

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME



BETTER FARMING  
ALL CANADIAN  
COUNTRY

Peterboro, Ont., September

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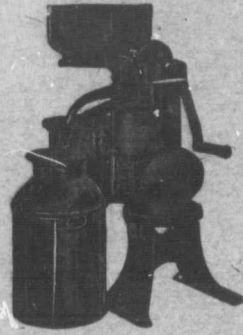
THE CROWDED MARKET PLACE

—Scene on the Fruit Market, Hamilton, Ont.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame

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## When the Leaves Fall

The Fall of the year is perhaps the busiest time for the ever-busy Dairy farmer. It is then that a labor saving device, such as the

### Simplex Link Blade Cream Separator

is most appreciated. The SIMPLEX is the result of 30 years' continuous experience with Cream Separators of leading makes. For simplicity in construction, ease in operation and in running, ease of cleaning, self-balancing bowl, low down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the SIMPLEX makes it a favorite wherever it goes.

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The simple, scientific, carefully worked out construction of the Light Running "Gilson Silo Filler" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat or blower, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Gilson is rightly called

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## SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FOR WOMEN—OCT. 5

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Advertising Department

FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

## Federation Year at the Canadian National

Canada's Two Leading Industries, Agriculture and Munition Manufacture Faithfully Represented

**T**HE Canadian National Exhibition now in progress is the third to be held since the outbreak of hostilities. The first of these, held only a few weeks after the phrase, "scrap of paper," became current, showed scarcely a trace of the influence of the war; for Canada had not yet fully realized that she was one of the belligerents. The second was distinctly a war-time exhibition. The trophies of the battlefield appeared alongside the products of peaceful industry.

This, the third war-time exhibition, reflects still more impressively the war spirit. There are greater demonstrations, more war trophies, a larger display of the engines of destruction, and in addition an exhibit of munitions so extensive as to bring us to a full realization of the fact that, next to agriculture, the manufacture of war munitions is our greatest industry. Shells of all sizes and in all stages of completion dominate the munition exhibit. Guns of all descriptions, some of them made in Germany and captured in France, are to be seen, while full-sized torpedoes, miniature dirigibles, and models of many types of war vessels conveyed some idea of the masses by which scientific war is conducted.

### Agricultural Exhibits.

Attracting less curiosity, but still attracting their share of attention, were the agricultural exhibits. These were greater and better than any previously seen. The Ontario Department of Agriculture's display emphasized the great variety of the agricultural products of the province, Manitoba attracted attention to her agriculture by exhibiting a miniature farm, thoroughly equipped with buildings and fully stocked, showing through the ground to simulate farming in the original home of Manitoba hard wheat. A unique display represented the progress of legislation that has recently been set in force in the province. This particular picture—the advantage of living in a province where measures establishing prohibition and direct legislation are on the statute books, and a drawing showing Mrs. Nellie McChung casting a ballot reminds us that there is one province where women have been enfranchised. The Alberta exhibit consists largely of grain and coal, while forest products, very artistically arranged, draw attention to the great timber resources of British Columbia.

The New Ontario agricultural display, exhibited in a separate building, was a timely reminder of the great agricultural prospects of Ontario's hinterland. Particularly striking was the clever display from the Kenora district.

### The Horse Classes.

On the whole, the horse exhibits were not quite up to previous standards. At time of writing, no draft horses have been judged. Clydesdale entries are fewer in number, but the quality is good. The chief exhibitors were: Graham Bros., Claremont; Hodgkinson and Tidale, Beaverton; Geo. Clayton and Sons, Glen Valley; Sir H. M. Pollart, Lake Marie Farms; W. F. Bady, Brooklyn; T. Michael & Sons, Seaford.

The Percheron classes were well filled, more entries being registered than on previous years. Chief among the exhibitors were: B. Hogue, Weston; T. D. Elliott & Sons, Bolton; Hodgkinson & Tidale, Beaverton; Wm. Pears, Toronto; W. G. Hill & Son, Queenville; and Wm. A. Henry & Son, Keswick.

### Seef Cattle.

These were not judged at time of writing, but the competition will be keen. Last year 32 of Watt's Short-

horns competed for the prize money. Top year only 11 entries were made, principal good young stock being property of Gainsford Marquis and of his son, Gainsford Perfection. A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, were out in force, Senator Edwards, Ridgely, and Peter Stewart, Guelph, made their first appearance. Among the exhibitors were, besides those mentioned, Mitchell Bros., Burlington; Geo. Gler, Walden; L. B. Brown, Woodville; and John Garthouse & Sons, Highfield.

Herefords were up to standard in numbers and quality, the exhibitors being: G. E. Reynolds, Elora; G. D. Clifford, Oshawa; W. Roadhead, Milton; and Jas. Page, Wallaceburg. Aberdeen Angus were out in their usual strength, the exhibitors including L. M. Davis, Toronto; the exhibitor: John Lowe, Arroya; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; as well as Jas. Bowman, Guelph, who has made the Western circuit annually since 1898, and has shown continuously at Toronto since 1893.

### The Sheep Section.

Most of the sheep classes were about equal to those of last year in number and quality. Entries in Shorthorns were an exception, being out in much greater force than ever before, this probably being due to the dispersion of the renowned flock of winners formerly owned by John Campbell, of Woodville. Cotswolds were contested by Norman Park, P. W. Boynton and Son; G. H. Mark, John Miller, and Samuel Delson, Sons. Leicester brought out the well-known flocks of J. A. Small & Sons, A. & W. Whitelaw, and John Kelly & Son. Shropshire were shown by J. C. Clark, Oshawa; W. H. Beatty, J. D. Larkin, J. E. Brethour and Nephews, Mrs. E. J. Metherell, and C. W. Gursey & Sons, Peter Arkell & Sons, and Oxford Down all to themselves. Southdowns brought out Robert McEwen, Samuel Dawson & Sons, J. D. Larkin, C. W. Gursey & Sons, J. E. Brethour and Nephews, J. D. Larkin, Springstead & Son. Three exhibitors, Jas. Robertson & Sons, W. E. Wright & Son, and Cecil Stubbs, divided the Dorset Horn prize money, while H. O'Ford won without repetition in the Lincoln classes. Hampshire were exhibited by J. & S. Wilson, John Kelly & Son, Sir H. M. Pollart, and Geo. L. Telfer, and Suffolk Down by Geo. Henderson.

### Swine.

The exhibit of swine was well up to that of last year. Berkshire brought out many entries, with Adam Thompson, W. E. Brown, Delson Son, and J. D. Larkin in the competition. In Yorkshires, the well-known exhibits of Wm. Manning & Sons were absent. J. E. Brethour and Nephews, John Dugg, J. C. Peckstroff, and W. D. B. Peckstroff, were strong in numbers and the entries included many strong individuals. The exhibitors were: J. Peckstroff, T. W. Borton & Sons, D. Douglas & Sons, and Samuel Delson & Sons. Chester Whites made a strong showing from the herds of Wm. Roberts & Sons, Dan & F. Conroy, W. E. Wright & Sons, and G. G. Gould. Western exhibitors in the persons of O. & O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta., showed in the Hampshire classes, and T. L. Gowan & Sons, G. G. Gould, Gowan & Calvert, Malott, Cecil Stubbs also showed in these classes.

### Light Cattle.

The dairy cattle sections are reported elsewhere in this issue, so far as Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Jerseys are concerned. A few Guernseys, the property of Curtis Hess & Son, Keswick, Ont., were on exhibition. The dairy exhibits were excellent and reflected the general prosperity of the industry.



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Trade increa

VOL. XXX

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We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 7, 1916

No. 35

## How Production and Prosperity are Hindered

### High Priced Land and Wrong Methods of Taxation Retard the Farmer's Progress

IN addressing several meetings of the organized farmers of Ontario lately I put this question: "Can any farmer in this meeting stand up and truthfully say that he received a reasonable wage for his labor and the labor of his wife and family, and at the same time gets a reasonable interest on his investment?" I found no man who could make such a claim, and I venture this statement, that few of our western farmers can truthfully make the claim. Of course there will be exceptions.

#### How Progress is Hindered.

Let us examine for a moment how monopolized land prevents progress. The monopolization of land means high priced land, and I claim that the higher the prices of land the poorer the country is as a whole, and the lower the price of land the richer the country will be as a whole, for the following reasons:

It surely must be patent to any reasonable man that it does cost more to produce a bushel of wheat from \$50 land than it costs from land at \$10 per acre. One hundred acres of land at \$50 an acre creates an overhead expense of the annual interest charge on \$5,000. One hundred acres of land at \$10 per acre creates an overhead expense of the interest on \$1,000, just 20 per cent. of the overhead expense on the same land at the higher price.

I also claim that our land at \$10 an acre will produce more than the same land will produce at \$50 per acre. We will suppose that a man with limited means, say \$2,500, starts on a farm. If he buys 100 acres of land at \$50 an acre he has just sufficient to pay 50 per cent. of the purchase price, and therefore is compelled to mortgage for the other 50 per cent. He is then left with a mortgage hanging over his head and without working capital, which is an absolute necessity to enable him to operate his farm. A heavy handicap is therefore placed on production and prosperity. But if he could buy that same land at \$10 an acre, he could pay the full purchase price and have no mortgage hanging over his head, and still have sufficient capital in hand to enable him to work that land, therefore increasing production and prosperity.

High priced land means successful mortgage companies, much of whose stock is held in foreign countries, and by this means much of the profit that should go to the producer finds its way into the coffers of foreign millionaires. One of the causes of scarcity of money in the country is high priced land, and this is also one of the causes of high priced money. The money we get by mortgaging our land we cannot keep for the purpose it had been intended for, for much of it goes to meet higher rates of interest and to pay for the commodities we are compelled to

By JOHN KENNEDY, Vice-President, Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.

purchase at easily one-third more than their actual value. These conditions will continue just as long as the present insane methods of taxation continue.

#### Wrong Methods of Taxation.

The present system of collecting taxes, to my mind, is the direct cause of high priced land, because it enables the owners of the land to take in the form of rent, or speculative prices, all the land can possibly give up, less a bare living, for the labor put upon it by those who work the land. The present methods of taxation operate in this way:

First, the portion collected by direct and visible means is somewhat less than one-third the amount collected from the taxpayer. The other two-thirds or more is collected by an indirect or invisible means, that is, manipulated in a way to deceive the taxpayer. It works out like this: A

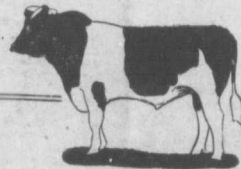
farmer's visible tax will be about \$75, and his invisible tax about \$300 a year. If he is a good farmer, and is raising a family, his purchases during the year will not be much less than \$1,000. When he buys all the clothes that are necessary to go to church in, and all that are necessary to go to the field in, together with all the implements needed, and the groceries consumed during the year, they will not be any less than \$1,000. Therefore, out of the \$300 or more indirect taxation through our protection or tariff system, \$200 goes to keep up our protection or tariff system, \$100 or less reaches the public treasury. The above statement that only one-third or less reaches the public treasury has never been denied by political economists. If that \$100 or less that reaches the public treasury were collected by the same means as the \$75, the farmer would pay only \$75 per year, whereas he now pays about \$375 per year. Is it not plain, therefore, that the present method of collecting taxes is wrong? Then, let us abolish the invisible means of collecting taxes, and let us have only visible means of collecting them.

Of course, the protected interests will kick, and what else should we expect? They claim we are interfering with their vested rights. Strange as it may seem, we will to-day find many farmers and others who help those protected interests in their unjust claims, but I do not believe that the great plain people, if all the facts were properly placed before them, would continue to help vested interests to take the shirts off their own backs.

#### Direct Legislation First.

How are we to accomplish the reform? In my opinion, it can only be accomplished by first getting direct legislation in force in all the provinces. By it we will show public opinion and public sentiment to be so strong that no political party on Parliament Hill can refuse to listen to a demand for justice to all our people. We can and we must break down the power of vested interests, and put an end to the present insane invisible methods of collecting taxes. If the interests need assistance, then in the name of all that is good, let us subsidize them by giving them a bonus of so much every year. We will then know to a cent just what they are costing us.

