

Tenth Annual Exhibition Number

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., August 30, 1917

Asst. Chairman  
Jan 13  
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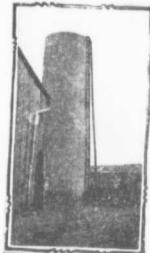
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"My Silo is 47 high, writes Frank Buxton, Guelph, Ont., but my 8 h.p. engine which I purchased from you nine years ago operates my 12' Gilson cutter splendidly, sending corn over the top in a steady stream. This outfit is the admiration of all who see it."



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LESLIE HORTON'S farm at Kitchener, Ont., shows his 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 12' Gilson cutter filling his 27' Gilson Hylo Silo.



JACOB N. HARTY, Ridgville, Ont., writes: "The enclosed picture shows our 12' Silo Filler and 12 h.p. Gilson Engine hand at work filling our silo. This outfit works beautifully and is as much a part of every farm as a binder or mower."



M. I. ANKOFF, of Cowansville, Ont., declares that his silo filling outfit "is a source of real satisfaction and profit. I would not want to be without my 12' Gilson Silo Filler, 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 12' Gilson Hylo Silo. I have used it for three seasons, and have had practically no trouble, and it was always ready when wanted."



We Welcome Practi

Trade increases th

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A VERY prominent writer that the was to produce would do his market necessary in find product. I didn't as frankly told him so. producer in the pos isolation in which t just quoted would ev have him contentedly

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In Western Cana hands of, or is at powerful organization. Its purposes ha activities have been the producer. The r vented fraud and int and have enabled the secure protection and



The HINMAN in E. G. Lang's Model Dairy, Waterloo, Ont.

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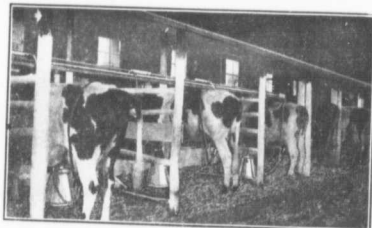
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The HINMAN in W. A. Barr's Stable, Olds, Alta.



# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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

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TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST 30, 1917

No. 85

## The Marketing Work of the Live Stock Branch

The Part It Hopes to Play in Developing the Industry—By H. S. Arkell, Acting Live Stock Commissioner

A VERY prominent manufacturer once told the writer that the only business of the farmer was to produce and that somebody else would do his marketing, or, at least, do whatever was necessary in finding an outlet for the farmer's product. I didn't agree with this opinion, and frankly told him so. Such a theory leaves the producer in the position of very unsatisfactory isolation in which the author of the statement just quoted would evidently be quite prepared to have him contentedly remain.

A more significant comment upon the exact situation was made to me by another gentleman in the same line of business. He pointed out that present-day commerce has become organized, and is under the control of a few powerful directing minds. This is true of transportation, of finance, of manufacture and of the great business of food distribution. Speaking of the latter trade, particularly, he emphasized the fact that the distributors of food products are amongst the most powerfully organized concerns on the continent. They control such an amount of capital and carry on such an enormous trade, that they are able to exercise an influence and an authority which works continually to their advantage in dealing with every other industry to which their business relates. They employ the best brains that the country can produce. They are able to perfect an intelligence system which keeps them in constant and immediate touch with every turn of the trade, at home and abroad. They are continually developing an organization which now represents one of the most powerful commercial factors in present-day commerce. "Against such an organization," the question was pertinently asked, "how may the individual farmer expect to successfully compete?"

### Agriculture the Biggest Business.

It is not too frankly admitted that agriculture is the biggest business in the country. It may not be generally known that, even during the period of the war and for years previously, the exports of agriculture have amounted to more than fifty per cent. of the total exports of the country. In other words, our agricultural export trade has exceeded in value that of all other industries combined, including manufactures and munitions of war. The farmers of Canada possess, even if they do not control, the biggest business asset of the Dominion.

In Western Canada the grain trade is in the hands of, or is at least controlled by, a very powerful organization. It is a farmer's organization. Its purposes have been dictated by, and its activities have been directed in, the interests of the producer. The results of its work have prevented fraud and intimidation at country points, and have enabled the individual grain grower to secure protection and a square deal in market-

ing his wheat at his own railway centre. Had such an organization not come into existence, the local farmer would have been at the mercy of a system which would have multiplied a thousand-fold the abuses and irregularities which were experienced or were coming into being prior to its formation. The grain growers' organization is at least now powerful enough to successfully compete with its most aggressive competitors in the grain trade, and to hold the enormous business carried on under that trade in proper and legitimate channels.

To the aid of the producers' organizations have been contributed the activities and authority of the Grain Commission of Canada. No one now questions the benefit of this Commission's work. No one doubts the need for its existence. That its authority and activities have constituted a

potent and influential asset in the interests of the grain grower is freely admitted. It has helped to create and maintain standards. It has assisted in regulating trade. It has been successful in preventing fraud and abuse at the interior and terminal elevators. It has contributed legal protection and legal authority where nothing else would have availed. The need and value of the control which it has exercised over the grain trade is but the more emphasized by the problems and difficulties which beset the live stock industry in this country.

### The Live Stock Industry.

This latter industry, through its output of cheese, bacon, butter, beef, eggs, poultry, wool, may be made to constitute one of our greatest financial assets. Our resources in this direction have been only partially developed. The war demand and the extent of the market for these products is fully recognized. It may not be so generally understood that our export trade in this direction, when orders for war munitions are discontinued, when the channels of manufacture are undergoing the difficult process of adjustment to peace conditions, when the great wheat growing areas of the world again contribute their normal quota of product to the big consuming markets of Europe, may easily be found to constitute, through the critical period of reconstruction, the basis upon which the economic and financial credit of this country may be maintained and established. I believe that the live stock industry of Canada may be so developed as to become perhaps the most important contributing factor in re-creating the credit and re-establishing the commercial position of this country after the war is over.

This can only be done on a basis of confidence. It is an admitted truth that confidence is the life of business. The farmer must have confidence that he is getting a square deal in marketing his produce. He must have confidence in the elasticity and stability of the market. He must have confidence that he is working under such a business or trade system as will determine him in the assurance of satisfactory and reasonable profits through a period of years. Only under these conditions will he be prepared to extend his breeding operations and exert his utmost effort, working thus to the capacity of his land.

### To Establish Confidence.

How may this confidence be secured or given? It is our firm opinion that the methods to be followed should be considered under four heads:

1. Cooperative organization amongst farmers.
2. The establishing of a complete and reliable markets intelligence system.
3. The improvement of our trade connections with our export markets.

(Continued on page 27.)



### Show-Fair Day.

SHOW-FAIR day! What a hurry and bustle!  
Up with the sun and our shoes are all shined.

Buggy's new washed, milkin's done in a twinkle,  
We're off to the fair, nor a soul stays behind.

Our ears are assailed with a medley of noises,  
As into the fair grounds we jostle our way,  
Chickens and ducks make a fearful commotion  
And sheep bleats are drowned in the horses' shrill neigh.

Folks from all round congregate at the show-ring,  
Crops are discussed, or the nigh horse's hock,  
Sleek cattle, sheep and swine vie for the prizes,  
Ribbons are passed to proud owners of stock.

Fairground's a maddening riot of color,  
Hawkers are hawking their peanuts and pop,  
Merry-go-round and the hoopla are busy,  
A talkative man sells a patent floor mop.

Evening draws on e'er the day seems half started;  
But mother seems tired—I'm also, I fear—  
So home through the dusk to the chores that are waiting—

The show-fair is over again for a year.

—S. R. N. H.

# A Day With Professor Barton at Macdonald College

The Farm, the Stock and the Ideals of the Professor Who Has Them in Charge

QUEBEC is a dairy province. Beef herds were once numerous. They are now few and far between. Dairy cattle predominate everywhere. What is more natural than that the herds at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., should be of the dairy kind, and that the college farm should be run as a dairy enterprise.

And things are as they should be. All of the principles of good dairy farming are applied in the management of the herds and crops at Macdonald and a chat with Prof. H. Barton in charge is sure to be an inspiration to any enthusiastic dairy farmer, more particularly if he be possessed of the radical idea that even college farms should be run on business principles. It was early in June that I made my last visit to Macdonald College, and finding Prof. Barton disengaged, we strolled over the farm together.

The farm proper lies on the opposite side of the railroad track from the college buildings. "I can show you a nice field of clover hay," remarked Prof. Barton, as we crossed the

tracks. He did. Lying in front of us was 37 acres of as nice clover as I have ever seen, and readers will remember that clover did not get off to a particularly good start in the early part of this season. There was hardly a spot in the 37 acres where the clover had not made a perfect stand. The exceptions were where a little pig manure had been applied and the grain had laid down and smothered the clover. "The seeding," said Prof. Barton, "was at the rate of 16 lbs. to the acre, 10 lbs. of timothy, and six lbs. of red clover."

### Getting Rid of Quack.

"Just how did you handle that field to get such a showing of clover?" I asked.

"Last year," said the Professor, "that field was in oats and threshed 50 bushels to the acre. The previous two years it had been in corn. This 37

acres was the dirtiest field on the farm. Every description of weed grew in it, and it was full of quack. When we broke it up, we plowed three times from August to fall. The next spring we worked the land thoroughly, manured it and planted corn. The succeeding year we gave a lighter application of manure and again planted to corn. The field is now clean and even the quack is exterminated.

"As a cleaning crop we would not think of planting corn in drills," declared Prof. Barton emphatically. "We planted this field in hills and cultivated both ways. There can be no question

corn ensilage can be grown, is roots, and a con siderable area is devoted to mangels and turnips each year; the crop this year being limited somewhat to meet labor conditions. No attempt, however, is made to use roots as a substitute for corn; rather they supplement the silage and there are several big silos around the barns. Here we have in practice the fundamental principles of good dairy farming—a short rotation, a large proportion of hoe crop and roughage of the highest value—silage, clover hay and roots—succulent and nutrition combined.

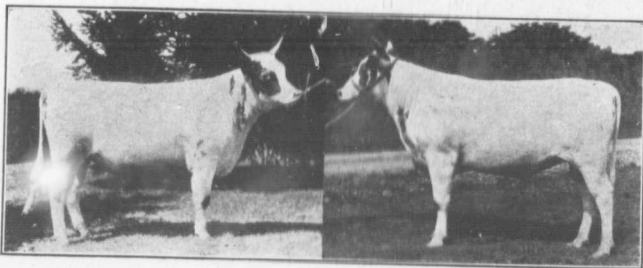
As we approached the farm buildings it was nearly noon, and the teamsters were unhitching for dinner. Almost every man was in charge of a three-horse team. "We do four-horse work with three horse teams," remarked the Professor, which was an apt way of stating that Prof. Barton is in favor of big, heavy horses for farm work, and certainly the three-horse teams at Macdonald College looked good for as much work as the average four-horse team found in the country. All of the registered horses were of the Clydesdale breed and the rest of the work horses were Clydesdale grades.

As the cows were out on pasture, I did not have an opportunity of seeing them before dark. One addition to the stable equipment I did take notice of—a milking machine. "How is it working," I asked.

"The milking machine and three-horse teams have reduced our work one-third," Prof. Barton assured me. "The milking machine is not only giving excellent satisfaction in the purpose for which it is intended, but the men like it, and that is a consideration nowadays when even college farms are feeling the pinch of labor scarcity."

A visit to the bull barn and an inspection of the herd sires revealed much of Prof. Barton's ideals as a breeder. When the college herd first came

(Concluded on page 16.)



Young Bulls that Have been Chosen to Head the Ayrshire Herd at Macdonald College. On the left is Macdonald Competitor as a junior yearling. On the right is Burnside Lucky Cavalier and his dam Drumsol Nancy 7th. On the right is Burnside Lucky Pousensaker at 12 months; sire Hobland Masterpiece; dam, Barchoakie Lucky Girl.—Photos by A. H. Neas, B.S.A.

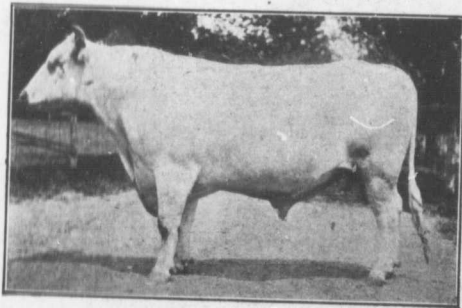
as to the effectiveness of double cultivation. We never put a hoe in the field, relying altogether on the cultivator. Perhaps we do not get as heavy a tonnage from corn in hills, but we get a good crop and one that is well matured."

Although splendid crops of alfalfa have been grown upon the Macdonald College farm, I found that Prof. Barton was not inclined to "make a great shout" for this crop. He preferred the clover-timothy mixture as it fits in well with the rotation and yields large crops. "Where some fields on a farm are especially adapted to alfalfa," he remarked, "I would by all means seed them to alfalfa. Here is this field next the barn, for instance. The land is naturally suited to alfalfa and, as you will see, we will cut a good crop from it this year." Another crop more highly valued at Macdonald College than on most farms were



A Holstein Female in the Macdonald College Herd.

From a photograph by an editor of Farm and Dairy shortly after she had freshened. The drooping tail head is due to an accident, not heredity.



Pentiac Duplicate Het Loo, one of the Holstein Herd Sires.

His sire is King Regis Pentiac Duplicate by King Regis. His dam, Alberta Maid, produced 30.32 lbs. butter in 7 days and 14,485 lbs. milk in six months.



The Home,

Wh

It is always a pleasure to talk with a good farmer be a dairyman. Wm. Stock, of Tavistock, is a good example. His farm is as good as any in the county; it is well bred and grade Holstein in the county of Wiltshire. "Yes," said Mr. Stock, "as we have that runs back to pasture in the rear again, 'but do you see' as the mud hole falls in the township, so a good part of the farm there were just rest of it was in stone man who leased it owner's interest with a team of oxen spring. He ruined the work the farm at it."

Mr. Stock's father-in-law had the mud hole soil was the richest drains, he knew, of the farm were an outlet for the girls and boys and six girls, song." Stove wood sold for \$1.00 and sold for \$1.00 began to look like no buildings. In the was built, and in the barn was added to the same year one of the proprietor, married father, and moved on.

Hard

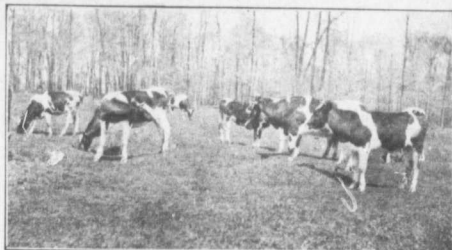
"We suffered from Stock told me. In cows and some loss and rent to pay, were surmounted, a Mr. and Mrs. Stock thousands of other frugal living, but a age under the plow proved in numbers years ago this summer as a breeder of pure first registered Holstein."

"My capital was easy," explained Mr. Stock, "purchased was a rest I got her for \$110. years, hoping from





The Home, recently remodelled, is fitted with all conveniences.



The Quality of the Young Stock is due to the use of Good Sires.

## The Making of an Ontario Dairy Farm

### What Tile Drains, Short Rotations and Holstein Cattle Have Done for Wm. Stock, of Tavistock.

F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., Editor, Farm and Dairy.

IT is always a pleasure to visit a good farm and talk with a good farmer, particularly if the farmer be a dairy cattle enthusiast like myself. Wm. Stock, of Tavistock, answers the description. His farm is as good a 100 acres as one could ask for; it is well farmed, and the herd of pure bred and grade Holstein cattle is one of the best in the county of Waterloo—and that is saying a good deal. "Yes, it is a good farm," admitted Mr. Stock, as we stood early this spring in the lane that runs back through the farm to the bush pasture in the rear. "It is a good farm," he said again, "but do you know this was once known as 'the mud hole farm,' the wettest piece of land in the township, some of it standing under water a good part of the time. When I first knew the farm there were just eight acres in crop. The rest of it was in stumps, slashing, and bush. The man who leased it got it for the taxes, and the owner's interest was limited to sending a man with a team of oxen to tap the sugar bush each spring. He ruined a lot of maples and didn't work the farm at all."

Mr. Stock's father, however, saw possibilities in 'the mud hole farm.' True, it was wet, but the soil was the richest kind of a black loam and drains, he knew, would conquer the mud. Parts of the farm were well timbered, and this offered an outlet for the energies of a large family of six boys and six girls. He bought the farm "for a song." Stove wood was cut, teamed into Stratford and sold for \$1.35 a cord. By 1889 the place began to look like a farm, except that there were no buildings. In that year the present farm house was built, and in the following year a big bank barn was added to the farm's equipment. In that same year one of the boys, William, the present proprietor, married, rented the farm from his father, and moved on to it.

#### Hard Luck at First.

"We suffered from beginner's hard luck," Mr. Stock told me. "In one year we lost a mare, three cows and some pigs, and this, with \$200 of taxes and rent to pay." Early difficulties, however, were surmounted, and from then on the story of Mr. and Mrs. Stock is much the same as that of thousands of other pioneers, a story of hard work, frugal living, but always of progress. The acreage under the plow increased, the live stock improved in numbers and quality, and, finally, 10 years ago this summer, Mr. Stock made his start as a breeder of pure bred cattle. He bought his first registered Holstein.

"My capital was limited and I had to start easy," explained Mr. Stock. "My first Holstein purchased was a registered heifer two years old. I got her for \$110. I kept that one cow for four years, hoping from her to build up a herd. She

herself made 19,000 lbs. of milk in a year, but I had no luck with her two heifer calves. The first one had one calf and never bred again. The second one would not breed at all. I was again experiencing beginner's bad luck, but in the meantime, by using pure bred sires, I was working to a good herd of grade dairy cows."

#### A Real Start for a Herd.

Mr. Stock's next attempt to establish a Holstein herd was crowned with success. He bought a cow for \$130. In her first lactation period she made 21,000 lbs. of milk. Her first calf, Baroness Madoline, freshened at 27 months and made nearly 12,000 lbs. of milk in 10 months. As a three-year-old, in Record of Performance, she produced 20,710 lbs. of milk, 770 lbs. of fat and 962.5 lbs. of butter. At that time she was the only 20,000-pound three-year-old in Canada. The following year Madoline freshened again, giving Mr. Stock a second heifer calf, and made a further Canadian record as a four-year-old; 21,149 lbs. of milk and 966.25 lbs. of butter. As a five-year-old she produced 21,770 lbs. of milk and 1,043.75 lbs. of butter in 11 months, and had twin bull calves, which Mr. Stock has since sold for \$1,000. At the time of my visit Madoline was fresh again, was

making 100 lbs. of milk a day, and had completed a seven-day test with 34.43 lbs. of butter to her credit.

It is on Madoline that Mr. Stock now purposes to establish his herd. Already she has given him three heifer calves and, as he was giving me these particulars of his herd, Mr. Stock was busy milking her second daughter that was running 75 to 77 lbs. of milk, and promised to make nearly 26 lbs. of butter in seven days, this as a junior three-year-old. The oldest daughter, Madoline Dolly DeKol, as a three-year-old, has an R. O. P. record of 13,635 lbs. of milk and 577 lbs. of butter. The second daughter, Madoline Dora DeKol, as a junior two-year-old, produced 11,748 lbs. of milk and 572.5 lbs. of butter.

#### Cow Testing Plays a Part.

In an average season Mr. Stock milks 14 to 16 cows, and carries over 40 head of stock. The majority of his cows are still good grade Holsteins, although the proportion of pure bred animals is increasing each year. "The most rapid improvement in my herd," said Mr. Stock, "dates from the time that I joined a local cow testing association. The first year that we weighed the milk from each cow, some of them gave only 4,000 lbs. of milk. We kept on testing and weeding out the poor cows until now we have not a cow that will make less than 10,000 lbs. of milk in a year."

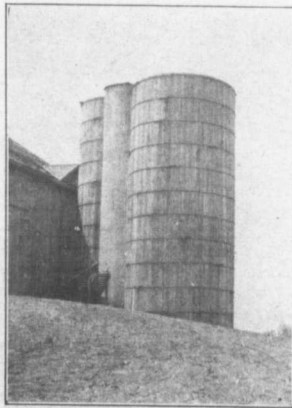
Feeding is emphasized along with breeding. "Feed a cow well, and if she doesn't respond to her feed, get rid of her," remarked Mr. Stock. "That is the way to make a success of dairying. I don't consider the man honest who feeds a little chaff in front of a cow and then sneaks around behind and tries to steal a pail of milk."

#### Feeding the Herd.

Clover hay, corn ensilage, roots and home-grown grains, are the mainstay in the feeding operations. Considerable concentrates are purchased as well. The ration for test cows is composed of a mixture of 200 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. oat chop, 100 lbs. gluten, 100 lbs. cottonseed, 100 lbs. oilcake and 10 lbs. of salt. This mixture is fed to the test cows according to the amount of milk they are producing. The other cows in the herd get a mixture containing a little less oilcake and cottonseed. "This year we had few oats," remarked Mr. Stock, "and we noticed the difference. The cows milked as well, but they lost in flesh. We used to feed a lot of middlings, and they were good feed, but they are too high now. Last year the cows got no roots. I like roots. I don't think you can hurt a cow very much feeding grain if you also feed sufficient roots. Silo or no silo I would still grow roots."

