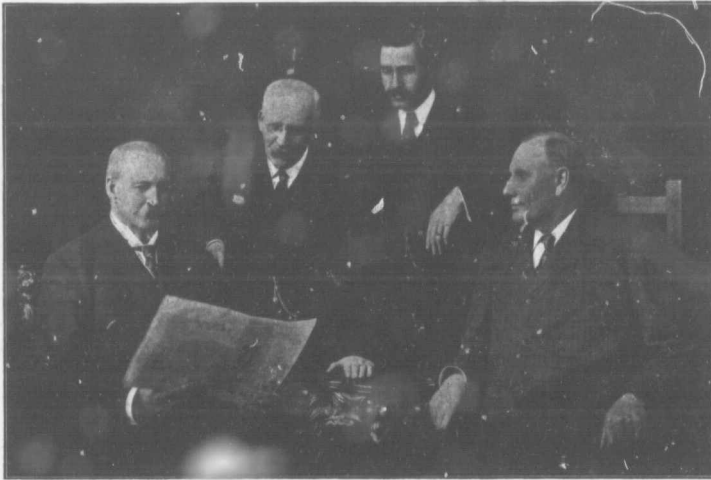
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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT. NOVEMBER 25, 1908

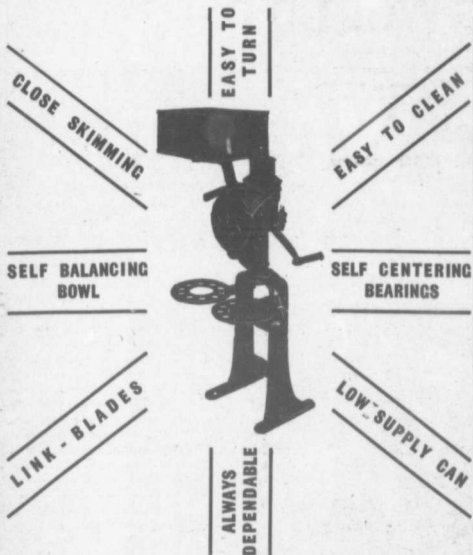


FOUR LEADING PERSONAGES IN CANADA'S DAIRY WORLD

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, each fall holds a series of dairy meetings throughout Eastern Ontario, at which those who attend are given an opportunity to elect the directors of the association for their districts. These meetings are now in progress. At time of the meeting, held recently in Peterboro, Senator D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, Ont., honorary president of the association, who for years has been one of Canada's leading advocates of dairying, who may be seen in the illustration holding the paper; Mr. R.G. Murphy, of Brockville, the capable and energetic secretary, who stands beside him, and Mr. Henry Glendenning, of Manilla, seated on the right, a director and a prominent dairy farmer and institute speaker, together with Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of Peterboro, the thrice elected director for the Peterboro district, who stands at the rear, called at the office of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World with the result that we managed to secure this photograph of them. Senator Derbyshire and Mr. Glendenning are six feet, four inches tall. They sat down that the others might be seen.

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The New Name Suggested for Our Paper

AS promised in our last week's issue, we herewith publish a partial list of the names suggested by our readers to replace the name of our paper, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, which is too long. Whatever new name is selected from the following list will be used for the first time at the beginning of next year. The remainder of this list will be published in next week's issue, crush of other matter making it impossible to publish the complete list this week.

The interest that has been taken in this competition by our readers is shown by the fact that 140 different names have been suggested, most of them very good ones, while 193 competitors have taken part. Most of those who submitted names, did so without any desire to win the small prize offered. They simply wanted to help us and to have the honor of naming a paper that already is recognized as one of the leading farm papers on the continent.

COMMITTEE SELECTING THE NAME

The selection of the new name, from among the large number we have received, has been left to a committee of well-known farmers and dairymen. This committee is composed as follows: Messrs. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., farmer, and Ayrshire cattle breeder; A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., farmer, and Holstein cattle breeder; R. Reid, Berlin, Ont., farmer, and Jersey cattle breeder; Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont., farmer, and fruit grower; J. R. Dargavel, M.L.A., Elgin, Ont., general merchant and farmer, the president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; J. N. Paget, Canboro, Ont., dairyman, and a director of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont., dairyman, and a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; and H. C. Sparling, Toronto, manager Empire Cream Separator Co. We expect to be able to announce the decision of the committee in next week's issue.

The list of new names submitted, and those who suggested them, is as follows: It will be noticed that the list includes many farmers and farmers' wives, boys and girls, editors of country and city papers, government officials, business men, and people in many other ranks in life.

Agricultural World	.....	H. Hudis, Hochelaga Co., Que.
Agricultural Guide	.....	John Deyell, jr., Victoria Co., Ont.
The Agricultural	.....	Helen Reesor, York Co., Ont.
Agricultural Key	.....	Lizzie Cameron, Kent Co., Ont.
Agriculture and Dairying	.....	Geo. C. Cameron, Oxford Co., Ont.
The Agriculturist and Dairyman	.....	J. D. Crawford, Hochelaga Co., Que.
Agricultural Advocate	.....	J. D. Crawford, Hochelaga Co., Que.
The Agricultural Dairyman	.....	C. F. Priddle, Manitoulin Island.
Agricultural Dairyman	.....	Jesaja Wylie, Lanark Co., Ont.
The Agridian	.....	F. A. Comerford, Hastings Co., Ont.
The Agricultural and Dairying Advance	.....	Wm. M. Brown, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The Canadian Ruralist	.....	Thos. Jackson, Bruce Co., Ont.
Canada's Farm and Dairy Up-to-date	.....	C. P. Roulier, Missisquoi Co., Que.
The Canadian Dairy and Farming Journal	.....	A. C. Wieland, Hochelaga Co., Que.
Canadian Dairyman and Farmer	.....	John J. Malone, Peel Co., Ont.
Canadian Dairy Farmer	.....	G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.
Canadian Dairy Farming	.....	G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.
The Canadian Farmer	.....	M. A. James, Durham Co., Ont.
"	.....	R. McGregor, York Co., Ont.
"	.....	Jas. Smillie, Lambton Co., Ont.
"	.....	John Freshwater, Wentworth Co., Ont.
"	.....	John Boyd, Watts, Kings Co., N.S.
"	.....	E. L. Williamson, Ontario Co., Ont.
"	.....	H. G. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.
The Canadian Farmer's and Dairyman's Weekly	.....	H. W. Hardy, Victoria Co., Ont.
Canada Farm Dairyman	.....	J. B. Scott, Prescott Co., Ont.
Canadian Farmers' World	.....	Mrs. A. J. Rice, Oxford Co., Ont.
Canadian Farmer & Dairyman	.....	Jas. Laird, Oxford Co., Ont.
"	.....	Allen S. Laird, Oxford Co., Ont.
Canadian Farm and Dairy	.....	Rich. Allen, Grey Co., Ont.
The Canadian Farm and Dairy	.....	Mrs. E. L. Colpitts, Westmoreland Co., N.B.
"	.....	S. R. Wallace, Oxford Co., Ont.
Canadian Weekly Farm and Dairy	.....	J. B. Rittenhouse, York Co., Ont.
The Canadian Dairyman and Farmer	.....	C. H. Watson, jr., Russell Co., Ont.
Canadian Farm and Dairy Advisor	.....	John Boyd, Russell Co., Ont.
The Complete Farmer	.....	W. T. Macoun, Carlton Co., Ont.
Cultivation	.....	J. F. Breen, Dufferin Co., Ont.
The Canadian Agriculturist	.....	Will M. McDonald, Lambton Co., Ont.
"	.....	Lorne E. Duffy, Haldimand Co., Ont.
"	.....	W. J. Stevenson, Ontario Co., Ont.
Canada's Dairy and Farm Journal	.....	R. M. Gale, Wellington Co., Ont.
The Central Ontario Dairyman	.....	W. H. Williams, Prince Edward Co., Ont.
The Canadian Dairy Farmer	.....	Wm. T. Currie, Chateaugay Co., Que.
Canada Farmer	.....	R. A. Gillespie, Rouville Co., Que.
Canadian Dairyman	.....	C. E. Baker, Missisquoi Co., Que.
Dairy and Farm	.....	R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.
"	.....	Jas. Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont.
"	.....	Helen Dargavel, Leeds Co., Ont.
The Dairy Farmer's Gazette	.....	C. M. Blyth, Wellington Co., Ont.
The Dairy Farmer's Friend	.....	F. L. Nixon, Haldimand Co., Ont.

(Continued on page 12)



A FARM RUN FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

An account of how a Doctor is making good on a Farm which was in a most dilapidated condition, and of how he surprised his Neighbors and raised the value of their land.

"THE day will soon be here when the people of Canada will realize the benefit and importance of using nothing but good, pure wholesome milk. I want to be ready for that day when it comes, both from a medical standpoint as well as with an eye to profit." The foregoing words were spoken to an editorial representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World by Dr. L. de L. Harwood, a young doctor, of Montreal, who recently purchased a farm near Vaudreuil, Que. Dr. Harwood has gone in for the production of milk and the breeding of pure-bred Holsteins. His farm was visited recently by a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

Four years ago Dr. Harwood, partly for pleasure and partly for profit, purchased this farm. He believed that there is money in the production of good, wholesome milk for city consumption. Already, the success he has met with has been such that last year he built a considerable addition to his barn. This fall he has just completed a splendid new stable (10, 16 x 28 ft. and soon he intends to build an extension to his already large barn, in order that he may keep more cattle. He is planning, also, the erection of two more silos, of the same size as the one just completed, one of which will be used for summer feeding.

"It is a mistake," said Dr. Harwood, "to count on grass and water alone during the summer for milk production. Then, also, pasturage does not pay when the amount of good land that is required for it is considered. With us, good pasturage extends, as a rule, only from about the third week in May until the first of August. After August the cows can get a living off the fields, but not much more, and they should be fed silage crops or ensilage. This year we had a great drought during the summer. The pastures dried up early and even the crops that I had sown that they might be fed as green feed, did not grow enough to enable me to use them for that purpose. The result was that my cattle fell off so in milk I sustained a loss of some \$200. Had I had a summer silo and ensilage, this loss might have been prevented. Three acres of corn would have provided all the ensilage I needed. I intend, therefore, to put up a summer silo and in future to do more summer feeding and to maintain less land for pasture."

The story of how this farm has been developed and the influence it is having on the farming

operations of the neighborhood, is an interesting one. The farm contains 210 acres. Like much of the land in that section, it is so level that it is said that a fox can be seen when it runs across the back of the farm. At the time Dr. Harwood purchased this land it comprised two farms.

The section in which the farm is located is a backward one. The County of Vaudreuil adjoins the Ottawa river. The farmers are nearly all of French descent. Many of them are unable to speak a word of English. They do not read any agricultural literature, and for the most part, are very poor. "When I purchased my farm,"

several acres of clover using an average of 10 lbs. of seed to the acre. This was plowed down in the fall in order that grain might be grown on the land the following year. The rotation I have adopted is two years of grain, two years of hay and two of pasture. Before I commenced work, the farmers around used to sow about one to 1½ lbs. of seed to the acre. Their crops were about what might be expected.

"When I announced that I purposed growing corn, one of the farmers whose land I purchased, advised me in all seriousness, not to attempt it. He said that corn could not be grown successfully in the locality. I do not know why he thought so, for, as far as I know, no one had ever tried to grow corn. Their fathers had never grown corn, nor their grand fathers, and they seemed to think that that was a sufficient reason why they, themselves should not grow any. My first corn crop consisted of three acres. It proved a success and this year I have grown 15 acres. Owing to the drought it did not do so well as last year. It will, however, furnish me with considerable good ensilage. Next year I purposed growing 20 acres of corn. My neighbor sowed quite a little corn this year. As far as I know, no corn had been grown in the County of Vaudreuil, except a little for seed around Hudson, Point Fortune and Comon.

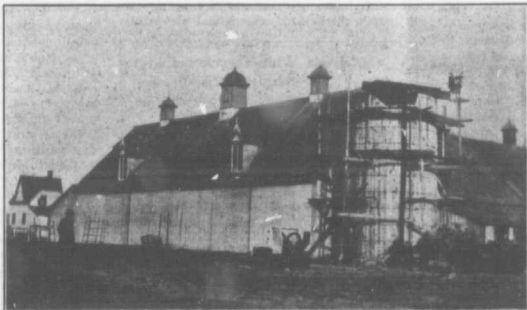
As soon as possible I set a gang of men at work cleaning the stone off the farm. Some of the larger boulders were blasted. The stones were carted to the river bank, where they were dumped over and made to protect the bank from the

spring floods. Over 1,600 loads of stone have been taken off the farm. In this way a great improvement has been made in the land.

SOIL IS RICH

As a result of growing clover and keeping more stock, I have succeeded in getting such large yields of grain and hay, that my neighbors have been greatly astonished. One day while out on the farm, I noticed one of my neighbors looking over the fence. I saw that he wanted to talk to me and went over to him. He asked me if I would mind telling him what I had done to the land that had enabled me to grow such a large crop of grain. I explained to him, as best I could, that it was due to the growing of clover, to the thorough cultivation of the soil, the keeping of more cattle and to the sowing of a liberal quantity of seed to the acre.

"When I purchased the farm four years ago, I paid \$50 an acre for it. To-day my neighbors are asking \$75 an acre for their land. This is due largely to the crops that they have seen produced on my farm, although some of them expect that summer residents are likely to move out from



Some Comedious and Inexpensive Farm Buildings

The buildings illustrated are on the farm owned by Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que. A system of ventilation is installed in the stables, which are well lighted out. The silo in the foreground was erected during the past summer. The neat dwelling shown in the distance is the residence of the farm foreman. Read the adjoining article.

said Dr. Harwood, "it was in a most dilapidated condition. The original owner had been growing grain on it for about 50 years. When the land became so exhausted that they were unable to grow any more grain, they used to let it remain idle for a while. One of the farmers who was farming 90 acres, kept only three or four cows and a couple of horses. He thus did not have enough manure to enable him to maintain the fertility of his soil. Neither he nor any of the other farmers of the section grew any clover or corn. The farm was covered with stones, around which the original owner had been working for about 50 years. During the 20 years just previous to the time when I purchased the farm, the river had washed away about 100 ft. from the front of the farm. Whenever the bank was washed away, the farmers used to simply move the road that followed the bank of the river, farther back. They did not make any effort to protect the river bank from the spring floods.

"As soon as I secured control of the farm I set to work and had the ditches cleaned out so that the land could be thoroughly drained. I sowed

Montreal now that I have put up my summer residence on the farm."