It is surely abundantly evident that neither of the present political parties will touch such a necessary reform. They recognize that the protected interests, controlling nearly all capital, are more powerful at present than the great plain people. But surely the day has come when there is abundance of evidence to show the great plain people that in order to get justice we must secure it for ourselves. We surely do not expect an angel to come down from heaven and do the



Selecting a Sire

IT is a severe test of any sire to be called upon to stamp his excellence on the offspring of females which, even though they be uniform in type, are gathered from different sources and represent different lines of breeding. Only an impressive animal, strong where the females are weak and with an usually good ancestry, can be relied upon to meet such requirements, and as is commonly said, he should first be selected and then purchased.

The use of an unproved sire is somewhat of an experiment, and the greatest dangers in failing to recognize and admit that such a one is not leaving offspring as good as they might reasonably be expected to be. The best values are sometimes offered in successful sires owned by men who insist on changing to avoid inbreeding, or to avoid keeping two males. If a well preserved though aged male that has proved good is obtainable, no objection can be raised to justly passing over such a one for the most promising young and untested individual.—Marshall.

work that we are capable of doing ourselves. We owe it to our families, and we owe it to our country, to abolish this insane method of taxation, for, after all, is not the question of taxation the great paramount question of all questions? By taxation we must get the revenue necessary to meet the legitimate demands of our country, but let it be a visible and direct means of taxation, by which the burden of paying toll to protected interests would be done away with. When we bring this about we will be living in a land of liberty. Let us establish the right, based on justice, of equality in opportunity. For as it is to-day, the more a man works and the more he produces, the more taxes he has to pay. The present plan takes from the producer and wage earner far too great a portion of his honestly earned reward.

## A Few Drainage Facts An Ontario Farmer's Experience

By W. G. Orvis.

THERE are thousands of acres of land in Ontario that is only producing a small proportion of the amount of fodder or grain it is capable of because of the extra amount of water held in the soil. We frequently hear farmers remark that such and such a field is cold and sour and that it does not produce the crops it should. After a field is drained the same work and expense will often produce double the yield it formerly did. Many fields now left in pasture would, if they were properly drained, give bumper crops of grain, roots or corn.

An example of how this has been worked out is found on the farm of Mr. D. W. Terrill, Victoria County, Ont. A twenty-acre field of sloping, springy land had only produced half a crop for many years, and was usually kept under hay or pasture. During the summer of 1915 Mr. Terrill had the field surveyed and a plan of drains mapped out by the district representative. This plan called for 500 5-inch tile costing \$13.00, 3,000 4-inch tile costing \$54.00, and 1,500 3-inch tile costing \$18.50, or a total cost for tile of \$85.50. The digging cost \$105.00, making a total of \$190.50. The cost of hauling and other team work is not included in this statement, but would not amount to a very large sum.

This summer I drove past the field and there was a very good crop of grain growing on it. In spite of the wet spring, Mr. Terrill was able to work this one time wettest field on his farm by May 10. He said regarding it, "I know that if it had not been for the tile the field could not have been sown last spring, and from the present prospect we shall more than have our money back next fall from the crop grown this year."

Evidence like the above is quite convincing. If all such land would be made to produce what it is capable of doing when thoroughly drained it would mean a considerable increase in the output of the farms of the province.

Do not run the risk of an explosion by letting the safety plug of the boiler get covered with scale. Take it out occasionally and scrape it.

## Avoiding Tire Troubles Drive Carefully, Repair Small Injuries

THE most expensive machine on the farm for upkeep is the automobile, and the most expensive part of the automobile for repairs is the tires. This is not hard to understand when we realize that all the weight of the car comes



Good Milk is Being Here Produced With the Aid of the Milking Machine.

on them, that the full driving power of the engines is delivered through them, and that they come in direct contact, at speeds varying from 19 to 40 miles an hour, with the hard, lumpy surface of ordinary country roads. Under these conditions it seems a wonder that tires last as well as they do. With the best of care they will, of course, eventually give way, but the life of tires can be greatly prolonged by the exercise of care in avoiding the commonest causes of tire troubles.

Chafed sides, in which the rubber is worn off the sides of the tires leaving the fabric bare, is due almost invariably to running in ruts on country roads, or rubbing them against curbs when in town. When this condition sets in they soon get beyond repair if not attended to. Chafing can be prevented by keeping out of the ruts and away from the curbs. As soon as chafed sides are noticed the tire should be repaired. Scuffing may be due to several causes, such as improperly adjusted brakes, or quick stopping, in which case

steering gear properly adjusted, to slow up while rounding corners, and to avoid using the clutch in a jerky manner.

### Cuts and Bruises.

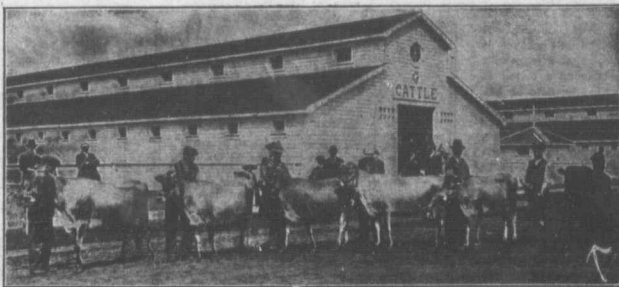
Unless small deep cuts are attended to as soon as they are inflicted on the tires, sand and dirt and water work their way into the wound. With every revolution the cut is expanded, the foreign matter sucked in, and a grinding motion is set up which wears the tires to pieces. This trouble is known as disintegration, and is provided against by examining the tires for cuts and having them closed with materials which are manufactured for the purpose as soon as they appear. When tires are insufficiently inflated and a blunt object is struck at a high rate of speed, the result is that the inner plies of the fabric may be broken. No effect may be visible from the outside, but the broken ends of the fabric wear against one another and become weakened, and eventually a blowout results. Careful driving over rough or stony ground and proper inflation will provide against this trouble.

Running on a punctured tire, rusty or bent rims and insufficient air pressure are the common causes of rim cutting. The cause of the trouble suggests its prevention. In case a tire punctures while on the road, it is better to remove it and run on the rim than to run on the tire. This can be done for a short distance without seriously injuring the rim, though afterward it is best to carefully examine it and see that it is not bent, so that this may again result in rim cutting. Chain cutting results more frequently in cases where the chains are tight. They should be left slightly loose, so that they will move around to some extent and prevent the strain which the tire suffers when passing over them from always coming in exactly the same place.

Blowouts, if the tire is in good condition, are always due to overloading. They also result from inattention to cuts, which allow the access of sand, so that the fabric is damaged until the tire cannot stand ordinary air pressures. Blowouts also result sometimes from insufficient inflation, and from damaged tubes which may have become slightly worn by being kept loose in a box before being used.

The most common cause of tire trouble is under-inflation. It is wise economy to purchase a pressure gauge. The following pressures are recommended for the different sizes of tires: Three-inch tire, 60 lbs.; three and one-half inch, 70 lbs.; four-inch, 80 lbs.; four and one-half inch, 90 lbs., and five-inch, 100 lbs. Lack of attention to small injuries when they first appear, together with reckless driving over rough roads, are also prolific causes of tire trouble.

Prof. Hunter, of the Kansas College, says: "Straining does not enhance the keeping qualities of milk. It removes the larger particles of slith, but in the process it breaks up the small clumps of bacteria, thereby facilitating bacterial growth and increasing the danger of souring."



A String of Stylish Jerseys as Seen at the Edmonton Fair.

the car skids along, wearing the rubber off on the hard surface of the road and leaving the fabric bare. Quick starting may have the same effect. Driving around corners at high speed, so that the car skids, or allowing the wheels to get out of alignment, so that the tire is subjected to a zig-zag motion while in contact with the road, are also prolific causes of scuffing. To prevent this condition care should be taken to have the wheels in alignment, to have the brakes and

## Harvest

Careful

W. B. Sims

THIN stands for more complete plants, give and heavier crops. It is an ISO roadside will be in this particular a plant in the



In Cutting A

is used mainly for to seed thinly or to Fertilization in bees. The process the flower is ruder fewer parts are tion. Bumble bees than honey bees, and stronger.

### Foretell

It is a matter of foretell the probability decide whether or able to cut the grass. There are as indications of If the conditions as to produce straw is a poor chance soil becomes some



## Harvesting Alfalfa Seed

### Careful Handling is Necessary

W. B. Simmons, Haldimand Co., Ont.

THIN stands of alfalfa, which result in more complete development of individual plants, give more certain yields than thicker and heavier crops. It has frequently been noticed that an isolated plant by the fence or the roadside will be completely covered with pods, in this particular being in striking contrast with a plant in the centre of a field. But since alfalfa

a much better chance. If few blossoms appear, or if they wither without setting many seed pods, the chances for seed are reduced and the crop should be cut at once for hay. Another indication that the seed crop is likely to be light is when the basal shoots begin to show early in anticipation of another growth of stems. The seed crop is not assured until the plants are fairly well loaded with well filled pods.

#### When to Cut.

Cutting should commence when the greater part of the seeds are hard, but not ripe enough to shell. At this stage most of the pods will be

for seed is to prevent threshing, as it is an easy matter to shatter the pods and lose much of the seed. It should be handled, both in the fields (Concluded on page 8.)

## Feed for the Dairy Cow

### The Most Economical Sources of Protein

L. Hamar Parr, Hastings Co., Ont.

THE most essential feeds are those which the farm can produce, such as mangels, turnips, alfalfa, clover hay, oats and corn. In these we have practically all the ingredients necessary for the development of the young animal and for milk production. The most important and most expensive food ingredient, protein, is generally deficient. This can be secured in any of the following purchased feeding stuffs: Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, wheat by-products, gluten feed, or brewers' grains.

It is in the purchasing of the right or wrong kind of protein feed that the farmer makes or loses money. The price per ton is what many farmers consider when purchasing concentrated feeds, instead of making a careful study of the analysis and by comparing the analysis of one feed, say cottonseed meal, with that of another like linseed meal, and estimating the price per unit of protein in each feed. It will almost invariably be found that the food that looks the dearer at first will work out the cheaper, as is shown by the following table:

#### Cost of 1 lb. Digestible Protein.

	Cost per Ton	Per Cent. Digestible Protein.	Cost of 1 lb. Protein.
Cottonseed meal .....	\$36.00	36.	6.0
Cottonseed meal .....	32.00	30.	6.4
Linseed meal .....	40.00	32.	6.3
Linseed meal .....	35.00	32.	6.6
Gluten feed .....	30.00	22.	6.5
Gluten feed .....	28.00	23.	6.1
Dry brewers' grains .....	26.00	15.5	3.4
Dry brewers' grains .....	24.00	15.5	3.0
Corn meal .....	32.00	8.0	20.
Oats, ground .....	32.00	9.5	17.0

In the foregoing table it will be seen that cottonseed meal at \$36 a ton furnishes protein at the lowest cost per pound of any common feed on the market. Such feeds as corn meal and oats furnish protein at the highest cost of all feeds, ranging from 17 to 20 cents a pound.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that these foods should never be used, especially when grown on the farm. They have much value for fattening, and protein of the fattening foods is of importance in milk production as the dairy cow requires something like one-half pound of fat a day.



In Cutting Alfalfa or Clover for Seed a Bunching Attachment Should Be Used on the Mower.

is used mainly for hay, it does not usually pay to seed thinly or to cultivate for a thin stand.

Fertilization in the alfalfa plant is assisted by bees. The process is called tripping, for when the flower is ruptured by the bee, some of the flower parts are released with a springlike motion. Bumble bees do this work much better than honey bees, largely because they are heavier and stronger.

#### Foretelling the Seed Yield.

It is a matter of great importance to be able to foretell the probable yield of alfalfa seed and to decide whether or not it would be more profitable to cut the crop for hay than to save it for seed. There are some things that can be taken as indications of the possibility of a seed crop. If the conditions just before blooming are such as to produce strong stem and leaf growth, there is a poor chance for much seed setting. If the soil becomes somewhat dry at this time there is

a dark brown. Pods do not all ripen together, and the tendency is for seed from the ripened pods to shell out. Close observation is necessary in order to know when to cut. This should be done when two-thirds or three-quarters of the pods are in the condition mentioned above.