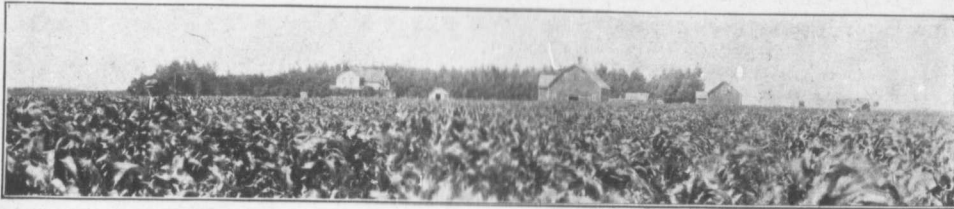
The cows come in the year round, as Mr. Stock likes to have a milk cheque which runs from \$150

(Concluded on page 29.)



Two big silos provide ensilage for feeding both summer and winter.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



When Corn Fields such as this one become common in Manitoba, silos will be popular and silo filling one of the important parts of fall work.  
—Photo courtesy Manitoba Immigration and Colonization Branch.

## Harvesting the Corn Crop and Filling the Silo

Time to Cut, Choice of Equipment and Distribution of Labor—By R. C. Woodward

**T**HE most important point about harvesting the corn crop is to harvest it at the right time," remarked a veteran silo user at a meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union at Guelph some three years ago; then he gave a little of his own experience. "We built our first silo 20 years ago. At that time the great plea for the silo was that it would give us winter feed like June pastures. Now, June grass is green, so we argued that the corn could be cut green for the silo. We cut it green, and such sour, acidy stuff we had never seen. The cattle didn't like it, and, after a couple of years with green silage, we were about ready to give up the silo. Now we know that the ripier the corn is within certain reasonable limits, the better silage it makes, and instead of one silo we now have two."

At one time there was no more common mistake than to cut corn too green. It is a mistake that is still made in districts where the silo has been recently introduced, but, where the silo is an established institution, fear of frosted corn is not equal to the fear of sour corn due to immaturity. The corn crop does most of its growing late in the season. When it tassels the stalks are almost as large as they will ever be, but they are of low nutritive value. The total digestible nutrients of an acre of corn will in some instances increase 300 per cent. between tasseling and glazing. When the ears begin to glaze, the corn will make good silage. Ripier corn contains more nutriment, but it does not pack so well in the silo, and is harder to cut. In the majority of dairy districts in Ontario and Quebec, too, the common varieties of ensilage corn, such as Leaming and Wisconsin No. 7, do not get past the glazing stage before the advent of heavy frosts.

### Harvesting the Corn.

Corn for the silo can be cut either by hand or by machine. Hand cutting is practiced on farms where the amount of corn to be harvested is so small as to make the expense of purchasing a corn harvester too great to justify its use. Hand cutting is also resorted to through necessity when the corn is down or lodged in such a manner as to prevent the use of the machine. This method of cutting, however, is slow and laborious, and there are probably few localities now where the purchase of a harvester would not be a profitable investment. In case the expense is considered too great to be borne by one farmer, two or more could advantageously purchase a machine together.

In using the harvester it will be found a great advantage to make the bundles rather small. This will take

more twine, but the extra expense will be more than offset by the ease of handling the bundles and in feeding them into the silage cutter. Two or three horses, preferably three, and one man will be required to run the harvester, and they should be able to cut about six acres a day. The harvester should not get so far ahead of the haulers that the corn will dry out to any considerable extent.

### Hauling to the Cutter.

Hauling is ordinarily done with the common flat hay frames. An objection to their use is that it is necessary to lift the green corn fodder to a considerable height in loading, which is hard work. A low-wheeled wagon is preferable to a high-wheeled one. The load should be as large as possible, especially when the haul is for some distance. This is a matter which rarely receives sufficient attention by persons filling silos, and in consequence the expense of filling becomes unnecessarily high.

Last spring I visited Baird Bros., on their big Jersey farm in Waterloo Co., Ont. Sixty acres of corn are grown. Often the bundles have to be hauled half a mile or more to the silo. Yet three wagons are all that are necessary to keep a blower of good capacity working steadily. The explanation is big teams, big racks and just as big loads as the horses can draw. The same work on other farms with high wagons and small loads would call for five teams at least.

### The Cutter.

There are on the market several makes of silage cutters that will give satisfaction. The expense

of the machine to be purchased is an important consideration which should not be overlooked. Many persons make the mistake of getting a cutter which is too small, thus making the operation of filling the silo very slow and interfering with the continuous employment of the entire force of men. It is better to get a machine large enough so that everyone will be able to keep busy all the time. The larger cutters are equipped with self-feeders, a labor-saving device which the smaller sizes lack. Other factors to be taken into account in purchasing a cutter are the amount of work to be done and the power available. Of course, for the filling of a very small silo it would not be wise to buy a large machine. Neither would it be advisable to overload the engine or motor by using a cutter which is too large for the power available.

Where cooperatively owned the size of the outfit will depend on the number of farmers cooperating in its purchase. Size and speed are not so important in the cooperative circle, and smaller outfits, owned by three or four neighboring farmers, are becoming increasingly popular. The amount of help is reduced, and if the silo is filled more slowly it is filled more thoroughly, the silage has a chance to settle during filling, and the capacity of the silo is more fully utilized.

### Power Required.

The power necessary to operate the cutter will depend upon its size and whether the elevator is a chain carrier or a blower and upon the rate of feeding. It is possible to feed slowly and to get along with less power than would be required with full feeding. As a rule, however, a person should have power sufficient to run the cutter at full capacity, and even a little surplus is advisable. The power required for a cutter and blower, if a gasoline engine is used, is about one horse power for each 1-inch length in the cutting cylinder; that is, a 15-inch cutter will take a 15 horse power engine, an 18-inch cutter will require an 18 horse power engine, and so on. If a steam engine is employed, the power should be at least two-thirds of that indicated for the gasoline engine.

The usual length of cutting varies from one-half to one inch. The latter is considered a little too big, since pieces of this length will neither pack so closely in the silo nor be so completely consumed when fed as will the shorter lengths. On the other hand, the longer the pieces the more rapidly can the corn be run through the cutter.

### Packing the Silage.

Ordinarily the blower or carrier empties the cut corn into the top of the silo and there are one or more men in the silo to distribute and tramp the material. Unless there is some one to do this the cut material will be thrown too much in one place and the leaves, stalks, and grain will not be uniformly distributed.

### Modern Equipment Makes Silo Filling a Rush Job.



That opinion is divided as to the relative economy of the large and small outfits. On large farms and where the outfit is owned by the travelling thresher, the large outfit is still the popular type. Where a few farmers cooperate to secure their own equipment, however, the smaller capacity blower is in increasingly greater demand. The blower here illustrated is one of the largest capacity on the market.

## AVisit W Industry

S. R.

**N**INETEEN years ago what has since become the New Liskear farm, Mr. Leng brought a milch cow, a few empty pocket book acres of splendidly growing and beautiful crops in the district would be buildings and a real Mr. Leng's pocket book cheque book.

Mr. Leng is one who look back, almost days when clearing outdoor work in the struggle in those "for provision store" money was scarce, and farmed in the "our hands."

The task of clearing upon as arduous but money received from



Mr. H. Leng has in

wood taken off the keep the wolf from as \$3,500 worth of the same time brought closer to realization.

But now the day around New Liskear and root crops taken Leng's farm, and as would satisfy an eye gradually a system his farm, and on the potatoes, and, in fact, to beat. For seven Leng has been grown or three-acre lots, had a failure. The acre and oats the bushel are a cost for Mr. Leng's heart speaking of the country.

On Feet in

Many of the pioneers Ontario have moved in a very poor financial fact, it was as a their broken fortunes thought of migration country, and in their hopes have been the experience who arrived at Heath with a wife and

(Concluded on page 29.)

## A Visit With Settlers in Northern Ontario

Industry and the Ability to "Stick It Out" Bring Success

S. R. N. HODGINS, Associate Editor, Farm and Dairy.

NINETEEN years ago Henry Leng arrived in what has since developed into the beautiful New Liskeard farming district of New Ontario. Mr. Leng brought with him a yoke of oxen, a milch cow, a few hens, some furniture and an empty pocket book. To-day Mr. Leng has 270 acres of splendid land, mostly cleared and growing bountiful crops (a farm that at prices current in the district would fetch \$20,000 or more), good buildings and a respectable stock of animals. And Mr. Leng's pocket book has been exchanged for a cheque book.

Mr. Leng is one of that hardy race of pioneers who look back, almost with regret, to the good old days when clearing up land gave them so much outdoor work in the winter. "I was a bit of a struggle in those early days," admitted Mr. Leng. "For provision stores were a long way off and money was scarce, but we timbered in the winter and farmed in the summer. Time never hung on our hands."

The task of clearing up land was not looked upon as arduous by Mr. Leng, for it was to the money received from the sale of timber and pulp

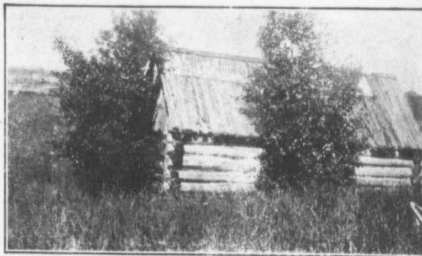
without funds. After choosing a location for his farm site, Mr. Bryson went to work in the railway shops at Hearst until he had accumulated \$1,000. Then, with this capital on hand he started in to clean up his farm. Fire had not gone through this district as yet, so the job was not a fast one. He took out pulp wood, however, in the winter and cleared up the slashings in the summer. And now, after three years, Mr. Bryson has a nice clearing

of 35 acres, very fair buildings for that part of the country with some live stock, and has kept his wife and three children. He is on his feet. Last year fire passed through the district surrounding Hearst. Mr. Bryson tells a vivid story of the fight which he made for his farm buildings. He and a couple of other men were working on the rear of his lot when they noticed smoke away

off to the west. The weather had been hot and dry and a fierce gale that afternoon warned the settlers to be on their guard against forest fires. As soon, therefore, as Mr. Bryson noticed the smoke, he and the other men at once hastened home, and though they had less than a mile to go they arrived at the buildings just in time to meet the fire, so fast had it come in the 65 mile gale. It was not an easy task to save the buildings from this devouring monster, which licked up the village of Hearst, but these men were successful in, as it were, snatching them "as a brand from the burning."

"Forest fires are the greatest bugaboo of this country," said Mr. Bryson, "but they are what we want. Nothing so assists in opening up our country to the action of the sun and air, and when it has been cleared it will not be beaten by any country under the sun." This is the spirit of the north. Kneekers are conspicuously absent.

Mr. Bryson thinks that some provision should be made to keep settlers together in communities when they locate in a district. This would make for a more cheerful life socially, and would add



There's no Place Like Home.

The first home of Mr. H. Leng of New Liskeard. It has been allowed to remain for the sake of "ould lang syne."

much to the security of all from forest fires. "There is always something here at which the settler can earn ready money," said Mr. Bryson. "Roads must be built and pulp wood cut. I came here empty handed and have made good, and anyone can if he has the ability to stick."

### A Five-Year Pioneer.

"Five years have been required to get my homestead in good shape for farming," said Mr. M. J. Lothian, of Cochrane, in discussing Northern Ontario as a home for settlers. "Of course, I came here with absolutely no capital, and, as I had a family to support, I had to do considerable work off my farm the first few years in order to keep things running. Besides, I took up a farm that had not yet been cleared by fire."

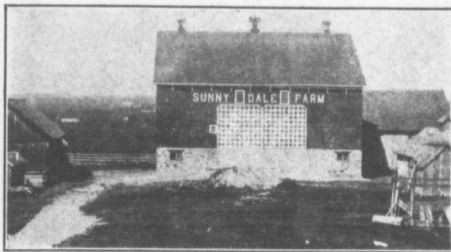
Mr. Lothian now owns a comfortable farm eight miles from Cochrane, and is getting well established in mixed farming. It is a safe bet that had Mr. Lothian remained in Old Ontario, handicapped, as he was financially, that he would still either be renting a farm or would be working for someone else, for the older districts frown upon the struggling beginner in agriculture and upon the man who has to make a fresh start.

The most expensive clearing is the first piece of green bush, to make room for the house. The land can then be cleared at \$30 an acre by taking time and using fire. And the pulpwood which may be sold will make things easier for the settler. Such has been the experience of Mr. Lothian. He is not in favor of a bush farm, however, now that it is possible in the districts burned over last year to get land which may be put under crop at once. "Don't count on timber," says Mr. Lothian. "Get land that will give crops of hay, grain and roots at the earliest possible date. 'Pulpwood, the settler's first crop,' has been worked to death. The farmer who comes north should be a farmer, not a lumberman."

The disastrous Cochrane fires of last year passed over Mr. Lothian's farm. When he saw the fire approaching he started other fires around

his clearing and had most of the combustible material burned off before the main fire reached him. This went over the place again, however, licking up whatever remained, and it was only by the most strenuous endeavor that the homestead was saved. Like the majority of settlers, however, Mr. Lothian has profited by the forest fires. After his place had been burned over last year, he and his son cleaned up six acres ready for the plow in two weeks, and at that his farm didn't get such a good burning as the land in the Matheson district. Now, after five years' pioneering, Mr. Lothian has his farm in crop. Hay, fall wheat, peas and oats all give promise of easier times in store for Mr. Lothian, and he

(Concluded on page 28.)



Buildings on a New Ontario Homestead.

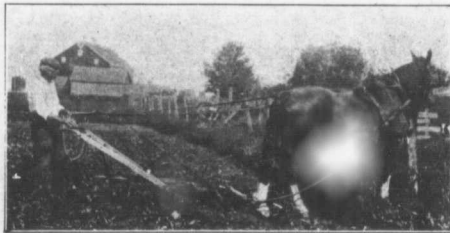
Mr. H. Leng has in his 19 years in the New Liskeard district made things about his farm very comfortable.

wood taken off that the early settlers looked to keep the wolf from the door. He has sold as much as \$3,500 worth of timber in one winter, and at the same time brought his ideal of a cleared farm closer to realization.

But now the days of timbering in the district around New Liskeard, have passed. Hay, grain and root crops take the place of the timber on Mr. Leng's farm, and are growing in such luxuriance as would satisfy any farmer. Mr. Leng is installing gradually a system of tile under-drainage on his farm, and on this drained muck the turnips, potatoes, and, in fact, all crops, would be difficult to beat. For seven years now, Mr. Leng has been growing turnips in two or three-acre lots, and never has he had a failure. Three tons of hay to the acre and oats weighing 40 lbs. to the bush are a couple of the reasons for Mr. Leng's hearty enthusiasm in speaking of the country of his choice.

### On Feet in Three Years.

Many of the pioneers in Northern Ontario have moved into that country in a very poor financial condition. In fact, it was as a means of repairing their broken fortunes that they first thought of migrating to this new country, and in a great many cases their hopes have been realized. Such is the experience of Mr. W. Bryson, who arrived at Hearst three years ago with a wife and three children, and



Two Pioneers: Mr. H. Leng and his Horse.

This is the first horse Mr. Leng owned in this Northern country, and although now 23 years of age is still in good health.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

## In Union There is Strength

### Mr. Halbert III

THE many friends of R. H. Halbert, President of the United Farmers of Ontario, will hear with regret of his severe sickness. Were it possible for good wishes to restore him we know he would soon be well. He was fortunate in finishing his hay before taking severely ill, but his harvest is crowding and will cause much anxiety. Mr. Halbert lives in Dufferin County at Melancthon. Any who were expecting him to attend meetings will understand his difficulty.

### A Union U.F.O. Picnic

ONE of the pleasant features in the life of many of the U. F. O. Clubs is the social summer gatherings that have developed in the

two years. An exceptionally pleasant gathering of this nature was held in the grove of E. T. Rodwell, the President of the Norwich District U. F. O., when this latter club joined in a union picnic with the Burgessville Club.

The speakers on the programme included Messrs. Sinclair and Schell of Ingersoll and Woodstock; Mr. Green of the Agricultural Department, Woodstock; R. W. E. Burnaby of Highland Lake (near Toronto), and Mr. J. J. Morrison, the Secretary of the U. F. O. The necessity of properly financing and drawing upon the best business men of the farming community for the work of the U. F. O. was forcibly driven home by Mr. Burnaby. This has been the backbone of the wonderful success of the Western Farmers.

Mr. Green outlined the new cooperative bill in its relation to farmers' organization. This was later touched upon by Mr. Morrison in pointing out that this new act placed every local club directly under government supervision in that the act goes so far as to stipulate how much of the funds may be expended for educational purposes. Mr. W. L. Smith, in a few brief words, touched upon the necessity of farmers' organization in order that the great burden of after-war taxes should be evenly distributed among all classes.

U. F. O. Clubs over all Ontario will find it to their advantage to come together socially and discuss frankly the problems that confront farmers at present.

### A Grange Picnic

THREE granges in Middlesex Co., Ont., Apple Grove, Forest Rose and Dufferin grange, united recently to hold a picnic at Fort Stanley. The event was so successful that it was decided to make it an annual affair. Over 90 guests attended the luncheon which was followed by a full line of sports, including a ball game

played by the Middlemarch grangers on the one hand and Forest Rose and Dufferin on the other. Middlemarch won by a large margin, it not being thought advisable to publish the score.

This is one of the fine features of the Dominion Grange. Its influence is exerted in all departments of rural life, looking after the social as well as the economic well being of its members. Not the least of its advantages is that it includes all of the members of the farmers' family.

I heard of a case this morning where a farmer claimed that it did not pay to feed hogs at present prices of middlings and barley. He has had cows freshening since February and has been throwing away skim milk and why since the cheese factory opened, and has not one hog on his farm at the present time. This seems far criminal, but it is actual conditions. I believe, on investigation, that hundreds of similar cases could be found in Ontario.—G. B. Curran, District Representative.

## A Little Visit With the Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Biggest Herd of Pure Bred Dairy Cattle—By F. E. Ellis

BRAMPTON, in the county of Peel, province of Ontario, is a nice little town. It has paved streets, at least the streets that visitors see are paved, a good lighting system and a little more than its fair share of fine residences. Brampton of itself, however, would hardly be a name to the majority of Canadians were it not for two establishments that flourish within its limits,—one horticultural and the other agricultural. The Dale Greenhouses and the Brampton herd of Jerseys.

A trip to Brampton is to many Jersey fanciers the equivalent of a pilgrimage to Mecca for the Mohammedan. At Mecca the Mohammedan visits the great centre of the faith. At Brampton the lover of the Jersey cow finds the biggest breeding establishment of its kind in Canada and a Jersey herd that has played an enduring part in the Jersey history of the country. A vast majority of the show ring winners in Jersey classes at Canadian fairs have either been bred at Brampton or were imported by D. H. Bull & Sons. More recently, since Record of Performance work started in Canada it is noticeable that a great proportion of Jersey cows qualifying at the fall again trace to Brampton stock. A few days ago at the invitation of Messrs. D. O. and B. H. Bull, the two brothers who are now active managers of the business, I journeyed over to Brampton to see the herd for myself. A few brief notes on my observations may be of interest to Farm and Dairy readers whether they are Jersey fanciers or not.

### The Herd.

At the time of my visit the show herd was the subject of first consideration. About 50 head were being fitted for Toronto exhibition and the fairs which follow it. In some sections, notably milk cows, the show herd will not be as strong as in some other years. In other classes, it will be stronger. On the whole the herd will be up to its usual standard of excellence. Some extra good ones have been sold recently and these will be met in the show ring this year. The Bull brothers, however, will not regret this extra competition as it will mean an increased number of exhibitors, a closer contest and a strong advertisement for the breed.

This herd has grown to great proportions in recent years. There are now at Brampton between 300 and 400 registered Jerseys. Included in the number are some of the very best animals of the breed in Canada and high numbers considered, the general quality

is high. Farm operations cover a nice three different farms, all adjoining each other. All of the milk cows, calves and bulls are on the two main farms. The third farm, which is the one most recently purchased, is given over largely to heifers which have not yet freshened. The main buildings are surrounded by calf paddocks in every direction and here the youngsters are always under the watchful eye of the herdsman and in caring for this immense herd the Bulls are fortunate in having a couple of herdsman who are thoroughly competent both to develop and to show Jersey cattle.

The Farm. In addition to a big herd there is a big farm to care for, covering 600 acres of land. This year there are 125 acres of oats to harvest, 30 acres of fall wheat and 20 acres of barley. The corn crop covers 60 acres and one of the most valued crops on the farm is the 50 acres of alfalfa hay. At the time of my visit I found Mr. D. O. Bull out in the alfalfa field assisting in getting off an splendid second crop that would run about two tons to the acre. Unfortunately the first crop this year was largely lost due to wet weather. The barns are now full of hay and every sheaf of the big grain crop will have to be stacked.

"I almost believe," remarked Mr. D. O. Bull, "that we have too much land. I believe that if we had put the price of the last 100 acres that we bought into improvements on our 400 acres, such for instance as tile drains, and devoted all our energies to that smaller area, that we would be further ahead."