NICE FARM BUILDINGS

Dr. Harwood appears to be managing his farm on sound, business lines. He has erected some commodious farm buildings, but they are not expensive in character. Many practical farmers have buildings equally as good. Dr. Harwood has, however, spent considerable money on his summer residence, which is a handsome building.

The farm buildings include a house for the farm foreman, a splendid ice house and a large barn which has accommodation for a large dairy herd and for several horses. A feature of the barn is the splendid system of ventilation that has been installed. Air is admitted to the stable through wooden boxes built through the wall. On windy days the rush of air can be regulated by valves. From the ceiling of the stable two air shafts run to near the roof of the barn. While he does not consider this system perfect, Dr. Harwood states that it keeps the stables nice and dry in winter and the air fresh. "Good fresh air," said Dr. Harwood, "is as important as good feed to keep the cattle in healthy condition. I believe that tuberculosis is caused largely by improper ventilation."

LIGHT STABLES

One of the nicest features of the stable were the windows on three sides. These admitted so much light that the stables inside were almost as light as outside. Being a medical man, Dr. Harwood fully appreciated the importance of having plenty of light in the cow and horse stables.

In order that the milk produced on the farm may be delivered in Montreal in the best possible condition, the barn contains a milk-house in which the milk is kept. This milk-house is about 100 ft. from the stable. In the milk-house there is a vat of water in which the milk cans are kept. Blocks of ice are set in this water. "I always say," said Dr. Harwood, "that we never have enough ice on the farm, except when we have too much."

SOME SPLENDID HOLSTEINS

Nothing but pure-bred Holstein cattle are kept. The herd comprises 47 head, of which 19 were being milked at the time of our visit. Realizing the importance of having good foundation stock, Dr. Harwood spent considerable money in purchasing good animals. The herd bull is a yearling, Sir Aggie Beets Segis. His sire was York Segis, the champion four-year-old sire he having more daughters in the Record of Merit, than any other bull of the breed of his age. The dam of the herd bull was Aggie Lilly, Pterjeer Lull, which when four years and two months old gave over 29 lbs. of butter in seven days, making her the champion junior four-year-old cow. Dr. Harwood paid \$600 for this bull when it was four weeks old. He was secured at the renowned Meyer Dale Farm, Syracuse, New York.

Among the noted cows in the herd are two daughters and one grand-daughter of the celebrated Pterjeer Hengerveld Count De Kol, the only sire of the breed that has sired two daughters with official records of 30 lbs. of butter in a week. These cows are sisters on the sire's side of the noted cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld, owned by Brown Bros. of Lynn, Ont., that recently gave 100.4 lbs. of milk in one day and 2925.8 lbs. in 30 days, which is the Canadian record.

A three-year-old cow, which we admired very much, grand-daughter of the famous De Kol, the 2nd, is out of the stables of Mr. Mathewson, of Utica, New York. Her dam has a record of 23 lbs. of butter in a week and her sire was Paul De Kol Junior, a son of Paul De Kol and Sadie Vale Concordia, whose official record is over 30 lbs. of butter in a week, and 104 lbs. of milk in a day. Dr. Harwood has a few youngsters from which he is expecting great results. Amongst them is a daughter of the King of the Pontiacs,

out of one of the Hengerveld cows. "My aim in breeding," said Dr. Harwood, "is production and conformation. Both are necessary."

COWS MUST PAY THEIR WAY

Realizing the importance of having cows that would more than pay for their keep, Dr. Harwood has kept a milk record for each cow. Last year the herd averaged almost 7,000 lbs. of milk per cow, including the young stock. This year it will average almost 1,000 lbs. more. Some of the cows have astonished farmers of the section who have been in the habit of keeping scrub stock. "Last spring," said Dr. Harwood, "one of my cows, shortly after she freshened, gave 66 lbs of milk in one day. The next morning, as I was driving into the village, I noticed several farmers laughing uproariously. As I drew near them my farm foreman, who was among them, beckoned to me, and when I drove over, he asked me to tell them how much milk my cow had given. It seemed that he had told them how much she had given and that they were laughing at him as they did not think it was possible for a cow to give that quantity of milk. I offered to take a wagon with them that she would give at least 63 lbs. of milk the following day and I invited them to come up to the stable and to watch her get milked, but none of them took my wager. Some of my neighbors, however, have asked me how it is that my cows do so well. I have tried to tell them that it is only by feeding them well all the time that I am able to get such good results. Most of my neighbors feel that when a cow is dry, straw is about all she requires. I tell them that it is just as important that she shall be well fed when she is dry, in order that she may be in good flesh when she freshens, as it is that she shall be

lighted. It is not necessary that they be warm. A great many sheep pens are too warm.

The feeding should be arranged so that the sheep will get plenty of exercise. This is essential and it is a part of the winter care that has been badly neglected by many in the past. Where it can be so arranged, a good way to supply this exercise is to feed the mid-day meal some distance from the sheep pens, even though the feed is only scattered about on the snow for them. The outcome is almost sure to be a strong, healthy lot of lambs the following spring. A variety of feed should be stored for sheep as they like a change of feed as well as man does.

Well-cured pea straw is perhaps the cheapest feed we can grow and it has its place in wintering sheep. However, the staple foods are clovers, viz.: red clover, alsike, and alfalfa, the latter being easily the choice where it can be grown successfully. Roots, either turnips, mangels, or sugar beets, fed in limited quantities before lambing, with a few oats added at lambing time also are good. Sheep should come through the year in good shape, with a larger margin of profit, for food and labor provided, than will any other class of live stock.

The Bacon Business Worth While

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

A year ago, when hog producers were scrambling to get out of the business and unload all the stock possible, we stayed by our guns as usual and purchased all the stock we could comfortably handle. Some of it was bought at sacrifice prices. In one case, a fairly good brood sow, with nine pigs at her side, which ordinarily would have been worth about \$25, was offered for \$8. The bargain was taken on the spot. It took some high priced feed to carry those through the winter but with the price they sold for, they were indeed a profitable investment. In several instances, we bought lots of eight and ten weeks' old pigs at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1.25 apiece. While no strict account was kept of what these consumed, we are satisfied that we lost no money on the transaction.

The tendency of this fall again seems to be for some to dispose of their pigs. We have purchased some already and could handle a few more if we get them right, these being in addition to what we produce ourselves. To produce bacon profitably requires considerable skill in handling pigs and in the rations fed. By feeding them skim milk, roots, a mixture of barley and oat chop, with a slight admixture of bran, more if the price warrants it, these hogs prove to be one of the most valuable departments of the farm. Once produced, there is no farm stock which brings in more ready money and that in larger quantities than do hogs.

Dehorn Your Cattle

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

No one would advise a breeder to dehorn his pure-bred cattle, save in exceptional cases. With common stock, it is quite different. Although Nature meant well in placing horns on cattle, they are of little use and in fact they are a menace in the herd. Cattle when in possession of their horns, can drink only one at a time at the trough. When dehorned, all flock in like sheep.

It seems a cruel practice to take the horns off of mature cows. It possibly does not pay to dehorn them or to dehorn short-keep steers, which one is putting in to feed. The operation is a serious one to them and will result in a shrinkage of milk flow in the former case and a loss of weight in the latter.

Dehorning should be made an annual event. The two-year-old stuff should be dehorned by means of the clippers, in the hands of the veterinarian, as soon as cold weather comes on and the stabilizing season is at hand. When dehorned at such a time, the cattle do not seem to

Merits a Wide Circulation

We are much pleased with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Its quality, scope, usefulness and wholesomeness as a paper devoted to the interests of the country people, merits a wide circulation throughout the length and breadth of the country.—
J. W. Suddard, Frontenac Co., Ont.

well fed when she is milking. It is hard to get them to realize this, however, as they seem to think that it is a waste of food to feed a cow well when she is dry."

MONEY FROM MILK

The milk produced on the farm is sold to a dealer in Montreal. Owing to the care that is given to the milk, a slightly higher price is paid for it than is paid to most of the producers around Montreal. During the summer Dr. Harwood received 15¢ a gal. at the farm, for his milk. This winter he will receive 22¢ a gal., at the farm, from which will have to be deducted a charge of two cents for shipping it to Montreal. This will net him 20¢ a gal., or \$2.00 a 100 lbs.

Dr. Harwood is a close reader of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and of Hoard's Dairyman, which, with the Journal of Agriculture, published at Montreal, are the only farm papers he takes.

As yet, Dr. Harwood has not been on the farm long enough to show what he can do. The farm is managed largely by hired help, which adds to his difficulties. In a few years, however, judging from the success that he has achieved already, it seems likely that Dr. Harwood will have one of the best dairy farms and herds of pure-bred Holstein cattle in the Dominion.—H. L. C.

Winter Care of Sheep

R. H. Harving, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Winter and early spring are the most critical times in the sheep's history. Their feeding and their general care require more attention in winter than the flock usually gets. Their winter quarters should be dry, free from drafts and well

mind the operation. There is no apparent loss at all the benefits to be derived from dehorning are obtained. The practice of dehorning calves by means of caustic, just as the horn is starting, is not a good one. It is a simple way and cheap but does not fill the bill. When dehorned in this way, the cattle grow up as natural "moolies" and are frequently very rough with their heads. Having once known the use of horns, the cattle are extremely docile after losing them through dehorning.

To dehorn by means of the clippers is not expensive. Aside from other advantages, it is worth while from the standpoint of the ease and the extra safety that is ensured in caring for the herd. While the danger of injury to one another is sufficient cause for dehorning, the danger to the attendant in handling horned cattle is a greater reason for following this practice.

The Best Varieties of Fruits

Fruit growers and farmers are often at a loss to know what fruits to plant when setting out an orchard. It is an important question and determines, to a large extent, the future value of the orchard. The subject was ably dealt with by a number of authorities at the recent convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. In apples, Mr. H. H. Dempsey, of Trenton, recommended for early and fall varieties Duchesne, Gravenstein and Alexander. Following these are McIntosh, Fameuse, Wolf River, Ribston, Blenheim, Greening and Seek-no-further. Nonesuch is one of the best for light limestone gravels; Spy, good where there is plenty of air and soil drainage; Baldwin, excellent in some districts but poor in others; Golden Russet, good on clay soils and on a few sandy loams; Cranberry Pippin, does well in some sections. Mr. Dempsey said that Longfield, Bismark, Lawyer, Scott's Winter and Oark are not worth planting.

In reference to the susceptibility of varieties to fungous diseases, Mr. Dempsey pointed out that Duchesne is more or less subject to canker and blight; Gravenstein, in some localities to canker; Alexander, slightly subject to canker and twig blight; McIntosh and Fameuse, scab; Ribston, Blenheim and Golden Russet slightly subject to canker; Greening, Baldwin, Spy and Seek, often affected by canker.

Peaches

The most profitable varieties of peaches were mentioned by Mr. J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington, who spoke particularly with reference to their suitability for planting in the Essex peninsula. Growers in that district are discarding Triumph as it is not long lived. In its place, Dewey is being planted, which is a much better peach and not so subject to rot. St. John is a splendid variety but troubled with gum. Garfield is a good peach but rather shy in bearing. Barnard, does well when well pruned and sprayed. The Crawfords and Fitzgerald are good peaches but shy bearers. One of the best peaches of its season is Engel's Mammoth, being large in size and not requiring much thinning on the trees. New Prolific is of the same season and almost as good. Elberta, while only of fair quality, is an excellent shipper. It is susceptible to curl leaf but this can be easily controlled. Kalamasoo is free from all blight and diseases and is, an all-around good sort. Crosby is satisfactory if well cared for and pruned. Other good varieties for special purposes are Banner, Golden Drop, Lemon free and Salway.

PLUMS

The plum industry and the best varieties to grow were discussed by Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona. Mr. Smith stated that the past season had been a poor one for plums. The lowest price paid was 15 cents a basket, which, though discouraging, did not bring loss to the grower. The reason for the condition of the market was, first, in 1907, the canners bought plums and paid ab-

normal prices for them. To get their own, they have held a large portion of their stock and this year, wanted very few. As a consequence, one of the best markets was not available. Secondly, the general trade depression put many mechanics and others, usually good buyers of fruit, out of work. During each of the past two seasons, over 100,000 baskets of plums were grown in the Winona district. Mr. Smith predicted a good future



An Old Land Mark

The building shown in the illustration is what is left of the first log house built in Dummer Township, Peterborough Co., Ont. It was the birth place of Mr. Nathan Payne, who still lives upon and works the old homestead.

for plums. Very little planting has been done in recent years and the old orchards are running out.

Among the varieties recommended by Mr. Smith are Burbank, a good shipper and heavy bearer; Hudson River Purple Egg, strong grower, good bearer and shipper; Reine Claude, good shipper and has an unlimited sale; Monarch, a late, heavy bearer; Grand Duke, a fairly good shipper and produces well. Every orchard should contain, also, a few rows of Lombards.

PEARS

The standard varieties of pears in the Burlington district, according to Mr. W. F. W. Fisher, are Bartlett, Dwarf Duchesne and Kieffer, Wilder, Giffard, Buscock and Clairgeau also are good varieties. A pear of excellent quality is the Sheldon but it is not profitable because it does not hang on the trees well. Anjou does well in some orchards. Clapp's Favorite is very subject to blight.

Transportation and Express Rate

"Because of high express rates, particularly to distant points, our growers are losing a large share of the market for Canadian fruit," said



The Home That Replaces It

The photo shows the home of Mr. Nathan Payne, Peterborough Co., Ont. Mr. Payne's modern milk house, together with Mrs. Payne and their children, was illustrated in our issue of October 23rd.

Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, at the recent convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. "If we are to compete with Californian tender fruits and get possession of the northwest market, we must get either a lower express rate or else a higher tariff. Without one or other of these things, we cannot meet Californian peaches and plums in that market. Californian peaches were laid down in that market this year at 31 and even as low as 75 cents a case, in some

instances, a case being larger than the ordinary peach basket. When we have to pay an express rate of \$2.40 per cwt. in carload lots, it is absurd for us to think of competing with this. In other fruits, which we can ship by freight, we can compete."

The foregoing remarks were brought out in a discussion on the report of the transportation committee of the association, which was presented by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines. "This association," said Mr. Bunting, "should urge the committee for the ensuing year to press very strongly for relief in connection with exorbitant express charges. The majority of growers in St. Catharines were forced to abandon the express business and to ship entirely in carload lots to the larger markets, which is detrimental to the small consuming points."

It was pointed out by Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Queenston, that with reasonable transportation charges many fruit growers would invest capital in the forcing of vegetables during the winter months with benefit to themselves and to the consumer. He said: "I made a shipment of six baskets last winter and as the carrying charges appeared too exorbitant, I wrote to the commission house to know if they were correct. They replied that the shipment weighed 100 lbs. and that the charges were 70 cents to Hamilton and 30 cents from Hamilton to Toronto making a total charge of one dollar."

