



NEW 1914 PRICES

Effective August 1, 1913

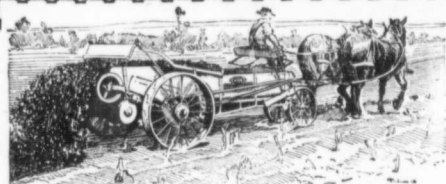
Model T Runabout - - \$600

Model T Touring Car - 650

Model T Town Car - - 900

With Full Equipment, f. o. b. Walkerville

Ford Motor Company
of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario



Best-Hated of Farm Tasks

ON the spreaderless farm the thought of the great heaps of manure piling up constantly in barn yards, stables, and stalls, is a gloomy one. Those piles mean much disagreeable and hard work. Three times every bit must be handled. It must all be loaded onto high wagons. It must be raked off in piles in the fields. Then every forkful must be shaken apart and spread.

Compare that old-fashioned method with the spreader way. You pitch the manure into the spreader box, only waist high, drive out and—the machine does all the rest.

And, far more important, if you buy an I H C spreader, one ton of manure will go as far as two tons spread by hand, with the same good effect on the soil, and it will all be spread evenly.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Deering and McCormick

are farm necessities. The man who uses one will get the price of it back in increased crops before his newness has worn off.

I H C spreaders are constructed according to plans in which every detail, every feature, is made to count. They are built to do best work under all circumstances, and to stand every strain for years. They are made in all styles and sizes, for small farms and large, low and high machines, frames of braced and trussed steel. Uphill or down, or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading, and the covering of corners is assured by rear axle differentials. In all styles the rear axle is placed so that it carries near three-fourths of the load. Thus, with the wide-rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs, makes for plenty of tractive power. Winding of the beater is prevented by large diameter and the beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed.

A thorough examination of the I H C spreader line, at the store of the local agent who sells them, will interest you. Have him show you all these points and many more. Study the catalogues you can get from him, or, write the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



Splendid Provincial Exhibits

The Canadian National Exhibition is every year becoming more and more international in the character of its exhibits. This year for instance, the British West Indies occupied as large space as any province of Canada, exclusive of Ontario, in its government exhibit. The provincial exhibits are, however, still one of the most attractive features of the fair, and the provinces of Canada this year proved their ability to hold their own with all comers in erecting attractive displays.

The exhibits of the prairie provinces were as one might expect, pre-eminent agricultural. Take the Manitoba exhibit for instance. In the centre of the space allotted to that province was a model of the agricultural college now in course of erection, showing the campus and all of the buildings as they will appear when completed. Around this central feature were artistically grouped the products of field, garden and orchard. Yes, the orchard! Fruit growers in

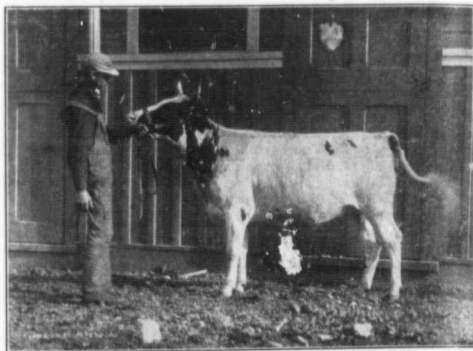
of the Ontario Agricultural College, which occupied the entire end of the middle wing, the rest of Ontario's space was occupied by booths of the various counties. Essex, "The Sunny South of Canada," gave a prominent place to its corn. Welland and Lambton gave fruit first place, while the products of the garden were most noticeable in the Kent county booth.

THE NEW NORTH

Agricultural possibilities of New Ontario were splendidly exemplified in the exhibits from Algoma and Sudbury, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Temiskaming.

"You needn't think we are all wild and woolly up in New Ontario," remarked A. H. Smith, B.S.A., in charge of the Temiskaming exhibit. "We have fine farms and fine farm ers. Look at that photo." Here Mr. Smith pointed to a photograph of a neat homestead. "Isn't that as nice a farm as one would care to own? We've got the goods in an agricultural way, believe me."

These provincial displays are of



A Type that Looks Good to All Ayrshire Fanciers

This is Humeshaugh Kate, first prize senior yearling heifer at Toronto this year, bred and owned by A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont. Last year she was an unbeaten senior calf at both Toronto and London. Note the splendid dairy and breed conformation. Her dam is Clerkland Kate and a cow that has made herself known as both a producer and a show cow.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Manitoba have now exploded the old idea that orcharding can not be made a success on the prairies.

UNIQUE AND CATCHY

Alberta too gave all attention to its agriculture, and its exhibit was somewhat similar to that of Manitoba, except that tree fruits were missing. Saskatchewan can always be depended upon to provide something unique and "catchy." Last year it was a "Niagara of Wheat" that took the eye of the fair goer. This year it was "The Old Mill," the central feature of which was a large over-shot mill wheel constantly rotating under the weight of a current of Saskatchewan wheat. British Columbia officials evidently believe that the strongest point of their province is its fruit growing possibilities. Fruit of every kind and variety was displayed in profusion at British Columbia quarters.

The Ontario exhibit was as attractive as it was extensive. Right under the dome of the government building was an exhibit of products grown on the hospital and prison farms of the province. The furniture in connection with this exhibit, and in connection with the prison farm in the factories at the prison farm at Guelph. So were the cement tiles that composed a portion of the exhibit. Thus in Ontario turning its criminals into useful citizens by the ennobling influence of work.

If we except a display of assorted fruits made by the Ontario Fruit Branch and the usual artistic display

great educational value. They enable the fair visitor to get in touch with agricultural conditions throughout all of Canada. As one visitor put it, "These exhibits have taught me more about my own country than all the geography I studied at school."

Timothy in the Silo

I have 50 tons of threshed timothy hay I want it for feed. I was thinking of putting it in the silo with corn. What do you think of this plan? Corn this year will be soft. This hay is dry, and mixing it half and half and possibly putting water on it, in my opinion, should make good feed.—M. E. Russell Co., Ont.

The mixture suggested by Mr. Rathwell would prove fairly satisfactory; that is, it would prove fairly satisfactory if a somewhat smaller portion of cut timothy were mixed with the corn. I would suggest incorporating about 600 lbs. of dry timothy hay for each ton of corn and mixing it evenly together. This mixture would keep well and make a very satisfactory feed. It would very likely be unnecessary to add water after it had been run into the silo unless the corn were badly frozen before being cut.

The hay should be run through the cutting box at the same time as the corn. The best plan is to have a load of hay on one side of the cutting box and a load of corn on the other and scatter some hay on top of the corn as it is going into the box. We have tried mixing ensilage in this way with fairly good success.—J. H. G.

If corn grows the field for will mature and well

average farm would be a depends on not calves tionally go three cows word of wa the calves how high the hay has raised and money out are those home-grown manure, is on The Dances ish market, sily than can grow in any part of chopped in best.

Perhaps ration is a gro in other in Experiment can be carried on a ration well-learned about reduction small packages bag raiser thinks so much that he plant and fe only to brood bags. The steamed hay, to produce p of what it ca straight grain