Breedings operations at Brampton centre around Sulltan's Raleigh and Bright Prince, an almost unobtainable combination for show type and producing ability. It is a combination too that promises to keep Brampton Jerseys right in the forefront in Canada. Extensive importations are also made both from the state of Jersey and the United States. This year, for instance, a Virginia herd of over 90 head was purchased in its entirety and brought across the boundary. Recently the Bulls have been selling all animals subject to test and every animal over two years old on the farm is free from tuberculosis. This will be a high standard to maintain in so large a herd.

Our visit to Brampton was necessarily brief and this outline of Brampton activities necessarily touches only the "high spots." At Brampton, however, are some of the very best animals of the breed in Canada and high numbers considered, the general quality



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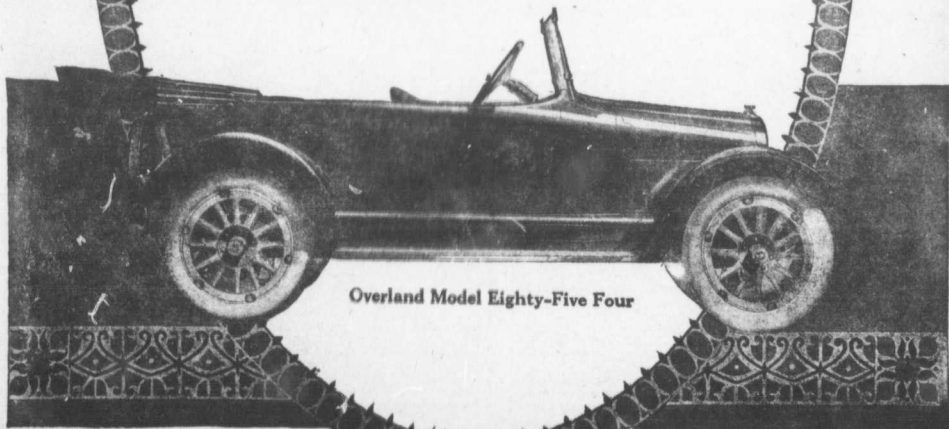
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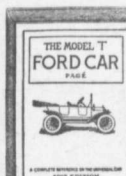
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Lubrication of the Motor Car Chassis.



### Powder Hens by Machinery

A HEN may be healthy, well fed, and well housed, but if she is overrun with lice and mites she cannot remain a profitable producer or a good mother for the young chicks. Under ordinary conditions, lice and mites can be kept down by frequently spraying the poultry houses, roosts, dropping boards and nests and by providing a good dusting bath for the birds. When these precautions fail, individual treatment must be followed by dusting the birds with some good insect powder. In large flocks this is very laborious, and the following use of an old discarded churn may help to solve the problem.

Put a cupful or so of insect powder in the churn. Next put in the birds one at a time and turn the churn gently for a half dozen revolutions. If the powder contains carbolic acid or some other strong irritant, it will be well to protect the birds eyes by slipping a small cloth sack over their heads.

The rotation of the churn causes the bird to relax and the feathers to open, thus letting the insect powder get well into the skin.—C. S. Anderson.

### Avoid Loss from Disease

At least 50 per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys, and 10 per cent. of the adult birds die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that could be avoided to a large extent. Dr. Wickware of Ottawa, expert in poultry diseases, suggests that every breeder pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock in order that any ailing birds may be immediately isolated. When anything unusual is noted in a fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If withdrawal in a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of diseases is more often the cause of the poultry-keeper's failure than is the lack of practical knowledge. The extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause can be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman. When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl, or in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval, disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of any infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry house by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant).

Fill cracks and crevices to destroy lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a teacupful of disinfectant before pouring.

Keep a crop growing in some part of the yards and alternate poultry and crops. If the runs are small cover with a coating of air-slaked lime and dig up. If the runs are too large to dig, plow and cultivate before sowing. Rape sown in the early part of the summer, after the breeding season, or early in September makes a good crop

for this purpose. fresh soil.

Although these year unnecessary combating many feeling poultry, y selves will undon by costly in the

Hastening

OUR best stock month is for hatching. hen tried out an the poultry world names to be con- easy of certain in all of these meth- moulting early, rapidly as possi- hatching again in son. To accom- systems advise s- liberal feeding; the birds, will shen on free rat- ing period. The have led to inv- mental stations a- best found that obtained by con- feeding, without the monit at al- rural function a- formed in a natu- however, some b- be taken and in- Country Gentle- ing advice.

"The feeder w- his birds in good moulting season regular ration w- The m- by adding fifty p- to every four h- mixture, and the improved by the sunflower seed. feeds are rich in- ply material for- feathers. After- in about three r- mentary feeds a- ration."

Poultry

THE question is becoming practically high in price, b- very scarce as w- the most popul- ada at any pri- present condition- try if it is fit fo- the prospects ar- still leave the w- save all extra- consumption. fore have to lo-

Before lookin- more mash feed- tion. During chicks and the larger proporti- mesh and less advised. Milk and straw are es- than the grain birds are on ra- larger proporti-

For the grain- might be neces- ley, buckwheat, procurable at r- many places the- here the exceme- and elevators ad-

There are co- screenings proc- price of the p- elevators, whic- the middle cas- are quantities- from milking w- almost. If ide- could be purch- of shorts. In f- of feed is frun-

for this purpose. Rear all chicks on fresh soil.  
Although these precautions may appear unnecessary it is the only way of combating many disease conditions affecting poultry, which, if left to themselves will undoubtedly prove decidedly costly in the long run.

**Hastening the Moul**

**O**UR best advice on hastening the moult is "Don't." Many schemes for hastening the moult have been tried out and men well known in the poultry world have allowed their names to be connected with the success of certain systems. The aim of all of these methods is to get the hens moulting early, get the moult over as rapidly as possible and have them laying again early in the winter season. To accomplish this end some systems advise starvation, others very liberal feeding; some would confine the birds, while others would keep them on free range during the moulting period. These differing claims have led to investigations by experimental stations and invariably it has been found that the best results are obtained by continuing good regular feeding, without attempting to hasten the moult at all. Moulting is a natural function which can best be performed in a natural way. There are, however, some precautions that can be taken and in this connection the Country Gentleman gives the following advice:

"The feeder who is anxious to keep his birds in good condition during the moulting season should continue the regular rations with one or two slight changes. The mash can be improved by adding fifty pounds of linseed meal to every four hundred pounds of the mixture, and the whole grains can be improved by the addition of a little sunflower seed. These two extra feeds are rich in oils and fat and supply material for the growth of new feathers. After the moult is completed in about three months, these supplementary feeds are omitted from the ration."

**Poultry Feed**

**T**HE question of feed for poultry is becoming serious. Corn is practically off the market, oats high in price, barley and buckwheat very scarce as well as high. Wheat, the most popular poultry feed in Canada at any price, should not, under present conditions, be used for poultry if it is fit for millinery purposes, for the prospects are that this year's crop will leave the world's supply of wheat still short and it will be necessary to save all suitable wheat for human consumption. Employment will therefore have to look for a substitute.

Before looking for other grain feeds, it might be advisable to suggest that more mash feeds be used in the season. During the summer both the chicks and the layers could be fed a larger proportion of dry or moist mash and less grain than is usually advised. Mill feeds such as shorts and bran are easier to get and cheaper than the grain feeds, and when the birds are on range could be eaten in larger proportions.

For the grain part of the ration it might be necessary to use oats, barley, buckwheat, etc., when these are procurable at reasonable prices. In many places these cannot be obtained; here the screenings from flour mills and elevators should be used.

There are considerable buckwheat screenings procurable at a reasonable price at the prairie and Fort Arthur elevators, which make good feed. At the middle eastern flour mills there are quantities of screenings taken from sifting wheat that would form almost an ideal grain mixture and could be purchased at about the price of shorts. In fact, most of this class of feed is ground and mixed with the

mill feeds and as a consequence is lost as a grain feed for poultry.

Such feeds make very suitable rations, especially for growing chicks or for the summer feeding of laying stock and they are much more economical than wheat. In an experiment conducted at the Cap Rouge Experimental Station screenings at two-thirds the cost of good wheat produced eggs at less cost than did the whole. Some of this feed may be fed for some ground for a mash.

Poultry that has been eating good wheat and corn may not at first take to the screenings but with a little time and patience they will eat it readily. A car load of it was received at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at a cost of \$35 a ton. It has proven very satisfactory for growing chicks and for summer feeding of hens. It may not be ideal for Hitter feeding in the winter but for fattening, and mashed feeds is most satisfactory.

**HORTICULTURE**

**Apples for Fair Exhibit**

**I**n selecting apples for exhibit, pick specimens well colored for the variety, large for the variety but neither punky nor monstrous in size, true to varietal form, and uniform in color, size and form.

All apples should be entirely free from insect and disease injuries or blemishes and bruises, and should possess their stems and waxy bloom.

In shipping, wrap each fruit with paper, and pack carefully in a rigid receptacle properly addressed, and labeled "Perishable." Bruises occurring during shipping count against the fruit but in a much less degree than the preventable injuries and blemishes.

Label all the varieties so that any one not acquainted with fruit can name and enter them correctly.—R.W.

**Picking Potatoes for Show**

**D**IG when the ground is dry. Let potatoes lie on the ground a long time to dry thoroughly and to toughen the skin.

Carefully wrap each tuber separately in paper.

Place in shallow one-layer boxes and store in a dark cool place.

Take out just before time to send the tubers to the show.

Clean them with a soft brush removing every particle of the dirt.

Avoid pressure in order not to injure the tubers.

Do not wash; tubers will if washed and have an unsuatural sheen.

Pick out a model of the type, size, color and eyes of the variety to be exhibited.

Make the rest of the lot as nearly like this model as possible.

See that the skin is clean, smooth and free from sunburn, having a desirable luster and bloom and being free from all blemishes of all sorts.

Wrap in soft paper and pack so that they will not jostle or jar in being shipped.—A.W.A.

**Orchard and Garden Notes**

**W**INTERPALE apples make good sauce. Use plenty of them.

Keep the canning machinery busy. Next winter you will appreciate the work done now.

If onions refuse to ripen it is sometimes a good plan to bend the tops over with a rake.

Swiss chard and lettuce are much liked by chickens. Feed them a little every day.

Dig potatoes when dry so as not to carry more dirt than necessary into the cellar.

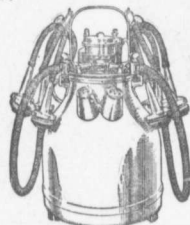
Celery must be kept growing thrift-

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**SHEEP AND SWINE**

**Preparing for the Fall Litter**

**T**HE sow that is due to farrow in the autumn should be given some attention now. She should be put in a good strong condition during her period of gestation, but not overloaded with fat. In all live stock work there is a happy medium which insures success in feeding. Pasturage supplies the roughage required in her feeding during the summer. It allows her to get the exercise which is so important if good results are to be obtained.

For several weeks before farrowing sows on pasture should be given a little meal to put them in condition, and to accustom them to its use gradually and make the change less violent when they are taken to the pen. Corn is too heating a food to make a valuable addition to the brood sow's ration. The ideal meal is made up of equal parts of ground oats and middlings with some roots or other succulent foods to act as a laxative as the cold weather comes on and the sow is moved in from pasture. It is a good plan in feeding this ration to mix the dry meal with the pulped roots.

A week or two before farrowing the sow should be placed in the farrowing pen, so that before the litter arrives she may have become accustomed to her new surroundings. It is well at this time to increase the proportion of the roots in the ration, for constipation is always to be guarded against. Many feeders add to the ration at this time a small amount of linseed meal to act as a laxative.

The farrowing pen should be dry, well ventilated and liberally supplied with bedding. It is a good plan to nail a guard rail made of 2x4 inch planks around the walls of the pen, about eight inches from the floor. This prevents the sow lying against the wall and leaves a space wherein the little pigs often escape crushing. For best results at farrowing time the brood sow should be treated kindly at all times.—S. R. N. H.

**Fitting Sheep for Show**

**T**HE greatest judgment must be used in choosing animals for preparing for the show ring. Unless the animal be of worthy specimen before, no amount of fitting will make it deserving of awards. In making choice of sheep for showing, choose specimens that exhibit strongly the most desired characteristics of the breed. With typiness they must also possess constitution. While size is important in a show animal it must never take precedence over number. Try to get in your show sheep a combination of size and quality. With vigorous, growthy animals showing plenty of breediness as a start, one can begin fitting for show with some promise of success.

Feeding sheep for the show ring requires all the thought that the shepherd can give to it. One must use his judgment in feeding so that the sheep will reach their highest perfection or be in full bloom at the time they are to come under the judge's hand. The factor that puts more sheep out of bloom than any other and gives them that overfed, soft condition so often seen in the ring, is excessive grain feeding. Sheep overfed with grain become lubberous and are easily overworked in other words, foundered. They lose their bloom and are pushed aside in the race for honors by the sheep that are "just right."

Clover or alfalfa hay with plenty of other cooling feeds as rape, turnips, kale or cabbage, supplemented with grain, will bring the sheep into bloom. The most difficult problem is once the

sheep have reached that desired condition to keep them there. For this purpose, there is nothing to equal succulent foods. Some grain will, of course, be necessary, but too much will put the sheep a little over condition and out of the prize winners.

As show time approaches, the sheep should be sheltered at night, but should also be kept well exercised. This will keep them in firm condition, will up on their feet and will prevent their getting out of trim. The most successful exhibitors practice judicious trimming of the fleeces to give the sheep full, graceful lines. The wool should be blocked and compacted, the latter is accomplished by the use of a blanket. Not only does a blanket keep the fleeces clean, but it will leave the wool in such a condition that it comes up well under the hand.

**Watch the Hog Market**

**P**ROCES ranging around \$18 a cwt. for hogs should be very satisfactory to the hog raiser. The cost of all feeds has gone up like an elevator, the feeder is not worried so long as the price for hogs on the market keeps climbing some distance ahead. A farmer last week sold in Peterboro 26 hogs and received for them a cheque for \$1,000. It is facts like these that make farmers to-day believe in the hog as a mortgage lifter.

A plan followed by many successful farmers in marketing their hogs is to get at least some of these on the market at an odd season. That is, if the average farmer rushes his hogs to market in November or December, the successful hog raiser will have his in shape for September market. He gets a higher price then, not that his pork eats better then than in December, but that he gives the packer a better chance to distribute his meat throughout the year and to keep up a regular flow of meat to his customers. And the packer is willing to pay for this.

The hog raiser hesitates to sell his pigs early because they are only average in size, wanting rather to market something exceptionally large, usually makes a mistake. Henry in his "Feeds and Feeding," gives the result of over 500 feeding trials with more than 2,900 hogs. The amount of feed required for each of the various weights per 100 lbs. gain is as follows:

Weight of hogs	100 lbs. gain	Pounds of feed
100 to 150 lbs.	437 lbs.	
150 to 250 lbs.	482 lbs.	
200 to 250 lbs.	498 lbs.	
250 to 300 lbs.	511 lbs.	
300 to 350 lbs.	535 lbs.	

This shows clearly that the most profitable gains were made by the light weight hogs, and at the same time the market demand is for lighter weights. For the export trade in "Wiltshire sides" to which Canada is catering at present, a 175 to 200-lb. hog is desirable. Packers catering to our local trade like hogs weighing from 200 to 250 lbs. While there is always a demand for heavier pork, this is limited and can be filled by the brood sows. But annually find their way to the butcher's block.

The moral of this is that when the prices paid in September are compared with those paid in December, and the cost of the extra gain which the hogs may make after September or October is considered, the progressive hog raiser will usually find it to his advantage to get rid of his hogs while prices are still high as they are in September and October.—S. R. N. H.

Your paper, I think, is the best dairy paper published in the Dominion of Canada, but not as good as I would like it to be. I have never been satisfied with "well enough." I want to do still better.—J. W. Hollinshead, New Westminster Dist., B. C.



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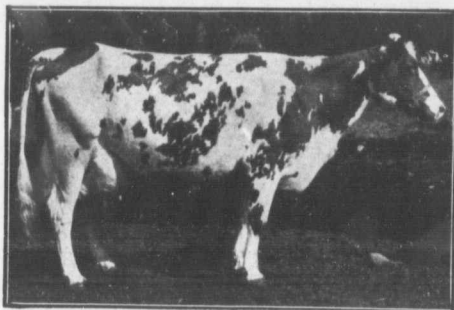
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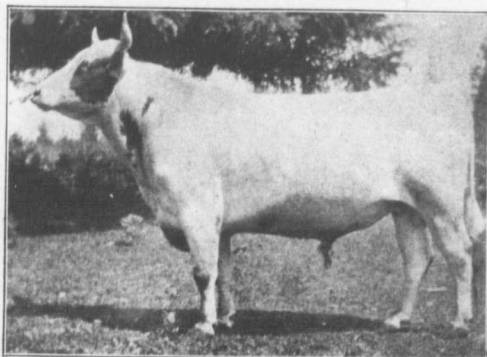
THERE are many fine Ayrshire herds in Canada, but less than half a dozen that will compare in all-round quality with the herd owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C. In some respects an Ayrshire of this herd is almost in a class by itself. It is strong in sire, in the producing capacity of its females, and in uniformity of type. In addition it is one of the largest herds of the breed in Canada, and is distant about 25 miles, with which it has been developed during the last eight years. Most of the outstanding herds of Canada have been established only after many years of careful, consistent breeding and weeding, and through the exercise of good judgment in the making of such pur-



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Royal Salute of Tangleywid—A Sample of the Grandview Sires. His sire, Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, with nine daughters in R.O.P. is a son of Ellen, a one time R.O.P. Canadian Champion. His dam is Primrose of Tangleywid, one of the best known Ayrshire cows on the continent.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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it 30 years ago. T one of the pioneer Fraser Valley. the breeding of pure and Berkshire herds and followed with her of years. In the Brothers obtained breeding methods value to them sires are, Samuel Jack. All are in the herd, but in the its chief oversight and Tom. The posted Ayrshire herd to find.

"When we decided breeding of pure-blooded said Samuel to make a visit to the farm August, "we selected cause we wanted that could be depended liberal flow of milk not too high, in because we had milk for invalids time. The milk is and shipped direct



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seemed to us that most nearly meet and we have none. Our herd is tubercular and has been since it is tested twice a terial content."

**Start of**

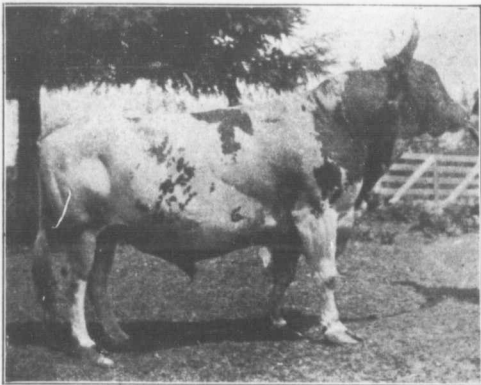
The foundation was purchased from known herd of R.O.P. of Maxville, Ont. animals that are a sire that has led herd. The bull is Wire. He was up His merit as a sire fact that he had the Record of P. being the sire of whose record lists of milk and 890 lbs. attracted wide attention and stamped of the most outstanding breed has yet produced to this bull sires that gave more to enable them R. O. P.

The two females same time were brain May. They showing their age

it 30 years ago. Thomas Shannon was one of the pioneer settlers of the Fraser Valley. About 1838 or 1839 the breeding of pure-bred Oxford sheep and Berkshire hogs was undertaken and followed with success for a number of years. In this way the Shannon Brothers obtained an insight into breeding methods that has been of value to them since. The four brothers are, Samuel, George, Tom and Jack. All are keenly interested in the herd, but in the division of farm work its chief oversight has fallen on Samuel and Tom. Two keener or better posted Ayrshire breeders it would be hard to find.

"When we decided to commence the breeding of pure-bred dairy cattle," said Samuel to me on the occasion of a visit to the farm about the middle of August, "we selected Ayrshires because we wanted a breed of animal that could be depended upon to give a liberal flow of milk testing high, but not too high, in butter fat. This was because we had been selling bottled milk for invalids and infants for some time. The milk is bottled on the farm and shipped direct to the retailer. It

is just the same. They are both considerably above the average size of animals of the breed, and while not as smooth as is looked for in show yard animals, their indications of being outstanding producers are so striking as to indicate that they would have been worthy contenders in any show ring when in their prime. Sel-dom do we see Ayrshires showing such great strength of constitution, capacious udders and well-placed large teats and good veining as is possessed by these two grand cows. These qualities they have transmitted to their progeny to a remarkable degree. The result is that the herd is notable for the size and strength of its females as well as for their pronounced dairy qualities. The Shannon Brothers' ability as breeders is further shown by the fact that they seem to have been able to retain these qualities in the young stock while at the same time improving them from the standpoint of smoothness of type and show-yard qualities. In consequence it would be an easy matter to pick out several herds for exhibition purposes from this herd that would do credit to



The Senior Herd Sire of the Grandview Ayrshire Herd.

Lesnescock Comet was bred by A. Montgomery, in Scotland. His grandam has a record of 11,600 lbs. of four per cent. milk, and he is from the best producing strains of Scotland.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

seemed to us that the Ayrshire would most nearly meet our requirements, and we have not regretted our choice. Our herd is tuberculin tested annually, and has been since 1909, and the milk is tested twice a month for its bacterial content."