The president of the association, Mr. A. W. Peart, of Burlington, suggested that any fruit grower who is being imposed upon in regard to rates should acquaint the committee with the facts and thus strengthen their hand.

New Fruits

A number of new and promising fruits have been received and examined during the past season by the New Fruits Committee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Most of them were received in response to a circular letter issued about the first of the year by Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. At the recent convention of the association held in Toronto, the following were referred to:

A handsome seedling apple of good quality of the Fameuse type was received from Mr. A. E. Bellman, of Bowmanville, Ont. It is quite promising. An apple thought to be equal to Duchesne in hardiness and seldom to have an off-year in bearing was sent in by Mr. Wm. Chambers, of Carnarvon, Ont. This variety has been growing for 14 years and fruiting eight years. It is a promising seedling if as hardy as claimed. The flesh and flavor is somewhat like the Gravenstein. Mr. Chambers got the scions from Mr. Thos. C. Robson of Alberta, formerly of Allaw, Ont. An apple grown by Mr. A. Marks, Clifton, P. E. I. and named "Golden Crown," is said to be "as hardy as an oak." It resembles Grimes Golden and is said to bear better than Yellow Transparent.

An apple named "Henry White" was received from Mr. B. Schwerdtfeger, Morrisburg, Ont. It is a promising apple, somewhat resembling Princess Louise in appearance, flesh and flavor. The same person sent another named "Jacob Red." It is a winter apple of attractive appearance.

Promising seedling plums were received from Mr. J. Rowley, Sr., Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Wm. Judge, Orangeville, Ont., and Jas. Tarry, Tarrys, B. C. A good cherry was sent in by Mr. Emil Anstead, Trail, B. C. Seventeen new seedling currants were received from Mr. C. L. Stephens, of Orillia, Ont., and 10 seedling gooseberries from Mr. Peter Barrett, of Truro, N. S. A large number of new varieties of various fruits have been originated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Many of them will be heard from later and probably will prove of great value, particularly to cold districts.

The Feeders' Corner

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

Rations for Dairy Cows in British Columbia

I am feeding my cows now a ration composed of the following: Bran, oat and pea chop equal parts by measure, about one lb. of the mixture for every three or four lbs. milk produced. As roughage my cows receive 4 lbs. roots and all the clover hay they will eat up clean, a 15-cent salt daily. They are averaging about 18 lbs. milk a cow per day. Prices are as follows: Oats, \$25 a ton; peas, \$35, hay, \$24, shorts, \$24; oil meal is prohibitive. I think at 3 cents a lb. What would you suggest as the most economical ration to feed? I keep my cows in if wet, and notice a slight decrease in milk, which I put down to the picking which they get outside. Should I feed more roots to offset this shrinkage? The hay is the very best. Butter fat brings 30 cents a lb.—E. C. New, Westminster Co., B.C.

With prices ruling so high for meal

of all kinds it is just a question if it would not be most profitable to decrease the meal ration being fed, that is, give one lb. of meal mixture for each four or five lbs. milk produced, rather than one lb. meal for each three or four lbs. milk. This meal ration might be further reduced if the supply of roots was unlimited and cheap. Roots have not infrequently taken the place of meal to a considerable extent and given very satisfactory results. Of the meals mentioned and at prices quoted, I would suggest the following mixture: Oats 500 lbs., bran 200 lbs., pea 600 lbs.; one lb. meal-mixture for four or five lbs. milk produced.

Of the various feeds quoted, peas at \$33 a ton is by far the cheapest for dairy cows. Bran at the price of \$34 a ton is prohibitive, save using it to a small extent, as an appetizer and as a wholesome material to use in lightening up the heavier pea and oat meals.

In the case of cows falling off in milk when kept in on wet days, may say that I consider such decreases in milk flow as due to climatic influences rather than feed. The dairy cow in milk is one of the most sensi-

tive organisms imaginable and is almost always adversely affected by unpleasant weather. I am of the opinion that unless you could anticipate a bit by giving a cow an extra feed the day before the rain that you will not be able to counteract the injurious effect thereof.—J. H. Grisdale.

Feeding Value of Skim Milk

Farmers who are feeding young stock and particularly pigs, realize in a general way the value of skim milk for feeding them, but they may not be so well informed as to the most profitable method of feeding it. Skim-milk is itself an unbalanced ration and unsuitable for any kind of young stock as a sole feed. It can be fed more advantageously in connection with some other feed than it is unbalanced in the opposite direction. The best balance for skim-milk on the average farm is corn, or other highly carbonaceous grains, and the best balance for these when fed to young stock is skim-milk.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has gone into this subject in a most thorough manner, and gives details not merely of his own experiments, but a tabulation of the Danish experiments, which are of great value. The profit in feeding skim-milk with corn or corn meal depends very largely on the proportions in which they are fed. Professor Henry's conclusions are that when feeding one pound of corn meal with one to three pounds of separator skim-milk, 327 pounds of skim-milk will save 100 pounds of meal. When three to five pounds of skim-milk is fed to one pound of corn meal it requires 446 lbs. to save 100 pounds of meal. When five to seven pounds are fed to one of meal it requires 574 pounds, and when seven to nine pounds are fed to one of corn meal 562 pounds. On an average 475 pounds of skim-milk equal 100 pounds of corn meal.

Therefore, to get the most value out of skim-milk, we should feed it in the proportion of one, two or three pounds of milk to one of corn meal, remembering that we can regard the milk as weighing two pounds to the quart or eight pounds to the gallon. This is not absolutely accurate, but nearly enough so for practical purposes, or twenty or thirty gallons of a bushel of corn. Even better results would be secured if a smaller quantity of milk was fed.

In short, if you want to get the full value of skim-milk, don't feed your hogs altogether on it. To do so is to waste it. If you want to get the full value of corn, don't feed your young pigs altogether on it. To do so is to waste it. By combining the two in the proportions above given you get the full value of the skim-milk and the full value of the corn.

On this basis Professor Henry figures that when corn is worth 60 cents a bushel and fed at the rate of one pound of corn to one to three of skim-milk, it is worth 25 cents a cwt., that fed at from seven to nine pounds to one of corn it is worth only 16 cents a cwt. When corn is 25 cents a bushel, fed in the first-mentioned quantities skim-milk is worth 15 cents a cwt., but when fed in the larger quantities is worth but 9 cents.

Cruelty to Animals

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—Permit me to say a few words in reference to the way cattle are shipped, which had ought to be looked after by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Last December there were two carloads of cattle shipped from Geler. They were taken from stables to the station where they stood 24 hours in open yards in the snow and cold, without food or water. Then they were shipped in open cars to Toronto, another twelve hours or longer without food. At other times, they are treated the same in regard to food

and water. They often have to go 48 hours without food or water in the heat.—J. Seymour-Taylor, Victoria Co., Ont.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

In our issue of last week, under the heading, "Toronto Situation Critical," a statement was made that may prove misleading unless explained. It was stated that at Montreal and Ottawa the dealers were paying the producers \$1.75 at the farm. It should have been explained that the producers had to deliver the milk, the cost of which amounts to from 15 to 20 cents a can, making the net price to the producer from \$1.55 to \$1.60 an 8 gallon can.

Milk Prices at Ottawa.—Everything considered, the milk dealers at Ottawa are treating the milk producers more liberally this winter than are the milk dealers in any other city in Canada. Although the retail price of milk in Ottawa is only 8¢ a quart, the dealers are paying the producers 20¢ a gallon for their milk at the farm, which is equal to from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per eight-gallon can. This is 20 to 25¢ a can higher than the Toronto milk producers are getting for their milk.

Items of Interest

Hon. Nelson Monteith, ex-minister of agriculture, was presented with a cabinet of silver by the officers of the department of agriculture, and officers of the agricultural college at Guelph, in the Parliament Buildings, recently. Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister, made the presentation.

At the district dairy meeting held at Perth on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mr. Thomas A. Thompson, Almonte, was elected to represent Laurier Co. for the ensuing year on the Board of Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

At a similar meeting held at Kempton, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, Mr. J. A. Sanderson was elected to represent Grenville district.

The team to represent O. A. C. in the stock judging contest at the International Fat Stock Show in Chicago on Nov. 28th has been chosen. The members are Messrs. Duff, Sirett, P. H. Moore, N. D. McKenzie and Knight. At present the team is undergoing strenuous preparation at the hands of Professor Day and Mr. J. A. Sanderson was elected to represent Grenville district.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Grass Seeding on Rough Land

I have a good many acres of rough pasture land burned over during the past season. It is hardly worth much expense in harrowing and harrowing to make a mixture of alsike, white clover, red top, and orchard grass, and sow it this fall, when the snow is but a few inches deep. Do you think it will succeed in that way in this cold climate? The objection to sowing it in March being the patchy condition of the pasture, and the fact of not making a clean sweep. I have been frequently told that clover sown in March makes satisfactory work, but would be fearful of the light seeds perhaps blowing or being washed away, besides only a portion of the burned section has made a clean sweep, hence the sower would not be able to discern with deep snow where the burned portion is. Some of this land is too stony to even run a harrow over it.—C. H. F. Sherbrooke, Que.

So many adverse conditions or other uncertain influences are likely to affect the result of such seeding, that it would be very unsafe to predict either success or failure. I am of the opinion, however, that considerable good would be done by sowing on the first snow as you propose. The chief danger would be the carrying off of part of the seed at least, or the washing of it together into the bottoms of low spots by the melting snows in the winter or spring thaws.

As an alternative likely to give better results, I would suggest sowing the seed any time now before the snow comes, or any time during the winter when the ground happens to be bare.

Probably the best treatment of all would be to sow the mixture of seeds just as the snow was leaving in March or April. Not before it had gone just as it disappears, while heavy night frosts are still common. The ground is usually very rough at that time, and sowing the seed some early bright morning after a fairly heavy frost is likely to ensure practically all the seed being at least partly covered and so having a chance to grow as favorable temperatures arrive.

As the mixture likely to prove most satisfactory I would suggest as a seeding per acre, Alsike 3 lbs., Blue grass 5 lbs., Timothy 4 lbs., White Dutch clover 1 lb., red clover 2 lbs., alfalfa 2 lbs. This mixture, of course, should be sown with discretion. The sowing of it at the rate recommended on very rough parts or on sod would be unwise. Further, wherever possible, on the area not burned over, the sod should be harrowed two or three times.—J. H. Oriskany, Agriculturist, C. E. F. Ottawa.

Canadian Crop Estimates

The following statement, issued by the government census and statistics office presents final estimates of the yield, during the past season in the Dominion of root crops, clover, alfalfa, fodder, corn and hay, with market prices:

Potatoes, on 693,990 acres, yield on average of 142 bushels an acre, being a total of 71,511,000 bushels. The average market price is reported at 50 cents a bushel, and the total value of the crop may therefore be put at \$35,755,500.

Turnips and other field roots, on 371,443 acres, an average yield of 371 bushels an acre, show a total production of 139,795,000 bushels, which is considerably in excess of the preliminary estimate of a month ago. The market price averages 19 cents a bush, which indicates a total value for these crops of \$19,154,000.

The area in hay and clover is 8,211,000 acres which, at an average yield of 1.22 tons, indicates a proportion of about 12,481,000 tons. At an average price of \$10.15, the value of the crop may be put at \$126,629,150.

Fodder corn, occupying an area of 256,770 acres, yielded an average of 11.08 tons an acre, and a total pro-

duction of about 287,000 tons. The average market price is \$4.00 a ton, and the total value represents therefore \$1,150,600.

The yield per acre of clover seed is estimated at 2.38 bushels in 1908, as compared with 2.07 bushels in 1907, and of alsike clover seed at 2.92 bushels in 1908, as compared with 3.21 bushels in 1907.

The average price of red clover seed this year averaged \$7.50 a bus., as compared with \$9.77 in 1907, and alsike clover seed this year aver \$7.59, as compared with \$9.08 in 1907. It is estimated that the acreage devoted to clover seed this year exceeds that of 1907 by 29 per cent. in the case of red clover, and 5 per cent. in the case of alsike.

Canadian Stock for the International

The International Stock Show at Chicago promises to be as interesting as ever to Canadians this year. The entries in cattle and sheep by Canadian breeders are numerous. Some horses will also be exhibited.

The total entries in Shorthorns number 257. Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffat, are the only Canadian exhibitors. Herefords have 214 entries, and J. A. Govenlock, of Forest, Ont., exhibits five. There are 105 entries, grades and crosses, in the fat steer section, in which Jas. Lesiak, of Greenbank, who had the champion last year, has three, and Jas. Stonehouse, of Saultfield, three.

In the breeding classes of the sheep section, one-third of the Shropshire entries are from Canadian herds, such as Spanner & Holgson of Brantford, Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Buffalo, Ont., and the Oak Park Stock Co., Brantford, in Hampshire, C. F. Maw, of Omagh, supplies an eighth of the class. In Cotswolds, Rawlings and J. C. Ross, supply half. In Dorsets, R. H. Harding and Roberts & Sons, entered nearly half. In Suffolks, practically all the exhibit comes from Ontario, James Bowman, of Guelph, showing eight.

A great show of horses is promised. Graham Bros., of Clarendon, Ont., have entered 15. Having purchased Sir Marcus, they stand a good chance of winning the premier honors again. In Hackneys, Graham Bros. are showing two entries, and they are the only Canadian exhibitors.

The Live Hog-End of It

A prominent and successful farmer in Ontario county, one who is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, finishes a double-deck carload of bacon each fall for the Toronto market. He has been doing this for a number of years, and has not yet lost any of the confidence which so many dealers have to have lost in the bacon hog industry. He keeps about thirty to thirty-five head of pure-bred Yorkshire sows, and a first-class herd hogs. His sows are bred only once each year, and the pigs are dropped in late April or early May. This allows the young pigs, as well as the sucking sows, to get as much advantage of a field of alfalfa for pasture as it is possible to give them. A ration of skim milk with some meal brings them along well, until the pasture is no longer available in the fall, when they are taken into the pens, and pushed to a finish as rapidly as possible.

He is not yet convinced that the business is unprofitable, but is on the other hand thoroughly convinced that it is very profitable. Hog raising, or should be, an important department, not necessarily a large one, on every Ontario farm. While it has proved a very poor business to speculate in, speculation is not a commendable adjunct to farming.—Weekly Sun.

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cured by the use of pure bred beef bulls. A sire should set 30 calves year for at least five years. If the value of his calves is increased \$1 a head this would amount to \$150 during his period of usefulness. It is apparent that such an increase is easily possible as it would only amount to an increase of 10 cents a cwt. on a 1000 lb. feeder.