Alfalfa for seed is sometimes cut with a mowing machine in the ordinary way, afterwards being raked up just as when it is cut for hay. It is preferable, however, to have a bunching attachment on the mower. The bunches can then be thrown to one side so that the horses do not trample out any of the seed. After a few hours' drying, they may be raked up and put into small cocks, though it is preferable to gather them with a fork if possible, as raking tends to shatter the seed pods. The alfalfa may be left in the cocks for a day or two, so as to be well cured and thoroughly dried before being placed in the mow. The main point in handling alfalfa



Potatoes Are a Profitable Cash Crop in Districts Well Suited to Their Growth.

A potato field on the farm of John Campbell, near Leamington, Ont.

### Many Fine Jerseys at the Canadian National

As usual of late years the main contenders in the Jersey cattle classes at the Canadian National Exhibition this year were R. J. Fleming, of Toronto, and B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, although several awards fell to Herbert Colton, of Malton, Ont., and Ira Nichols, of Burgessville, Ont.

Both Fleming and Bull brought their stock out in fine bloom. Fleming's animals never looked better, some of

his younger stock being shown in rather too fine condition. Much interest was taken in the placing of the awards in the senior bull class, as it brought out two animals of radically different type. First place went to Fleming's Clyph's Majesty, an aged bull of great substance and depth, that showed plenty of vigor and truthness to type. Bull's Brampton Burma King went down to fourth place, when in the opinion of many it

would easily have stood first. This bull was possibly a fraction on the small side compared with the bulls showing against him, but was straight on top, a beautifully turned bull, with plenty of depth and dairy quality. The second and third prize bulls were more of the type of the winner, but it was hard to see how the third, at least, could be placed over Bull's entry. The female classes were well filled. First place in the mature class went to Fleming's Meadow Grass II. of Kirkfield, an old-time winner of out-

standing merit. The judge placed great emphasis on the quality of the udder and the size and placing of the teats in the senior yearling class, putting down to fourth place what he stated to be the excellent typed heifer in the class because her teats were wrong. The placing was done by Harry Jenkins, of Illinois, formerly of the editorial staff of the Jersey Bulletin. At times of going to press the awards, as far as they have been given, are printed herewith. The rest will follow in our next issue.

Jersey awards given next week.



## New Prices, August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis . . . . .	\$450 <u>00</u>
Runabout . . . . .	475 <u>00</u>
Touring Car . . . . .	495 <u>00</u>
Coupelet . . . . .	695 <u>00</u>
Town Car . . . . .	780 <u>00</u>
Sedan . . . . .	890 <u>00</u>

f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

## Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited

### Ford, Ontario

Assembly and Service Branches at St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

### The Cheese and Butter Awards at Toronto

THE quality of the exhibits of cheese and butter this year at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, was of the highest quality, although the number of entries in both classes was from one-third to one-half less than last year. The hot weather early in the season appears to have discouraged many makers from exhibiting, through its effect on the milk and cream received at the factories, as well as on the finished product as kept in the factories.

Ontario, as usual, carried off the great bulk of the prizes in the cheese classes, although Quebec makers captured prizes in every class. Most of their awards, however, were low in the butter classes, Ontario was completely outclassed, as the province has been now for about three years. Almost all the prizes were taken by exhibitors from the Province of Quebec and the prairie provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There were only four exhibitors from Ontario in the creamery classes, of whom only two won prizes, and these were low down on the prize list.

The effect of the grading of cream, as practised in the west, largely accounts for the success of the western provinces, while the whole milk systems followed in Quebec, as well as the strict manner in which the raw material is handled on receipt at the creamery, showed its beneficial effects in the excellent quality of the Quebec butter shown. Both the Quebec and Western butter won on quality and deserved the awards they obtained. Ontario got into bad habits years ago in its methods of handling cream, and Ontario today, it is believed, would not stand for the strict methods of grading followed in the other provinces, with the result that the quality of Ontario butter is inferior to that made in these other provinces, and in critical markets has to sell on a lower basis. There is need for the inauguration of a vigorous educational campaign in Ontario for improvement along these lines.

- The Cheese Awards.**  
 June Colored: 1, Geo. Empey, Alwood, Ont., 95.83; 2, W. T. Oliver, Alwood, 95.49; 3, Geo. Empey, 95.32; 4, W. T. Oliver, 95.16; 5, Ben Howes, West Monkton, Ont., 94.99; 6, G. Ranier, Summerstown, Ont., 94.98; 7, G. Bain, 94.66; 8, J. Z. Gosselin, Turanton, Que., 93.93; 9, W. F. Fouchette, Ascot Corners, Que., 93.66; 10, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 93.65.  
 July Colored: 1, John Cuthbertson, Stratford, 95.98; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 95.35; 3, Geo. Empey, 95.32; 4, W. T. Oliver, 95.16; 5, Ben Howes, West Monkton, Ont., 94.99; 6, G. Ranier, Summerstown, Ont., 94.98; 7, G. Bain, 94.66; 8, J. Z. Gosselin, Turanton, Que., 93.93; 9, W. F. Fouchette, Ascot Corners, Que., 93.66; 10, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 93.65.  
 July White: 1, E. T. Cowie, St. Prosper, Que., 96.95; 2, H. H. Hammond, 96.83; 3, W. T. Oliver, 96.32, won on

(Continued on page 11.)

### The Spectator

His Returns are with

"THERE is no doubt that Mr. Hamill turned out to be one of the best of his class. He had, however, a big loss in the returns in one district."

Mr. Hamill was very successful in his returns. We had only one noon, but in the I had an opportunity to examine the verified farming specialized and I supposed to be of the best of the farm I found. The reduction being of the potatoes, and the poultry. Such a yield of 85 acres so everything and "thing." In this branch is a special yield maximum. Crosby is now the farm, his father from the active place. We found the orchard plow that we got our Crosby methods on a small area.

The Just two acres voted to apple of every tree was first spraying a every corner who sprays might be in this orchard when first set," when that we could them. During the been cutting off heads and for have been able to vined that the as much in those did in the previous experience is all tion for orchards.

Kings and Green common varieties come snows, growers. Mr. Crosby in that he is only onto and the appl to the market and Just eight cows milk shipped to "We are getting of milk from that we previously Mr. Crosby inform the milk from and weeded out of ones each year. milk shippers arou

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The Crosby Home is a Neat, Tree Embowered Cottage.

### The Specialized Farmer on 55 Acres of Land

His Returns are Sufficient to Make Many 100-Acre Farmers Envious. A Visit with R. H. Crosby, York Co., Ont.—By F. E. Ellis.

"THERE is a place where we should call." Suiting the ac- tion to the word, Mr. H. C. Hamill turned his driver in at the gate of one of his neighbors in York Co., Ont. "The Crosbys," he explained, "haven't a big farm so far as land area goes, but measured by money returns it is one of the best in the district."

Mr. Hamill was obligingly showing me over some of the good farms between Markham and Louisa Hill. We had only an hour to spare before noon, but in that short space of time I had an opportunity to study a splendid example of specialized, diversified farming. These two terms, specialized and diversified, are usually supposed to represent two methods of farming as far apart as the poles. Really they can be combined to excellent advantage. On the Crosby farm I found several lines of production being followed,—milk, seed grain, potatoes, fruit, vegetables and poultry. Such a list of activities on just 55 acres sounds like "a little of everything and not much of anything." In this case, however, every branch is a specialty and each made to yield maximum returns. R. H. Crosby is now the leading "spirit on the farm, his father having retired from the active management of the place. We found "R. H." himself in the orchard plowing and it was here that we got our first insight into the Crosby methods of making money on a small area.

#### The Orchard

Just two acres of the farm are devoted to apple orchard. Last spring every tree was scraped to give the first spraying a chance to penetrate every corner where insect or fungus spores might penetrate. "The trees in this orchard were headed too low when first set," said Mr. Crosby. "So low that we could not plow under them. During recent years we have been cutting off branches, elevating heads and for the last two years, we have been able to plow. I am convinced that the trees have grown as much in those two years as they did in the previous five years. Our experience is all in favor of cultivation for orchards."

Kings and Greenings are the most common varieties. There are also some snows, gravensteins and wagners. Mr. Crosby has an advantage in that he is only 18 miles from Toronto and the apples are carried right to the market and sold at retail.

Just eight cows are milked and the milk shipped to the city of Toronto. "We are getting the same quantity of milk from these eight cows that we previously got from eleven," Mr. Crosby informed us. "We weigh the milk from each cow regularly and weed out a couple of the poorest ones each year. Like many of the milk shippers around here, we don't

attempt to raise the calves. We go out and buy the best cows we can find and pay the price for the cows that their owners do not want to sell. A good cow at a long price is a better proposition for us than a poor cow we can get for little money."

#### Oats at \$1.50 a Bushel

Ensilage and clover are the staple crops grown for feeding the dairy herd. The grain grown is not fed on the farm. O.A.C. No. 72 oats are the specialty and these are sold at a choice price for seed. Last year 800 bushels were disposed of at \$1.80 a bushel. This year the Crosby's count on having 1,600 bushels to meet the demand for good seed grain. A choice price is disposed of in a similar manner. A splendid variety, the Delaware is grown. They are disposed of through the Department of Agriculture for seed in connection with the School Fairs' Work. This year there will be 300 bushels available for seed purposes. The extra ears and the extra small potatoes of course, are kept at home for feed or sold for consumption.

"We might as well sell our grain and potatoes for seed at double the price as feed them," remarked Mr. Crosby. "We sold our potatoes this last year at \$1.25 a bag when the local price was 40 cents a bag. This year we have three acres. We have to pick a very even sample for the School Fair demand, so part of the crop will be sold on the market at the regular price."

The Crosby farm is in a good situation for truck gardening, but this involves too much labor and it has not been followed extensively. Last year half an acre of vegetables were grown, mostly cauliflower. This year some 3,000 plants of cauliflower have been set with smaller lots of peas, beans and so forth. Muskmelons will be specialized in this year, Mr. Crosby having obtained a special variety of seed from Michigan.

#### A Poultry Fancier.

In the poultry department Rosecomb White Leghorns now predominate. They are proving themselves as good layers as the single combs and Mr. Crosby believes will prove a little harder. "Up to this year," he remarked, "we have run about 35 different breeds of poultry exhibiting largely at the poultry shows. We found, however, that it required about 35 hours in a 24-hour day to properly care for such a number of breeds. All that we are now specializing more in are the breeds. We have some 200 layers and 500 among our laying flocks. We have five or six breeds of turkeys, of course, from all the big points and plan to sell the eggs in the spring at 10 to 15 cents each for hatching. This is much better than the usual one to two cents each this season of the year for fresh eggs."

## Barrett Money Savers for farmers

MADE IN CANADA

### The Next Best Thing to Making More is Saving More

WE WANT you to read about the articles mentioned in this advertisement and then see if you are not losing money by failing to use all or some of them. Every one of these is a leader, a specialty for farm and home and we'll be glad to tell you more about them.



**AMATTITE ROOFING**—Here is a ready roofing that needs no painting or other attention to keep it watertight. Amattite Roofing has a mineral surface that laughs at wind and weather. Very attractive because of its bright, sparkling appearance. Wherever you have steep roofs, you need Amattite. Amattite is made in rolls of 110 square feet with galvanized nails and cement in center. Try it.

**EVERLASTIC ROOFING**—Here is a ready roofing of wonderful value. No better "rubber roofing" has ever been made at the price. Everlastic Roofing is ready, easy to lay and sure to wear. You don't need skilled labor to lay it. Durable and inexpensive. The solution to your roof troubles.



**EVERJET**—On every surface exposed to the weather, you need Everjet Elastic Paint. It is the best carbon paint ever made and carbon paint is a sworn enemy of the weather. There isn't a felt or metal roof in the country that could not be improved by a coat of Everjet. It clings, penetrates and protects. Everjet is wonderful on iron work and farm implements. It's sparkling black surface is tough and elastic. Never cracks or peels. You ought to keep this paint on hand always.