#### Start of the Herd.

The foundation stock of this herd was purchased from the formerly well-known herd of Robert Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont. It comprised two animals that are still in the herd and a sire that has left his mark on the herd. The bull was Springhill Live Wire. He was used for three years. His merit as a sire is shown by the fact that he has eight daughters in the Record of Performance, besides being the sire of Grandview Rose, whose record last year of 21,423 lbs. of milk and 890 lbs. of butter fat attracted wide attention all over the continent and stamped her as being one of the most outstanding animals the breed has yet produced. Grade cows bred to this bull all produced daughters that gave more than enough milk to enable them to qualify in the R. O. P.

The two females purchased at the same time were Flossie and Auchebraim May. These animals are both showing their age, but are grand cows

any show ring. Flossie has four daughters and five grand-daughters in the herd, and Auchebraim May three daughters and three grand-daughters. May is the dam of Grandview Rose. This speaks for itself.

So pleased have Shannon Brothers been with the stock of Auchebraim May that Mr. S. H. Shannon, while in Eastern Canada recently, purchased a half sister of hers, Springhill Miss Wallace, from J. Borden & Son, of Danville, Que., at a good long price. This is a grand cow that already is doing well in her new western home. May is very similar in size and constitution to her sister, possesses great length and carries an almost perfect udder. She would weigh about 1,400 lbs., and seems likely to make a record worth while for her new owners. She was sired by Lesnescock Durward Lely, Imp., and is out of Auchebraim White Rose, Imp., a cow that was sold at the Hunter Sale for \$700 to F. Ryan, of New York State.

#### The Herd Sires.

Shannon Bros. appreciate the force of the old saying, "the bull is half the herd." For this reason they believe in taking extra pains when selecting a herd sire and in keeping as long as practicable a bull that has proved his (Continued on page 31.)

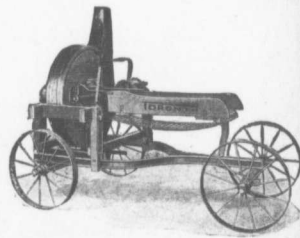
## TORONTO FARM EQUIPMENT

### Has Solved the Labor Problem

**INCREASES PROFITS AND PRODUCTION** Greater production is a very live problem with every farmer to-day. It is essential to back up the boys at the front, and with production increased, profit will more than take care of itself, in view of the high prices which are prevailing. "Yes," says the farmer, "but how about the labor shortage?" Our aim is to enable the farmer to substitute a machine for a man wherever possible, and run his farm as efficiently as the manufacturer runs his plant. Every item described on this page is a genuine profit maker and labor saving device, worked out to its highest efficiency.

### TORONTO Ensilage Cutters

Here is a machine that you need right now. If you are coming to the Exhibition, we will show you just how it works. It is exceptionally easy running and very moderately priced. Every dollar you invest in the cutter will show a profit and save labor. A 6 H. P. engine will fill a 25 foot silo to the top. Write to-day for book on Toronto Ensilage Equipment.

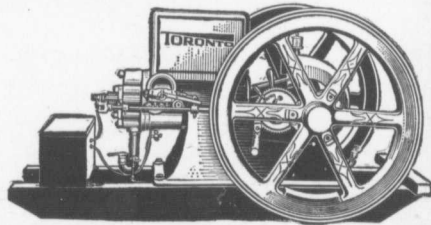


### TORONTO SILOS

Right in line with your plans for greater profit and production is the Toronto Silo, which, with the new Hip-roof, has a storage capacity 15% greater than the old style silo. Our new construction absolutely excludes air, and delivers the ensilage juicy, green, and in very nutritious condition for your cattle. This suggests but vaguely the vast superiority of Toronto Silos, full details of which will be found in the book mentioned above.

### TORONTO GAS ENGINES

To hire a man—or try to hire one!—to do work that can be done more economically and more quickly by the Toronto Gasoline Engine, is mighty poor business. And in these days of labor shortage, every farmer is brought face



to face with the absolute necessity of replacing man-power with mechanical power. The Toronto Engine runs the ensilage cutter, fills the silo, separates cream, grinds feed, saws wood, and runs the root pulper, grindstone, bone cutter, pump, churn, honey extractor, and does a hundred jobs around the farm where steady power is required. Only the farmer who has never used a good engine will attempt to operate his farm without one. We make all sizes from 1½ H. P.; every machine so simply constructed that your wife or son can run it without danger or trouble. The book about Toronto Engines is just off the press. It tells the farmer exactly what he should know about gas power. Whether you now own an engine or not, you will be interested in this book, fully illustrated; free upon request.

### "TORONTO" Exhibit at the Toronto EXHIBITION

The most important things you will see at the Exhibition are those that will help you in your work for the rest of the year, and will enable you to make more money on your farm. We have arranged for a very complete exhibit of Toronto Farm Equipment. It really means more in money to you than it does to us, that you see this exhibit. The "Toronto" Demonstration is

ONE THING YOU MUST NOT MISS.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Limited**  
Atlantic Avenue - TORONTO

## Day with Prof. Barton at Macdonald College

(Continued from page 4.)

into his hands, it was made up of Ayrshires and French Canadians. In the former breed, there were almost as many families represented as there were individuals in the herd. In the years that have elapsed since then, there has been ample opportunity to test out the merits of the various families. Some have been eliminated, others have been extended as far as possible. From the sire side, however, a system of line breeding is followed with Lucky Girl blood in the centre. In Ayrshires, the first bull in-spected, for instance, was a Cavalier

also holding a bull of college breeding, sired by Cavalier Lucky and out of a Drambuie cow that made over 9,000 lbs. of four per cent. milk with her first calf at the college. "What would I like to do," said Prof. Barton, "is to combine the size of Cavalier with the quality of Masterpiece, and the production of Lucky Girl in our future herd." Later in the calf pens, owned by the college, Pontiac Duplicate Het Loo, as a three-year old Girl bull is being used. Prof. Barton

Two mature Holstein bulls are now owned by the college. Pontiac Duplicate Het Loo, as a three-year old weighs 2,240 lbs. He is sired by a

three-quarter brother of John Arfman's great sire and therefore a grandson of King Segis. His dam, Alberta Maid, has a seven-day record of 30.32 lbs. of butter and a 30-day record of 2,997.4 lbs. of milk and 125.7 lbs. of butter. In six months Alberta Maid produced 14,485 lbs. of milk. The second bull is a grand son of Rag Apple Koradyke 8th, his mother being Oakville Elsie Johanna, a 34-lb. cow with 96 lbs. as her best day's milking. This bull has lots of milk and good testing behind him and is a model in type.

The female portion of the Holstein herd are all of Prof. Barton's own selection. The cows are of good size, with lots of constitution and are all capable of making good records. Constitution is a point on which Prof. Bar-

ton is a crank. He admits it himself. "On a good constitution," said he, "you can build almost anything." The herd sires at Macdonald have been selected with constitutional vigor as one of the first requirements and their offspring in the college herd afford splendid testimony to the wisdom of putting vigor first.

### Late Breeding Followed.

"I have something to show you over in the cow barn," remarked the professor as we retraced our steps in that direction. He showed me Macdonald Lady Lou, a grand daughter of Rag Apple Koradyke 8th. This heffer had just freshened for the first time and in three months and 11 days, that is up to the time of my visit, had produced 6,521 lbs. of milk. I said that Macdonald Lady Lou was a heffer with her first calf. This does not mean, however, that she is a Jr. two-year-old. She was as big and almost as fully developed as most mature cows of the breed, and she had freshened at 35 months of age. None of the heifers in the college herd freshen under 30 months and 32 to 33 months is preferred. Prof. Barton is fully convinced that one of the biggest mistakes that the average breeder can make, is early breeding, in that it is apt to lead to deterioration in size and vigor. Experiments which have been conducted at Macdonald college, would seem to indicate that the professor's conclusions are well founded.

Three breeds are represented in the college herd—Ayrshires, Holsteins and a small selection of milking Shorthorns. The French Canadians have been done away with. The Jersey is strong in that province, predominant in many districts, but it is not represented at Macdonald. Prof. Barton argued, and perhaps wisely, that if all breeds were represented at the college, there would necessarily be so few of each, that anything in the line of constructive breeding, or investigation work, would be almost impossible. This decision may not be very acceptable to fanciers of the breed that have been left out, but perhaps their turn will come at Macdonald College when conditions make additions to the herd possible. The limiting of breeds, however, applies to more than cattle, as I was soon to find out.

### Berkshires and Yorkshires.

"If I have anything to say about it," declared the professor as we went over to the piggery, "we are going to have just two breeds of hogs in this province, the Berkshire and the Yorkshire. In these two breeds we have everything that the producer and market can ask for, so why have a multiplicity of breeds! At the college here we are limiting ourselves to these two breeds. We have just two families of each of the two breeds, and we are following a policy of line breeding."

The Berkshires proved a particularly nice lot. They had both length and scale without sacrificing Berkshire quality. This applied to both the breeding stock and the young stock. They were not the short chubby, nor the long, plain kind that are frequently seen even at the fairs. "We keep only what is right individually," said Prof. Barton, "and one thing we insist on is that the hogs must have good legs. Yes, the latter part is just as important in hogs as it is in horses." Incidentally I learned that the smallest litter of Berkshires last spring numbered 10. Also that the receipts from the sale of hogs amounted to over \$6,000 and that all of the work in connection therewith was done by one man. The piggery at Macdonald netted a profit of \$2,466.84 over expenses the past year. I am not at liberty to tell in detail of our investigations in the afternoon,

when the time situated about a the college farm, Prof. Barton develop as an ex farm a dairy farm as a strictly This farm was promotion where and improve gradually, most regular farm help a practical farm. The buildings elaborate, but nomy, comfort will probably t Prof. Barton w connection with when he is rea will be express To me this is on the phases of the college.—F. L. E.

## FEEDER

Conducted by

### Condition

Our farm tea O this. They and with of bushel, we have want to get the fall plowing as r with of clover, timothy you recommend these feeds, or is sufficient? Please horses weighing will be working J. A. C., Oxford

It is certain grain to the fa been worked d present feed p cheaper feed th is decidedly ch mixture. A to less there is not digestive system the upbuilding g work would co pounds daily, pounds daily, might be comp and bran one p bran two part one part. The hay should be while the large grain ration sh and noon. Gre enably might p rially in condit E. S. A.

### Barley

W HAT is the ground of other grain with would make a the relative vai feeding hogs a \$125, and corr. United States h this year. Will Ontario?—Subsc Ont.

At the pres barley should from 24 to 25 It will usually more profitabl boll. Barley s in order to g present market shorts are ch suture from o of the grain r about 10 per c in producing p At the above \$10 per ton ch still very exp single grain fo better than o per cent. betw alone. Corn a

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**Patriotism and Plunder**

**E**ditor, Farm and Dairy.—The patriotism of some of our city business men in offering (at \$4 a day) their services to the farmers to help win the war by pitching grain, is most inspiring. After it had been pointed out to these men that it was a case of "get out and stook or go without the customary bread and bacon," their love of country was awakened. A number at once offered (after a more or less expensive advertising campaign had pointed out for some weeks that the farmers would be unable to harvest their crops) to go out and help them out of their (?) difficulty—at four dollars a day, with board and arnica for blistered hands and feet thrown in.

The farmer is looked upon by the majority of city folks as a war time profiteer. The ultimate price paid for foods by the city consumer is, however, no criterion of the profits of the farmer. His expenses must be considered as well as his receipts. The best suggestion I have seen is that the daily wage the farmer should pay for labor is that equal to the price of a bushel of wheat. This would give the farmer some chance to have his accounts balance on the right side of the ledger. Conversely the price set on a day's labor should not be considered too high for wheat per bushel. But wouldn't there be a tremendous howl if wheat went to four dollars?

There is something ludicrous in an experienced help offering to go harvesting for patriotic reasons and then fixing their own scale of wages. These are the men who pose as heroes among their admiring city friends. They have saved the situation, and if they were any Scotch blood in their veins they should have likewise saved a healthy roll of bank notes. It would appear as if the action of the British Crown in bestowing titles upon some of principle war-time grafters has given to our people a new conception of patriotism—that of its close association with plunder.

Fortunately not all who have volunteered to harvest crops were so grasping. All honor to those who went out on the farms because they thought it was their duty to do so, content to take what the farmer could afford to pay for their services. Among these real patriots I would place a large number of the high school boys and others who stuck it out in sun and shade. They are made of the right stuff.

But what about the ordinary farm hand, the hired man? No patriotic motives are attributed to him in his labors. Yet in half a day he would do more than your inexperienced city farm hand would do in a day, and he works for two dollars to \$2.50 a day.

If we look carefully over the farm we will, however, find a couple of true patriots. They may not be easy to find, for they will probably be out about the barn finishing up the chores after hours. They are the farmer himself, who is satisfied with little or no profit so that he grew the crops needed by his country, and his helpmate, who in the time of labor scarcity drove the team and in general took the place of the son overseas.

One good farmer in our district states that he will be satisfied if he averages one dollar a day for his own work this summer after he pays the wages of his patriotic help. This man responded to his country's call for food. He has sown in tears and his city help has come again to the city with rejoicing, bringing his (the farmer's) sheaves with him. The farmer

prossly looked after the stuff until it was ready for the harvest, and the city man patriotically assisted in his harvesting, taking as his share of the proceeds, the profits. And this farmer for one will have more pasturage and less patriotism on his farm next year. He has found that he simply cannot afford to keep up the patriotism of his city brothers to the tune of four dollars a day.—Alfred Smith, Peterboro Co., Ont.

**A Consumer's View**

**E**ditor, Farm and Dairy.—I have been reading the farm papers recently and have decided to go farming as with present prices, it must be a bonanza. For instance, during the past two months I have seen the following in the farm papers with the figures to prove the assertions. Eggs are produced for 10½ cents per dozen; there is big money in cabbage; large profits in cowpeas; 18 barrels of Spices were harvested from one tree; \$72 lbs. of butter from one cow; \$355 from an investment of \$968 in hogs and the poor city people are paying over 40 cents a pound for bacon; seed wheat, \$2.70 a bushel. One man made \$8,000 a year from 15 acres of orchard, another \$18,000 from beans, besides other crops on his farm and another \$275 per acre from potatoes.

To show that these are about average figures and that the farmers are the greatest food profiteers in the country, I will just quote some costs from the government reports, and we all know that it costs twice as much for the government to do anything as it does a private individual. Oats are grown at a cost of 19.29 cents a-bushel; mangels, \$1.52 a ton or 4.65 cents a bushel. Mangels are a variety of beets and just think what the farmer charges us for beets! Wheat, 77 cents a bushel and look at what we have to pay for a loaf of bread; barley, 36½ cents per bushel; turnips, 10 cents a bushel; average profit on nine cows, \$95.38 each. And the farmer wants to raise the price of milk, saying that he cannot live and would prevent oleomargarine from being sold to the poor people. I also note that a profit of \$349 was made on one acre of orchard. What did the city man pay for apples last year? Then, in competitions, where of course, only the best farmers competed, the profits ranged from \$12 to \$16 on hogs and on dairy cows up to \$84.25 each.

Even the boys made enormous profits: \$16 per acre in oats, \$275 on potatoes, \$137 on turnips, \$74 on seed corn. If the farmers' sons can do this, surely the experienced farmer can do better and the sooner the government places a limit on what the farmer can demand of the working man for his food products in war time, the better. In spite of the profits the farmer is howling for labor. Let him go out in the market and pay wages like any other business man and he will get all the labor he wants. Instead of doing this he wants the city man to go out for \$1.10 a day and his employer to pay the difference between that and the three to five dollars a day that he gets in the city.

In these any bigger grafter in the country than the honest living, hard working farmer who is the chief support of the automobile manufacturers at present? I thought I would write this in reply that some of the farmers might refer and let us know what they have to say in their defence. I prefer to be known as "A Consumer."

Let us emphasize again the importance of moisture in making clover silage. A man from British Columbia told us that in that province where much clover is put in the silo, water is always added. We would never leave it in doubt.

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Moreover, if labor and material costs continue to increase, your De Laval must cost you more later on. Buy it now and it will save its own cost in a few months, at present cream and butter prices.

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## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

SUDDENLY a great gun boomed out to the northeast. Another gun, and another. Then came a pause and the besieged listened eagerly, for their own walls felt no shock. Again came the bellow of cannon, nearer and heavier, repeated and repeated, and the roll of smoke and the rattling fusillade of bullet shots told that a battle was on. Outside the gates! An army came against Peking! The Army of Deliverance! They were here fighting for the Christians! Oh, the music of birds' song, of rippling waters, of gently pulsing zephyrs, the music of old cathedral chimes, of grandest orchestras—nothing of them all could sound so like to the music that the morning stars sang together as this deafening peal of cannon, this rippling rhythm of Krak rifles.

With bursting hearts they waited and watched the great wall to the north. It is sixty feet high and fully as wide at its base, tapering to twenty-five feet across the top. Could the gates be stormed? Could this wall be shaken? From the highest points inside the Compound, eager eyes scanned the northeast as the battle raged on with crash of shells and whir of bullets. Then down to the waiting ones came a message that seemed to fly to every ear in the besieged city, making men and women drop to the ground in a very ecstasy of joy.

"They've run up the Stars and Stripes on the northeast wall!" The sword of the Lord and of Gideon was come again to Peking, as it came once long ago to the Valley of Jezreel.

The Allied Armies broke camp early on the morning of August fourteen in the year of nineteen hundred. Six miles away stood the most impassable defence an army of the West might ever storm. Yet the twelve thousand men did not hesitate. With General Chaffee's troops in the front of the line they fought through fiercely skirmishing forces up to the hoary old city's gates, the Fourteenth United States Infantry leading the way. The American guns cleared the Chinese soldiery from the top of the walls, and the American cannon were in line ready to blow open the huge gates.

"I want to know what's on the other side before I open up the gates," General Chaffee declared.

So the command was given for a volunteer to scale the wall, to stand up a target for the Chinese rifles! To be blown to pieces by Chinese cannon! Yet the armies must know what awaited them. There must be no debouching into a death-trap for a whole-lessee massacre.

Thaine Aydelot had cherished one

hope since the twilight hour on the battlefield at Yang-Fun—that when this day should come the Americans might lead the way through the Peking gates and be first to enter the strange old city. Not merely because he was an American patriot, but because to him the American soldiers with all their sins and follies of youth and military life were yet world missionaries.

Thaine knew his comrades shared



Ferns Fill a Large Place in Beautifying the Farm Home.

A rocky and fern bed such as the illustration shows, will do much to add attractiveness to the home grounds. This beauty spot is at "Indrellife," the home of Mrs. H. H. Chamm, Westworth Co., Ont.

his hope, whether for the same high purpose he could not have asked. He had no longer dreams of military glory for himself. His joy was in achievement, no matter by whose hand.

"There's an order for somebody to go up on the wall!" The word was passed along the line. Before it reached Thaine and his comrades a young soldier had leaped forward to obey the order.

"Glory be, America first!" Goodrich said fervently.

"And a Kansas. A Japhawker!"

Thaine did not know who said it. He saw the soldier, young Calvin Titus, a Kansas boy, leap after the Japanese coolies who ran forward to ward the wall with the long bamboo scaling ladders. And for one instant's flash of time the old level prairie came sweeping into view, the winding line of Grass River with the sand dunes beyond; the wheat fields, the windbreaks, the sunflowers beside the

trail, and far away the three headlands reeled in the golden haze of an August morning. A Kansas boy the hero of the day—first of all that army to stand on top of that hoary old wall! The prairies had grown another name for the annals of history.

Before him were the little brown coolies holding the ladder, and up its slender swaying height, round by round, went young Titus limply as a squirrel up a cottonwood limb.

"Rock Chalk! Jay Hawk! K U! oo!" they shouted again and again, ending in the long quavering wail as the University yell must always end.

The Kansas men went wild. "Up and up went Titus, sixty feet, to the top of the wall. Then as he stood above the strange old Oriental city, filled now with frenzied fighters; above the poor starving Christians in the Compound—saved as by a miracle; above the twelve thousand soldiers sent hither from the far homelands beyond the seas to rescue human beings from deadly peril. As he stood over all these, a target for a hundred guns, the khaki-clad young Kansan lifted his right hand high above his head and swung out the Stars and Stripes to all the breezes of that August morning.

Then came the belching cannon, the bursting of huge timbers, the groaning of twisting iron, and through the splintered gates the Allied Armies had entered the city.

each face. Their feet were raw from hard marching. Rain and dust and mud and perspiration had crimsoned their uniforms, and now the baptism by immersion in the Compound sewer had given them the finishing touches. But the gaunt-faced men and women, the pitiful, big-eyed children, whose emaciated forms told the tale of the six weeks' imprisonment, made them forget themselves as these poor rescued Christians hugged and kissed their brave rescuers.

Thaine hadn't kissed any woman except his mother since the evening when he and Leif had lingered on the Purple Notcher in a sad-sweet moment of separation. It lifted the pressure crushing round his heart when he saw Goodrich, with shining eyes, bending to let a poor little missionary stroke his grimy cheek.

The Boxers retired by degrees before the superior force, entrenching themselves inside the Imperial City. Never in its history centuries on centuries old, had this Imperial City's sacred precincts been defiled by foreign feet. Here the gods were secure. Here the gods of his fathers could permit no foreigner to enter. On these hoary old walls no Christian would dare to stand. On three sides of the Imperial City, these walls were invincible. The fourth was equipped with six heavy gates.