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HORTICULTURE

Ontario Fruit Situation

The export fruit trade is assuming a stronger tone. This has been further shown by recent cables from Great Britain. It is probable that good prices will rule from now on for good fruit. The local conditions in various sections of Ontario are outlined in the following reports:

LAMBTON COUNTY

Theford.—Greenings are only 40 per cent of last year's crop. The evaporated stock was 40 per cent of last year's. Packing apples brought 25c more a barrel than last year, with about the same price at the evaporator. Apples are not keeping very well on account of a dry rind. Winter apples ripened a month earlier than usual, and the weather seemed too warm for them.—W. C. T.

ESSEX COUNTY

Leamington.—Small fruits of all kinds, with exception of strawberries, were a fine crop and sold well. Peaches were a good crop on nearly all trees old enough to bear. Trees have ripened up their wood well, and are very full of fruit buds, but unless we should be favored with rain before the winter sets in, it is feared that the roots will again freeze out.—J. L. H.

GREY COUNTY

Craighurst.—The crop of winter apples was considerably below the average but the quality was good. Spys were scarce. Snows were above the average, both in quantity and quality. Most apples are sold at fairly satisfactory prices.—G. C. C.

Fall Work in Orchards

J. W. Crow, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

The sowing of a cover crop in midsummer, is the first step usually taken by the orchardist to prepare his trees for winter. This year, however, the



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By wrapping with light-colored paper, Building paper is very satisfactory. Barking with straw is necessary—not distinctly shown in illustration.

prolonged drought materially checked the growth of trees, even where cover crops were not sown, and trees will probably go into winter conditions well ripened and capable of enduring

severe cold. It is too late to discuss the sowing of cover crops this season, but there is at least one common form of climatic injury which still can be prevented by simple and inexpensive means. Sun-scaid is far



Tree Protected from Mice by Wooden Veneer

Open to objection through injury which seems to be caused by formation of ice under the protection, otherwise very satisfactory. Veneers can be procured from basket manufacturers.

Too common, particularly in northerly sections and, where trunks are damaged, does a great amount of expense. Low heading of trees would obviate the conditions which permit of injuries of this kind, and it would be well for prospective planters to give this phase of the question some thought.

Illustrations accompanying this article give more or less valuable suggestions as to methods of avoiding this trouble on trees already established. Protection from mice and rabbits can, in the case of small trees at least, be secured at the same time. Large trees can be protected from the ravages of mice by doing away with places which might become harbors for these pests, and the careful use of poison is also to be recommended. In sections where winter protection to roots is necessary through absence of sufficient rainfall, care should be taken that the material applied does not become a home for mice. Protection similar to that used for the same purpose in other cases, and illustrated herewith, could be used where there is danger of this kind.

Peach growers on sandy soil about Leamington, Ontario, make use of tomato vines and similar material as a preventive of deep and injurious freezing of the soil. The snowfall in that locality is very light, and it may be that others similarly situated could adopt this practice to advantage. This covering serves also as a moisture saving mulch in summer and does away with the necessity of cultivating close to the low-headed trees in common use in that district. Many orchards are headed as low as ten inches.

Look well to the condition of the orchard drains at this season. Most apple, pear, and plum soils require drainage, and in preparing ground for trees thorough drainage should be provided, if it is not already present. Intelligently cared for orchards will often repay many times over the cost of installing efficient underdrainage, and fall is a very favorable season for this work. Where under-drains are already in place, they should be kept in good working condition, and with unobstructed outlets for surplus water. The writer has not seen a good orchard of any kind on wet soil, and expert growers know that the better the drainage, the better also are the results.

The question of fall plowing in orchards seems to be a debatable one. Early spring is usually considered the correct time, as the inevitable injury to the root system can be most safely inflicted at that season. Less injury, too, is liable to occur through deep freezing, as the trees receive the benefit of any sod or other protective growth, which may be present. Fall plowing is often recommended for heavy soils where it is desired to prepare a good seed bed for spring sown field crops. In orchard work, however, the view is different, as the trees are in many cases damaged by the otherwise beneficial deep freezing of the soil.

Co-operative Fruit Movement

That the co-operative movement among farmers who grow fruit has been satisfactory and is progressing was pointed out in a report by Mr. Jas. E. Johnson, of Simcoe, at the recent convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Excellent work for the association has been done by the co-operative committee. A circular was issued, giving a full list of firms handling such supplies as spraying materials, pumps, hose, chemicals, etc., together with wholesale prices for the same. This was gotten out with a view to lessening the cost of production to these fruit growers and farmers connected with co-operative fruit associations. The committee investigated, also, various systems of bookkeeping for co-operative associations. It is hoped that some simple scheme will be adopted at an early date.

A pamphlet was issued, giving the names of co-operative shipping associations in the province and their secretaries and a probable output for 1938. This was circulated at the Winnipeg exposition and to various fruit dealers and other parties applying for same.

A recommendation was made to the instructor of agriculture that an instructor in barrel packing be appointed to visit various associations. This recommendation was adopted and Mr. Backus, of St. Catharines was appointed to look after this work.

One of the essential operations in orchards and gardens is the maintenance of soil fertility by fertilizing. The problems involved are not understood by many farmers. Much practical information on the subject is given in a booklet recently published by the Dominion Agricultural Office of the Potash Syndicate, Toronto. It is entitled, "Fertilizing the Orchard and Garden." Write to this firm for a copy. It is free.

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POULTRY YARD

We Want Eggs This Winter

(Continued From Last Week)

5. No matter how well we can qualify in the foregoing points, let our pullets be from a good laying strain, and healthy stock, hatched at the right time and kept growing and vigorous. If they are not kept healthy after they go into winter-quarters, they are not likely to produce many eggs during the cold months. In this country, where winters are long and severe, it requires attention to keep hens in the best of health. If the pullets, however, have gone into their winter quarters in a good thrifty condition, the poultryman under ordinary conditions, should keep them so.

Plenty of fresh air and exercise during the day, with comfortable, well-ventilated, and light quarters at night, are no small factors in continuing the healthy condition of the laying pullets throughout the winter.

So-called egg-producing food of a stimulating nature, may have their place in some flocks, but I would prefer not to be obliged to depend on them. The same may be said of hot mashes—especially where hens are housed in cold quarters. Neither of these are necessary to health, and, in fact, are usually detrimental.

6. Just what is the ideal food for laying hens. I am not prepared to say. This is where the judgment of the feeder must come in. We hear a good deal about "balanced rations" for our laying hens—in fact some writers make it so complicated that no person but a chemist can understand what to feed. Don't let such writers scare you. The easiest way out of the difficulty is: Let the hen balance her own rations. Give her a variety of good, wholesome clean food and you may have no doubt that the hen will make a wise choice.

In the artificial conditions in which hens are placed during the winter months, it is, of course, necessary to supply certain elements in the food; for instance; the grit, the lime in the oyster-shell, the animal food in the beef-scrap, or milk, the green food in the vegetables. Keep up the appetite of the hen by giving her this variety of food. Don't be afraid of giving her too much—you cannot over-feed a laying hen.

SYSTEM OF FEEDING

The system of feeding is, to a certain extent, important. There are so many systems, however, that one need not be at a loss to find a method, or a combination of methods, to suit one's conditions. The method used at Macdonald College is a combination of the hopper system and feeding in the litter. In the hopper is placed dry bran, which insures a regular supply of food to the hens at all times. I do not like to see a hen going to bed hungry—especially on cold nights her crop should be full. She then can the better stand the low temperature. This hopper, as well as a small hopper containing grit, oyster-shell and beef-scrap, is

accessible at all times. Once a day, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, a liberal allowance of mixed grain is thrown into the litter. The hens scratch for this, fill up their crops before retiring, and when morning comes, there is still sufficient grain left in the straw to keep them scratching until the next feed in the afternoon.

The advantages of this system are twofold. The grain in the litter encourages the fowl to exercise, which is very essential, and, as they prefer the whole grain to the bran, they will scratch in the litter as long as there is any grain left. Should the supply be exhausted before they are fed again, they go to the hopper, and need never be very hungry.

The quantity we feed to each hen varies. Some hens eat more than others. Hens eat more some days than they do others. The only standard we have is the standard of the hen's capacity. We like to keep a little grain in the litter, so that if a hen is hungry she is not discouraged by scratching and not getting anything. On the other hand, if she gets too much left in the litter, she fetches it too easily, fills up too quickly and does not have time to eat. Let her have then all that she will scratch for, and, when she gets too lazy to scratch for her living, reduce her rations.—F. C. E.

A Proper House

If we want eggs in the winter and have the stock and the feed, it is also necessary to have a proper house. By a proper house, I mean (a) a house in the first place that is dry. Damp houses never hold healthy stock. (b) A house with plenty of ventilation but without drafts. During the day the house should be opened up, what is called "letting the air" in, scratching in the litter, enjoy an atmosphere as fresh as out-doors. (c) Don't put on double-windows in the house. It but adds to the humidity. Open up the windows, give the house a chance to become pure, and, no matter how cold the house is, if the air is pure and dry, the hens will not suffer.

At night, especially in the extreme cold, have a curtain to drop down before the roosts to give them an extra cover. (d) The house need not be expensive. A cheap house, simply constructed, so that it will be easily cleaned, without drafts, gives the best results.—F. C. E.

Annual Meetings at Winter Fair

All meetings, unless otherwise specified, will be held in the northwest corner of the City Hall, Guelph, (upstairs), opposite the council chamber.

Western Ontario Poultry Association.—Thursday, December 10th, at 1:30 p.m.

American Leicester Breeders' Association.—Tuesday, December 8th, at 7 p.m.

Orrington Club of Canada.—Wednesday, December 9th, at 10 a.m.

Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club.—Wednesday, December 9th, at 1:30 p.m.

Canadian Game and Game Bantam Association.—Queen's Hotel, Guelph, Wednesday, December 9th, at 2 p.m.

Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club.—Wednesday, December 9th, at 3:30 p.m.

Canadian White Wyandotte Club.—Thursday, December 10th, at 10 a.m.

Turkey and Waterfowl Club of Canada.—City Hall, Guelph, Thursday, December 10th, at 10 a.m.

Three Don'ts For Turkey Breeders

In my eight years of turkey raising, we find there are three don'ts we must observe. These are:—
First—Don't over-feed the parent stock, or the little ones.

If the breeders are too fat, they will not lay nearly so many eggs and the eggs are apt to have rough or soft shells. An over-fat hen will likely break her eggs when sitting. If we over-feed the little ones, it spoils their digestion and causes bowel trouble.

Second—Don't interfere.

We always introduce new blood into our flock at least every two years, and sell all the pullets the first year. In this way our birds are not related, and we never have any little, puffy turkeys, as there are sure to be if we carry the lines too close.

Third—Don't allow lice or mites in the flock.

Commence fighting them when you set the hen. Dust her well with insect powder. When she is done hatching, I grease her back with lard and sulphur. When the little ones are three days old, I dust them, and I am particular to get the powder among their little wing quills on the outside of the wings, as the quill lice, as we call them, are the first to make their appearance.—The Standard.

Indigestion in Turkeys

What can I do for indigestion in turkeys?—Mrs. Leish, Richmond, Co. Que.

Give a dose of epsom salts, two teaspoonsful to a grown bird, fed directly into the mouth.—F. C. E.

Sitting Incubator Now

Do you think that it would pay me to start my incubator now so as to have early chicks to sell as broiler-d—D. H. Hastings, Co. Ont.

No. Unless you have a good brooder house and even then it may be doubtful.—F. C. E.

Short Courses in Poultry

Where are short poultry courses given that one could attend this winter?

You might write Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Macdonald College, Quebec; Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. I am not sure whether or not the Winnipeg College offers one.—F. C. E.

A New Poultry Paper.—We have received the first copy of "The Standard, the Poultry World Bi-weekly," printed at Quincy, Ill. The first appearance gives promise of an up-to-date poultry

paper, made up in the neat, attractive style characteristic of the editor, Mr. Frank C. Hare, first class of the poultry division at Ottawa. Mr. Hare will be remembered by many, and he has the best wishes of his Canadian friends.—F. C. E.

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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us as any agriculturists. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed \$100. The actual circulation of each issue is 10,000. The paper is sent to 15,000 copies. Subscriptions usually remain in arrears, so they expire. The subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing list does not contain the full circulation. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only such advertising as we believe should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we remain in doubt as to the reliability of our advertisers are unreliable even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will also sue through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers but our 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 found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Manitoba Building, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

FARMERS' CLUBS AND PLOUGHING MATCHES

Too much cannot be said in favor of annual plowing matches. The Central Dumfries Farmers' club is to be commended for its enterprise in holding a plowing competition on Nov. 6th on the farm of Mr. Thos. Cowan, near Galt, Waterloo Co., Ont. Plowing matches were an annual event in Waterloo Co. years ago. For 25 years, the plowing match had been done away with. It was re-instituted this year and it bids fair to again be made an annual event. The fact that fully 300 farmers turned out to see the contest is abundant proof of the benefits to be obtained from such events. As farmers, we need to get together more and to discuss our business more among ourselves.

More interest should be stirred up in good plowing. Since the plowing

match is of such interest and is so successful in drawing attendance every encouragement should be given to holding more matches. Farmers' clubs, where organized, are proving of great benefit to their members. The plowing match furnishes an excellent means of stirring up the interest which is so essential to the life and the success of such organizations.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The officers of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions have decided to approach the Ontario Government again to petition that the annual direct grant to the agricultural societies of the province shall be increased from \$70,000 to \$100,000, or by over 40 per cent. It is fortunate that there is little likelihood of this request being granted. Our agricultural societies are in a transition condition. Not for several years will it be wise to increase their combined grant.

Up to two years ago the agricultural societies used to receive practically fixed government grants. As in receive grants that are in proportion to the amounts they expend for agricultural purposes. As a result of this change over forty societies that formerly lived on their government grants, or which were doing very inferior work, have passed out of existence. The grants they used to receive are now being distributed among the remaining societies, thus giving them a larger proportion of the grant than they formerly enjoyed.

Under the new act, also, the grants to those societies that are doing the best work are being increased gradually. This year over 200 societies received larger government grants than they did last year. This is over half the societies in the province. Some of them, it is true, received but small increases. Other societies, however, had their grants doubled. In addition, most of these societies received larger grants last year than they did the year before. Next year, many of them will receive still larger grants than they did this year.

In view of the fact that over half of the societies have had their grants increased, and these, for the most part our best societies, and that they are likely to have them still further increased, it should be the height of wisdom to increase the total grant to all agricultural societies.