**CARBONOL**—The most necessary thing you could have around the house is a bottle of Carbonol. It is the best disinfectant, healer and cleanser ever made. Removes grease, germs and odors. Therefore, put some in the water with which you clean house. Thoroughly and wounds; prevents blood poisoning. Wonderful in the sick room because it prevents contagion. It will keep your stable or hen house clean and drive flies away from garbage pails or cattle pens. The best thing you could have for a hundred different uses. Get a bottle today.



**CREONOID**—When it's so easy to have healthy, profitable live stock, why not try this idea. Put some Creonoid in the barn and poultry house and spray the cattle. Creonoid insures clean, healthy cows, horses and chickens. Creonoid is the most effective lice destroyer and cow spray ever made. You need it, perhaps right now. Wonderful in the piggy, too. Makes better porkers. Sold in 1, 5 and 10 gallon cans, half barrels and barrels. Follow directions carefully.



**WOOD PRESERVATIVE**—Do you want to add many years' wear to your fence posts and exposed woodwork? You can do it by treating them with Grade-One Creosote Oil. Its use is the safe, practical and inexpensive way to make fence posts, clothes posts, or porch steps immune to the attacks of weather, earth or moisture. You know the preservative value of creosote. Being a liquid oil it can be applied by simply dipping, spraying or brushing. No expensive method. That's why Grade-One Creosote Oil is practical for the farmer. And it actually penetrates deeper into the wood than any other preservative. Protect your timber with Grade-One Creosote Oil and begin now.

**ELASTIGUM**—Don't tinker, delay and experiment with the little everyday repairs. We have a product that makes such repairs not only cheap and easy, but permanent. It's called "Elastigum" because it's a tough, elastic, adhesive, waterproof cement. Has no equal for joining or relining gutters, sealing joints or stuffing cornices. Invaluable in some Elastigum now and have an ever-ready handy man in the future. A trial will prove that it's indispensable. Make that trial now.



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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste To remove the lump and make the horse go free. Money refunded if you fail. Do not use any other than this three-ounce medicine. Works just as well on all other animals. Return order or invoice any time. Is guaranteed for two years. Write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advice.

Write for special directions on the treatment of lameness. Durably bound, in metal case. Guaranteed. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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Mr. H. TUTTON, of Brandon, Ont., writes: "Catonstone is an 45 h.p. Engine has been with a big start-up in our service. I have had it 10 months. I would not give up. I have 7000 cc. burn oil of stock, and do all my own plumbing, fuel casting, wood work, and use it as good as new, and compared with other engines same size, it is only surpassed with its superior fuel economy, power and reliability. Have catalogue and price. Write for it." 1917-18.

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**BOOKS** Send for our Catalogue of Books. Sent Free on Request.

Before we left, Mr. Crosby accompanied Mr. Hamill and I to the back end of the small farm to see an outfit field on which fertilizer experiments were conducted the previous year. On the mangel crop that year a ready mixed fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre was applied to several rows. The variety of fertilizer worked with every other row a complete fertilizer. The complete fertilizer proved most satisfactory that year, with the mangel and the row in the out crop the growth over the row fertilized with the complete fertilizer was in every case a better color and greater length than where any other kind of fertilizer was used.

"This experiment-mental work takes time but I enjoy it," remarked Mr. Crosby. "It gives spice and life and interest to farm work." "Just work is drudgery any time," supplemented Mr. Hamill. "Interesting work is always valid. Why I couldn't get along without fertilizers weighing the milk from every cow in my herd."

It seemed to me that these two men, both so successful in their different lines, had struck the very keynote of good farming in these two remarks. It is interesting. The interested man is always studying his work, striving after new and better methods.

## Wayside Cleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

### A Possible One Hundred Pound Cow

COWS belonging to this class are becoming quite common. It is the ambition of most Holstein breeders to obtain a cow at least one of these 100-lb. cows.

A Prince Edward County breeder, who has never done any testing and who thought the time quite distant when he should be the owner of such a cow, was very agreeably surprised about a month ago, when shortly after freshening, one of his pure-bred Holsteins gave 87.5 lbs. of milk in 24 hours. It was the opinion of the owner and other dairymen in the neighborhood that if conditions had been favorable and she had been fed properly and tested, she would easily have reached the 100-lb. mile-post. I had the pleasure of examining this cow somewhat thoroughly, and she certainly has every indication of being able to produce the 100-lb. clip.

The owner of this animal did not realize what exceptionally good stuff he had in his herd, and probably even yet does not know what a valuable animal this cow would be in the hands of a great breeder who would crowd her to the limit. A great deal of satisfaction, however, is taken by him from the fact that he was able in eight years' breeding to produce an animal which was capable of making such a record.

#### Prepotency.

While discussing questions of breeding a short time ago, Mr. G. A. Brethren related a remarkable instance of the prepotency of pure-bred animals. Of course it had to do with Holsteins.

A neighbor of his was using his herd sire upon his grade cows, and had raised several heifers that had only one cross of Holstein blood. He was so well pleased with their good quality that he decided to purchase some pure breeds, thinking to get larger returns from them. Not being an advanced student of the breed he was unfortunate enough to purchase animals that were not outstanding milk producers, and he found that the one-cross grade heifers

that he had raised at home gave him more milk in the course of a lactation period than did the pure bred. The sire with this man had belonged to the Pontiac family, so well known as high milk producers, and he was so prepotent that he stamped these characteristics upon his offspring in a very noticeable way.

#### Feeding Horses.

It has been my pleasure to visit one farm in Prince Edward County two or three times this summer. Upon my first visit the proprietor was lamenting the poor condition of his horses. He claimed that the condition of the soil this last spring was such that it took more of his teams than an ordinary season.

When I visited him a month or six weeks later I noticed that his horses were in much better condition. Yet I knew that he had worked hard during the intervening time. I asked him how he had been able to put flesh on his horses in the most trying season of the year. He took me to his feed box and said, "There is the stuff that is to be credited with a good deal of it." The material he referred to was that he had been feeding this oil cake meal, and he informed me that for three or four weeks, and that he had not found anything to equal it for putting horses in condition and giving them that sleek appearance which is so much desired.

### Harvesting Alfalfa Seed

(Continued from page 5.)

and while drawing in, so as to prevent the loss of seed. It is best to make the cocks of the size that one or two men can lift them bodily on to the bottom of the rack will prevent much loss of seed. This can be pitched off and run through the machine, by which means the seed is separated out.

Alfalfa Straw Valuable.

There is considerable feeding value in alfalfa straw. Careful analyses have shown that it has almost half the feeding value of alfalfa hay and is the equal of timothy hay in this respect. The careful handling necessary to preserve the seed, also has the effect of preserving the leaves, in which such a large proportion of the feeding value of alfalfa is concentrated. The difficulty of getting good native grown alfalfa seed, makes it desirable that a large number of farmers endeavor to grow some. A few acres on each of his 10 dozen farms in a locality would go a great deal towards providing a local seed supply.

It would also tend to diffuse alfalfa experience throughout the country, with the result that a few years would see the solution of this important problem. With the alfalfa seed situation in the condition it has been in this year, a great many farmers have turned their attention to the question of home grown seed. Time will tell in each case whether or not the experiment in seed production has been successful.

"Every few years our politicians, Crit and Tory, undertake to tell us that they have found the solution for our difficulties and that if we will but give them a chance they will quickly improve our conditions. We listen to them they have to say, grow excited and proceed to divide on party lines, just as the politicians desire that we should. Fifty thousand of us go out and vote Tory, while another fifty thousand vote Crit. For all the good that we accomplish we might as well stay at home. The time has come when we should take a leaf from the book of the fraternal organizations of Western Canada and go unitedly to our party conventions and see that candidates are nominated who are acceptable to us.—J. J. Morrison, Secretary, United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.

### ABSORBINE STUFS

from a Horse Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going soon. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Paid 17 in pamphlet with each bottle sold here. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

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GOOD LUCK BRAND

Calf Meal	Oil Cake	Animal
Fleeced	Distillers' Dried	Grasses
Green Meal	Vegetables'	Dried
Clean. Shorts	Poultry Feeds	

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Grain Grinders, Windmills, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, etc.

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Brantford, Wingham, Regina, Calgary.

### Cooperative Association of Farmers

The Association of Farmers in May of 1917. The first few members of the original little in the way of the people were slow to be convinced. As time passed, some were estranged, as many would do to be now supporters.

The management of the handling of the products of the members' collective efforts. All in the possession of the members found to be the older way where the purchase year before seeing cooperation.

Cooperators held in October, 1918, the report by Mr. W. W. Murray, showed the loss by not having the opportunity to do this or they are enrolling of orders have been in the past.

The dealers in some cases when they offered their influence in the members' effort on the part of the farmers, however, the system of distribution is largely successful of the most in the province with their members to assist with the

### Reports on

Dr. C. A. Zavitz, FURTIHER in each of 21 the following 21 years:

Imperial Army...  
Early Genesis...  
Giant...  
Early Red Clay...  
Egyptian...  
The average...  
reties for 1916, as 21-year average,

Delta...  
Chaff...  
Imperial Army...  
Early Genesis...  
Giant...  
Early Red Clay...  
Egyptian...  
The average...  
reties for 1916, as 21-year average,

For 1916...  
For 21-year period...  
It will be seen...  
that there have...  
of 28 varieties...  
which have been...  
five years the...  
per acre were...  
1918; 46.7;...  
44.1; Theas, 45.8...  
ber, 43.7.

Crosses have...



## Cooperation in P.E.I.

THE Associated Farmers' Cooperative Company Ltd. started early in May of this year to organize. The first few months' work on the part of the organizers, showed very little in the way of results, as the people were slow to act and lacked confidence. As the benefits to be obtained became more clearly demonstrated, as a majority of those in a position to do so came forward and are now supporting the movement.

The management adopted the system of handling all goods on a guaranteed 10 per cent basis, in this way giving the members the benefit of their collective buying at the time of purchase. All invoices are at the disposal of the members. This was found to be more satisfactory than the older way of paying dividends, where the purchasers had to wait a year before seeing any results of their cooperation. At a meeting of the directors held in Charlottetown on Aug. 16th, the report handed to the directors by Mr. W. W. McDonald, the secretary, showed how the people were being by not taking advantage of the opportunity to cooperate and now they are enrolling rapidly. A number of orders have been placed to advantage with different manufacturers and the members claim a satisfactory saving on these lines.

The dealers in the province are somewhat opposed to the movement and when occasion arises, they use their influence to discourage prospective members. By persistent effort on the part of the organizers, however, the people are slowly, but surely, seeing the way in the present system of distribution. The present success is largely due to the effort of some of the most prominent farmers in the province, who, through their numerous affairs, find time to assist with the good work.

## Reports on Winter Grains

Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont. FOURTEEN named varieties of winter wheat have been grown in each of 21 years at the O.A.C. The following gives the average for 21 years:

Variety.	Grain Per Acre.		Straw Per Acre.		Weight per measured bushel.	
	Bush.	Tons.	Tons.	Lbs.	Weight	measured bushel.
Dawson's Golden Chaff	51.3	2.9	60.1			
Imperial Amber	47.9	3.2	61.3			
Early Genesee						
Giant	46.8	3.0	60.2			
Early Red Clawson	46.6	2.8	59.2			
Michigan Amber	46.4	3.2	61.7			

The average results of the 14 varieties for 1916, as compared with the 21-year average, are as follows:

Variety.	Grain Per Acre.		Straw Per Acre.		Weight per measured bushel.	
	Bush.	Tons.	Tons.	Lbs.	Weight	measured bushel.
For 1916	40.9	2.5	63.2			
For 21-year period	45.1	2.9	61.1			

It will be seen that in 1916 the winter wheat gave an average of practically four bushels an acre below and two pounds a measured bushel above the average of the past 21 years.

Of the 28 varieties of winter wheat which have been tested for the past five years the highest yields in bushels per acre were produced by Grand Prize, 45.3; Kharov, 46.4; Imperial Amber, 46.3; Gillespie Red, 44.9; Yaroslaf, 44.7; American Banner, 44.1; Theiss, 43.8, and Michigan Amber, 43.7.