In a council of the powers the impossibility of storming these gates was fully made clear. The number of soldiers was carefully estimated—American, Japanese, Russian, German, French and Italian, Sikh and Sepoy, Bengalese, Scotchman, Welsh and Royal Englishmen. All had suffered heavily in this campaign. None more grievously than the Americans.

The decision of the council was overwhelming that the Imperial City could not be taken by this little force outside its battlements. Only General Chaffee protested against giving up the attempt.

"Can your men take those walls?" The query came from the leaders.

"My men can take hell," General Chaffee replied, with less of profanity than of truth in his terms. And the attempt was given over to the Americans.

One of the six gates stood wide open, a death-trap laid by the wily Boxer, believing that the foreign forces would rush through it to be shot down like rats in a hole. Beyond it was a paved court five hundred yards wide, reaching up to a second wall, equipped likewise with six great gates.

Thaine's company was singled out to go inside the open gate and draw the Boxer fire toward themselves while the American army stormed the closed gates. The little group of men lay flat on the pavement, defending themselves and harassing the enemy. They knew why they had been sent in, but they were seasoned soldiers. Thaine looked down the line of less than a hundred men. McLearn, and Boehringer, Tasker, Goodrich, and Binford, all were with him. He saw a thrust of soldier pride as he said to himself:

"We are fit. They have chosen us for the sacrifice. We'll prove ourselves." Then he thought of nothing else but duty all the day.

The capture of the first wall opened the way to a second with a paved court beyond it, and beyond that lay a third, and a fourth, and a fifth; wall and court, wall and court, and so on, which, and across which the American army forced its way by heaviest bombardment under heaviest fire, leaving a clean rear for the other armies

(Continued on page 24.)

## THE UPV

A Tr

BE is a renewing of may prove acceptable, and Romans xii, 2.

One moral our counsel a slight but went to see the explanation ing object we a dragonfly struggle, some time to gratification, so swift was the mastery. It dragon-fly struggle a small, repulsive which shortly dragon-fly nymph like for that creature, with wings, and brilliant to be enclosed in jewel?

That seemed, I had two years ago an evil-mothed, never looked one

Just a little philanthropist in miracle has been Now he is honest, struggling his little family motherless child. God power that effect that miracle

In that man never would have found that he did not really do good that were shining and shining could form no idle gle and fight he overcome and m the old life.

As we looked that dragon-fly to help. But as we did not know how to create. So can do nothing for deepest of his watch and pray our souls. We towards that noble and perfect.

## True H

With the HOMEONE has it is a duty

cannot be created? One is not necessary home, where mo abundant in order

hospitality offering man's cottage and the large mansion.

True hospitality, the luxurious even personal element

the welcome which homes we visit.

home the one in to feel "at home" matter when we are welcome, even the not be spick and special" mean can short notice in our such homes as the impressed with the have had "such a look forward with to our next visit.

We are all family who go to so many them that it takes the pleasure, both point and from the home as well.



## THE UPWARD LOOK

### A Transformation

**B**e ye therefore transformed by the renewing of your minds that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God. Romans xii., 2.

One morning lately at breakfast, in our ocean-air dining room, we heard a slight thud on the ground. We went to see the cause. Various were the explanations of the strange-looking object we found. One was: "A dragon-fly has a beetle." Another: "A bug has a dragon-fly." It took some time to grasp the true explanation, so swift were the contortions of the man's face. It was a great, splendid dragon-fly struggling to emerge from a small, repulsive-looking black case, which shortly before had been a dragon-fly nymph. How was it possible for that large, great, gorgeous creature, with its gauzy, shimmering wings, and brilliant green-gold body, to be enclosed in that small black object?

That seemed, and is, wonderful, but I know a far greater wonder. About two years ago I had much to do with an evil-mouthed, drunken man, who never looked one straight in the face. Just a little while ago a leading philanthropist in a large city said: "A miracle has been worked in that man. Now he is honest and straight and clean, struggling hard to keep together his little family of far worse than motherless children." How great the God power that had been sufficient to effect that miracle!

In that man we knew before we never would have imagined the transformation that had been wrought. We did not realize the possibilities for good that were within that formerly sinning and sinned against man. We could form no idea of the real struggle and fight he must have had to overcome and master temptations of the old life.

As we looked at the struggles of that dragon-fly to emerge, we longed to help. But we did not dare, as we did not know what harm we might do to that delicately organized new creature. So again and again we can do nothing for another in the very deepest of his soul's struggles, but watch and root from the deaths of our souls. We know that God's will towards that one is good and acceptable and perfect.—I. H. N.

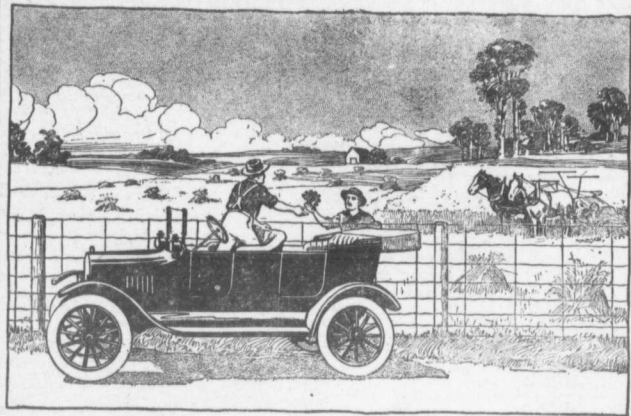
### True Hospitality

With the Household Editor.

**S**OMEONE has said that hospitality is a divine gift of the gods and cannot be cultivated. But is this really true? One thing is certain: it is not necessary to live in a fine home, where money and education abound, in order to be hospitable, for hospitality oftentimes dwells in the poor man's cottage and passes painfully by the large mansion.

True hospitality does not consist in the luxurious environment, but in the personal element which enters into the welcome which we receive in the homes we visit. Is not the hospitable home the one in which we are made to feel "at home," and in which no matter where we drop in we are made welcome, even though the house may not be spick and span and an "extra special" meal cannot be prepared on short notice in our honor. It is from such homes as these that we go away impressed with the thought that we have had "such a good time" and we look forward with happy anticipation to our next visit.

We are all familiar with the woman who goes to so many fairs when we visit them that it takes away fully half of the pleasure, both from our standpoint and from that of the woman of the home as well. On our arrival we



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are announced in the parlor, and long before mealtime our hostess disappears and we probably do not see her again until the meal is served. Then she looks tired and flustered, but her table is loaded with good things. While the dainty meal is very enjoyable, we almost wish that we had not come when we realize the extra work which our visit has caused.

Sometimes, too, we drop in to visit a friend unexpectedly who shows quite plainly, though it may be unconsciously, her surprise at our visit by saying something to this effect: "I'm glad to see you, but why didn't

you let me know you were coming. Really I haven't a thing in the house for tea. I have been so busy that I just thought we would have a pickup meal!" And so she continues to make excuses until one would actually be led to think that people go visiting in order to get something to eat. How different the atmosphere might have been had this woman said: "Come right in and stay for tea. We're just having 'scraps' to-night, but we'll be glad to have you join us."

Is there not a tendency for many of us to be too fussy in our preparations for the expected guest? Is there not

a possibility also that we sometimes forget how to be hospitable when an unexpected visitor comes along? In our busy life on the farm, there is still another danger which we should guard against—that of becoming so self-centred and engrossed with home duties, that we forget there are people in every community, both young and old, who long for the friendly word and the glad hand of those around them. Is it not worth while, then, to cultivate the art of true hospitality and to cultivate it to such an extent that people will be glad to come to our homes and sorry to leave.

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## HOME CLUB

### Where Should Economy Begin

Do we make the best use of all our food materials? I fear that in Canada we know little of this virtue and the lesson of "economy" may be a hard one for us to learn. One of the most striking proofs of this is to be found in newspaper articles on the subject of "How to Economize," wherein some good lady undertakes to tell the wife of the workman how to feed a family of six on \$10 or \$12 a week when the man's total weekly wage is only \$14 a week. Again some young housekeeper tells with great glee that she has discovered a way to feed her household at the low average of 10 cents per head per meal, or she has found a substitute for meat at 30 cents a pound, in eggs at 50 cents a dozen. Another friend tells her sisters to economize by buying only three hats in a season instead of five. These economies are not very discernible to other heads.

I wonder how many of our Home Club members are living up to the many exhortations for the conserving of food. We are asked to observe two or three meatless days and as many potatoless days a week. We are told that it is a crime to eat white bread, and instead of white flour, we are asked to use whole wheat flour. For my part I like whole wheat flour.

The statement has been made that Canada can save 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year. Yes, and the brewers and distillers can destroy it. We are told that "drink" has destroyed 3,500,000,000 tons since the war began. "Drink" has used more sugar than the army; it has piled coals high with sugar to be used in making beer, while sick and convalescent soldiers had to go without sugar in their tea; 30,000 acres of good land are given over to the growing of hops, when this and might be utilized for grain or vegetables. Recently a proclamation was sent to clergymen with the request that it be read three successive Sundays. The first line urged "abstemiousness from all unnecessary consumption of grain." We as housewives and mothers are in sympathy with the aim of this proclamation, but where is the consistency of the Government in asking that a slice of bread be withheld from a growing child or a handful of oats from a hard working horse, while distillers and brewers are permitted to waste, and more than waste, one day's yield of sugar? While many forms of scrimping and saving are being urged, there is not a word of rebuke for the biggest destroyer of all, "strong drink."

What is the use of drinking in a pigstie if there is no bunz in the cask? I fall to see the logic of these appeals. To my way of thinking, they are beginning at the wrong end. In order to live and be able to work, people must eat good, nourishing food. Eggs are just as scarce and high priced as meat, and potatoes are just as expensive as bread. Where are we to find substitutes? We are told that "the food problem is of the utmost seriousness." The situation has been stated as desperate by our food controller. The women of the British Empire are called upon to conserve and to help during this food crisis. The men on the other hand, are allowed to go soot free. They can have their liquor and tobacco every day, but the housewife must conserve and do without her "leas" and social gatherings. Yes, we as housewives, must conserve and economize, but what about more serious matters?

About a year ago some man oneeet cowadays is busy proclaiming to everyone who is within seeing or smelling distance, that he has "money to burn." Backyard gardens are a splendid idea, but would it not be interesting to know how many backyards it would take to grow in areas the broad fields in this province which are devoted to the growing of tobacco for men and boys to burn incense before their idols. Must humanity starve because men must gratify a depraved appetite for drink and tobacco? It is waste such as this which produces famine and it may be that a family who have to eat before the people will awaken to their senses and put away their "national sins."—"Grandma."

### The Back Door and Kitchen

R. L. Nelles, York Co., Ont.

THE title of this short article may prove a handicap. It "smacks" of things out of sight of the general public, but of the hope and refuge of private privileges—yet, with a little consideration, we must admit conditions prevailing at many back doors and in many kitchens. With people in ordinary circumstances these conditions are more or less an index to the character or thrift of the inmates. If we see tidiness in the care of walks, placing of utensils or implements, and thorough cleanliness, we judge, and rightly so, of a careful supervision. If, on the other hand, there is confusion, waste, and slovenliness evident at a glance, we conclude that the husband or wife, or both, are careless, wasteful, and have no true sense of the fitness of things.

There is no good reason why walks to back doors should not be as good as any other walks leading to front doors. All things should be looked after and kept in their places and a general tidiness prevail. With people of moderate means in the country, on farms, and in small villages, of which I am speaking, the usual entrance to neighbors and friends is by the back doors, and tidiness is conducive to a feeling of pleasure, and an evidence that thrift and care exist.

Proverbially "the straw tells which way the wind blows," and it is trifles in our daily surroundings that shape our comfort and happiness, and give to others their estimate of our worth or otherwise. Now the "back door" generally leads to the kitchen. In many country houses it is used to some extent as a sitting room during portions of the day or evening, and, if properly kept, a pleasant sitting room it is. Of course we understand the primary use of the kitchen is to prepare the food for the table and do the necessary rough work of a household—but where men are doing the more or less rough work of a farm, or garden they find it convenient to use the kitchen as a sort of resting and renovating place.

All this perhaps reflects against the housewife's ability to keep it as tidy as she could wish, yet, as stated before, if she establishes certain rules in regulating this, the kitchen, with its bright fire, its fragrant smells, becomes an appetizing and cheerful room. It ought to be as neat and clean as any part of the house. If it is not, there will not be a healthy or happy farm home.

A friend of mine, who had lived at a hotel for many years and ever highly praised the dining room and dainty tables with tempting viands—had his appetite destroyed by a chance visit to the kitchen. I have heard travellers say that they never started out to investigate the premises where food was prepared—content to rest with the palatable dishes and general appearance in dining rooms. Let us suppose our country women are asked to investigate the premises where food was prepared—content to rest with the palatable dishes and general appearance in dining rooms. Let us suppose our country women are asked to investigate the premises where food was prepared—content to rest with the palatable dishes and general appearance in dining rooms. Let us suppose our country women are asked to investigate the premises where food was prepared—content to rest with the palatable dishes and general appearance in dining rooms.

And while too much primness and regularity would cause irritation, there is a medium that constitutes the kitchen the most delightful room of the home and one that is full of reminiscences of childhood days. Memory clings to many joys. Of earnest thought—desire, That comes to children, girls and boys

Around the kitchen fire. There we had our stories—games, Till our bed-time to retire; Watching the ever-flickering flames Of the old-time kitchen fire. Many a life is shaped and helped With best thoughts to inspire. By the fond memories retained When 'round the kitchen fire. The little things of life grow large, The creek leads to the river; May all our work—our every charge, Bring blessing from the Giver.

### Making Apple Cider Vinegar

THE season for making cider vinegar is approaching. While for the most part the apple crop will be this year, those of us who have apples stored up for some time go to waste and a method of conserving a goodly number is by making cider vinegar. A few hints on the making of high-class apple cider vinegar may prove helpful to those with little experience.

One of the first essentials is to have the grinder and press perfectly clean. The apples should be ground as finely as possible and pressed as hard as you can firmly. Allow the freshly pressed cider to stand for one or two days in order that the sediment may settle out. The cider should be kept covered all its setting process, but the cider is clear it is ready for the fermenting barrels. All barrels should be cleaned with warm water and rinsed with scalding hot water, using it liberally. Barrels which have at one time contained paint, oil, turpentine, wood or denatured alcohol; should not be used.

The clean barrels should be filled about three-quarters full of the settled cider. Do not add sugar, water "mother" or vinegar, or any other substance at this time. The bung-holes should not be closed, but should be loosely covered with a double thickness of cheesecloth tacked in place.

#### Starter May be Necessary.

If the cider is made during the period of warm fall weather there will be no difficulty experienced by the failure of the fermentation to start promptly. On the other hand, if the cider is cold it is placed in the barrels to ferment, a starter should be added to start the fermentation.

The starter may be made by withdrawing about three gallons of the cider from the barrel and warming this portion to a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees F., and then keeping it in a warm room, protected from dust and dirt, until active fermentation has been going on for two or three days. At the end of this time it is returned to the barrel and mixed with the rest of the cider by shaking. As soon as fermentation has started, the barrels do not need any further attention, except to see that they do not get too cold until fermentation is completed, which will be in about six months.

#### Acetic Fermentation.

When the alcoholic fermentation is completed, which may be told by the fact that the bubbles of gas are no longer given off, the cider should be ear to the bung-hole; the liquid being still), the now hard cider should be carefully drawn off into clean barrels so as not to disturb the sediment. Fill the barrels to about three-quarters full. Add to each barrel from one to two gallons of good firm

ashed vinegar and keep as in No. 45 to 75 degrees. Block the bung-hole with rennet perfect; holes should be covered with a painted screen. Allow the barrels to stand 4.5 to 5 per cent. This will require months. Draw off the barrels made as thorough washing the barrels, full and place the barrels for two or three weeks in vinegar is then the market.

### Mushrooms.

Allice A. Ferguson

OUR silo can be old enlisting the surface, flesky toadstools, must substitute three times a week, were quantities, times its good empty.

The word "to" son to many in mushroom and changeable as the. The ink toads most delicate of. They grow on dappled and changeable as the. The ink toads most delicate of. They grow on dappled and changeable as the. The ink toads most delicate of. They grow on dappled and changeable as the.

We gather the time before supper of the stems, to dislodge any of to them and of sprinkling above. They make supper dish.

The early autumn mushrooms, potatoes and root vegetable fields, or side. While the are preferred, numerous and. Puffballs in the also good, cut in butter or bacon liberally, and do to her profit by

### Poisonous and

W E have seen in the rooms v. pore, will prove able to many of care about the gathering and eat some of the eastern.

The deadly A. Antel is the most common and has the country than room varies in to yellow and deep smooth and few loose scales in color from from three to six girls are in firm white about three to six inches long. There is a thin the gills and at there is an abrupt rim standing of the stem.



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**Winning the Wilderness**

(Continued from page 20.)

to follow in. Only the sixth and last hand remained. General Chaffee's men had not failed. The flag of red, white and blue had led steadily on 'mid a storm of shells and a deluge of bullets.

One more onslaught and the last gates would burst wide open. Eagerly the American soldiers waited the command to finish the task. But it was not given. The leaders of the other armies had counseled together and prevailed against further advance, whether moved by military prudence or governed by jealousy of the ability of General Chaffee and the magnificent record of the American soldiers in the Orient, the privates could not know.

Just as the command to retire was sounded Japanese coolies had run with scaming ladders to the last wall. It was the supreme moment for Thaine Aydelot. He was only a private, but in that instant all the old dominant Cavalier blood of the Thainos, all the old fearless independence of the Huguenot Aydelots, all the calm poise and courage of the Quaker Penningtons throbbed again in his every pulse-beat. He threw aside his soldier obligation and stood up a man, guided alone by the light within him.

"It is a far cry from the green Kansas prairies to the heart of old China," he declared to himself. "Yet I'll go to the heart of that heart now, and I'll show it the Stars and Stripes of a free people, so help me God!"

He turned and sped to the last wall, snatching the flag from a color-bearer as he ran. At the foot of the ladder the men holding it wavered a little. Thaine threw the flag up to a coolie who was already climbing.

"Take it up. If I don't get up, wave it there if you die for it," he cried as he sprang up the ladder behind the color-bearer.

The shots were thick about them as up and up they went until at last Thaine stood beside the indomitable Little Japanese who had carried the American flag up the ladder.

Beneath the Kansas boy lay the holy

city of an ancient civilization in all its breadth of ingenuity and narrowness of spirit. Standing there, a target for every gun, waving the Star-Spangled Banner out over that old stronghold, he cried:

"This is the end of the wilderness! Look up and see the token of light and hope and love. Other hands than mine will bear them to you, but I have shown you their symbol. I, Thaine Aydelot, of Kansas, first of all the world, have dared to stand on your most sacred walls with Old Glory in my hand. Wherever its shadow falls there is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In God's good time they will all come to you in peace as they have come to you now in warfare. Mine to-day has been the soldier service, and mine to-day the great reward."

**CHAPTER XXIV.**

**The Call of the Sunflower.**

Thaine Aydelot sat with Doctor Carey and Pryor Gaines in the latter's home in the Foreign Compound in Peking.

"I have done my work here," Pryor was saying. "I have only one wish—to go back to old Grass River in Kansas and spend my days with Jim Shirley."

"We two will both live to be old before we are useless; and Leigh will be marrying one of these times, if the Lord ever made a man good enough for her. So Jim and I can chum along down the years together."

"It is the place for you, Pryor," Doctor Carey asserted. "And now that the ranch is making money while Jim sleeps, you two will be happy and busy as bees. Every neighborhood needs a man or two without family ties. You'll be the most useful citizens in that corner of the prairies. And think of eating Jim Shirley's cooking after this."

"And you, Thaine? What now?" Pryor asked as he looked fondly at the young battle-tried soldier.

"I have done my work here," Thaine quoted his words. "I've only one wish—to go back to old Grass

River in Kansas to take my place on the prairie and win the soil to its best uses; to do as good a work as my father has done."

Thaine's dark eyes were luminous with hopefulness, and if a line of pathos for a loss in his life that nothing could fill had settled about his firm mouth, it took nothing from the manliness of the strong young face.

"And you, Carey?" Pryor asked.

Doctor Carey did not reply at once. A strange weariness had crept over his countenance, and a far-away look was in his eyes. The man who had forgotten himself in his service for others was coming swiftly toward his reward. But neither of his friends noted the change now. At last he said:

"Years ago I loved a girl as I never could care for any other girl. She would have loved me sooner or later if something hadn't happened. A message from the man she cared for most fell into my hands one day long ago; a withered flower and a little card. I could have kept them back, and won her for my wife, but I didn't. I sent the message to her by a servant boy—and she has been happy always in her love."

Doctor Carey turned his face away for the moment. Thaine Aydelot's eyes were so much like Virginia Thaine's to him just then. Presently he went on:

"Sometimes the thing we fall to get helps us to know better how to live and to live happily. You will not be a coward, Thaine, when you come, year by year, to know the greater wilderness inside yourself. You will go back to the prairies where you belong, as you say, and you will do a man's part in the big world that's always needing men."