There are scores of societies in Ontario that are not properly situated and that are not really needed. They are doing very little to advance the cause of agriculture. As long as they received fixed government grants these societies managed to exist. Now, however, that the grants they receive are based on their expenditures for agricultural purposes they find that they are getting less and less from the government each year. These, for the most part, are the societies that are shouting the loudest to have the total grant to all the societies increased from \$70,000 to \$100,000. They are fighting for their existence. While most of these societies are managed by men who are thoroughly in earnest in their desire to see the cause of agriculture advanced the fact is that conditions are against them.

It is generally admitted that we have altogether too many agricultural societies in Ontario. Ontario gives a larger annual grant to its agricultural societies than any other province or state on the continent. What Ontario needs is fewer but larger and better societies. The new act governing agricultural societies is bringing this change about. In the meantime, therefore, it would be unwise to do anything that would tend to interfere with the law of the survival of the fittest that is working out its course.

ATTEND THE INSTITUTE

The attendance at institute meetings has not been all that could be desired for some years past. The decrease, as well as the local institutes, go to considerable expense each year to secure speakers and to make the institute helpful and attractive. The tendency is to look upon the institute and its work with indifference. The men who least need assistance are the ones who infallibly turn up at the meetings. Those who are in most need of the information or enlightenment which the institute can give stay at home.

The greatest benefits from an institute meeting generally come from the discussion which is aroused, and the reflection which is caused, on the part of those present. The possibilities of the institute meeting are still unbounded if we would but turn out and thus lend life to the proceedings. We all need the assistance of others' experience. We owe it as our duty to give others our experience. See to it that your institute measures up to the purpose for which it was intended this year. Talk up the event among your neighbors and get them interested. Even if you cannot see any direct profit coming from this source, you may at least help that neighbor of yours who is probably in great need of just such assistance. By helping others in this way one is sure to benefit himself. Let us urge again, attend your institute.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF LIVE STOCK

At all seasons live stock is permitted to endure much suffering while being shipped to the great markets. Much of this is unnecessary, and should be prohibited by law. The fine imposed by Magistrate Kingsford of Toronto, recently on a shipper who packed 152 head of cattle, calves, sheep and swine into one freight car, and shipped them a distance of 100 miles to Toronto, without the consent of the shippers, to a proper sense of their responsibility.

Now, that winter is approaching, live stock should be shipped only in closed cars. Stock that have been kept and fed in warm stables suffer acutely when taken from their warm quarters and driven in winter to the railroad station, where they are exposed to the inclemency of the weather and often kept without food. The suffering is intensified by a long haul in open cars. If shippers will not use closed cars for carrying their stock to the great markets in cold weather, legislation forcing them to provide such transportation would not be out of place.

UNSIGNING LETTERS

Should any of our subscribers fail to receive replies to inquiries or letters sent us, it is because they have not signed their name to same. In several instances of late we have received communications from subscribers having no address or no signature to them. In such instances we are unable to reply, and in all probability our subscribers are at a loss to know why they do not receive attention.

It is most important that the post office address and the signature be plainly written. If you have failed to receive a reply to any communication sent us, write us again, signing your full name and post office address. We are always pleased to receive letters from subscribers, and we endeavor to answer each and every one promptly.

The Food Combine

(Toronto Star)

Every householder in Toronto can testify to the increase in the cost of living during the past decade. As a large part of the increase has been the price of milk, eggs, butter, apples, berries, tomatoes, and meat, the householder is told that the increased price has gone to the farmer. He then either lays the blame on the farmer, or is pleased that the farmer is doing well, and is getting his due share of the results of prosperity. But is it true that the increase has gone into the farmer's pocket and has helped to enhance the comfort of the farmer's life? In one of the Star's special articles on combines, this matter was considered.

It was shown that consumers of tomatoes this year will pay forty per cent. more than the value of the goods, not because the grower is getting more for his tomatoes, but because a combine has been formed among Canadian canners, under cover of a specific duty of one and a half cents a pound, which is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent.

An attempt was made to establish an independent canning factory in a town in Western Ontario. The combine got to work; and was powerful enough to hamper the sale of goods from this independent factory to such an extent that the institution was obliged to close down in the middle of the past season. Growers found themselves with a crop, which it had cost \$25 to grow, to produce, left on their hands and wholly valueless. One grower had 400 bushels of the very finest stock, and every tomato grown by him was left to rot on the ground.

In another case a group of growers in a certain district, who co-operate in order to produce and prepare for the market, the best quality of fruit, could find no purchasers. Wholesale dealers did not dare touch the stuff because of the iron-clad agreement under which the growers' first quality, could find no purchasers. Wholesale dealers did not dare touch the stuff because of the iron-clad agreement under which the growers' first quality, could find no purchasers. Wholesale dealers were restrained by the compulsion to limit their buying to a certain combination of whole sales.

These combines rob Canadians of the bounty of Providence and the result of their own energy. They discourage enterprise. They encourage the production of the good that is being done by scientists in improving agriculture. They get between the producer and the consumer, and take toll from both. If the interest of both the combine ought to be destroyed, and one way to destroy it is to use the threat of removing the duty as a lever. This would smash the combine without hurting the farmer.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

Lectures are arranged for the patrons of the Winter Fair of 1908 to make a special feature of the cause, prevention and treatment of common ailments of horses, cattle and sheep. It has been considered by the executive of the winter fair, that a series of lectures on this subject would be of great interest to live stock raisers. For a number of years there have been addresses delivered at the winter fair dealing with the breeding of live stock, proper type, feeding for prods, markets and how to supply them, etc. This year it was decided that considerable time could profitably be spent in a discussion of the ailments which are most frequently the cause of loss to owners of live stock, taking up not only their treatment, but also preventative measures and, so as to assist in a better understanding of the disease, the causes most likely to produce the disease will be explained. The speakers will be veterinarians of prominence and other well known men who have had practical experience in raising the different kinds of live stock.

Another subject in which there is great interest is the pasteurization of whey. The discussion on this effect of the quality of the cheese will interest all cheese factory patrons. Associated with this subject and immediately following it will be given an address on the feeding value of pasteurized whey.

The lectures in the Poultry Department include an address illustrating with stereoscopic views, and a demonstration showing proper trussing. In the Seed Department, special attention is being given to alfalfa growing in Ontario which will be discussed from the standpoint of both the grower and the seedman. Afterwards an address on "The Identification of Weeds," will be given with stereoscopic views illustrating the weed plants and seeds in their natural colors.

In connection with the sheep subject a very interesting and practical address is anticipated from Mr. T. D. Wardlaw, of Toronto, an expert on wools.

PROGRAMME OF JUDGING AT THE WINTER FAIR

The following programme for judging will be carried out as far as possible:

Dairy Cattle.—Saturday, 5 a.m., commencement of dairy test. Tuesday, 5 a.m., conclusion of dairy tests.

Beef Cattle.—Tuesday, 2 p.m.; Wednesday, 10 a.m., continued until finished.

Sheep.—Tuesday, 2 p.m.; Wednesday, 10 a.m., continued until finished.

Swine.—Bacon Hogs.—Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Other Classes.—Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Poultry.—Tuesday, 8 a.m.

RAILROAD RATES

General Package.—Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and West: From stations in Ontario, Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and West, but not west of Acton, single fare for the round trip, good going December 6th to 11th, 1908, inclusive, good to return up to and including December 14th.

East of Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., St. Clair and Detroit Rivers:

From all points in Canada east of and including Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, outside the territory described in the previous paragraph, tickets to be issued on certificate plan. Tickets will be sold and certificates issued, good going December 4th to 10th, inclusive. Certificates properly filled in and signed by E. Westervelt, Secretary, will be honored at Guelph up to and including December 15th, for free tickets for the return journey. Certificates to be valid and good for 25 cents charged for each certificate issued.

Judges and Exhibitors.—From all points in the district named in the preceding paragraphs, upon presentation of certificates signed by A. F. Westervelt, Secretary, exhibitors and judges may purchase round trip tickets for single fare between December 4th and 10th, inclusive, good to return to December 15th, 1908.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions and to share their own experiences with other subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

Preventing Mold on Butter

If the butter-maker has sufficient ice and facilities for keeping the refrigerator cool enough, there should be little danger of mold on the butter. Soaking the boxes in brine for 24 hours or more is recommended by some; though this will help, it is doubtful whether this would be effective providing the mold spores were on the wood before the boxes were put in the brine. Steaming the tubs or boxes is recommended as a more efficient remedy.

The lack of sufficient ice on refrigerators and in refrigerators at creameries is one of the frequent causes of mold and this should be guarded against by butter-makers and shippers.

A Butter Trade Mark

Finland in Northern Russia is coming to the front as a butter producing country. A butter trade-mark has been established similar to those in use by Sweden and Denmark. It follows the regulation in the former country in demanding a certain minimum score (10.5 of 15) at two successive surprise tests. Denmark is followed to the extent that the butter must be made exclusively from pasteurized cream and that it must not contain more than 16 per cent. water. If the quality of the butter from any creamery authorized to use the trade-mark shows any deterioration, the dealer may complain to the expert, who investigates and if necessary deprives the creamery of the use of the trade-mark until it has scored at least 10.5 points in two successive tests.

The trade-mark system in Denmark is this drawback—that it favors the poorer butter. If the poorer butter were not permitted the use of the trade-mark as in Sweden and Finland it would be sold locally and not shipped out of the country and the butter of our country would have a higher reputation abroad. Unless a system of grading were adopted the system in force in Sweden and Finland would be hard to carry out.

Canada covers a wide area and it would be difficult to carry out a trade-mark system and keep the butter up to the standard. Still anything that would aid the consumers in identifying good butter would help trade generally.

Why Butter

Reports from several factories that have been making whey butter the past season, will, no doubt, have caused to induce more factories to take up the work next year. A company in Prince Edward county reports that it has made from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. of butter weekly from the whey received from eleven different cheese factories. The whey was separated at the individual factories and the cream shipped to Pictou, Ont., where it was churned and the butter made into prints, or 56-lb. boxes, which sold for 22c to 25c a lb., throughout the season. The yield of butter had been about 3 pounds of butter for 1,000 pounds of whey. The company furnishes the entire equipment for mak-



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ing butter and the net proceeds were divided in equal shares among the cheese-makers, the patrons and the company. Reports from the United States, where whey butter is being made, also express satisfaction with the results.

While these reports would appear to indicate that making butter from whey is a profitable business for cheese factories to engage in, caution had better be exercised till more authoritative data is published on this question. There are several things connected with it that the reports of the past season's work have not touched upon. One of these is the effect the removal of the fat from the whey will have on its feeding value. The feeding value of whey is not very high to begin with and if it is materially reduced by making whey butter patrons may lose more than they may gain by making whey butter. It would be interesting to know just how much the patrons in Prince Edward county received as their share of the proceeds. If it could be shown how much per cent. of whey each patron received from whey butter we would be in a better position to judge of the profitability of the business from the patrons' standpoint. Also did the amount received by each of the eleven cheese-makers concerned amount to enough to pay them for the trouble of separating the whey? These are questions those interested in the business at Pictou should enlighten dairymen upon.

Extended experiments have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and at the Kingston Dairy School, the past season for the purpose of finding out whether the making of whey butter will be profitable or not. The results of this work have not been made public yet, and dairymen will be well advised if they wait until they are, before taking action regarding making whey butter

next season. The experiments at Guelph indicate that the feeding value of the whey is considerably lessened by extracting the fat. There may be other things brought out by these experiments that will be unfavorable to the business, and factorymen should go slowly until everything is known about the business that can be known.

A Rose Tree Made of Butter

Could you give me any information regarding the rose tree composed entirely of butter and shown at the Dublin exhibition a year ago. Could a mould or machine be purchased in Canada for turning out butter in such shape. I desire to copy the process for use in smaller country exhibitions.

This work at the Dublin Exhibition was done entirely by hand. I do not know of any machinery which is used for such a purpose.—J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

If you should ask prize Butter-Makers what salt they use—"they would say, "Windsor."

For Windsor is the choice of Canadian dairymen everywhere. Ask your grocer.

Windsor Dairy Salt



3 THINK we should treat our minds as innocent children, whose guardian we are—be careful what objects and what subjects we thrust on their attention.

—H. B. Thoreau.

The Domestic Adventures

By Joshua Dakam Bacon

SABINA says it is ridiculous to maintain that women are not naturally as domestic as men; she wants a comfortable place of her own to come home to, after office hours, quite as much as any man does, she says, though she may not be quite as willing to marry in order to get it as appears to be.

On reading these sentences over, I find that they have an odd sound; but I am sure they are just as Sabina said them. She is a most practical person, and very successful in every thing she does; so when she decided that we could afford to rent a house of our own, outside of town somewhere, and have a horse and buggy, possibly, and a small garden, probably, and the laundry done in the house, certainly I knew that we could.

We have been together seven years. One in one bedroom, two in two bedrooms, three in two bedrooms and a sitting room, and one in two bedrooms, a sitting room and a bath. When Sabina added the Things-I-Went-Found-Out-to-Make-it-Easy-for-you page to her department, and her salary went up immediately, too, and naturally, we began to talk about an apartment. I suppose we should have been there now, except for Chloe.

I had always known that Chloe was a good-looking girl, but I had never realized how handsome she was till I saw her in the big plume hat her cousin, Mrs. Stuyvesant, bought just before she went into mourning. Sabina told her she was altogether too well dressed to be wandering about alone in the evening, but it appeared that Mr. Ogden was hunting for a rich one to something at the hotel around the corner. (I think myself it will really be Mr. Ogden, and we hope so, he is such a fine fellow, and it will be such a good thing to get Chloe settled.) While I was hastily dressing, for they wanted me to go, and Mr. Ogden was getting three tickets, Sabina mentioned the apartment idea.

"Oh, don't do that," Chloe interrupted in that breezy, casual way of hers. "Get right out altogether, why don't you? Everybody's going out of town, you know. Go out Greenwich way, and then you will be near Anna Stuyvesant, and that will be so convenient for me."

That remark is the best portrait of Chloe that I could possibly draw you if I had Henry James' pencil and Meredith's eraser.

Isn't Greenwuy a little expensive for the non-Stuyvesant portion of your acquaintance?" Sabina inquired with a certain amount of sarcasm. With

all her good sense Sabina has never been able to keep herself from being sarcastic with Chloe. It is a terrible waste of very good, useful sarcasm, though.

"But you needn't go exactly in Greenwich, Bina—there are all sorts of towns all about, and it's all the same with a motor," Chloe explained. Sabina snorted, and began to read manuscript.

"You could keep house, you know," said Chloe to me, "and just think what a fine place it would be to bring the first air children to! You could start a day nursery, too. And I'll tell you something else. You find a nice little place out there somewhere, something with gables—there's a sort of ivy stuff that grows awfully fast—and I'll come out, and live with you! I can take Anna's baby, Steinyaw, any time I have a place to put it—she's disgusted with it. Wouldn't that be jolly, though?"