Crosses have been made between

the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some of the varieties of particularly high quality for bread production, such as Tammania Red, Crimean Red, Turkey Red, Buda Penth and Imperial Amber. In the average tests for the past five years one of these crosses has surpassed in yield per acre all the named varieties which were grown at the college.

## Treating Wheat for Smut.

In treating winter wheat for smut the best results were obtained by immersing the grain for 40 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of

formalin to 42 gallons of water. This treatment is simple, cheap and effective. Other experiments show of great importance of using large, plump, sound, well-matured seed of strong vitality.

In the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario reports have been received from 33 counties. These results show the following average yields in bushels per acre: Imperial Amber, 35.5; American Banner, 31.9; Banatka, 30.8, and Yaroslaf and Crimean Red each 29.8.

In Winter Rye the Petkus variety made the highest records both at the

## Too Many Uses for Auto

FARMER PESSIMIST—(observing a load of fat hogs being driven to the stock yards in an auto truck) "Even hogs can ride in an automobile; that spoils it for me."

# Bread Making Contests At Rural School Fairs

PRIZES—Free Courses at Macdonald Institute, Guelph  
Free Poultry Raising Course at Ontario Agricultural College  
Free Cook Books and Magazines

Over 1,500 prizes in all will be offered in bread-making contests which will be held this fall at over 250 rural school fairs taking place in Ontario. It will be a great event at the fairs and will stimulate interest in bread-making among young girls between the ages of 12 and 17 years.

Here is a wonderful opportunity for your daughter to win for herself a Free Course in Domestic Science at the famous Macdonald Institute, Guelph. All she has to do is to bake one double loaf of bread and enter

it in the contest at the fair according to the conditions explained below and more fully told in the folder we will send you on request. The loaf must be baked with

## Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread.

This is a splendid flour which makes the biggest, bulging loaves—whitest, lightest and most wholesome bread you ever baked. It is not a splendid opportunity to interest your daughters in breadmaking

Here are the Splendid Prizes offered for the best loaf of bread baked local Fair:

1st Prize.—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for 1 year.  
This magazine is full from cover to cover every month with articles suitable for young people of all ages. It is published in England. Value \$2.50 per year.  
2nd Prize.—6 months paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." Value \$1.25.

Extra Prizes.—When entries exceed ten a 2nd prize will be awarded to entries exceed twenty the judges at the fair will number 4th, 5th, and 6th prizes of one year's paid-up subscriptions to "The Little Paper." This is a wonderful little publication issued every month in England. Its eight pages are packed with highly engaging information and stories relating to history, nature-study, animals, bird-life, etc.

Important.—The winners of 1st prizes at the fairs automatically become competitors for the Provincial Prize. The second half of the double loaf is sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by the district representative in special container provided. The judging is done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing at the College.

## Conditions of the Contest

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday does not occur before November 1, 1916. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 1/2 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into ten loaves so that they may be displayed at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half must be delivered to be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the Provincial Contest. The loaf contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair.

The standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

- Appearance of Loaf..... 15 marks
  - Color..... 5 marks
  - Texture of crust..... 5 marks
  - Shape..... 5 marks
- Texture of Crumb..... 40 marks
  - Evenness..... 15 marks
  - Softness..... 10 marks
  - Color..... 10 marks
- Flavor of Bread..... 5 marks
  - Color..... 5 marks
  - Taste..... 25 marks
  - Other..... 20 marks

Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller (important) and an entry form to be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and give name of district from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state

If you cannot get Cream of the West Flour in your neighborhood, write us for prices.

Address: Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

Provincial Prizes.—The winners of first prize at each local fair compete for the Provincial Prize. The first and second prizes, or third and fourth prizes, will not be awarded in any case country.

1st Prize.—Short Course (2 months) in Domestic Science at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. The Macdonald Institute does not send 17 we permit her with a certificate entitling her to take the course when she reaches the right age. Value of course \$75.00, which pays for fees, room, board and washing. The winner lives at Macdonald Hall while taking course.

2nd Prize.—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

3rd Prize.—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Girls taking this course do not live at the College, but good boarding houses will be provided for them in Guelph. Value of course \$35.00, which pays board of student in Guelph. (No fees are charged for course.)

4th Prize.—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at the Ontario Agricultural College.

5th to 10th Prizes.—The Famous Boston Cooking-school Cook Book by Fannie Merritt Farmer, latest edition (1914). There are 217 thoroughly tested recipes and 130 photographic reproductions of dishes, etc., besides much special information.

That the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one prize will be awarded to the same family.

The results of the contests at the fair will be made known as usual. After the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the provinces.

Do Not Miss It! A Great Opportunity: Every girl between 12 and 17 years should compete. What a splendid way to spend your winter 12 and 17 years should compete. What a splendid way to spend your winter interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealer and prize money if at once possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot send it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and they will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

No Competitions in Counties Named Below: The competition is open to all parts of the province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the districts of Hazy River, Kenora, Manitowish and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district-representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, and the Counties of Russell and Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. We regret, therefore, that the competition cannot include these Counties.



# Ayrshires Better Than Ever at Toronto

## The Great Scotch Dairy Breed Makes Splendid Showing

**A**YRSHIRE men are proud of the showing their breed made at the Exhibition this year. They have just cause to be. Their turnout was good—even better than that of last year. The animals were well fitted, and for quality equalled anything previously seen at the Exhibition. The prize money was fairly well distributed, in this respect being quite as satisfactory as last year.

Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, placed the awards and gave general satisfaction. Alex. Hume was one of the largest winners, his herd being in excellent showing condition. Besides securing the senior championship and two firsts in the bull section he took first place with his graded herd and secured the reserve grand championship in pens. R. R. Nees was again present, and though his show herd has been somewhat weakened by the sale, at very high prices, of some of his good animals to American buyers, he was successful in landing the female grand championship, senior female championship, and junior bull championship, besides several firsts. A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corriens, and Owen & Nees were first in the junior calf and dry cow classes. Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford, Ont., had 14 head out, four less than last year. Senator Owens, Westmount, Que., was present with a strong herd for the second time. The Senator's field is, as he explained to an editor of Farm and Dairy, in Quebec, and until last year is his custom to tour the eastern circuit, going as far as Three Rivers. A year ago he decided to try his fortune in the Toronto show ring, which he did with considerable success. This success was repeated this year, and he carried off several prizes, including first for senior heifer calf. J. L. Stannell, Stratford, Ont., appeared for the first time in Toronto, and made a showing that bespeaks much for his future success in this arena. He had 14 animals out, and secured first place with his two-year-old bull, Selwood Prince Ideal.

Great interest centred in the meeting again in the show ring of Nees's Hobland Mastorpiece and Hume's Hillside Peter Pan. Mastorpiece failed to repeat his triumph of last year. He was hardly in as good shape for showing as he was a year ago. Hillside Peter Pan was in the pink of showing condition. He is one of those animals that keep right on developing, and never showed to better advantage than on this occasion.

The mature female class brought out a round dozen entries and the competition was keen. This exhibit did full justice to the reputation of the breed for producing wonderfully uniform and pleasing classes of mature females. First place was secured by Humeshaugh Kate, a cow of ideal dairy and breed type, while Turner's Springbank Daisy won second place. The female grand championship went to Nees on Maggie Finlayson fifth, the winner in the two-year-old class in milk. Her only competitor was Hume's first prize yearling heifer, Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, to whom was awarded the junior championship.

The graded herds presented a magnificent spectacle as they were lined up before the judges. The red ribbon was won by the Hume herd headed by Hillside Peter Pan. The herd was a splendid example of consistent breeding, the animals showing great uniformity. It had a good second, however, in the New herd, headed by Hobland Mastorpiece.

The Ayrshire breeders had good reason to be pleased with the showing made by their favorites. All classes

### Ayrshire Awards—Male.

- Bull, 2 yrs. and over: 1, Hillside Peter Pan, Alex. Hume; 2, Hobland Mastorpiece, J. L. Nees; 3, Netherton King Theodore, Hon. Wm. Owens; 4, Netherton, J. L. Stannell; 5, Selwood Prince Ideal, Laurie Bros.; 6, Cairnview Milkman, nee son.
- Bull, 1 yr.: 1, Burnside Ypres Mastorpiece, Nees; 2, Sunniss Mastorpiece, Owens; 3, Hobland Red Mohr, Nees; 4, Briery Boy of Springbank, Turner & Son.
- Bull, senior calf: 1, Humeshaugh In-Pionater, Peter Pan, Hume; 2, Burnside Hank, Laurie Bros.; 4, Gladden Hill Jane, Laurie Bros.
- Bull, junior calf: 1, Springbank Bright King, Stannell; 2, Burnside Cherry Mastorpiece, Nees; 4, Brown, Hume & Co.; 5, Hillside Peter Pan, Hume; 6, grand champion: Hillside Peter Pan, Hume.
- Bull, junior champion: Burnside Ypres Mastorpiece, Nees.

### Ayrshire Awards—Female.

- Cow, mature, in milk: 1, Humeshaugh Kate, Hume; 2, Springbank Daisy bella, Owens; 4, Mayflower, Stewart & Sons; 5, Burnside Lady, Nees.
- Cow, 2 yrs. and over, in milk: 1, Danbelle Jeanne, Jones; 2, Humeshaugh Gladden Hill, Laurie Bros.; 4, Doreen Cow, 2 yrs. and over, in calf, not milking: 1, Hillside Peter Pan, Hume; 2, Topsy Lady, Hume & Co.; 4, Doherty, Owens; 5, Burnside Daisy 2nd, Nees.
- Heifer, 2 yrs.: 1, Maggie Finlayson fifth, Nees; 2, Miss Floss of Springbank, Turner & Son; 3, Lady of Springbank, Turner & Son; 4, Burnside Lucky Darling, Nees; 5, Jean Turner, of Menie Ath, Stewart & Son.
- Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Humeshaugh bank Ruth, Turner & Son; 2, Burnside Baroness 2nd, Nees; 3, Burnside Tipperary Blossom, Nees; 5, Village Lass, Owens.
- Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Burnside Barbara, Nees; 2, Betty of Springbank, Turner & Son; 3, S. S. S. of Stratford, Turner & Son; 4, Snowflake of Gladden Hill, Laurie Bros.
- Heifer, senior calf: 1, Jacky, Owens; 2, Burnside Maggie Finlayson, Nees; 3, Burnside Lady Lucky 2nd, Nees; 4, Humeshaugh Selvy Kate Agrial, Hume & Co.; 5, White, Hume & Co.
- Heifer, junior calf: 1, Burnside Barbara 2nd, Nees; 2, Gladden Hill Kate, Laurie Bros.; 3, Burnside Riverside, Owens; 4, Louisa of Riverside, Owens; 5, female champion: Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, Hume & Co.
- Junior female champion: Maggie Finlayson fifth, Nees.

### Group Awards.

- Get of sire: 1, Turner & Son; 2, Nees; 3, Laurie Bros.; 4, Hume & Co.
- Progeny of cow: 1, Hume; 2 and 3, Nees; 4, Laurie Bros.; 5, Hume & Co.
- Graded herd: 1, Hume; 2, Turner & Son; 4, Owens; 5, Laurie Bros.; 6, Juno; 7, Nees; 8, Owens; 3, Hume & Co.; 4, Turner & Son.

### Special Classes.

- Heifer, 2 yrs. and over, in milk: 1, Humeshaugh New Era, Hume; 2, Briery of Springbank, Turner & Son; 3, White Lady of Springbank, Turner & Son; 4, Duchess of Gladden Hill, Laurie Bros.
- Breeder's herd, females bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Nees; 2, Owens; 3, Hume; 4, Turner & Son.