Thaine recalled the evening hour when he and Leigh were on the Purple Notches and he had declared in the pride of his nineteenth years that he wanted to go out into the big world that is always needing men and do a man's part there.

(To Be Continued.)

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**1686. Handsome Manchurian Wolf Set.** Newest design, made from finest black silky skins. The large soft fur collar falls across the back and shoulders—trimmed with bands, tails and panels. Muff large and comfortable, made over soft down belt—has wrist cord, and is trimmed with head and tail—lined with costly silk piping. Exceptional value. \$11.50 per set, delivered to you.

Don't forget to send for Hallam's Style Book to-day—it's FREE—Address as below, in full, please.

**235 Hallam Building  
TORONTO**

**John Hallam Limited**

Farm and Dairy, Pet



1963



215

In the course of a day will be with opening of school a few more outfit girls. The season did time for the cheer all their summer did out they are often much washing. Women Folk have no necessary dresses for their purpose. Gingham and wear popularity because they are neat under wool. This is one of the post-knowledge as well as work. It is a good skirt, say of shepherd dark material, to be blouse. These skirts are not forget the night to wear? While it light material are very outfit mean too sure much more serviceable suite of washable material colored tie to brighten much more serviceable attractive as well. 1963—Ladies' accessories for a person which is this style should be fitted in front and back in the back. It has wool, which would be a workroom if no do. \$4.95, 40 and 48 inch dress for the young girl is made of cotton blouse which is a skirt usually becomes than the blouse. The attractive feature. Fu



### Getting Ready for School IMPORTANT NOTICE

Farm and Dairy patterns in these columns are spectators prepared for Our Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns to Our Women Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



I N the course of a short time school days will be with us again and the opening of school usually means at least a few new outfits for the boys and girls. The season of fashions is a splendid time for the children to wear out all their summer clothes, or if not worn out they are oftentimes badly faded with Women Folk have not yet added all the new dresses for the girls, or blouses for the boys to the children's wardrobe and are wondering what will best suit their purpose. (Gingham dresses usually meet with popularity for the small girl because they are neat in appearance and launder well. This season, too, gingham is one of the popular materials for work. It is a good idea to make a little skirt, say of shepherd's check or some dark material, to wear with a mildly blouse. These skirts are quite becoming and forget the all around. Then we must to wear. While little wash suits of light material are very attractive, such outfits mean too much work for mother out of washable materials with a light colored tie to brighten them up, are much more serviceable and look neat and attractive as well.

1963—Lady's Blouse—Some people prefer an apron which is fairly tight fitting and this style should fill the bill. It is fitted in front and hangs rather loosely in the back. It has short sleeves as well, which would make it suitable as a workroom if so desired. Four sizes: 34, 36, 40 and 46 inches bust measure.

2133—Girls' Dress—Here is a dainty dress for the young school girl. The shirt is made of darker material than the blouse which is a good idea, as the shirt usually becomes soiled more easily than the blouse. The large collar is an attractive feature. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12

and 14 years.

2140—Lady's Dress—For the home dressmaker who is looking for a neat costume for the growing daughter or for appeal as a good dress, here shown should be pretty made from flowered pongee, and the blouse from plain pongee. Such a dress is practical as it does not tressle very easily and the pongee is excellent for an added attraction. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

2151—A Practical Undergarment—More and more of the combination undergarments are being shown and this style would make up very daintily. As shown, it is quite elaborate with lace and insertions, but if preferred, of course, could be made more simply. Four sizes: small, 32 to 34; medium, 36 to 38; large, 40 to 42; extra large, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2134—Boys' Blouse and Trousers—This is a good style from which to make school outfits for the small boy. Note the short sleeves, low neck and large sailor collar. It has the appearance of being just the kind for comfort. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

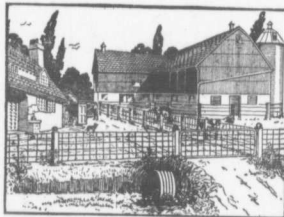
2158—Girls' Dress—The dress here shown may be made with or without sailor collar and pockets. It is very loose and on simple lines and should be easily constructed. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2144—Lady's Dress—This blouse dress is a very good model and if done can be buttoned down the entire front, which will allow very easy laundering. The yoke in back and front should make the dress fit to better advantage. Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

Our Fall and Winter catalogue is now ready for distribution. Don't forget to send along an extra 10 cents with your pattern order if you desire one of these catalogues.

## PEDLAR'S "PERFECT" SHEET-METAL PRODUCTS

make your Home and Farm Buildings proof against fire, lightning and weather and practically do away with any need of repairs for many years.



**PEDLAR'S OSHAWA SHINGLES**  
The Right Roof for Your Home

**PEDLAR'S GEORGE SHINGLES**  
The 20th Century Barn Roofing

**PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON SIDING**  
The Siding That Never Rusts or Decays

**PEDLAR'S SILO COVERS**  
Keep the Ensilage Sweet and Wholesome

Write for Booklet F.D.

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED**

Established 1861

Executive Office and Factories, Oshawa, Ont.

Branches: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Wainpate, Vancouver

**BISSELL Double Action Harrows** will thoroughly cultivate and pulverize any soil.



One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. H for free catalogue. 98

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.

These Harrows will be on Exhibition at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and will also be demonstrated at the Third Tractor Farming Demonstration, Toronto. See also advertisement on page 23.

**THE GILSON**



**Gilson Ensilage Cutters**

Cut silage perfectly, and at a very low cost of operation. Gilson Ensilage Cutters are simple in construction. They make a fine, uniform silage that is very palatable and nutritious. The right motor drive, slow speed, fine fan construction, idea of throwing the silage, requiring much less power than mechanical perforation and high quality of material mean long life, no loss of power and low cost of operation.

Our new illustrated catalog gives facts showing how "The Gilson Ensilage Cutter" will save time and money at cutting time. Send for copy to-day.  
**GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.**  
237 York Street Guelph, Ontario

## KING SEGIS WALKER'S

Oldest daughter with first calf made 456 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. butter; with her second calf, 569 lbs. milk and 29 1/2 lbs. butter. Her first granddaughter, through his son, at 2 years 2 months, made 440 lbs. milk and 23 1/2 lbs. butter. Young stock for sale.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Jay Korndyke, 35.02 butter in 7 days, 165.92 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also females bred to "King." J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

## HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 44-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale, also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 35.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser date, and females of all ages.

R. M. HOLTBV,

R. R. No. 4,

PORT PERRY, ONT.

Price From \$5.70 to \$10.00



Try before you Buy

ASK any one of our dealers to let you have a Viking in 30 days free trial, and he will be glad to do so.

If you are not entirely satisfied with it at the end of that time, if you do not feel the Viking a better separator for less money, we will take it back and refund your money immediately. We consider the Viking sold for lease only when you are pleased with it.

Descriptive booklet free. Dept. 6

SWEDISH SEPARATOR CO., 515 South Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**VIKING** CREAM SEPARATORS OF QUALITY (9)

## SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

FOR WOMEN—OCT. 4

Space reservation now in order. By writing now you have a choice of position

Advertising Department

FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.



## BE INDEPENDENT

IT IS YOUR SAVINGS, NOT PAY CHECKS THAT COUNT

The average town worker with a family cannot save more than \$120 a year. Rent, food, clothing and expensive amusements take the rest. Once his machinery, seed and live stock are paid for the average Western Farmer has a yearly turnover of \$500 and up, his own.

**OWN A WESTERN FARM**

by Homesteading along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway, where the newest and most fertile sections are still open for settlement.

Booklets and information on application to General Passenger Departments: Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**

## FOR SALE

Farm in Salisbury, Vt., U.S.A. One-half mile to railway station. One-quarter mile to church and school. Farm buildings consisting of 10-room house, horse barn, hay barn, and long barn for young stock; cement floored stable, tie-up for 16 heads; steel attachments; also, 1222; 10 and milk house; sixty-foot hen house. Buildings are all clapboarded, shingled and painted, and in splendid condition. Herd of 18 Registered Holsteins, 5 milking, three heifers and one bull. Exceptionally well-bred. 1 pair work horses, 3 years old; one dandy driving mare. 75 pure bred Silver Wyandottes. About 60 acres tillage and 35 pasture. One of the most desirable small farms in Vermont. Beautiful location on main line Rutland Railroad, New York to Montreal. For further particulars address:

E. B. HYDE, Owner, 23 Park St., BRANDON, Vt., U.S.A.

## You'll Find the Advertisers

in FARM AND DAIRY are reliable. They are advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

## The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to their making, and to suggest subjects for discussion.

## Yeast in Milk

WHAT is the cause of yeasty milk? I have noticed on several occasions the working of yeasty fermentations in my curd, which have been unable to detect it in the milk coming in.—G. W., Peterboro Co., Ont.

Yeasts which gain entrance into milk have been found on hay dust, leaves of trees, in unclean collars and in whey tanks. All yeasts grow best in an acid medium, hence those fermenting sugar milk find good conditions for growth in sour milk or whey. If a whey vat be so arranged that it cannot be completely emptied and cleaned, the sour whey resulting makes a good home for lactose-fermenting yeasts. The return of the whey to the farm in the milk cans will result in the inoculation of the milk by these yeasts if the cans are not thoroughly scalded. Milk exposed to the dust of stables after milking will often be found to take up yeasts from the dust of the hay. Keeping the milk too warm after placing it in the cans is another frequent cause. In one instance which came under my notice the yeast was found to come from the leaves of a maple tree under which the milk stand of one of the patrons was located.

After milk is drawn it should immediately be taken into a clean atmosphere and cooled to 60 degrees F., or better still, to 50 degrees. Whey tanks should be cleaned and scalded twice a week at least. All the whey should be pasteurized and milk cans used for returning whey to the farm should be thoroughly cleaned, scalded and allowed to drain. Do not wipe out with a cloth, as the yeast may be introduced by this sort of drying process.

When it is known that yeasty fermentations have gained access to the milk from which cheese is to be made, a good commercial starter should be added as soon as the milk arrives at the factory. Add the rennet to the milk at such a stage that the curd may be cooked before too much acidity has been developed. About two degrees higher heating temperature should be used. The whey should be removed a little before the usual amount of acidity has been reached and the curd stirred well at the time of the removal of the whey. Unless gas is present, the curd should not be piled too high. Mill the curd early and air well afterwards. If the curd is mushy after pressing, about half the salt may be added, and after the curd has shrunken pretty well, the remainder of the salt may be applied. A cool curing temperature has been found the best for cheese made from yeasty milk.—S. R. N. H.

## Canada's Largest Creamery

NOT content with sending exhibits of butter to the leading Ontario exhibitions and capturing most of the principal prizes, the dairymen of Alberta now boast that they have the largest creamery in Canada in the Edmonton City Dairy. This company not only supplies a large proportion of the milk consumed by the people of the City of Edmonton, but it controls also 10 outside creameries, and about 75 collecting stations.

In 1907 the Edmonton City Dairy manufactured 74,000 lbs. of butter, or 2.5 per cent. of the total output of the province. Last year it manufactured

3,000,000 lbs., or one-third of the province's output. The company during the past three years has commenced to manufacture cheese as well as butter. Last year it manufactured about 200,000 lbs. of cheese, and this year, if conditions are favorable, will about double last year's mark. This cheese is consumed in British Columbia and Alberta. The company is managed by Mr. W. W. Prevey, who came to Canada from Wisconsin, it is believed to have led Canada for at least four years in its manufacture of butter.

An editor of Farm and Dairy while in attendance recently at the Edmonton Exhibition was most favorably impressed with the excellent exhibit made by the company in the Manufacturers' Building. Both cheese and butter were on exhibition. Samples of the cheese were given away for advertising purposes. A feature of the display of butter was three scenes worked out in butter. One showed an old barnyard and a barn and house as erected by the pioneers. The barnyard were cows, trees and a woman pouring milk into a can. The centre panel showed a large creamery can, while the third picture showed a modern farm house and a barn, good stock, and an automobile. The object of this display was to show the prosperity that follows in the wake of good dairy farming. We were informed by Mr. K. B. Thompson, the assistant manager, who has special charge of the butter department, that the scenes were reproduced from a farm near Edmonton, on which the old barn and house are still standing in close proximity to the new barns and new house.

## Leading Cows for P.E.I.

J. A. Macdonald, King's Co., P.E.I.

THE results of the cow testing work carried on during the past year by Burgess and Cooke, to discover the cows giving 350 lbs. butter fat and over have been given out. The order of arrangement is by yield of butter fat, although it is obvious to any farmer that some milk has high feeding value, particularly in these days when dairymen and pig feeders have to pay four cents a pound for cracked corn. The cows yielding less butter fat but greater weight of milk, may be a more economical producer. The leading cow's milk realized \$290. The following are the owners of cows yielding 10,000 lbs. milk and should be used:

Holsteins—Harry Best, Craupad, 15,883 lbs. milk, 450 lbs. fat; C. M. Howatt, Kensington, 13,012 lbs. milk, 515 lbs. fat; do., 10,730 lbs. milk, 435 lbs. fat; do., 11,604 lbs. milk, 449 lbs. fat; Harry Best, 11,628 lbs. milk, 439 lbs. fat; Jas. O'Connor, Clinton, 10,115 lbs. milk, 425 lbs. fat; C. E. MacKenzie, Milton, 8,489 lbs. milk, 420 lbs. fat; James E. Dawson, Tryon, 10,725 lbs. milk, 414 lbs. fat; Edwin Edwards, Wilshire, 12,500 lbs. milk, 411 lbs. fat; J. Howatt & Son, French River, 10,885 lbs. milk, 379 lbs. fat; Walter Meas, Victoria, 10,172 lbs. milk, 296 lbs. fat. An Ayrshire owned by C. E. MacKenzie (Scott of course), yielded 11,268 lbs. milk and 450 lbs. fat. A Shorthorn, owned by C. W. Cameron, Capa Traverse, gave 10,945 lbs. milk and 400 lbs. fat. None of the Jerseys yielded 10,000 lbs. milk though excelling in butter fat. F. W. Woolley's Jersey yielded 407 lbs. butter fat; another Jersey, owned by C. E. McKenzie, yielded 410 lbs. fat on 7,229 lbs. milk, or an average of five per cent. milk, while yet another Jersey with 4,500 lbs. milk yielded 284 lbs. fat, or better than six per cent. Query: Might not this be the best cow in the lot? Less milk to milk; less waste and offal. This fat process is owned by Mr. Wallace Stead, Winslow.

## The Marketing W. Stock Br.

(Continued from)

4. Such reasonable legislative control of trade as may be exercised by the Government over the grain trade.

### 1. Co-operative

The organization be and we think always largely their own assumption responsibility business undertaking develop their own sense and experience themselves take the of business failure and pride of business success. Government aid must always be a business association

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**The Marketing Work of the Live Stock Branch**

(Continued from page 3.)

4. Such reasonable and necessary legislative control of the live stock trade as may be comparable to that exercised by the Grain Commission over the grain trade.

**1. Co-operative Organization.**

The organization of farmers must be and we think always should be very largely their own affair. They must assume responsibility for their own business undertakings. They must develop their own corporate business sense and experience. They must themselves take the disappointments of business failure and experience the pride of business success. A spoon-fed, Government aided organization must always be a weakening. Their business association can struggle to

achievement only by moving it on its own feet.

In fostering cooperative organization, the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa has worked steadily upon this principle. It has taken pride in devising and developing a constructive programme of business with the members of the different organizations because these have recognized such to be their own undertaking. We think, in this way, permanent and continuous development is assured.

The current year's work in this direction will involve the grading and assisting to market of 2,500,000 pounds of wool; of from two to three million dozens of eggs, and of several thousand sheep and lambs. The work is being extended to include the cooperative sale of hogs and is being undertaken in all the provinces of the Dominion. It has resulted in a distinct improvement in the quality of the product, in an elimination of waste in

marketing and in an increase in price of from four to eight cents per pound for wool; of an average of from three to four cents for eggs and an appreciable increase in the price of lambs.

It is bringing the control in the sale of the product into the hands of the producers and is preventing the exploitation of the farmer by the buyer and jobber, which has been in not a few instances so marked a factor in past years.

**2. Markets Intelligence System.**

The service which the Branch is endeavoring to furnish in this direction has been undertaken with the object of securing complete and reliable data as to market prices, receipts, supply and condition of live stock, as to breeding operations in the country, distribution, export demand and prices, together with general information respecting the varying market features of the live stock and live stock produce trade. Officers of the Branch

have been located at the leading market centres in Canada. Others are engaged continually in reporting upon conditions in the country. Trade information is received by wire from various sources. We hope to have a Markets Representative appointed for Great Britain, who will be in a position to keep the Branch in constant touch with our export business. All of this data is received by the Branch, analyzed, interpreted and compiled into two weekly market reports, one having to do with eggs and poultry, and the other with live stock. These reports are issued weekly and, in the case of the latter particularly, are being distributed through the medium of the Agricultural Press. Our work in this connection is only in its initial stage, but we hope to so perfect it that it may become the most authoritative and dependable source of market information which the farmer can secure, thus enabling him to dispose

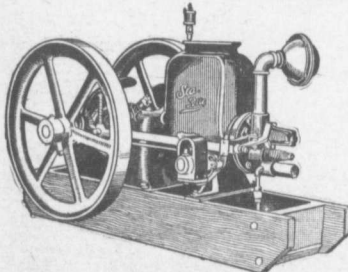
# Let the Renfrew Sta-Rite Help You to Farm Intensively

SOMEONE has calculated that it required 50,000 acres to supply the meagre necessities of each savage; while less than 25 acres are available for the exacting demands of each citizen to-day. Add to this the enormous pressure upon the farmer with the whole world pleading for more and more intensive cultivation and then you will understand why the farm gasoline engine is the farmer's "right-hand man" to-day. The

## Renfrew Sta-Rite Gasoline Engine

solves the busy farmer's problem. No time has he to coax a complicated engine to do its work. That is why the extreme simplicity of the Renfrew Sta-Rite construction appeals to every farmer.

The Renfrew Standard takes in the fuel, lights the charge and evacuates



the cylinders in the simplest manner with very few parts. It develops full power with less fuel.

Write for circular describing the extremely economical and simple fuel feed system, the make and break igniter, the oscillating magneto and many other efficiency features that make the Sta-Rite the ideal farm engine for every kind of work.

## The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works - Renfrew, Ont.

Eastern Branch - Sussex, N.B.

Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

### The Standard Cream Separator

Besides out-skimming other machines (getting all but one-tenth pound of cream per 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed) the Standard is the easiest to clean. There are no milk or cream tubes to clog. The few parts coming into contact with the cream can be reached instantly. The simple bowl can be cleaned in a few minutes. Owing to the wide space between the tubular shaft and inside edges of the discs there is no choking, rendering the cleaning of the discs extremely simple. The self-rolling system and oil proof housing system banish all leaks onto the frame. Write for booklet describing these and more exclusive Standard advantages.

### The Renfrew Truck Scale

saves infinite bother about weighing anywhere on the farm. You can absolutely depend upon its accuracy. To every scale is attached the Government Inspector's certificate. You can weigh anything from a pig to a load of wheels around like a truck. Every farmer needs one these busy days. Write for scale booklet.

### Won't be at Fairs

The Standard Cream Separator will not be exhibited at the Fairs this year for two reasons:

First, because of the scarcity of machines caused by the unprecedented demand, although our output is sixty per cent. higher than any preceding year.

Second, to help reduce operating expenses during these times of war and high material costs, thus keeping the selling price as low as possible.

TEAR OUT AND MAIL COUPON TO-DAY.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited,  
Renfrew, Ont.

Please send free literature about the Renfrew Sta-Rite Engine.

Name .....

P.O. ....

County .....

of his goods with the full knowledge of market conditions and without being embarrassed either through ignorance in this direction or by misrepresentation on the part of those who constitute the channel through which his produce must be marketed.

### 3. Promotion of Our Export Trade.

It is evident that the importance of an aggressive and comprehensive development of our export business can scarcely be overestimated. The revenue derived from it will assist in paying the country's debt. An elastic, buoyant trade will lift production beyond the uncertain level of home requirements and will serve to stabilize market conditions here to the steady influence of the world's trade. It will provide a continuous outlet for our surplus, thus preventing the al-

ternate gluts and shortages which have reacted so seriously hitherto upon any material advancement in increasing the output of the country.

Here again, however, our ability to meet competition will determine the measure of our success. We shall have to test our system as against those of Ireland and Denmark in the bacon trade, as against that of Russia in the egg trade, as against those of the Argentine and Australia in the horse trade. This again means that the whole energy of all agencies that can be brought to bear upon the problem must be given to its solution. It is our opinion that a responsible representative of the Department in Great Britain can do a very great deal to foster trade connections, to advertise the quality of Canadian products, to report upon the various turns of the

trade with the view of insuring our ability to supply an article that will meet the fastidious taste of the British consumer, to advise regarding better methods of shipment, packing, marketing, etc., and in connection with our Markets Intelligence system, to report continuously upon prices, upon demand and supply and upon the comparative business as carried on by our competitors.