I gasped and Sabina gasped, and Mr. Ogden gasped in the doorway. "You are very kind," Sabina began finally, "but wouldn't it interfere with your breakfast? You'd have to start for school before nine o'clock, I'm afraid, to get up on the West Side in time."

"Oh, I don't believe so," said Chloe and it occurred to me for a moment that she might possibly be serious. "I told Miss Mason that if I had to do so much matinee work with the girls, and go to the skating rink once a week, and chaperon the advanced fencing row, she'd have to let me off that Greek sculpture and elocution, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. That's all I have before ten now. She said, 'Very well.' And Anna would let the Panhard meet me at Forty second street, I'm sure, after Satterlee had been dropped at the office, and that would take me up in no time."

"Bina dear, Miss Mason will raise me if I come every day in the motor!" she said as we went out.

There is no denying the shrewdness that I see sometimes in Chloe's dancing, irresponsible eyes. Mr. Ogden called them that.

"Did you ever see a creature with such dancing, irresponsible eyes?" he asked me one evening, when Chloe

was dressing in my room and he was waiting for her. It has been very pleasant for me, because they nearly always take me with them. Chloe is so much with the Stuyvesant set that she doesn't quite like to go out without a chaperon. Though she admits that she would not have felt so about it, probably, if she'd been situated like the other teachers at Miss Mason's.

I never gave her suggestion a thought that night, but when I got home, Sabina was still reading her manuscripts, and the first thing she said to me was, "It's ridiculously characteristic of that girl to appear so airily in one sentence the plans of two sensible people—plans they have been planning for seven years."

"Why, you don't think she meant it?" said I, I never gave it another thought.

"Not about her living with us, certainly," said Sabina. "I should hope you wouldn't. A flirtatious cyclone with intermittent millionaire friends may be stimulating, but I get all the excitement I need at the office, and if she'd did start a day nursery there, you'd probably have all you could attend to, with the housekeeping, without taking the entire care of her—other, and bear an office, and as you would, you know perfectly well."

"Why—why—were you thinking of the country, Sabina?" I said hesitatingly, for it seemed too good to be true.

"There's a good deal to be said for it," Sabina replied thoughtfully. "We could make on the rent what I should lose in commutation."

But, of course, that was only the first step towards considering the matter, and I went on looking up apartments, in order to have statistics of comparative advantages and that sort of thing to go by. I had never mentioned the matter to Chloe except that she came in to ask if she might give a chafing dish supper on our sitting room after some studio exhibition, and while we were discussing what to have, and whether it was really safe to eat tinned lobster. I happened to remember that Sabina had spoken of it. Chloe hardly noticed what I said. She asked me absentmindedly if I knew anything about Sound View, where a friend of her's owned real estate and believed in the property, but as she had never been there herself, there wasn't much to say, of course; and anyway, as she added, she simply refused to imagine Sabina and me out of New York.

So it was a little confusing to Sabina to receive, a week later, a letter from a Mr. Henry Todd, who begged to remind her that he had allowed her one-sixth of his share of the Locust Avenue cottage, and that only in view of the exceptional character of the references given by her friend. The cottage, he concluded, was one of the best of the kind, and most easily rentable pieces of property, and if Miss S. Archbold had no intention of coming to Sound View on or before Saturday, would she kindly advise him at her convenience, and address, he truly, Henry Todd?

"What does this mean?" Sabina asked me severely. "Who is my friend? You?"

"No, indeed," I assured her. "Of course not, Sabina. It's some mistake, of course. But who was mentioning Sound View so long ago?" Sabina's hygienically clear coffee cooled, and my cozy, grey scummy while I thought and thought. Suddenly it came to me.

"It must have been Chloe!" I cried. Sabina sniffed angrily.

"Be sure as you been in Sound View," I added. "See how?" "If she has never been there, it was certainly she," Sabina interrupted

coldly. "I have lived forty years in this world, but I have never encountered in the whole forty as much feather-head folly as that girl can display in a week. What is Miss Mason's telephone number?"

I shut the door, though the telephone is, because I am really fond of Chloe, and Sabina can be rather awful. By and by she came out, looking undecided.

"The girl is mad," she said, "but I suppose we had better go. Satterlee Stuyvesant has offered to take us out to Sound View in his motor car this afternoon; we can come back by train. She seems to have practically engaged the cottage. It is brown shingles with white trimmings, and will be papered to suit the tenants. There is a Franklin grate in my study, she says. She and Mr. Ogden went out there. There is a golf club.

The last ten had window boxes made, and will sell them for half their cost. There is a village improvement society that does something to the garbage. The man next door will rent his stable. She did not say whether she had bought a horse yet. Have I a large chiffon veil?"

"But Sabina," I said, in a feeble sort of way, "how many rooms are there? How much is it? Is it near the railroad station? Is there a furnace?"

"I have never been in Sound View," she said. "I am merely repeating our young friend's remarks. She did not mention any of the points you have suggested. But it is really only fair to the agent to explain the matter to him personally."

"Sabina," I asked, "do you suppose she got the refusal of it for two persons?"

"How many she got it for, heaven only knows," Sabina replied; "but when I refuse it—it is doubtless one-half piazza and the other half drawing room, with three closets, and defective plumbing—I shall refuse it for two."

And yet Sabina is at this moment laying a fire in the Franklin grate, and Mrs. Stuyvesant's Steinyaw baby, in the drawing room, with a peacock colored priest's robe over it that Satterlee picked up in Moscow!

(Continued next week)

Help Your Neighbors Along

It is to be regretted that in many of our rural districts there exists a feeling of jealousy which should not be there. Why should any farmer, or any one else for that matter, be envious or entertain anything but a kindly feeling toward his brother in the same line of business? It is an uncommon thing to see farmers of the same street, whose farms join each other and whose families should be on the best of terms, who do not speak to each other, or present to each other, will do each other all the damage they possibly can. If these people could only see how foolish this principle looks, and how they are not thinking as well, they would banish the feeling of enmity.

Life is so short to have enemies; we haven't time to deal with them. What are we doing as outsiders, they certainly have some times or what does it amount to if we do not, on all occasions, convince those who do not think as we do, that they are wrong? Because a man does not think as we do, or because he demands damages which we think are unjust or says things that are untrue, we have no reason to hold him in enmity. Let him with him in to "mash his head." Let every farmer push his neighbor to the front with all his might; let this principle be universal, and we will all advance in a short time. The principle of holding your neighbor back in the vain hope that it will advance you is a stupid idea. Help your neighbor, and the best will become even as the greatest."

A Farm Boy's Leadership!

(By Prof. L. H. Bailey)

NOT long ago, I attended a meeting of farmers at a county s. t. in western New York. The occasion of the meeting was the organization of a county horticultural society.

Perhaps 75 persons were in attendance, all men of standing and ability, assembled for the purpose of starting a useful public enterprise. The feature of the convention that interested me most was the number of young men—I counted thirty who must have been under thirty years of age. The convention was presided over by one man and two young college men managed the meeting in the capacity of presiding officer and secretary. The meeting was ably conducted. The older men, many of them of commanding influence in their communities, who seemed by every action to commend the leadership of the young men, I was convinced were the way of the bright young man in now coming on the farms.

This is by no means an isolated instance. There has been complaint that young men do not frequent the farmers' meetings.

However true this may have been not so very long ago, it is true no longer, at least not in all parts of the country. Wherever I see the face of the young man; his influence is often dominant in granges; in increasing numbers he attends the farmers' institutes; he organizes rural telephone lines, creameries and other semi-public enterprises; he writes for the papers, he attends school meetings and church meetings; he promotes reading clubs, road roads, rural improvements; he is becoming every kind of farmer, gradually adapting the knowledge of the time.

THE PICK OF THE COMMUNITY

Inasmuch as leadership requires quickened knowledge, it is found that young men are usually the pick of the community, standing for new methods and constructive ideas. Probably I could not write a more useful book for young men than one that should recount the various good enterprises in which my young country friends are now engaging.

We seem to have thought for more than a generation that all opportunities for leadership lay in the city. On this point our ideas are bound to shift within the coming generation, and any young person who is looking forward to first-rate leadership of his fellow-men cannot afford to lose sight of this fact.

Opportunity for leadership lies wherever there is work to be done for men. We all know how to solve the problems of the open country, yet we do not seem to have thought of them as offering attractive avenues to great usefulness. The problems are so many and the opportunities are so many that we have overlooked them. Most of us, I fear, are so intent on looking on the great things, that we miss the really significant things at our doors.

A few years ago a young man returned to his farm home from normal school. He was looking for some useful work to do on his farm. Some one said to him that persons do not spell as well as formerly. Cap Miller said that he would teach them to spell.

He had listed printed of the common words of the region, and organized spelling schools—organized them much as they had been held in the old days, but put new life into them by discarding the formal lists of the books and substituting words in which the people of that community were interested.

Persons paid money for admittance to spelling schools. They spelled at church societies. Spelling became popular. But Cap Miller did not stop

with spelling. He began to introduce new purposes and methods into the schools. He was elected county superintendent of schools. His work attracted attention from the normal schools and the state agricultural college. He is now asked for other states to engage in their educational campaigns. Cap Miller is yet a very young man, but he has attained to leadership. He began by attacking a simple near-by problem.

THE KERNS AND MILLERS

He also became county superintendent of schools. He began to improve the premises of the common rural schools and to instruct them in teaching about the soils and the crops and the activities of the neighborhood. Very soon O. J. Kern became known outside his county, and he outside his state. He has published a good book on a new subject. His services are in demand far and near.

I wonder how many Cap Millers and O. J. Kerns there are among my readers? I assume that no one of these readers has set out to be a third-class or a second-class man. If he has set out to be a first-class man then I have something to say to him.

The first thing I want to say to him is that the commonest and homeliest daily problems may offer the very best opportunity for usefulness. Perhaps this will apply to city as well as to country, but I have the country boy in mind now, and will address my remarks to him. I hope that this country boy has had good schooling for he then should be better trained for leadership. The more good schooling he has the better his chances will be and if some of it has been secured in a good agricultural college, he will have a great start.

JOHN'S OPPORTUNITY

I will assume that the boy has just returned to the farm from school or college. The neighbors are glad to see him but some of them call at the house to pay their respects.

One of them says that the cankerworm is becoming a pest in the neighborhood, and asks John what can be done about it. John replies that he really does not know, but that he can find out. He secures bulletins from the experiment stations. Perhaps he looks over the notes of some old lectures. He writes to this person and that who has had experience with the insect. Then he proposes a few simple experiments in two or three orchards, on a few trees, perhaps. He asks the college of agriculture for suggestions.

Almost before he is aware, the neighborhood is depending on his advice. He is called to speak at the local institute or before the grange. The farmers in the next town ask him to come over and talk to them.

There is a meeting of farmers at the county and he is sent for. The college asks him to conduct some experiments. The state department of agriculture calls on him for a report, and perhaps makes him a local correspondent. The papers ask for articles. John has attained to leadership, but it has been so simple and so natural that he never knew it until some one told him.

Perhaps, it was the vexed question of tuberculosis in the herds rather than the canker worm. The process was the same. John says that he will try; he sets to work to gather information; he studies the problem carefully and slowly, making no positive statements until he has made up his mind; he carries out his own opinions than to discover the truth and to help his neighbors.

In time every one in the community will be asking John for advice about tuberculosis in the herds, or a veterinary or call in outside help.

The results are bound to be the

same. The neighbors want him; then the town; then the county; then the state; then some national organization will call for him.

Perhaps, however, no one asks John's advice at the first place. Perhaps the community is hostile to a boy who has returned from school. But if John has the ability and hides his time, he will surely lead them all. He is disappointed in the old road from town out to the farm. It is full of holes. He is sure that some one is at fault and that something must be done to get the road in better shape to get anyone to move. Finally he pulls out the team and hauls gravel to fill the holes. Perhaps, he first puts in a good drainage system, or passes, commends him. A few days later John notices that one of his neighbors has filled some of the holes in front of his place, or has induced the highway commissioner to fill them.

The improvement spreads. It begins to be talked about. Within the space of a week several persons have driven down to John's to ask his advice as to how the bad place by Jenkin's farm, can be made passable. John gives his plan, and a meeting is called at the school house.

John has reached the first epoch in leadership—he has inspired confidence in his purpose and judgment. Now, all will come if he is patient and wise.

The Upward Glance

So many readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, both men and women, have expressed a desire to let John's to ask his advice as to how the bad place by Jenkin's farm, can be made passable. John gives his plan, and a meeting is called at the school house. John has reached the first epoch in leadership—he has inspired confidence in his purpose and judgment. Now, all will come if he is patient and wise.

Let us start in our homes. If we are only unselfish, we give up our own pleasures to give pleasure to those around us, and if we will do this without thought of reward, we will soon be surprised to find how the atmosphere in which we live has changed. We will find a love, springing up all around us, in the hearts of our loved ones and friends, that will repay us a hundred fold for any little sacrifices that we may have made.

When we repeat in the Lord's prayer the words, "Thy kingdom come," we are apt to fail to realize just what we are praying for. The kingdom of God is not some great glory that is to come down to us from above. The Lord has told us very plainly where it is. He has said, "The kingdom of God is within you." What does he mean? Simply that we must try to live unselfishly. We must strive to cultivate a love for others. By doing so we will become worthy for the kingdom of God to be brought to come and reign in our hearts. Thus, when we say, "Thy kingdom come," we must really mean, help us to love our fellow-men. We must be ashamed of us, that Thou mayest draw near to us and dwell in us.

We all have mines and wells of happiness within our hearts. If we only realized it, are capable of infinite development. Let us not then, in our search for happiness, look for it in material things. Instead, let us look for it in the truth that we may find for ourselves the truth of the saying that love is the fulfilling of the law.—I. H. N.

name that appears in this issue is only tentative and will not be adopted definitely unless it meets with approval.

THE SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS

The kingdom of God is within you. Luke 17. 21.

We have all heard of farmers who, for weeks, or even for years on a farm, sometimes in comparative poverty, suddenly awoke to find themselves wealthy through the discovery of oil beneath their feet. How many of us have heard of numerous such cases as are on record here in Ontario. If those around us who are striving earnestly for wealth, or power, or honor, in the belief that this will bring them happiness or comfort, could only realize it, they have a mine of happiness in their own souls, which, if they would only develop it, would bring them a depth of joy beside which the things for which they seek and struggle would be as nothing. So many of us mistake what happiness is. We think if we can gain some slight advancement above our neighbors we will be happy. Our thoughts are so centered on ourselves that we do not plan for the future that we fall to see opportunities for happiness that lie all around us.