### Cheese and Butter Awards, continued from page 6.)

- flavor: 4, E. Gaudreault, Pang Mathis Chic, 96.32; 5, H. E. Brown, Brussels, 95; 6, A. Blanchette, Waterford, Que., 94.82; 7, J. T. Koch, Palmerston, 94.49, won on flavor; 8, T. Lambert, St. Gervais, Que., 94.49.
- August Colored: 1, W. F. Oliver, 96.49; 2, John Cuthbertson, 95.82; 3, W. Morse, 95.66; 4, H. J. Need, Tavistock, 95.32; 5, H. E. Brown, Brussels, 95; 6, A. Blanchette, Waterford, Que., 94.82; 7, J. T. Koch, Palmerston, 94.49, won on flavor; 8, T. Lambert, St. Gervais, Que., 94.49.
- August White: 1, W. F. Oliver, 99; 2, E. H. Howie, Prospero, Que., 97.16; 3, H. F. Paquet, St. Flavien, Que., 96.99; 4, H. J. Need, Tavistock, 96.81; 5, Z. Bergeman, Methods Mills, Que., 96.66; 6, W. T. Oliver, 96.16, won on flavor; 7, T. Lambert, St. Gervais, Que., 94.49.

(Continued on page 17.)



**DE LAVAL SEPARATORS**  
Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable

THERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months. The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream, and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravely setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim milk for stock feeding, along with the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one.

You can't afford to wait until next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now and it will earn its cost by spring. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.  
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

**A Date to be Remembered**  
**SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER---Oct. 5**

Look for the Paroid Roll

**For Safety and Economy**

A storm sweeps over the country. Your neighbour comes to you with a tale of woe, saying that the wind loosened his roof, and the rain did the rest—damaged stock, bills for roof repairs, wasted time.

While he is looking with envy on your sturdy Paroid roofs, remind him how little

**NEPONET Paroid ROOFING**

costs more than cheap ready roofings, an object lesson in fire-resisting roofing—Paroid, that has defied the elements for 18 years.

Look for the Paroid roll, and you will find one of the 2,000 Neponet dealers throughout Canada.

Paroid is made in 3 colors, Grey, Red and Green.

Write for useful book "Repairing and Building"—sent upon request—FREE.

**BIRD & SON** Dept. D  
70 King St., Hamilton, Ont.  
Warehouses: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Boards and Roofing Felts in Canada

Try Neponet Paroid Roofing in place of other roofings and you'll like it.

**When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy**



**WHEN** our friends are present we ought to treat them well; and when they are absent, to speak of them well.—Epictetus.

## God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

**H**E accompanied Meotozin to the pit and assisted in chaining the dogs, but Meotozin was taciturn and uncommunicative. Josephine and her mother sent down their excuses at supper time, and he sat alone along with Adare, who was delighted when he received word that they had been sleeping most of the afternoon, and would join them a little later. His face clouded, however, when he spoke of Jean.

"It is unusual," he said. "Jean is very careful to leave word of his movements. Meotozin says it is possible he went after fresh caribou meat. But that is not so. His rifle is in his room. He left during the night or he would have spoken to me. I saw him as late as midnight, and he made no mention of it then. It has been snowing for two or three hours or I would send Meotozin on his trail."

"What possible cause for worry can you have?" asked Philip.

"Thoreau's cutthroats," replied Adare, a sudden fire in his eyes. "This winter may see—things happen. The foe behind Thoreau's success in trade is whisky. That damnable stuff is his lure, or all the fur in this country would come to Adare House. If he could drive me out he would have a chance to fight again—his hands would be at the throat of every living soul in these regions, and all through whisky. Among those who were killed or turned up missing last winter were four of my best hunters. Twice Jean was shot at on the trail. I fear for him because he is my right arm."

When Philip left Adare he went to his room, put on heavier moccasins, and went quietly from the house. Three inches of fresh snow had fallen, and the air was thick with the white deluge. He hurried into the edge of the forest. A few minutes futile searching convinced him of the impossibility of following the trail made by Jean and the man he had pursued. Through the thickening darkness he returned to Adare House.

A rain he changed his moccasins and waited for the expected word from Josephine or Adare. Half an hour passed, and during this time his mind became still more uneasy. He had hoped that Croiset was hanging in the edge of the forest, waiting for darkness. Each minute now added to his fear; that all had not gone well with the half-breed. He paced up and down his room, smoking, and looking at his watch frequently. After a time he went to the window and tried to peer out into the white swirl of the night. The opening of his door turned him about. He expected to see Adare. Words that were on his lips froze in a moment of speechless horror.

He knew that it was Jean Croiset who stood before him. But it did not look like Jean. The half-breed's cap was gone. He was swaying, clutched at the partly opened door to support

himself. His face was disfigured with blood, the front of his coat was spotted with frozen clots of it. His long hair had fallen in ropelike strands over his eyes and frozen there. His lips were terrible.

"Good God!" gasped Philip. He sprang forward and caught Jean as the half-breed staggered toward him. Jean's body hung a weight in his arms. His legs gave way under him, but for a moment the clutch of his fingers on Philip's shoulder were viselike.

"A little help, M'sieur," he gasped. "I am faint, sick. Whatever happens, you love Our Lady, let no one know of this to-night!"

With a rattling breath he had dropped upon Philip's arm.

**CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.**

Scarcely had Jean uttered the few words that preceded his lapse into unconsciousness than Philip heard the laughing voice of Adare at the farther end of the hall. Heavy footsteps followed the voice. Impulse rather than reason urged him into action. He lowered Jean to the floor, sprang to the partly open door, closed it and softly locked it. He was not a moment too soon. A few steps more and Adare was beating on the panel with his fist.

"What, ho!" he cried in his booming voice. "Josephine wants to know if you have forgotten her!"

Adare's hand was on the latch.

"I am—undressed," explained Philip desperately. "Offer a thousand apologies for me, Mon Pere. I will finish my bath in a hurry!"

He dropped on his knees beside Jean as the master of Adare moved away from the door. A brief examination showed him where Croiset was hurt. The half-breed had received a scalp wound from which the blood had flowed down over his face and breast. He breathed easier when he discovered nothing beyond this. In a few minutes he had him partially stripped and on his bed. Jean opened his eyes as he bathed the blood from his face. He made an effort to rise, but Philip held him back.

"Not yet, Jean," he said. "Philip's glance shifted in a look of alarm toward the door.

"I must, M'sieur," he insisted. "It was the last few hundred yards that made me dizzy. I am better now. And there is no time to lose. I must get into my room—into other clothes!"

"We will not be interrupted," Philip assured him. "Is this your only hat, Jean?"

"That alone, M'sieur. It was not bad about an hour ago. Then it broke out afresh, and made me so dizzy that with my last breath I stumbled into your room. The saints be praised that I managed to reach you!"

Philip left him to return in a moment with a flask. Jean had pulled

himself to a sitting posture on the side of the bed.

"Here's a drop of whisky, Jean. It will stir up your blood."

"Mon Dieu, it has been stirred up enough this night, thank you," said Jean feebly. "But it may give me voice, M'sieur. Will you get me fresh clothes? They are in my room—which is next to this on the right. I must be prepared for Josephine or Le M'sieur before I talk."

Philip went to the door and opened it cautiously. He could hear voices coming from the room through which he had first entered Adare House. The hall was clear. He slipped out and moved swiftly to Jean's room. Five minutes later he reentered his own room with an armful of Jean's clothes. Already Croiset was something like himself. He quickly put on the garments Philip gave him, brushed the tangles from his hair, and called upon Philip to examine him to make sure he had left no spot of blood on his face or neck.

"You have the time?" he asked then.

Philip looked at his watch.

"It is eight o'clock."

"And I must see Josephine—alone—before ten," said Jean quickly. "You must arrange it, M'sieur. No one must know that I have returned until I see her. It is important. It means—"

"What?"

"The great God alone can answer that," replied Jean in a strange voice. "Perhaps it will mean that to-morrow, or the next day, or the day after that, M'sieur Weyman will know the secret we are keeping from him now, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with Jean Jacques Croiset in a fight that the wilderness will remember so long as there are tongues to tell of it!"

There was nothing of boastfulness or of excitement in his words. They were in the voice of a man who saw himself facing the final arbiter of things—a voice dead to visible hope, yet behind which there trembled a thing that made Philip face him with a new fire in his eyes.

"Why to-morrow or the next day?" he demanded. "Why shroud me in this damnable mystery any longer, Jean? If there is fighting to be done, let me fight!"

Jean's hollowed cheeks took on a flush.

"I would give my life if I two could go out and fight—as I want to fight," he said in a low, tense voice. "It would be worth your care and mine to be that fight. I am a Catholic, but that I am a Catholic, M'sieur, I am a Catholic of the wilderness. And I have taken the most binding oath in the world, I have sworn by the sweat of my dead Iowaka to do one thing. Josephine tells me to do in this. Over her grave I swore that, with Josephine kneeling at my side, I have prayed that my Iowaka might come to me and tell me if I am right. But in this matter I have never spoken a word. I have prayed Josephine to free me from my oath, and she has refused. I am afraid, I dare reveal nothing. I can do no other. I want to act. But to-night—"

"His voice sank to a whisper. His fingers gripped deep into the flesh of Philip's hand.

"To-night many men—something," he went on, his voice filled with an excitement strange to him. "The fight is coming, M'sieur. We cannot make longer evade that we have been trying to evade! It is coming, to my shoulder to shoulder, we will fight!"

"And until then, I must wait!"

"Yes, you must wait, M'sieur."

Jean freed his hand and sat down in one of the chairs near the table. His eyes turned toward the window.

"You need not fear another shot, M'sieur," he said quietly. "The man who fired that will not fire again."

"You killed him?"

Jean bowed his head without replying. The movement was neither of affirmation nor denial: "He will not fire again."

"It was more than one against one," persisted Philip. "Does your oath compel you to keep silent about that, too?"

There was a note of irritation in his voice which was almost a challenge to Jean. It did not prick the half-breed.

He looked at Philip a moment before he replied:

"You are an unusual man, M'sieur," he said at last, as though he had been carefully measuring his words. "We have known each other only a few days, and yet it seems a long time. I had my suspicions of you back there, I

Josephine's beauty you were after, and I have stood ready to kill you if I saw in you what I fear. But you have won. M'sieur, Josephine loves you. I have faith in you. And do you know why? It is because you have fought the fight of a strong man. It does not take a great man to match his against a knife, or bullet against bullet. Not to keep one's word, to play a hope-less part in the end, to leap when the numma wapew is over the eyes all over the eye blind-taken, a man I know, when Jean Jacques Croiset says for the first time that there is a ray of hope for me, where a few hours ago no hope existed, will you give us a word, your promise to play in my subject. You, if it is a word with preserving, pick also filling and man duties, but the even long, and it does us a breathing spell once bring along your idea, problem," or any of which you are interested welcome any of heartily into the Club



The Pride of the Poultry Yard.

**The True**

**"W"**ITH graces as a man. How often do the true beauty consists, not how we do, but the world of ourself could only radiate from day to Most of us wish to serve look at tent with the voice has actuated gloriousness—wifeliness of men—than the winter, spoken your heart. Some of for we may have. Yet set us not before all in it for it is a

A quaint old tells us that a of the world, J. monna. He became found that he brethren in giving the Master, for how is sang, doubly he could, dan do anything else praise by performer of the spirit of ad before a dismud was a picture of His strange an and reported to ter watched in perform until he grew and three himself rest. Then, as in about saw the La a few years, come A few years later, out by his perfor abbots and monks as he closed his they saw the sav and her angels car son to Heaven.

'Tis but a tale, and more me. E being, perchance better than another the Master in hum It does not matter to whom all servi are of one thin, is how we do it ha

**HOME**

**N**O doubt, Hon have been fo est the discus Problem," which has in the family circle. "School M'sieur" for connection with this responded to in a helpful manner by "Ant Beth," and w contribution to the week from "Dream.

We would like you others, whether Hon or not, send in their subject. You, if it is a word with preserving, pick also filling and man duties, but the even long, and it does us a breathing spell once bring along your idea, problem," or any of which you are interested welcome any of heartily into the Club

(Continued on page 16)

The Upward Look

The True Value of Service

"WITH good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men."—Eph. 6: 7.

How often do we stop to think that the true beauty and value of service consists, not in what we do, but in how we do it? How this hard old world of ours would be helped if we could only realize this truth and live it from day to day.

Most of us who feel any inclination to serve look for big tasks, no content with the obscure. We are perhaps acuated with a spirit of vain-gloriousness—wanting to hear the voices of men say "Well done," rather than the "Well done" of the Master, spoken quietly to the listening heart. Some of us cannot do much, for we may have but the "one talent." Yet let us not be discouraged, but use it for all it is worth.