One other feature, and that not the least important, needs attention. I refer to the standardization of Canadian products. Nothing less will serve to safeguard and guarantee our national reputation. It is a service that will take time and study and much effort to perfect. Canada has practically standardized her cheese trade. She must do the same in connection with her sale of eggs, wool, bacon,

beef, etc. It is recognized what Denmark has done with bacon; what New Zealand has done with butter; what the Argentine has done with beef. These countries have developed a national system and are selling their products under a national name. Their whole business has been perfected as it has developed, through the operation of standard tests and by an aggressive system of foreign advertising. Canada's problem in this direction is of like nature and of similar dimension.

### 4. Control of the Trade.

The purpose of our proposed work in this connection is to encourage business by securing it against fraud and by safeguarding it against abuse. It is aimed to protect the quality of Canadian goods. It is directed against the exploitation of the producer whether it be in the marketing of his product, in the depression of grades or in the practice of fraud in any stage of the business. It is hoped that it may place a premium upon an honest, efficient system of trade by letting the daylight of learning, public knowledge and of wise public approval into the methods and practices followed in the purchase, sale and distribution of live stock and live stock products. The general intention of the Department in this direction is finding its expression in the Live Stock and Poultry Branch which the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Martin Burrell, has recently presented to the House and which he expects will be passed during the present session.

Thus, in a broad sense, are the objectives in the marketing work of the Live Stock Branch.

### A Visit With Settlers in Northern Ontario

(Continued from page 7.)  
is looking forward hopefully to the future.

#### Pioneers Not All Penitents.

While northern Ontario offers to the poor man an opportunity to start farming cheaply, it offers to the man of means an opportunity to work out quickly a farmstead of his liking. On Glangery Stock Farm (owned by A. J. Kennedy, a New Liskeard lumberman), is to be seen an example of what may be accomplished in a short time in this country with some money.

Three years ago the present farm site was all bush, except for a 10-acre clearing. Now a beautiful, level farm of 210 acres of cleared land greets the eye with goodly crops of hay and grain and numerous cattle and sheep in the pastures. This rapid clearing up was made possible also by the forest fires which passed over these districts, and at a reasonable price. In fact after last year's fire Mr. Kennedy was able to let a contract to have what remained of his bush land put in shape for cropping at \$10 an acre.

The large basement barn measuring 104x54 feet, the good roads through the farm and the rapidity with which bush land was made to bear profitably, were made possible by the capital of which pioneers are usually innocent. But the investment bids fair to pay handsome returns.

Glangery Stock Farm is ably managed by Geo. Hamil, an old Glangery county boy. Under Mr. Hamil's management, it is becoming in reality a stock farm on which cattle, sheep and swine are already being raised on a fairly good scale. It is his plan to sell as much stock as possible off the farm and over 50 steers are fed each winter. While beef raising has been followed so far, it is Mr. Hamil's intention with the opening of the season at New Liskeard, to branch out into dairying. With this in view the basement of the barn has been equipped with up-to-date

stabling accommodation for cows.

This year's hay crop is enormous. Despite the fact that this hay had to be stored, it might be left for the convenience in handling the farm, the 160-acre of the buildings has two well built round right angles, into four. The management of the result of the judicial money and new barns, certainly open in New Ontario who has both money and sense and who wants a plan.

### Making of an Ontario

(Continued from page 7.)  
to \$250 every month. Then, said he, "we are cash." He believes, however, can produce milk cheese crops than on pasture.

Farm Practice. The drains, which are to continually, a short large amount of live stock the productivity of the Everything grown on the farm, in one year threshed as much as 1,000 oats and over 600 bush of corn. A three-year rotation of Ever since the farm of Stock's hands, first as later as owner, clover has at every opportunity attributes the fine, mesquite of his soil. "The more I ever had," said he, June 15th after plowing that was a foot high." I with the corn and clover, there not being on the challenge to last the teen to 18 acres of corn enough to fill the two silos left over to feed while the silo is maturing. The 1916 silo was short, but filled and at the time of the spring, a silo 10x36 1/2 was full for summer feed.

In recent years Mr. Kennedy modelled his stables, concrete and steel, two-horse power engine cream separator in one of little milk rooms I ever water and pulps roots. In three operations at the summer it is used to clean the grindstone. In "general chore boy" might mention the room in a 1-l. of the barn which over \$1,200 worth 1916.

The farm is not paid modelled his stables, but money has been put in. Wire fences are everywhere, the drainage system is in place. Last year was a year for improvements. It was added to the house, running water, a bath, modern conveniences. Ten tent stove silos, 10x36 and purchased and erected.

And the end is not yet, firm is known as Wm. Stock. The boys are just as in their dad in the farm and under their joint effort. Grov. Farm should be a place of increasing importance. Holstein world. Already splendid example of dairy the same progressive kind.

A little ryer seeded in the last cultivation will make a late in the fall and early. It is worthy of an experiment, at least.

## What Did We Plant in our Vegetable Garden?

### Vegetable Garden?

To help win the war we must all produce, so every patriotic Canadian has a vegetable garden this year. We have a fine assortment of vegetables in our garden, and if you will study the pictures at the right you will be able to discover what we are growing. Each of the pictures represents a common vegetable that you all know. Here are two examples from the series our artist drew and we will tell you that No. 1 is Cauliflower (Call-ye-Flower) and No. 8, Beet (Bee-eats). Now see if you can solve the rest and when you have them all, write your solutions on a sheet of paper and send them to us.



What vegetables do these pictures represent?

WHEN your answers to this interesting puzzle are received we shall gladly mail you without cost a sample copy of the latest issue in order that you and your friends may become acquainted with this great new publication and realize the pleasure in Canadian Home Life that RURAL CANADA now occupies. It is entertaining as well as instructive. It abounds in fine short stories, timely articles, fashions, embroidery, crochet work, recipes, a children's page, a family corner and many other fine features. Its editorials are inspiring and uplifting. In short, I know RURAL CANADA is to love it. You and your friends will be glad to make the acquaintance of so bright, interesting and good a magazine.

### Follow These Simple Rules Governing Entry

WRITE on one side of the paper only. On one sheet of paper put your answers to the puzzle pictures, with your full name and address, stating Mr. Hamil, Glangery, Ontario, in the upper right hand corner. Anything other than this must be on a separate sheet of paper. Boys and girls under ten years of age are not allowed to send answers to this Contest, because

### This Contest is Free of Expense to All

YOU do not spend a single penny of your money, nor will you receive anything in order to enter this great Contest and win the Chevrolet Car as a fine prize. The Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the strongest and best known publishing firms in Canada is conducting this interesting Contest in order to quickly advertise and introduce "RURAL CANADA for Women" the wonderful new magazine for Canadian Farm folk and land-ladies everywhere.

AS soon as your answers are received we shall write and tell you how many of the names you have submitted, and we will send you free of cost this month's issue of RURAL CANADA. Then when your entry is judged to be correct you will be



What vegetables do these pictures represent?

asked to help us advertise and introduce RURAL CANADA in your neighborhood by showing your copy of the new magazine to just four of your friends and neighbors who will appreciate the worth and high purpose of RURAL CANADA and want it to come to them every month. State your willingness to accord us this simple favour when you send your answers. It will only require a few minutes of your time and you are guaranteed and will be sent at once a big cash payment or valuable reward for your trouble. If you wish we will gladly send you extra sample copies to leave with your friends.

### to the Contest

judged by the judges to be correct and best written (proper spelling, punctuation and style of entry also being given consideration). A contestant may enter in as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set may win a prize and not more than any set will be awarded one family or household. The Contest will close December 31st, immediately after which the judges will award the prizes. Send us at once a free copy of RURAL CANADA, prize list, etc.

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**WE WILL SEND YOU THE BIG COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED PRIZE LIST**

Address your solutions to No. 121  
THE CONTEST EDITOR, RURAL CANADA CONTINENTAL BLDG., TORONTO

BY PRIZE 7500 CHEVROLET TOURING

New 1918 5-Passenger Model Fully Equipped



stabling accommodations for 40 milch cows.

This year's hay crop embraced 90 acres. Despite the large barn, all of this hay had to be stacked in order that the storage room in the barn might be left for the grain crop. For convenience in handling the crops on the farm, the 160-acre block surrounding the buildings has been divided by two well built roads which cross at right angles, into four 40-acre fields. The management of this farm shows the result of the judicious spending of money and shows further the opportunity open in New Ontario to the man who has both money and farm experience and who wants scope for his plans.

**Making of an Ontario Dairy Farm**

(Continued from page 5.)  
to \$250 every month of the year. Then, said he, "we are never short of cash." He believes, however, that he can produce milk cheaper on mature crops than on pasture.

**Farm Practice.**

The drains, which are being added to continually, a short rotation and a large amount of live stock account for the productivity of the farm itself. Everything grown on the farm is fed on the farm. In one year Mr. Stock threshed as much as 1,500 bushels of oats and over 500 bushels of barley. A three-year rotation is followed. Ever since the farm came into Mr. Stock's hands, first as a renter and later as owner, clover has been sown at every opportunity and to this he attributes the fine, mechanical condition of his soil. "The best corn crop I ever had," said he, "I planted on June 15th after plowing down clover that was a foot high." Rape is seeded with the corn and goes right into the silo, there not being enough of it in the ensilage to taint the milk. Seventeen to 18 acres of corn are grown, enough to fill the two silos with some left over to feed while the corn in the silo is maturing. The corn crop in 1916 was short, but the silos were filled and at the time of my visit in the spring, a silo 10x36 was still two-thirds full for summer feeding.

In recent years Mr. Stock has remodelled his stables, rebuilding with concrete and steel throughout. A two-horse power engine runs the cream separator in one of the cleanest little milk rooms I ever saw, pumps water and pulp roots, performing all three operations at the same time. In summer it is used to cut wood and run the grindstone. In short it is a "general chore boy." Incidentally I might mention that there is ample room in a L. of the barn for hoes, of which over \$1,200 worth were sold in 1916.

The farm is not paid for yet. It might have been, but instead the money has been put in improvements. Wire fences are everywhere and the tile drainage system is nearing completion. Last year was a banner year for improvements. A new kitchen was added to the house, along with running water, a bathroom and all modern conveniences. Two big patent stave silos, 10x36 and 14x36, were purchased and erected.

And the end is not yet, for now the firm is known as Wm. Stock and Sons. The boys are just as interested as their dad in the farm and its cattle, and under their joint efforts Cherry Grove Farm should make for itself a place of increasing importance in the Holstein world. Already it affords a splendid example of dairy farming of the sane progressive kind.

A little rye seeded in the corn at the last cultivation will make good pasture late in the fall and early next spring. It is worthy of an experiment in Ontario, at least.

**Harvesting the Corn Crop and Filling the Silo**

(Continued from page 6.)

tributed throughout the silo. The sides should be kept higher than the centre, and the whole surface kept well tramped. Much of the tramping should be done close to the wall.

Various contrivances have been used for distributing the silage. The one commonly recommended for this purpose, however, is a metal pipe similar to the one in which the cut corn is elevated, but put together loosely in sections. The corn from the blower passes down this pipe into the silo, and being loosely put together it can be swung so that the material can be placed anywhere in the silo. With this contrivance no work with a fork is necessary and one man can do the work of two or three and do it more easily.

**Adding Water.**

In case the material has become too dry before it is put into the silo, water should be added to supply the deficiency of moisture necessary to make the silage pack properly. Unless it is well packed the silage will "fire-fang" or deteriorate through the growth of mold. Enough water should be added to restore the moisture content of the corn to what it would be if cut at the proper stage. The water may be added by running it freely into the silo by means of a hose or by running it through the blower. It is claimed that by running it into the blower the water is more thoroughly mixed with the cut corn.

It seems to be good practice, no matter what the condition of the corn is, to wet down the material thoroughly at the top of the silo when through filling. This will help to pack the top layer and lessen the amount of spoiled silage on top.

**Covering the Silage.**

Several years ago it was a common practice to cover the silage with some material, such as dirt or cut straw, in order to prevent the top layer from spoiling. At present when any provision at all is made for this purpose it consists usually in merely running in on top cornstalks from which the ears have been removed. By this method some of the corn grain is saved. The heavy green cornstalks pack much better than straw does and so excludes the air more effectually. The top is thoroughly tramped and then wet down.

**Labor and Teams Required.**

The labor and teams to be used will of course depend upon the help available, the length of haul, and the efficiency of the machinery. With plenty of help, a short haul and good machinery, the following distribution of labor might well be used:

- 1 man and 3 horses to bind the corn.
- 3 or 4 men to load the corn.
- 3 men and 6 horses to haul.
- 1 man to help unload.
- 1 man to feed the cutter.
- 1 or 2 men to work in the silo.
- 1 man to tend the engine, if steam engine is used.

Total, 11 to 13 men, 9 horses, and 3 wagons.

The least amount of help which it would be possible to work to advantage might be arranged as follows:

- 1 man and two horses to bind the corn.
- 2 men to help teamsters load.
- 2 men and 4 horses to haul and unload.
- 1 man to feed.
- 1 man in the silo.
- Total, 7 men, 6 horses, and 2 wagons.

A good manager is required to arrange the help so that each man and team can do the most efficient work. Without careful attention to this matter the operation of filling the silo becomes needlessly expensive.

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Principal.

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# Ayrshires

## The Breed for Every Purpose

Quality is from year to year becoming more and more the deciding factor of every commodity the public buys. It is just as true of dairy cattle as with everything else. This largely accounts for the wonderful increase in the number of dairymen in Canada who have chosen Ayrshires as their breed—particularly in the last two years.

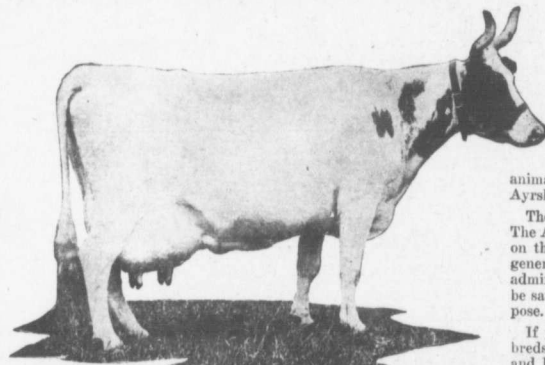
### From the Maker's Point

The man who has worked in a cheese factory knows what a saving it would be if the milk could come to him containing 4% fat instead of 3 and even less, as it averages in some districts. It would mean he would have to handle tons of milk less per year and yet manufacture the same amount of better cheese. Three hundred pounds of 4% milk would turn out for him identically the same amount of cheese as four hundred pounds of 3% milk. The saving in labor alone would be 33%—a valuable item in these days when labor is the largest expense in farm operations.

### From the Patron's Viewpoint

The saving from the standpoint of the man who is shipping milk or cream is even more striking. He saves on labor—but he also saves on the amount of feed consumed and the capital invested in his herd. A dairyman with seven Ayrshire cows averaging 4.3%, and giving 40 pounds per day, will produce 12.04 pounds of butter fat. Another dairyman with a herd testing 3.2%, and giving 45 pounds per day would have to keep 8 animals in order to produce approximately the same amount of butter fat. The advantage is quite evident. One keeps seven cows, the other must keep eight. He must stable, milk and feed eight, and yet receive no more than the man with seven. At the same time he runs the greater chance of loss from sickness or death on account of his larger herd.

### From the Breeder's Point of View



FORM AND BEAUTY.

In selecting his breed, the man who is interested in pure-breeds must look at the question from every possible angle. In order to save labor his herd should test up well. Otherwise as a dairyman he is handling large quantities of milk, where less labor would be required if he had a higher testing herd.

But another point of equal or even greater interest to him is the market for his surplus stock. Every prospective buyer wants an animal that tests up well. The average test of all the Ayrshires qualified in the R. O. P. is over 4%.

The scope of the market must also be considered. The Ayrshire is not only a utility animal for the man on the farm, but its high testing qualities, and the general beauty of the breed make it particularly admirable for the town or city man. It can thus truly be said that the Ayrshire is the breed for every purpose.

If you are interested in starting a herd of pure-breeds this fall see the exhibits at Toronto, Ottawa and London. Write for full information regarding Ayrshires to



VIGOR AND PROFIT.

## Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association

See the Ayrshire Exhibits at Toronto, Ottawa and London

W. F. Stephen, Secretary, Huntingdon, Que.

GET OUR BOOKLET,  
"ON THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY" WITH

# Ayrshires

## Grandview

worth. At present particularly good he

The senior herd sired by Comet, eight years ago last spring Mr. at the Williamstown saw this bull tie for third prize ticket on a favorably impressed asked to be shown that had taken first These he decided animals as the bull placed third. The that he bought this Benning, of Williams is well pleased with then made. Leases bred by A. Montgrom to Canada by Robert His sire was Lessee whose dam gave 11 per cent. milk. Com Lessnessock Betty 2r she took target as a never had a chance Mr. Montgomery con one of the most prom his herd both as a regards true Ayrshires was of the same fam Lessnessock, and it by the Hunters to b cow than Minnie. 5 daughters are in the promising bunch to be put in the Record this season. Four m him are in the Benni also high class in ch ber of his progeny ha

One glance at Com gathered from the page 15, shows him to standing merit. His characteristic is his His masculinity is n This, taken with a Ayrshire head and ho eyes, strong well form heavily muscled s open, well sprung ri back, the whole carri ing energy, mark hi unusual individuality quality, but more like this grand old bull v than any other bull East. In the show ring worthy contender with of the breed in Canada

The junior herd bull of Tanglewyld. This proved wonderfully sin a year ago, having g able weight. While he ing of Comet, and mign faulted a little about neck, he is a grand lo well set together and his good bulls of Canada. has rich backing, and ability as a sire in the ting. His sire, Top Brae, has nine daughter P. His sire's dam, E cord of 13,826 lbs. mi butter fat. His dam cow, Primrose of T produced 16,196 lbs. m butter fat in a year. four daughters and on O. P. Primrose Tangle sister of this bull, has record of 10,750 lbs. m fat.

The Female

The outstanding fem is naturally Grandview thinner in flesh than sh saw her last year, but nevertheless. Last app ed twin calves. The illustration of Rose sh lent dairy type, includ constitution and capaci large, well placed teats

## Grandview Ayrshire Herd a Credit to Breed

(Continued from page 15.)

worth. At present they possess two particularly good herd heifers.

The senior herd sire is Lessnesock Comet, eight years old. Three years ago last spring Mr. S. H. Shannon was at the Williamstown, Ont., fair, and saw this bull tied to a fence with a third prize ticket on him. Being most favorably impressed with him he asked to be shown the two animals that had taken first and second places. These he decided were not so good animals as the bull that had been placed third. The final result was that he bought this bull from Jas. Benning, of Williamstown, and today he is well pleased with the purchase he then made. Lessnesock Comet was bred by A. Montgomery and brought to Canada by Robt. Hunter & Sons. His sire was Lessnesock Kilarey, whose dam gave 11,500 lbs. of four per cent. milk. Comet's dam was Lessnesock Betty 2nd. Unfortunately she took rarget as a two-year-old and never had a chance to make a record. Mr. Montgomery considered her to be one of the most promising animals in his herd both as a producer and as regards true Ayrshire type. Her dam was of the same line as Minnie of Lessnesock, and it is said was held by the Hunters to be an even better cow than Minnie. Seven of Comet's daughters are in the herd and are a promising bunch. Four of them will be put in the Record of Performance this season. Four more daughters by him are in the Henning herd, and are also high class in character. A number of his progeny have been sold.

One glance at Comet, as may be gathered from the illustration on page 15, shows him to be a bull of outstanding merit. His most noticeable characteristic is his royal bearing. His masculinity is most pronounced. This, taken with a practically ideal Ayrshire head and horns, a full bright eye, strong well formed neck, broad heavily muscled shoulders, a long open, well sprung rib, and strong back, the whole carried with abounding energy, mark him as a bull of unusual individuality. He is finer in quality, but more like Sea Foam, when this grand old bull was—at his best, than any other bull we know in the East. In the show ring he would be a worthy contender with the best bulls of the breed in Canada.

The junior herd bull is Royal Salute of Tangiewild. This bull has improved wonderfully since we saw him a year ago, having put on considerable weight. While he lacks the bearing of Comet, and might, perhaps, be faulted a little about the head and neck, he is a grand long, low set bull, well set together and easily one of the good bulls of Canada. In addition, he has rich backing, and is proving his ability as a sire in the stock he is getting. His sire, Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, has nine daughters in the R. O. P. His sire's dam, Eileen, has a record of 13,826 lbs. milk and 635 lbs. butter fat. His dam was the noted cow, Primrose of Tangiewild, that produced 16,196 lbs. milk and 635 lbs. butter fat in a year. This cow has four daughters and one son in the R. O. P. Primrose Tangiewild 3rd, a full sister of this bull, has a two-year-old record of 10,750 lbs. milk and 481 lbs. fat.

### The Females.

The outstanding female of the herd is naturally Grandview Rose. She is thinner in flesh than she was when we saw her last year, but in good form nevertheless. Last spring she dropped twin calves. The accompanying illustration of Rose shows her excellent dairy type, including the strong constitution and capacious udder and large, well placed teats that are such

a marked characteristic of the females of this herd.