We do not realize that happiness is not found in material things. Happiness lies within ourselves. Are they of us know of misers. Are most of us not misers? We are probably men and women in the same locality, where these misers live, who find it difficult to secure enough money to make them feel that they are happier than the misers with all their money.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has said recently that he has seen many seeking happiness; but they do not understand the secret of happiness. It does not depend on our conditions or our possessions, but on our character. No matter how we have, there are but two or what we are. The way to enjoy the world is not "get all you can and keep all you go with it and run good measure, pressed down and overflowing" but with what measure you mete men will measure to you again." The way to enjoy the world is to give ourselves unselfishly to service of those around us and those whom we can help.

Let us start in our homes. If we are only unselfish, we give up our own pleasures to give pleasure to those around us, and if we will do this without thought of reward, we will soon be surprised to find how the atmosphere in which we live has changed. We will find a love, springing up all around us, in the hearts of our loved ones and friends, that will repay us a hundred fold for any little sacrifices that we may have made.

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Old Fashioned Breads

In the maddening rush for all sorts of whole wheat and health breads, the old-fashioned waffles, muffins and gems have been almost forgotten. To those who believe in hot and fresh breads, and for those who know that well-prepared, well-cooked and well-masticated foods are more health-giving than many of the so-called "health breads," these suggestions contained herein will appeal.

DELICIOUS CORN BREAD

One of the most delicious breads is the southern corn variety, but this cannot be made of the yellow, or yellow-white meals we get in the north. Only the pure-white meal of the south will give the exact flavor, and this meal can be purchased only in the larger cities from the wholesaler. If your grocer is enterprising, he will order this meal, which is as white as hominy, but as fine as the ordinary corn meal.

The secret of the successful pop-over is to have the batter thin; this is the rock on which many inexperienced housewives wreck their pop-overs. The recipe results in so



Pop-overs

thin a batter that they think there is some mistake, so adding more

white of an egg, and return to the oven to finish baking.

WAFFLES

For waffles a waffle iron is needed. The one illustrated cost seventy-five

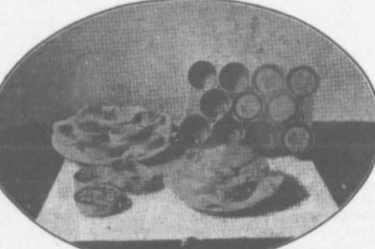
'Variety of Foods Needed

That is, the want of variety on the farmer's table, and the lack of sentiment in its preparation, are the two main causes of this discontent. Bread and butter, pork and potatoes, salt beef and greens, or apples, constitute the staples of every-day diet. These, after a time, clog upon the appetite, particularly of the women and children. Constipation, biliousness and in nutrition follow. The farmer's pantry ought to be better supplied with a larger variety of appetizing and healthful viands than any other class, except the wealthy. He can exchange poultry for all the cereals that he needs. Poultry should be served twice a week, and by planning beforehand, can be. A system of exchange should be instituted by which a lamb could be killed and divided between a certain number of contiguous families every week. Fresh fish should be served in most places once a week for like division. In cold weather, a beef could be divided up in the same way as lamb. Canned fish once a week would be desirable, and also saltfish once a week. These would be sufficient with a suitable variety of vegetables and fruits.—A Quebec Housewife.

Hints for the Home Cook

If a cake cracks when baking, it is either because the oven is too hot and cooks the outside before the inside is heated, or the cake was made too stiff.

When basting meat or turning pans in the oven; you can save many a



Gems and Muffins

MUFFINS AND GEMS

For muffins and gems, the iron molds will give the best results, for when these are used the outside of the foods will be crusty and brown, while the centre is soft and light. In using either the tins or iron pans, they must be heated hissing hot before the batter is turned into them, and no greasing is necessary. When the irons are hot, the moment the batter strikes a crust is formed, which prevents the batter from adhering.

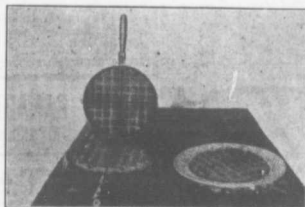
POP-OVERS

Pop-overs can be baked in iron muffin cups, but the Scotch waver cups are better. These, too, must be heated in the oven before filling.

flour, they make either gems or muffins of their pop-overs.

VIENNA ROLLS

Scald 1 pt. of milk, let cool until luke-warm. Soften 1 yeast cake in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of luke-warm water, and mix thoroughly, adding to the cooled milk. Stir in 3 cupfuls of bread flour, cover, and set aside to become quite puffy, then add the yolks of 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of melted butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt, and about 4 more cupfuls of bread flour; mix to a smooth dough, and knead until elastic, cover and let rise double its bulk; divide the risen dough into pieces that will fill a cup $\frac{2}{3}$ full; knead these pieces into balls, let stand on the bread board covered over until they become light, then roll so as to be pointed at both ends; set the rolls on a buttered sheet, let rise again; bake 20 minutes, and when nearly done glaze with the



Waffles and Waffle Iron

should be served immediately after spreading with butter and dusting with pulverized sugar, or placed on a grate in an oven to keep crisp and hot. Care must be taken, though, so the waffles will not become dried out. A crisp outside and well-cooked, creamy interior should be the result of a properly cooked waffle.

(Continued next week)

burn and spattered sleeve by keeping near the stove a big mitten made of washable material, with a top long enough to pull up to your elbow.

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Two Pocket Books or One

My husband has given me a stated weekly allowance ever since we were married. It is for household expenses and for my own use. And we find it the best way to do it. When the children came the allowance was made larger to cover extra expense. John often declares that it is more worth the wife saves than it is what the husband earns, that makes the bank account grow. I find that I can save considerably by buying for cash and in as large quantities as I can keep well. The necessary planning to have things as they should be and still be able to add a little continually to a small bank account makes me feel quite business-like, and I also feel as if I was my husband's partner, instead of being dependent upon him. Indeed, my John says that the wife who does her duty in the house earns just as much as the husband who works for the money to keep the home, and I guess it is about so. Yes, we have two pocket books, putting into each what we can afford, or what seems to be needed, while the remainder goes to the bank. I manage my own part to suit myself, profiting by the mistakes made, and striving to avoid such in the future. John and I plan together for the good of the family and, should you visit us, I think you will agree that our system is a good one. —Mrs. R. G. Burnett, Hastings Co., Ont.

Vacations The Whole Year Through

There cannot be a stated time for a vacation on the farm. Take the time and make the most of it when it comes. If it is only an hour make the most of it. It may be only a walk to the nut trees or to the berry pasture, or perhaps only down the lane to salt the calves. Call the children

and the dog; if there is no dog, call the cats; and if no cats, bad luck to the farm—there must be something wrong in a household where there are no pets. See how they all enjoy the walk; and even this little outing, which was a task, has refreshed one wonderfully if taken in the right spirit (thankful for small blessings.)

And the childlike pleasures of life on the farm. Of course there are many tasks to be done, but when done cheerfully and with an interest in the work, how full of pleasure is work. What more enjoyable life can there be? Think of the Maying party hanging May baskets, and the ride to town on the first of July to see the parade; then the blueberry parties, where a whole day is spent in the pastures, eating dinner under the trees in true sylvan style; and, later, the corn roasts, and chestnut parties. And then the blueberry parties, where a whole day is spent in the pastures, eating dinner under the trees in true sylvan style; and, later, the corn roasts, and chestnut parties. And then the blueberry parties, where a whole day is spent in the pastures, eating dinner under the trees in true sylvan style; and, later, the corn roasts, and chestnut parties.

These are vacations the whole year through, and ones that pay, "giving happiness to all, and that feeling of neighborly kindness that should be the sum and substance of every farming district.

How to Pack Butter

Wash the butter when cultured and salt to taste; the next day work out all the brine. Have clean glass fruit jars ready; roll them in hot water; when cool pack the butter firmly with sprigs, up to the necks, spread a thin muslin cloth over the butter and sprinkle salt on it. Screw on top but don't put on the rubber band, as that will ruin the butter. Moisten firm paper with the beaten white of an egg, and

cover the tops of jars well down on to the glass. Stand in a cool, dark place. As only one quart has to be opened at a time, the last ounce of the butter is as good as the first.

Keep Childish Troubles Secret

Who of us cannot go back to our "childhood" days and remember how mortified we were when our parents would threaten us with a whipping right before some of our dear friends, because we disobeyed them or did something we ought not to have done? Do we now, as we grow older, like to be told our faults before other folks? Children that have come to years of accountability should be corrected, but how? By talking to them kindly and alone, not even allowing other members of the family to be present.

Tell them how bad you feel when they disobey you, and how wrong it is to do wrong. Administer such reproof as the case may call for but never before any one. I believe that the most stubborn will can be made to bend by such treatment. But, you say, "I have tried it and failed." Well, if you have failed by such treatment, you will also fail by correcting before folks. There are exceptions in all cases. Children will always have greater confidence in parents who keep their childish troubles secret, and as they grow older they learn to be more discreet, being careful what they say about others. In my opinion, private correction is always the best.

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The Sewing Room

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



6116 Misses' Fancy Blouse,

14 and 16 years.

6119 Fancy Waist,

32 to 40 bust



6117 Child's Cape,

2, 4 and 6 years.

6112 Drapel Sheath Skirt, 22 to 30 waist



6110 Loose Fitting Coat, 2, 4 and 6 years.

6118 Child's Tucked Skirt, 22 to 30 waist

A Young Worker

We are pleased to publish the following letter from a little lad only eight years old, living in British Columbia. He has been working to secure new subscribers for us. This is what he wrote: "My daddy told me I could get a premium of a watch, if I sent you two new subscribers. I hope you will send me the watch, like the picture in your paper. I am only eight years old and am going to school. If I get the watch from you all right, I am going to try for some more of your premiums."—Thomas E. Purkiss, Langley, B. C.

For a Chest Cold

Take a flannel and cover with plenty of castor oil, then sprinkle well with grated nutmeg, and apply to the chest. Make a new application night and morning. My child hasn't had croup since I began using it.—Jennie Rye, Victoria Co., Ont.

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If everything else in the house did its share of the work as well as

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very few women would complain of the housework. "Black Knight" does away with the everlasting rubbing and polishing. It shines quickly and produces a result that satisfies the most particular.

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THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST—is the only paper in Canada devoted to Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Growing. It is issued monthly, is profusely illustrated, and numbers among its contributors the leading Horticultural Authorities in Canada. Its fruit crop reports are a special feature. **Subscription price, One year \$1.00**

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Our Special Combination Rate for all four papers, one year, only **\$1.70** (We may not save money! Send us \$1.70 and get these Four Home Magazines, one full year each, 88 papers in all—less than 30 each and postage paid.)

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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD PETERBORO, ONT.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

Published Every Wednesday

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

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 23, 1908.—Trade conditions continue to improve, but as far as some would lead us to believe. But progress is being made, and better conditions prevail than there was a month ago. It is better, perhaps, that progress should be slow, but sure, rather than a boom followed by a collapse. Money is becoming more plentiful and banks will soon have to ease up a little on money matters. Deposits are being made, and unless these are put to work earning something, dividends will have to be cut down. The money market rules steady at the moment, with call money falling at 4%, and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent on commercial paper.

WHEAT

There is a strong bull element at work in the Chicago market, and wheat, as predicted by some, will be worth \$1.30 a bush next May. Dry weather has greatly interfered with the winter wheat crop in the United States, lessening the acreage and preventing the grain from being sown in some parts of Europe. This is given as a reason that prices will advance considerably before next year's crop is ready. Then there has been a great deal of speculation about wheat so far this season and the bulk of the American crop, it is said, is out of the producers' hands. This will be an-

to \$8 a ton in car lots. The market is steady here at \$11 to \$11.50 a ton for No 1 timothy and \$6.50 to \$7 for baled straw as to quality in car lots Toronto. Owing to large receipts on the farmers' market here at the end of the week there was an easier feeling, hay selling at \$13 to \$15; straw in bundles at \$15 to \$16; and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The firm feeling in eggs continues under a good demand and scarcity of supplies. New laid are quoted at Montreal at 28c to 30c, and selected at 25c to 25½c a doz in case lots. New-laid are very scarce in the Toronto market and sell at 28c to 30c in a jobbing way; farmers' held stock at 24c to 25c, and storage at 22c to 24c a doz. Dealers here are quoting as high as 25c for new laid at f.o.b. points. On Toronto farmers' market new-laid sell at 30c to 40c a doz. There is a steady demand for eggs.

Though receipts of dressed poultry have ruled large at Montreal, the demand has been good and arrivals have been cleaned up pretty well. Quotations there in a wholesale way are: Large chickens, 10c to 11c; small, 8c to 9½c; fowl, 6c to 8c; turkeys, 12c to 15c; ducks 9c to 10c; and geese 10c a lb. At the end of the week at Toronto, receipts were large, and there was an easier tendency in the market.

RETAIL POULTRY WANTED

In large and small quantities we have a good outlet having over 50 stores to supply and are realizing good prices at the present time.

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other factor, it is claimed, in influencing prices. But there are other factors to be reckoned with. It will be a month or six weeks before the Argentine crop will be harvested. If a heavy crop results, it will have considerable influence in bearing the market. The crops in India and Australia are also factors, but not so important. The market just now is on the quiet side, and there is an absence of a cash demand for wheat. At the end of the week, Liverpool quotations were lower. Receipts continue heavy and the export demand is light. Though trade is quiet, Ontario millers keeps firm. Buyers and sellers are apart. Holders are asking 96c, which is higher than buyers will pay. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at 95½c to 95½c at outside points. What is coming in more freely at the farmers' market here, and sells at 92c to 94c a bush for fall and 90c to 91c for grass.

COARSE GRAINS

Though the export market is lower oats continue firm on a good local demand. At Montreal the market is firmer and higher than a week ago and at 43½c to 45½c for Ontario oats. Oats are quoted here at 38c to 40c outside, and 40c to 45c a bush on Toronto farmers' market. Barley is quiet. Malt barley is quoted at 46c to 48c outside, and 46c to 50c a bush on the farmers' market at 42½c to 43½c. The export demand for peas has fallen off and trade is quiet here at 85c a bush outside and 90c to 91c on Toronto farmers' market.

FEEDS

Trade in mill feeds is increasing, especially in bran which is in large demand. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at 93c to 93½, and shorts at 82½ to 83½ a ton in bags, and Ontario bran at 91c to 92½, and middlings at 82½ to 83½ a ton in car lots in bags. Here brands hold firm, but shorts are a little easier. Quotations are for shorts in bags outside. Corn is reported firmer and higher at Montreal at 75c to 76½ on spot and 72½ to 74c to arrive. Old corn is quoted here at 75c to 76½ Toronto, and new at 71½ to 72c a bush in car lots.