A quaint old tale of the olden time tells us that a certain minstrel, tiring of the world, joined a holy order of monks. He became troubled, for he found that he could not emulate his brethren in giving praise and labor to the Master, for he had learned only how to sing, dance and tumble. Suddenly he bethought himself that he could tumble better than he could do anything else, he would give his praise by performing his tricks, all in the spirit of adoration and humility, before a dimmed altar, above which was a picture of the Lady Mary.

His strange antics were discovered and reported to the abbot. The latter watched in secret the minstrel perform until he became exhausted and threw himself on the floor to rest. Then, as in a vision, the good abbot saw the Lady Mary, surrounded by angels, come down from the picture and minister to the tired man. A few years later the minstrel, worn out by his performance, died. The abbot and monks were present, and as he closed his eyes to the world they saw the vision of the Lady Mary and her angels carrying the minstrel's soul to Heaven.

'Tis but a tale, but with a thought for you and me. Each of us has some one thing, perchance, that we can do better than another. Let us do it for the Master in humility and adoration. It does not matter what it is, for "He to whom all service is due, hath no need of one thing above another." It is how we do it that counts.—L. B. W.

HOME CLUB

No doubt Home Club members have been following with interest the discussion on "The Play Problem," which has been under way in the family circle. The request of "School Ma'm" for assistance in connection with this problem has been responded to in an interesting and helpful manner by "Aunt Jane" and "Aunt Beth," and we have a splendid contribution to the discussion this week from "Dream."

We would like very much to have others, whether Home Club members or not, send in their opinions on this subject. Yes, it is a busy season now with preserving, pickling, thrashing, also filling and many other pressing duties, but the evenings are getting long, and it does us all good to take a breathing spell once in a while. So bring along your ideas on "The Play Problem," or any other subject in which you are interested. We will welcome any of Our Folks most heartily into the "club."

The Teacher's "Play Problem"

"GRANDFATHER, how big is heaven?" I asked; "Is it big as this town?" Is it big as the skies? Is it big as the world?"

His spirit was masked With the tinkles of age, but he laughed in his eyes. His lips were shut tight, but he smiled them apart: "No, Lad, it's the size of a little boy's heart."

The above gem makes me think of "Donald," a little ladzie from a simple, refined home, where the greatest wish and hope for him is that he will be a good Christian man. I have watched him at play. He will play alone by the hour at croquet with an imaginary opponent, whom he criticizes, is patient and impatient with, yet always considers and gentlemanly.

Near Donald lives a quick-witted, impulsive little chap called Jack. It is impossible to keep them apart, yet they are so different—swearing and objectionable words are used by Jack as naturally as "big pardon" and "Thank you" by Donald. It is a surprise to hear him, for he is so young and he cannot know the meaning of his expressions. He is an echo of the home life. Donald's mother has said to me: "What can I do? I do not want to hurt Jack's parents; I do not feel better than they are, but it is poison to my little boy." I told her about the white enamel flower, sometimes found growing in the mining regions. Dust and grime may rest on it a moment, but the least motion or breeze blows it off, leaving a pure, white flower. It is fitted for the attack of dirt, and is proof against it.

We cannot build a fence around our children and make hot-houses of them. They would be weaklings and could not weather the storms of life. Diphtheria germs and other bacteria are often found in the mouths of healthy children and do not harm them, because they have resisting power. So if the moral tone and soul life be cultivated, we have much to fear. We should try to fill their lives with the good and beautiful.

Don't you remember the little verse:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are?"

(And we wonder yet.) We believed God made the beautiful sky and stars for our earth. There was but one world for us. Yet there were smirches, too. One thing I can't forget was an ugly remark an older girl whom I had admired made about a bird. I wish she hadn't said it. I can't remember all her name. I do not even remember how she looked, but her hard little speech is there, and I disliked her ever after for it.

Such, dear "School Ma'm," is your problem and study. The germ of sin has entered before the lives pass into your care. I have been a teacher, and this was one of the trials of my work. I too tried to fight it. It requires constant vigilance if one is true to their profession. If monitors are appointed during school hours and given authority to supervise at noon time when teacher is away for lunch, it helps a great deal.

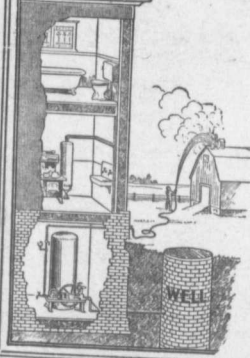
I can not forget a children's service, years and years ago, in our old church. A row of rosy apples were on the pulpit. We were all curiosity. The minister cut first one and then another in two. Some were real good but one was black and bad, just a rim of good near the skin. Then came the lesson. "Boys and girls," said he, "if I put a bad apple like this with a black heart in a barrel of good apples and leave them alone for a

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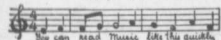
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book required in the farm kitchen.  
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It contains 150 pages with recipes  
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few months, every apple in the barrel will be bad. So, too, a girl or boy with a black, bad heart will do a great deal of harm." The fruit grower is getting wiser every year. He can send down to Ottawa, and back comes a bundle of pamphlets about his apples and fruit, and he sprays before the blossom, during blossom time, and two or three times later. He buys expensive machinery to do it. His bank account depends on those apples. How about his little boys and girls? Every summer more than half bad expression is a germ-worm for those little children. Do you know we are just beginning to realize that little human lives are the most precious things in the whole world. We are not given to us to debarate with fine clothes, and so work for us, but to help make a heaven on earth, and that is our home life. If father, and mother don't start them right, the children are to be pitted, not blamed.

Through the efforts of Miss Guss, of Belleville, we are to have a Child Welfare Bureau. We are to have laws, where all kinds of literature for mother and teacher will be available to help us save the children from this bacteria of sin.

In one of the largest schools of Toronto a teacher is working out the idea called "A mother's meeting." Her thought is to get the mothers of her class together and talk about everything helpful to a child. And she wants to get closer, into the home life, where the disease of sin begins. It is quite an organization now, with its officers and all necessary equipment. They have At-Homes and lectures. I had the privilege of attending some meetings. At one a lecture was given by Dr. Jennie Gray on "The Origin of Life," which was especially good. She made it very clear that it was the mother's duty to explain the sacred mystery of life to her child, and it was to be a secret between them alone. As meeting after meeting was held, I noticed how interested the mothers became, and they began to talk very freely of their difficulties. They could not help feeling that their work was the most serious thing in life, and many went away with a new interest in their work. I think this is getting back to nature—doing as the fruit grower does.

In rural sections, it would not be easy to carry out the idea as outlined above, but I was wondering if our Women's Institutes would not make it part of their work, and with the cooperation of the teacher do untold good.

This is a serious time. Our nation and our homes are being robbed of our best manhood by this world's struggle. Many will never return. Let us help to put in their places good, pure and noble men and women to rebuild our nation and our national life.—"Dream."

### Packages or Bulk--Which?

HOW do the most of us purchase our household commodities? Do we buy in bulk or in packages or form? I don't know about other Home Club members, but for myself I lean strongly to the goods in packages. Considerable discussion takes place I imagine, in a number of homes, in regard to the high cost of living and no doubt the question of the value of package goods is not exempt. In the city it is more natural to make purchases in small quantities and of course the package style appeals to the city purchaser. In the country, however, it may be slightly different. We go to town a few times a week, lay in a supply of staple articles to do us for several months, and it is probably more natural for us to buy in bulk than in packages. I figure it out in this way, though.

While we may have to pay a few cents more for goods done up in packages, we are supposed at least to be getting quality and in the most sanitary method of distribution. We hear much nowadays about pure food and the protection of the health of our families, and I believe we should demand the clearest, purest and best food. Some- how, it seems to me that we country folks, do not realize this as we should. We are accustomed to having everything pure, and fresh on the farm but probably we do not stop to think that when we are making purchases in the city, the food is liable to contain many impurities. For example, we buy cereals such as oat, corn, wheat, corn meal, wheatlets, or some preparation of a like nature in bulk. Oftentimes before making porridge we have to go through the most and remotest specks of dirt or foreign substances of some kind before we can make use of it. Then we go to the store to buy some tea in bulk. The clerk weighs out the amount, but spills some on the counter. It is gathered up in his hand, dust and all, and either goes into our parcel or back into the tea chest again. This is why I say, "the package for me every time."

Here is something that I read not long ago which follows out my line of thought and expresses it in fewer words than it might take me to make my point clear, so I will add it: "Impurities, unreliable weights or measures, deterioration, waste, inconvenience, lack of guarantee and redress are the risks we take when purchasing in bulk, and the package can guarantee us full weight or measure, perfect quality and condition and redress in case of dissatisfaction, because the manufacturer's name, the weight or quantity of contents—fixed by law, a true description or list of contents, the date of packing, and in cases, the number of packs, are printed upon the package.

"The clean, light, ventilated, well-arranged model food store, with its attractive displays of package goods, instills into the mind of the purchaser a feeling of confidence which was never fostered, by the open cracker barrel."

I don't suppose all Home Club members will agree with me, and as I am a new member of the Club, perhaps I should have chosen a subject that would have met with the approval of all members. However, I don't mind opposition at all, if by that opposition I can gain more light on a subject. I hope to hear the opinions of other members on this question.—"Cousin Molly."

### Alphabetical Health Hints

THE following simple rules were published for general circulation by the Ladies' Sanitary Association of London:

As soon as you are up shake blankets and sheets.  
Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet.  
Children, if healthy, are astir, not still.  
Damp beds and damp clothes will both make you ill.  
Eat slowly, and always chew your food well.  
Freshen the air in the house where you dwell.  
Garments must never be made to be tight.  
Homes will be healthy if airy and light.  
If you wish to be well, as you do, no doubt,  
Just open your windows before you go out.  
Keep your rooms always tidy and clean.  
Let no dust on the furniture be seen.  
Much illness is caused by the want of pure air.  
Now, to open your window should be ever your care.

Old rags and old rubbish must never be kept.  
People should see that their floors are well swept.  
Quick movements in children are healthy and right.  
Remember the young cannot thrive without light and air.  
See that the cistern is clean to the brim.  
Take care that your dress is always tidy and trim.  
Use your nose to find out if there be a bad drain.  
Very sad are the fevers that come in its train.  
Walk as much as you can without feeling fatigue—  
Xerxes could walk for full many a league.  
Your health is your wealth, which your wisdom must keep.  
Zeal will help a good cause, and the good your health will reap.

### Commendation for Women's Institute

IN the course of her address recent- ly at the Millbrook and Cayuga branches of the Women's Institute Mrs. H. Greer of Toronto told us that in conversation with a lady from the Women's Press Club the question came up as to which meetings of organizations she would rather attend. Her answer was, "The meetings of the Women's Institute. The women are clever, they think clear, and they are at the very heart of things."

Mrs. Greer also related an incident which occurred at the Women's Institute convention in Toronto last fall, when hundreds of women were in session to talk over Institute matters. A special reporter was in the city from the London Daily News, and attending one of these sessions she published an article in the Daily News about the women of the Institutes. "It is simply wonderful to see the wisdom of women," she said. "They have been called the backbone of the country, and seeing them in session, one thinks they are quite right indeed."

### Removing Stains From Fabrics

IN the summer season when light clothes are worn on all kinds of social occasions, many accidents befall the dainty fabrics. Sometimes a cup of strong tea or coffee is spilled down the front panel of a perfectly new dress, or while eating fruit, the juice from a leaves a conspicuous stain on our clothing. It will be well to know to remove such stains to best advantage and the following comes from the Colorado Agricultural College on the subject:

To remove stains successfully from all kinds of fabrics without injuring the fabrics themselves, it is necessary to know that animal fibres are readily destroyed by alkali, while vegetable fibres are attacked by all but the weakest acids, but are not affected by alkalies.  
To remove stains from cotton and linen then it is quite safe to use the rather strongly alkaline Javelle water. This is prepared by placing one pound of washing soda in a porcelain-lined kettle and adding one quart of boiling water. To this add the clear liquid which separates off when one-half pound of chloride of lime is stirred in to two quarts of cold water and its mixture allowed to settle. This solution should be bottled and kept in a dark place. When used, dilute the Javelle water with an equal volume of hot water, and soak the stain in the solution until it disappears.  
Probably the best reagent for removing stains from silk and wool is

three per cent which is added and one volt stain should be for a few minutes per cent. of phlo. If the may be necessary several times to the sun and it is perhaps that bleaching with white good which will remove colors.

three per cent. hydrogen peroxide to which is added four volumes of water and one volume of ammonia. The stain should be soaked in this mixture for a few minutes, then dipped in a ten per cent. solution of sodium bisulphide. If the stain is persistent, it may be necessary to repeat this treatment several times exposing the fabric to the sun and air between treatments.