HAY AND STRAW

There is little change to report in the baled hay market. There is a good demand at Montreal and prices rule steady at \$12 to \$13 for No 1; \$10.50 to \$11.50 for No 2; \$9 to \$9.50 for No 3; \$8.50 to \$9 for lower grades. There is a good demand for car lots here. There is little baled straw offering there and prices rule at 87

to \$8 a ton in car lots. The market is steady here at \$11 to \$11.50 a ton for No 1 timothy and \$6.50 to \$7 for baled straw as to quality in car lots Toronto. Owing to large receipts on the farmers' market here at the end of the week there was an easier feeling, hay selling at \$13 to \$15; straw in bundles at \$15 to \$16; and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese trade is busy now trying to figure out the market. The Trade Bulletin estimates stocks at London, Liverpool and Bristol on Nov 1st at 372,000 boxes as compared with 400,000 boxes at the same date last year, and 484,000 boxes on the same date in 1906. As to stocks in Canada, very little definite can be said for a week or two yet. Receipts of cheese at Montreal for the season up to Nov 14 are placed at 1,855,552 boxes as against 2,017,352 boxes for the same period last year, or a decrease of 151,770 boxes. The total shipments from May 1st to Nov 14 were 1,696,646 boxes as against 1,912,247 boxes for the same time in 1907, or a decrease of 255,601 boxes as compared with last year, and 457,800 boxes as compared with 1906. Estimates of stocks in Canada at the close of navigation are placed at 250,000 to 300,000 boxes. Sales at country boards last week were at 14c to 27c for creamery. The butter market keeps strong with a tendency to higher prices. Buyers are waiting for a lower rate, but a weak creamery in the country; choice grass held creamery is quoted at Montreal at 27c to 28c. Choice creamery and dairy is scarce

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here. Wholesale quotations are, Creamery milk, 70c to 71c; prices 22c to 26c; store prime and large rolls, 22c to 24c, and inferior at 20c to 21c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market, butter sells at 25c, and solid at 26c to 28c a lb.

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UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Monday, Nov. 23.—There was a light run at the Union Stock Yards this morning, only 20 cars comprising 466 cattle, 253 sheep, 49 hogs, 20 calves. There was slow and quiet prices current. There was nothing done in export cars; no space being available on ocean vessels. There were no choice butchers' cattle on the market. The offering was of medium quality, f r which quotations are 12c a cwt lower. Sheep sold at \$3.15 to \$3.50; rams, \$2 to \$2.50; and lambs at \$4 to \$4.50 a cwt. Calves sold at \$3 to \$3.50 a cwt. Hogs are quoted at 8c a cwt f.o.b. at country points.

LIVE STOCK

Last week's receipts at both the city and Union Stock Yards, were the largest of the season. The result was a quieter feeling at the end of the week, especially for the common to medium quality stock offering in large quantities. While prices for good quality were well maintained,

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lower values had to be accepted for inferior stuff. On Thursday, the last market of the week, in comparison with the large number offering, sold over 84, the bulk going at \$2.75 to \$2.75 a cwt. The quarantining of New York State and Pennsylvania, on account of foot and mouth disease, may have some effect on trade here, especially the export trade. There is nothing doing in the export trade, owing to there being no shipping space available. Last week's quotations

There was a depreciation in the values of the common to medium class, though there were many buyers for this kind also and few were left unsold considering the large run. Quotations are as follows: Best feeders, 90 to 100 lbs each, \$3.45 to \$4; best feeders, 90 to 100 lbs each, \$3.15 to \$3.75; stockers, 90 to 100 lbs each, \$2.90 to \$3.15; common to medium stockers, 90 to 100 lbs each, \$1.75 to \$2.30 a cwt.

There was a liberal supply of milkers and springers for which the market continued strong, especially for good to choice quality, at \$45 to \$60 each, with a few top suthers selling at \$70 each and over. The common run of light cows were slow of sale at \$25 to \$35 each. Best calves continue steady at \$3 to \$6.25 a cwt, with an odd one or two of choice quality selling at \$6.50 a cwt.

Though quotations for about the same, the market for sheep and lambs was firmer at the end of the week at \$3.15 to \$3.50 for rams, \$2 to \$2.50 for rams and \$4 to \$4.60 a cwt for lambs. At Buffalo lambs were quoted at \$4 to \$5.75; yearlings \$3.75 to \$4.50; and mixed \$2 to \$3 a cwt.

Hog prices remained steady all week at the market and watered for scots at the market and \$4 a cwt for lights. There is a feeling that lower prices will prevail this week. At Buffalo heavy hogs are quoted at \$5.90 to \$6.50; mixed, \$5.75 to \$6; roughs, \$5 to \$5.80, roughs, \$5 to \$5.40; and dairies, \$5 to \$5.80 a cwt. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Nov. 19 is as follows: "The market is weak and 24 lower, owing to further liberal imports from Denmark."

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The William Davies Co. Toronto are paying 86c a cwt east and 85.90 in western Ontario f.o.b. at country points for hogs. Last week they began by paying 86 but raised the price to 86.5c a cwt at some points. Were it not for the strong competition for hogs among packers hogs would be lower in price than they are. There is this to be noted, however, that hogs bought now will reach the British market when the poultry and game season will be pretty well over.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Nov. 23.—The local market is very weak, caused by low prices in England, due to the heavy deliveries of Danbury in the country. The prices here are fairly heavy and lower prices are looked for. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: f.o.b. country points, 86c a cwt; delivered at abattoir, 86.10; weighed off cars, 86.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 21.—There is no change to note in the local market for live hogs. Receipts are coming in freely and prices for this week's offerings are practically unaltered from last week. Selected lots weighed off cars sold at from \$6.25 to \$6.50 a cwt.

The dressed hogs continue quiet, with only a fair demand from town and country. Fresh killed abattoir stock is quoted at 87 to 93.5 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 23.—There is a little more doing as yet its effect is not noticeable. There was a large run of stockers and feeders, the largest of the season. Owing to a good outside demand, prices were well maintained, for anything with quality.

before the advance in freights takes place. Prices have remained steady, and the few cheese sold in the country have been bought up at about 1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢ a lb. We hear that as high as 1 1/2¢ was paid at one of the markets in western Ontario, but this is no indication of the condition of the market, which does not warrant any advance in prices.

The shipments of this week will be heavy, as large quantities of cheese are being ordered out of store, and there is no doubt that they will total nearly 100,000 boxes when all the figures are in. This will mean a substantial reduction of the stocks in store here, as the receipts for the week amount to barely 25,000 boxes. We will be able next week to give an idea of the stocks of cheese left in store in Canada as compared with last year.

There is no change to note in the market for butter. There is still a consider-

able quantity coming in from the country and for the best of it as high as 27 1/2¢ is being paid at the factory, but the bulk of it is being bought up at prices ranging from 25¢ up to the higher figure mentioned.

GOSSIP

Stock Breeders and Horsemen will be interested in the analysis made recently by G. H. Bostock, F.C.S., of Hex Sugar Food. Mr. Bostock says he has no hesitations in recommending Hex Sugar Food to all feeders and especially to those feeding young cattle. Such an eminent authority as Mr. Bostock pronouncing so decisively in favour of this food, proves that the preparation is of the highest merit. Our readers will find the latter sent up at prices to the Hex Sugar Food Co. published on another page.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—One Holstein bull, two years old; one cow, 6 years old; two yearling heifers and bull calf—SAMUEL LEMON, 0-6-09 Lynden, Ont.

FOR SALE

30 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS 30! If you are wanting a fine young cow or heifer I will pay you to write me before making your selection on better cows and pick them out for you. **GORDON J. BARNHART, 0-6-5-50** Manhard P.O., Leeds Co., Ont. 7 miles south of Brimley on C.P.R. (Clark's Crossing)

MILTON STOCK FARM

R. O. MORROW & SON, Milton, Ont. Breeder of Holstein Tamworths, and Cotevels. Special offerings: young bulls, boys fit for service, sows bred. Also young pigs, all choicely bred. 0-11-10-00 Telephone connection. Brighton, G. V. R.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

32 Choice Young Tamworths, from imported and bred by the famous King David. A few rich bred Holstein bulls and several females available to quick buyers.

A. C. HALLMAN, 0-5-11-09 Breslau, Ont.

NEIL SANGSTER ORMSWORTH, QUE.

Four bull calves, 6 to 10 months of age, from choice young of merit, one from a 2 year old heifer with a record of performance test of 200 lbs. in 100 days. If you are interested in this year, they will improve your herd. 0-4-28-09

SUNNYDALE HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—rich bred bull Hayes Dekol No. 403, 3y. Dan, Heleas Dekol's Dekol, with official butter record of 20 lbs. in 7 days at 10 yrs. old. Sire's dam, Maggie Kayes, an American advanced register, with record of 90 lbs. in 105 days. Dam is half sister to Hengervold's Dekol and sister to Hengervold's Cow Dekol, the two champion bulls of the breed. He is 3 years old, and sold right away for \$100.

0-4-28-09 **A. D. POSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.**

HOMEBRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. It is a rare chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young cows of good promise. Import, see Homebred Dekol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come to see.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT. Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles—C. P. R. 0-4-4-09

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer. Live stock a specialty. Addres Post Ferry, 'Phone 31.

JERSEYS

DON JERSEY HERD
One furnish you with young bulls bred by Golden Lad of Thorsville who was sire of the last prize herd at the Toronto Exhibition, 1907. If you want practical money making Jerseys, secure one of these well bred bulls.

D. CUNCIAN, Don, Ont. 0-6-0-9
DUNCAN STATION, O. N. O. EY.

SHEEP AND SWINE

H. BARTLETT
KIMBO, LINCOLN, ONT.
BREEDER OF DORSET SHEEP
Prompt Attention given to inquiries. 0-6-0-9

BERKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS
Choice Berkshires Boars fit for service and sows ready to breed, by imported sire. Choice Tamworths, all ages, by a Toronto and London prize winning pair. Prices low, considering quality. 0-6-17-00
J. W. TODD, 0-6-17-00
Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Corinth, Ont.

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A number of young boars from 4 to 6 months old from imported large English stock. These are an exceptionally good lot of young pigs and will sell right. Full particulars on request. Write for prices delivered at your station. **Also 3 AYRSHIRE BULLS** (rising 2 years).

Apply Manager, FAIRVIEW FARM 0-9-1-09
LEMDEN'S MILLS, QUE.

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES
Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS
Marvill, Ont. 0-5-2-09
Long distance phone.

IMPORTANT INTRODUCTORY SALE OF AYRSHIRES

To introduce our stock to the public we have decided to offer by auction on Thurs., Dec. 3rd, at 2 p.m. 9 Young Bulls, 3 to 16 months old; 2 Yearling Heifers and several mature Cows. Included in the Bulls are the 1st and Prize Winners at the leading shows in the Maritime Provinces in 1908. All the young stock is bred from our imported bull Northland Noblesse.

HAMPTON STOCK FARM, Hampton, Kings Co., N.B.
G. W. STOCKTON, Auctioneer Catalogue of Breeding now ready **AND McPHERSON, Manager**

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM

Present offering 13 grandly bred Holstein Bulls, 10 to 12 months old, sire Tidy Albertus Merzona Footh (Footh). Sires dam, Merzona 3rd, 27.65 lbs. Butter in 7 days. T. Tidy Pauline Dekol 25.5, the Butter in 7 days. Sire G. D. Albie Pook, 4. 23 lbs. Butter in 7 days. G. D. Tidy Albertus 27.25 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Alma Pook 27.25 lbs. Butter in 4 days, at 2 yrs. old. Tidy Albertus Dekol 28.24 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Tidy Pauline Dekol, 2nd, 20 lbs. Butter in 7 days, at 2 yrs. old. 7 tested relatives 35.19 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Prices \$100.00 to \$100.00 each on quick sale.

Harley Sta., G.T.R. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O. 0-6-10-09

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Ste. Marguerite Stock Farm
THREE RIVERS, QUE.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1908

Eight Imported Ayrshire Cows
Six Head of Ayrshire Heifers. Five Bulls

SEVERAL HEAD TAMWORTH SWINE

AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP WILL BE SOLD

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ABSORBINE
Full directions in pamphlets with each bottle. 25¢ a bottle, 50¢ a dozen. Order direct, Horse Book 9, 21¢, for mailing, 21¢ a bottle, 20¢ a dozen. **Patented** Bellings, Registered. **Chloroform, Old Brand, Ailany Pain, B.F. VINE, P.F.F., 123 Main St., Montreal, Quebec.** **ABRAH, MOSE & CO., Montreal, Quebec Agents.**

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NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be accepted under this head, but making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

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FARM WANTED—Young man with small capital, wishes to buy in good locality (where he might work for a time preferred). Advertiser, 216 Sunnabak B., Toronto. 11-5

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MURIATE and SULPHATE OF POTASH

Experiment on "HAY" in 1908
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Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3



Fertilizer per acre	130	300	Muriate of Potash.
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Yield per acre in lbs.	2282	4224	Nitrate of Soda.
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This experiment shows an increase of 1900 lbs. directly due to the application of POTASH.

In the accompanying experiment the inclusion of POTASH in the fertilizer not only increased the yield but it also greatly improved the feeding quality of the crop.

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The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate
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Bale your hay this way and you can get it to the best market more quickly for the best price, or keep it longest to wait for top prices.

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Unquestionably baling hay for market, or feeding purposes is becoming most general, so consider I. H. C. presses for your own use.

Solid and Substantial

I. H. C. presses, made for either one or two horses, are made very strong and durable, principally of steel and iron. They are solid and substantial—clean cut in design and have nothing flimsy about them.

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There is no extra draft on the horse or horses when the pressure is greatest and no jerking or chafing, or pounding, as on old style presses. With a one-horse I. H. C. press two men and a boy can easily bale from eight to ten tons per day under average conditions. On this press the bale chamber is 14 by 18 inches.

With a two-horse I. H. C. press under similar conditions from ten to fifteen tons a day is the average capacity. On this press the bale chamber is made in three sizes: 14 by 18, 16 by 18, and 17 by 22 inches.

The presses are very light in draft. Both presses will bale any kind of hay or straw, including timothy, clover, alfalfa, wild hay, shredded fodder, pea vines, etc. The capacity, of course, varies with the material being baled.

Special Features

Among the special features of these presses which you will appreciate are large feed openings, perfect working roller tuckers, simple and sufficient powers which operate on the compound lever principle, no extra increase of draft when pressure is greatest, and the great advantage of pulling the plunger instead of pushing it.

Do not fail to learn the superiority of the I. H. C. presses before buying. Call and take the matter up with the international local agent or write for catalog and lithographed banner.

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