It is perhaps not necessary to add that bleaching solutions can be used with white goods only, as any reagent which will remove stains will also remove colors.

### Keeping Things Cool

ONE of the most difficult things to keep cool in hot weather is butter. Those who are fortunate enough to have ice and a refrigerator do not have this problem to contend with, but many are without these conveniences. We read much of these days about iceless refrigerators, and, no doubt, they are very serviceable, but the method we have in mind is more simple still. It is to take one or two of the bricks that are lying around almost every house, soak

in cold water for a considerable length of time, then wrap in a wet cloth and put in the coolest spot available. If the butter is placed on top of this will keep the trick cold and likewise the butter.

It is very difficult also to keep the sick room cool in very warm weather. And yet it is most important that such a room be kept cool. We know that if a cloth, which has been wrung out of cold water, is hung in a room, it helps to absorb the heat. One way of reducing the temperature, therefore,

is to hang a sheet before an open window and keep it wet. If the door or an opposite window is left open the draught will help to evaporate the water and lower the temperature of the room.

Are there ants in the pantry? Mixed cayenne pepper and borax sprinkled on the shelves is a hint for them to leave.

Worry less, work more; ride less, walk more; frown less, laugh more; eat less, chew more; preach less, practise more—once in a while.—The Moon Way.



### To Build up Vitality

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## God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 12.)



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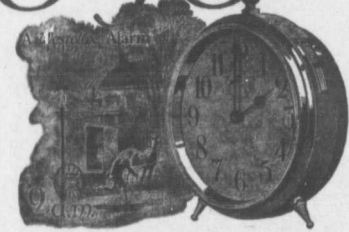
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You've heard that patter of nimble feet—the clink of bottles in the wire tray—the rattle of boxes of cans and ice—the giddy—the wheels—the merry taw—will unthinkingly of the world at sleep. You're wondrous.

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was at Jean's side it an instant, glorious golden glow. His heart beat "Jean, what do you mean? Is it that again, you even you—now give me hope of possessing Josephine?"

Slowly Jean rose from his chair. "I am part Creole, M'sieur," he said. "And in our Creole there is a saying that the God of all things, Kismunto, the Great Spirit, often sits on high and laughs at the tricks which he plays on men. Perhaps he is one of those times. I am beginning to believe so. Kismunto has begun to run our destinies, not ourselves. Yesterday we—our Josephine and—had our hopes, our plans, our schemes well laid. To-night they no longer exist. Before the night is much older all that Josephine has done, all that she has made you promise, will come to nothing. After that—a matter of hours, perhaps of days—will come the great fight for you and me. Until then you must know nothing, and see nothing, must ask nothing. And when the crash comes—"

"It will give Josephine to me?" cried Philip eagerly. "I did not say that, M'sieur," corrected Jean quietly. "Of all things such as this strange things may happen. And where things happen there is always hope. Is that not true?" He moved to the door and listened. Quietly he opened it, and looked out. "The hall is clear," he whispered softly. "Go to Josephine. Tell her that she must arrange to see me within an hour. And if you care for that bit of hope I have shown you, let it be for nothing but the knowledge of the master of Adare. From this hour Jean Jacques Croisset sacrifices his soul. Make haste, M'sieur—use caution!"

Without a word Philip went quietly out into the hall. Behind him Jean closed and locked the door.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

For a few moments Philip stood without moving. Jean's return and the strange things he had said had worked like sharp wine in his blood. He was breathing quickly. He was afraid that his appearance just now would betray the mental excitement which he must hide. He drew back deeper into the shadow of the wall and waited, and while he waited he thought of Jean. It was not the old Jean that had returned this night, the Jean with his silence, his strange repression, the mysterious something that had seemed to link him with an age-old past. Out of that spirit had risen a new sort of man—the fighting man. He had seen a new fire in Jean's eyes and face; he had caught new meaning in his words. Jean was no longer the passive, dream—watching, guarding. Out in the forest something had happened to rouse in him what a word from Josephine would set flaming in the savage breasts of her dogs. And the excitement in Philip's blood was the thrill of exaltation—the joy of knowing that action was close at hand, for deep in him had grown the belief that only through action could Josephine be freed for him.

Suddenly, softly, there came floating to him the low, sweet tones of the piano, and then, sweeter still, the voice of Josephine. Another moment and whose melody seemed to float like light of spirit-voices through the thick log walls of Adare House. Soundlessly he moved toward the room where they were waiting for him, a deeper flush mounting into his face now. He opened the door without being heard, and looked in.

Josephine was at the piano. The great lamp above her head flooded her in a mellow light in which the rich masses of her hair shimmered in a

glorious golden glow. His heart beat for a second time a red roar. For a moment he saw no one but her. Then his eyes turned for an instant to Miriam. She was standing a little back, and it seemed to him that he had never seen her so beautiful. Against the wall, in a great chair, sat the master of Adare, his bearded chin in the palm of his hand, looking at the two with a steadiness of gaze that was more than admiration. Philip sat still. Still he was unheard. He stood silent until the song was finished, and it was Josephine, turning, who saw him first. "Philip?" she cried.

Adare started, as if awakening from a dream. Josephine came to Philip, holding out both her hands, her beautiful face smiling with welcome. Even as their warm touch thrilled him he felt a sudden creep over him. A swift glance showed him that Adare had gone to Miriam. Instead of words of greeting, he whispered low in Josephine's ear:

"I would have come sooner, but I have been with Jean. He returned a few minutes ago. Strange things have happened, and he says that he must see you within an hour, and that your father must get over him. He is in my room. You must get away without rousing suspicion."

Her fingers gripped his tightly. The soft glow in her eyes faded away. A look of fear leaped into them and her face went suddenly white. He drew her nearer, until her hands were against his breast.

"Don't look like that," he whispered. "Nothing can hurt you. Nothing in the world. See—I must do this to bring your color back, or they will guess something is wrong!"

He bent and kissed her on the lips. Adare's voice burst out happily: "Good boy, Philip! Don't be bashful when we're around. That's the first time I've seen you kiss your wife!"

There was none of the white betrayal in Josephine's cheeks now. They were the color of the rose in her hair. She had time to look up into Philip's face, and whisper with a laughing break in her voice: "Thank you, Philip. You have saved me again."

With Philip's hand in hers she turned to her father and mother. "Philip wants to scold me, Mon Pere," she said. "And I cannot blame him. He has seen almost nothing of me to-day."

"And I have been scolding Miriam because you have given me no chance with the baby," rumbled Adare. "I have seen him but twice to-day—the little bregar! And both times he was asleep. But I have forced them to terms, Philip. From to-morrow, as to have him as much as I please. When they want him they will find him in the big room."

Josephine led Philip to her mother, who had seated herself on one of the divans.

"I want you to talk with Philip, Mikawe," she said. "I have promised father that he should have a peep at the baby. I will bring him back very soon."

Philip seated himself beside Miriam as Adare and Josephine left the room. He noticed that her hair was dressed in the depths of it was partly buried a rose.

"Do you know—I sometimes think that I am half dreaming," he said. "All this seems too wonderful to be true—Miriam and Josephine, almost a moon ago, and the world, even those like that which you wear in your hat—hot-house flowers!"

(To be continued.)

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Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been looked forward to with considerable interest this year, many wondering whether or not it would support the opinion that Canadian trade has gotten back to the normal level in an earlier date before the war. The balance sheet for the C. P. ending June 30, 1915, together with the annual report, reveals some interesting changes. The increase in business for the year over a year ago are notably large. Cash holdings of the company at the end of June approximated the highest in the history of the company. Cash on hand amounted to \$41,641,680, compared with \$17,052,265 a year ago. In addition there is the virtual equivalent of cash in a new item of \$5,272,600, representing money temporarily invested in war bonds.

GRAINS. Manitoba, wheat No. 1 northern, \$1.63 1/2; No. 2, \$1.61 1/2; No. 3, \$1.57. Ontario, wheat, No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.25 1/2; No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 3, \$1.14 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 3, \$1.10 to \$1.12; oats, C. W., No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 2, \$1.22 to \$1.23; No. 3, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 4, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 5, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 6, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 7, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 8, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 9, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 10, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 11, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 12, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 13, \$0.98 to \$0.99; No. 14, \$0.96 to \$0.97; No. 15, \$0.94 to \$0.95; No. 16, \$0.92 to \$0.93; No. 17, \$0.90 to \$0.91; No. 18, \$0.88 to \$0.89; No. 19, \$0.86 to \$0.87; No. 20, \$0.84 to \$0.85; No. 21, \$0.82 to \$0.83; No. 22, \$0.80 to \$0.81; No. 23, \$0.78 to \$0.79; No. 24, \$0.76 to \$0.77; No. 25, \$0.74 to \$0.75; No. 26, \$0.72 to \$0.73; No. 27, \$0.70 to \$0.71; No. 28, \$0.68 to \$0.69; No. 29, \$0.66 to \$0.67; No. 30, \$0.64 to \$0.65; No. 31, \$0.62 to \$0.63; No. 32, \$0.60 to \$0.61; No. 33, \$0.58 to \$0.59; No. 34, \$0.56 to \$0.57; No. 35, \$0.54 to \$0.55; No. 36, \$0.52 to \$0.53; No. 37, \$0.50 to \$0.51; No. 38, \$0.48 to \$0.49; No. 39, \$0.46 to \$0.47; No. 40, \$0.44 to \$0.45; No. 41, \$0.42 to \$0.43; No. 42, \$0.40 to \$0.41; No. 43, \$0.38 to \$0.39; No. 44, \$0.36 to \$0.37; No. 45, \$0.34 to \$0.35; No. 46, \$0.32 to \$0.33; No. 47, \$0.30 to \$0.31; No. 48, \$0.28 to \$0.29; No. 49, \$0.26 to \$0.27; No. 50, \$0.24 to \$0.25; No. 51, \$0.22 to \$0.23; No. 52, \$0.20 to \$0.21; No. 53, \$0.18 to \$0.19; No. 54, \$0.16 to \$0.17; No. 55, \$0.14 to \$0.15; No. 56, \$0.12 to \$0.13; No. 57, \$0.10 to \$0.11; No. 58, \$0.08 to \$0.09; No. 59, \$0.06 to \$0.07; No. 60, \$0.04 to \$0.05; No. 61, \$0.02 to \$0.03; No. 62, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 63, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 64, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 65, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 66, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 67, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 68, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 69, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 70, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 71, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 72, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 73, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 74, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 75, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 76, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 77, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 78, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 79, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 80, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 81, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 82, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 83, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 84, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 85, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 86, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 87, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 88, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 89, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 90, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 91, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 92, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 93, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 94, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 95, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 96, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 97, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 98, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 99, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 100, \$0.00 to \$0.01.

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Postal Correspondence

CARLETON BRITANNIA BALLY. We have been busy with the country and corn crop has been heavy, an average yield of 30 bushels per acre.

WATERLOO. An arrangement has been made with the grain harvest, we are able to get the time, the beams are well soils the yield. One can see some varieties that is very true and uniform.

WEST EDMONTON. NORTHERN FIELDS. I have been looking for a lot of corn in good in this district this year.

CHEESE BOARD SALES. St. Hyacinthe, Que. Aug. 25—200 boxes were offered, all being sold at 20c.

NEW WESTMINSTER. CHELLAWATIA. Nearly all the fall wheat is planted and out and in the weather is very fine and the crop has a lot of promise.

35 lb. B. 3 MONTHS OLD. Dams, Docks Co. Ltd. 1850 St. James St. Toronto, Ont.

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