Among the good animals might be mentioned the following, whose records are here given.

	lbs.	lbs.
	Milk.	Pat.
Flossie, Mature	11,655	446
Grandview Edith, 2-yr.-old	8,932	382
Grandview Minnie, 2-yr.-old	8,750	369
Grandview Blossom, 2-yr.-old	8,123	348
Grandview Edith, 2-yr.-old	7,589	331
Grandview Viola, 4-yr.-old	8,369	326
Grandview Sowe, 3-yr.-old	7,295	345

### Young Females.

In the pasture field we noted several very promising young heifers. Grandview Edith, Grandview Flossie 2nd, a senior yearling, and Grandview Viola 2nd, a junior 2-yr.-old, both sired by Comet. They are a pair of smooth, deep, well formed youngsters. Another good one was Grandview Polly, by a son of Victor Hugo, and out of Grandview Edith, one of the good ones left by Springhill Live Wire.

### Recent Purchases.

Mr. S. H. Shannon recently visited a number of the best Ayrshire herds in Ontario and Quebec and took back to British Columbia 12 or 13 head of good ones. The best of these was which Springhill Miss Wallace, of which mention has been made. Three other females and a nine months old bull calf were purchased from the same breeders, Jas. Boden & Sons, Danville, Que. This bull calf may be the Torra Master, a son of Lessnesock Comet and out of Torra Cony 3rd. This cow has given 1,880 lbs. milk in 30 days, averaging 66 lbs. a day on two milkings. The young bull's dam was Toward Point Nora 2nd, Imp. In June, after milking eight months, she was giving 44 lbs. milk a day on grass. A particularly fine cow in this lot is Islaigh Pearl, 5-yr.-old, sired by Springhill Golden Pippin, a son of Lessnesock Durward Lely and Auchinbrain Bloomer 8th, a half sister to Brown Kate 4th. The dam of Pearl is Islaigh Gem 3rd, sired by Full Bloom of Hindward, Imp. No. 2 in R. O. P. sires. Pearl shows both dairy and show-yard type, and would be a hard one to beat in the show ring.

Four heifers were purchased from T. J. McCormick, of Rocthon, Ont. These were sired by Springhill Taxmaster, a full brother of Springhill Live Wire. The dams were of the same family as Milkmaid of Orkney.

From the milk record heard of N. Dymont & Sons, of Brantford, were secured two two year old heifers, and one yearling, sired by Dairyman of Orkney. This bull is a son of Springhill Taxmaster, and of Dairymaid of Orkney, who has a record of 15,497 lbs. of milk and 738 lbs. of fat. Springhill Taxmaster is a full brother to Springhill Live Wire, the sire of Grandview Rose. The dam of these heifers have good records. Two of them were to the noted cow Nellie Gray.

From Alex. Watt, of Lancaster, were purchased one 3-yr.-old cow of good type, tracing to her dam's side to the noted bull Glencairn 3rd (Imp.), and three 2-yr.-old heifers sired by the imported bull Hobland Sir Hugh, whose dam is a half sister to the world's champion Netherland Brownie IX.

While a number of fine animals in the Shannon Bros. herd have not been mentioned, we trust that enough has been said to indicate that the herd as a whole is a rare good one, and one which does its owners and the breed credit. British Columbia has good reason to be proud of it.

27,226 lbs. Milk      1,060 lbs. Butter

in 1 year, 110 lbs. milk in 1 day, is the average test of the two nearest dams of

## King Johanna Rauwer

**HIS SIRE—HILLCREST ORMSBY DeKOL**, a son of Canada's only 29,000 lb. cow, **RAUWER**, she being the dam of **K. F. RAUWER**, Canadian champion 3-year-old, 34.16 lbs. butter 7 days, 103 lbs. milk 1 day.

**HIS DAM—CALAMITY JOHANNA NIG**, 25,443 lbs. milk, 1,007½ lbs. butter in 1 year, 108 lbs. milk 1 day.

He was born APRIL 11th, 1917, is beautifully marked, and will make a large animal of show-ring type.

**WRITE US ABOUT THIS FELLOW** if you want a first-class sire to head your herd.

Joseph O'Reilly, R.R. No. 9, Peterboro, Ont.

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To every lover of Holsteins and to all others we gladly extend an invitation to visit our herd. We want you to know our herd and its breeding, whether or not you are in the market to buy at present.

Gordon S. Gooderham  
"Manor Farm" - Clarkson, Ont.

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Some of the bulls we have for sale at attractive prices:

1. Born May '17, two dams average ..... 35.62 lbs.

2. Born March '17, two dams average ..... 34.16 lbs.

3. Born March '17, two dams average (1 at 3 yrs.) ..... 34.23 lbs.

4. Born March '17, two dams average (1 as Jr., 2-yr.) ..... 33.12 lbs.

These are sons of AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO, our herd sire (under

leas), a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one

other 41-lb. bull in Canada.

Send for extended pedigrees and prices on these and others, a few of service-able age, one from 11-lb. cow. We guarantee satisfaction. Twenty-five females for sale.

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Villa View, the home of King Segis Alcorns Calanay and Dutchland Pacific Colantha, the two herd sires that are backed up by more data that have held world's records than the herd sires of any other herd in Canada. We have a few Alcorns bulls for sale at reasonable prices. ARBOGAST BROTHERS, Sarnia, Ont.

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FOR SALE—20 registered and high-bred Clyde Bilters, one and two years old. Also several richly bred Holsteins—males and females, either got by or to calf to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR MONA. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. ACT QUICK. And, while at Toronto Exhibition, plan to spend a day at Lakeview. Terms cash or time. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop., Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

### KING SEGIS

of Forest Ridge, 10th, whose three nearest dam average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is the sire of a bull calf we offer. His dam has an official net of 50 lbs. milk in 7 days. Born March 19th, 1917. Growth and looks of quality. Splendidly marked. THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE FOR SOME ONE. FIRST CHECK FOR \$900 TAKES HIM. G. L. JORDAN, Spruce Row Stock Farm, SARNIA, ONT.

### ECHO SEGIS FAYNE

To avoid inbreeding, will sell this grand 3-year-old bull. He is by a brother of SEGIS FAYNE JOHNSON, the world's 50 lb. butter cow. Always HAVE SOME MILKING COWS. ARE SIBED BY BRISLAW (first very good producing dam) at \$100.00. Take these bargains before they go. JOHN M. MONTLE, Sunnyside Stock Farm, STANSTEAD, Que.

### LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, bred by Auchenbain Shes Farm (Imp.) 25755 (8862), Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from list of a preferred Dam. Write for catalogue.

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Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.

Manager: D. McARTHUR,  
Phillipsburg, Que.

### Inglewood Ayrshires and Chester Swine

SPECIAL OFFERING—A son and grandson of FLOSSIE OF BURNHIRE, record 14.15 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat. Also a national brother of LADY ALICE OF INGLEWOOD, the second best qualified 2-year-old in 1916, record 12.98 lbs. milk, 42 lbs. fat. Also a national brother of BOY OF SPRINGBANK, a son of the Canadian Champion 2-year-old bull calf cow.

OUR SWINE are the best procurable. The stock born at 3 years of age weigh nearly 800 lbs., and we have recently imported a young fellow to use along with him. We would be pleased to meet you at the station, make your acquaintance and show you our herds whether you are dealer or not. AT ANY RATE, Write for descriptions and prices, to WILSON McPHERSON & SONS, ST. ANN'S, ONT.

### SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

For sale. One choice yearling bull, a few bull calves from 3 to 6 months old, and a few choice heifer calves. All are bred to color and type, and from B.O.P. dams. A. S. TARAS & Son, Ryckman Corners, Ont.

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To sell your surplus stock through the live stock columns of Farm and Dairy. The cost is little and the results certain. Send in your ad.

## Market Review and Forecast

**TORONTO, Aug. 27.**—Crop prospects throughout the West have been steadily improved since the first of the month. From information collected by the Canadian Bank of Commerce the wheat crop at this time is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels. It was at first thought that the crop would not be ahead of the 1914 crop, which gave a total yield of only 14,000,000 bushels, but rains which were general throughout the prairies in early August have made the wheat all over the West. The yield is about 35,000,000 bushels less than the 1914 crop, and only about one-third of the yield of 1916. Considerable grain that was scorched by the hot weather of July has been plowed down this year and prospects point to a large wheat acreage in 1918. Harvest is now in full swing throughout the prairies and help is very scarce. The most phenomenal feature of the live stock market this week has been the daily making and daily breaking of high-price records for hogs. These have gone up steadily from around \$13 to \$19.50 with watered off cars. The demand for hogs is strong and offerings are few.

**WHEAT.**—Thrashing has been general throughout the West and very little Ontario is being cut. New wheat from Ontario is being quoted at about \$2.15 to \$2.30, with grain moving. Thrashing throughout the West is well under way, and new crop should soon make an appearance on the market. Quotations: No. 2, Nov. 24; No. 3, \$2.40; No. 3, \$2.35; No. 4, \$2.32; Ontario No. 1 crop, No. 2, \$2.30; No. 3, \$2.25.

**COARSE GRAINS.**—A few samples of the new Ontario oat crop are being offered by the Toronto market. With prices ranging about 60c. As through the provinces, but even with the improved weather conditions on the prairie the oat is a few weeks yet before much business is being done in the new crop. Quotations: No. 1, \$1.15 to \$1.22; corn, Chicago, December, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Montreal, No. 1, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 4, \$0.95 to \$1.00.

**MILL FEEDS.**—The mill feed market is strong. As a grain miller is refusing to sell straight to a care of feed, but are making it necessary for buyers to take a hundred bags of flour with each car. In car lots delivered, mill feed is selling at \$4.00 to \$4.25; feedings, \$1.15 to \$1.20; corn, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Montreal, No. 1, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 4, \$0.95 to \$1.00.

**HAY AND STRAW.**—With the farmers as a rule busy at the harvest there is little being done yet in the hay market. Quotations: No. 1, \$1.10 to \$1.20; mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.10; straw, No. 1, \$0.75 to \$0.80; No. 2, \$0.70 to \$0.75; No. 3, \$0.65 to \$0.70.

**EGGS AND POULTRY.**—The egg market continues firm, with marked change in prices. Receipts at country points in Ontario are increasing, but not sufficient as yet to cause any material change in the supply on the larger markets. The price is still firm at from 45c to 46c for eggs at country points and storage eggs still have to be drawn upon to supply the trade. From United States sources it is reported that eggs are selling at 11c to 12c this winter, due to scarcity of laying stock and high cost of feed.

There is little change in the poultry situation, only small shipments of live stock are being made. With the grain available there is a tendency on the part of the farmers to feed, rather than to ship. Live weight, Dressed: Chickens, spring, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., 22c to 23c; Hens, under 4 lbs., 18c to 20c; 20c to 22c; Hens, over 4 lbs., 22c to 24c; 24c to 26c; Turkeys, 14c to 16c; 16c to 20c; Ducks, 12c to 14c; 14c to 18c; 18c to 22c; 22c to 26c; 26c to 30c; 30c to 34c; 34c to 38c; 38c to 42c; 42c to 46c; 46c to 50c; 50c to 54c; 54c to 58c; 58c to 62c; 62c to 66c; 66c to 70c; 70c to 74c; 74c to 78c; 78c to 82c; 82c to 86c; 86c to 90c; 90c to 94c; 94c to 98c; 98c to 102c; 102c to 106c; 106c to 110c; 110c to 114c; 114c to 118c; 118c to 122c; 122c to 126c; 126c to 130c; 130c to 134c; 134c to 138c; 138c to 142c; 142c to 146c; 146c to 150c; 150c to 154c; 154c to 158c; 158c to 162c; 162c to 166c; 166c to 170c; 170c to 174c; 174c to 178c; 178c to 182c; 182c to 186c; 186c to 190c; 190c to 194c; 194c to 198c; 198c to 202c; 202c to 206c; 206c to 210c; 210c to 214c; 214c to 218c; 218c to 222c; 222c to 226c; 226c to 230c; 230c to 234c; 234c to 238c; 238c to 242c; 242c to 246c; 246c to 250c; 250c to 254c; 254c to 258c; 258c to 262c; 262c to 266c; 266c to 270c; 270c to 274c; 274c to 278c; 278c to 282c; 282c to 286c; 286c to 290c; 290c to 294c; 294c to 298c; 298c to 302c; 302c to 306c; 306c to 310c; 310c to 314c; 314c to 318c; 318c to 322c; 322c to 326c; 326c to 330c; 330c to 334c; 334c to 338c; 338c to 342c; 342c to 346c; 346c to 350c; 350c to 354c; 354c to 358c; 358c to 362c; 362c to 366c; 366c to 370c; 370c to 374c; 374c to 378c; 378c to 382c; 382c to 386c; 386c to 390c; 390c to 394c; 394c to 398c; 398c to 402c; 402c to 406c; 406c to 410c; 410c to 414c; 414c to 418c; 418c to 422c; 422c to 426c; 426c to 430c; 430c to 434c; 434c to 438c; 438c to 442c; 442c to 446c; 446c to 450c; 450c to 454c; 454c to 458c; 458c to 462c; 462c to 466c; 466c to 470c; 470c to 474c; 474c to 478c; 478c to 482c; 482c to 486c; 486c to 490c; 490c to 494c; 494c to 498c; 498c to 502c; 502c to 506c; 506c to 510c; 510c to 514c; 514c to 518c; 518c to 522c; 522c to 526c; 526c to 530c; 530c to 534c; 534c to 538c; 538c to 542c; 542c to 546c; 546c to 550c; 550c to 554c; 554c to 558c; 558c to 562c; 562c to 566c; 566c to 570c; 570c to 574c; 574c to 578c; 578c to 582c; 582c to 586c; 586c to 590c; 590c to 594c; 594c to 598c; 598c to 602c; 602c to 606c; 606c to 610c; 610c to 614c; 614c to 618c; 618c to 622c; 622c to 626c; 626c to 630c; 630c to 634c; 634c to 638c; 638c to 642c; 642c to 646c; 646c to 650c; 650c to 654c; 654c to 658c; 658c to 662c; 662c to 666c; 666c to 670c; 670c to 674c; 674c to 678c; 678c to 682c; 682c to 686c; 686c to 690c; 690c to 694c; 694c to 698c; 698c to 702c; 702c to 706c; 706c to 710c; 710c to 714c; 714c to 718c; 718c to 722c; 722c to 726c; 726c to 730c; 730c to 734c; 734c to 738c; 738c to 742c; 742c to 746c; 746c to 750c; 750c to 754c; 754c to 758c; 758c to 762c; 762c to 766c; 766c to 770c; 770c to 774c; 774c to 778c; 778c to 782c; 782c to 786c; 786c to 790c; 790c to 794c; 794c to 798c; 798c to 802c; 802c to 806c; 806c to 810c; 810c to 814c; 814c to 818c; 818c to 822c; 822c to 826c; 826c to 830c; 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1102c to 1106c; 1106c to 1110c; 1110c to 1114c; 1114c to 1118c; 1118c to 1122c; 1122c to 1126c; 1126c to 1130c; 1130c to 1134c; 1134c to 1138c; 1138c to 1142c; 1142c to 1146c; 1146c to 1150c; 1150c to 1154c; 1154c to 1158c; 1158c to 1162c; 1162c to 1166c; 1166c to 1170c; 1170c to 1174c; 1174c to 1178c; 1178c to 1182c; 1182c to 1186c; 1186c to 1190c; 1190c to 1194c; 1194c to 1198c; 1198c to 1202c; 1202c to 1206c; 1206c to 1210c; 1210c to 1214c; 1214c to 1218c; 1218c to 1222c; 1222c to 1226c; 1226c to 1230c; 1230c to 1234c; 1234c to 1238c; 1238c to 1242c; 1242c to 1246c; 1246c to 1250c; 1250c to 1254c; 1254c to 1258c; 1258c to 1262c; 1262c to 1266c; 1266c to 1270c; 1270c to 1274c; 1274c to 1278c; 1278c to 1282c; 1282c to 1286c; 1286c to 1290c; 1290c to 1294c; 1294c to 1298c; 1298c to 1302c; 1302c to 1306c; 1306c to 1310c; 1310c to 1314c; 1314c to 1318c; 1318c to 1322c; 1322c to 1326c; 1326c to 1330c; 1330c to 1334c; 1334c to 1338c; 1338c to 1342c; 1342c to 1346c; 1346c to 1350c; 1350c to 1354c; 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2362c to 2366c; 2366c to 2370c; 2370c to 2374c; 2374c to 2378c; 2378c to 2382c; 2382c to 2386c; 2386c to 2390c; 2390c to 2394c; 2394c to 2398c; 2398c to 2402c; 2402c to 2406c; 2406c to 2410c; 2410c to 2414c; 2414c to 2418c; 2418c to 2422c; 2422c to 2426c; 2426c to 2430c; 2430c to 2434c; 2434c to 2438c; 2438c to 2442c; 2442c to 2446c; 2446c to 2450c; 2450c to 2454c; 2454c to 2458c; 2458c to 2462c; 2462c to 2466c; 2466c to 2470c; 2470c to 2474c; 2474c to 2478c; 2478c to 2482c; 2482c to 2486c; 2486c to 2490c; 2490c to 2494c; 2494c to 2498c; 2498c to 2502c; 2502c to 2506c; 2506c to 2510c; 2510c to 2514c; 2514c to 2518c; 2518c to 2522c; 2522c to 2526c; 2526c to 2530c; 2530c to 2534c; 2534c to 2538c; 2538c to 2542c; 2542c to 2546c; 2546c to 2550c; 2550c to 2554c; 2554c to 2558c; 2558c to 2562c; 2562c to 2566c; 2566c to 2570c; 2570c to 2574c; 2574c to 2578c; 2578c to 2582c; 2582c to 2586c; 2586c to 2590c; 2590c to 2594c; 2594c to 2598c; 2598c to 2602c; 2602c to 2606c; 2606c to 2610c; 2610c to 2614c; 2614c to 2618c; 2618c to 2622c; 2622c to 2626c; 2626c to 2630c; 263



**Postal Card Reports**

Correspondence Invited.

**HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT.**

**STIRLING, Aug. 29.**—A large number of the professional business and trade people of Stirling, responding to a patriotic appeal to help garner the bountiful harvest of this year without loss or waste, turned out on Wednesday afternoon in every direction from the town and spent their half holiday in "filling up service to the King and country," by helping the farmers in their harvesting operations. So far as we know everybody was delighted, and it is not likely that this will be the last time for the citizens of Stirling and always realize needs of the Empire and always realize the importance of a bountiful harvest.—A. D. Micklethwait.

**NORFOLK COUNTY, ONT.**

**PORT BURWICK, Aug. 21.**—Weather conditions dry and hot. Threshing the end of the day. Grain fairly good crop; wheat a bumper crop in some localities. Hogs shipped at \$15.50; good lambs, 40 to 110 each; eggs 25 cents; butter, 40 cents; apples, very scarce.—J. E. E.

**GREY COUNTY, ONT.**

**THORNHURST, Aug. 15.**—We have had a bumper harvest. Corn looks well. The root crop is good, especially potatoes. Help is very scarce for the large crop that is being garnered. The season this year is the latest we have had for some time. The farmers have succeeded in getting the hay crop in, although it was rather difficult owing to the wet weather and farm hands hard to get. Eggs and butter have advanced a few cents.—C. P.

**RICHELIEU DIST., SASK.**

**RICHELIEU, July 27.**—Crops would have been excellent if rain had come in time of ripening but not filling on account of drought. Potatoes are fair; garden stuff poor; butter plentiful at 25 cents; eggs scarce at 40 cents.—J. D. T.

**NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.**

**CHILLIWACK, Aug. 16.**—We are having lovely harvest weather. Grain is being out at a lively rate. The crop for the most part is very good. The late grain is suffering from the intense hot weather, but the corn is banking in the sunshine. The prices of milk and cream were never better, consequently cattle, milch cows, are high in price and in great demand. The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, Limited, are responsible for the good milk and cream prices. Quite a number are digging their early potatoes. Last week they readily brought 145 a ton but this week £30 the most paid and they are not at all anxious to buy at that. Eggs have advanced from 24 cents a dozen to 40 cents, with the prospects of them going higher. Pork is 14½ cents a pound live weight.—N. C.

**NEW HOLSTEIN RECORD AT GUELPH**

Molly Ives Battler, a four-year-old Holstein cow, bred and raised at the Ontario Agricultural College, has just completed a test which makes her the champion four-year-old of all breeds in Canada, for production of butter fat. In B. O. P. she produced 872 lbs. of fat from 2,963 lbs. of milk. She was milked twice daily for 16 out of the 12 months and three times daily for the third and fourth months of the test. Her sire is Count Lakewood Battler and her dam, Molly Ives, was raised at the college.

**A VISIT WITH MR. O'REILLY.**

ONE day last week an editor of Farm and Dairy went out to have a little visit with Mr. Joseph O'Reilly on his new farm about four or five miles from Peterboro. We found Mr. O'Reilly working a farm of 27 acres, of which 15 acres are under the plow. Splendid buildings were bought for the farm, but the present owner is adding numerous improvements and intends to convert the interior of the barn into a modern partition stable for the accommodation of his rapidly increasing herd of Holstein cattle. Next winter, he tells us, he expects to be milking 20 cows.

His black and white herd has been largely built up from the original foundation animals purchased. Many individual animals in the herd are of the richest breeding and almost all of the mature cows have yearly records which put them right in the forefront of Canadian Holsteins. One of the best of them, Burkeje Hengerveld, was lost a short time ago when she bloated when pasturing on an annual sward mixture. Fortunately Mr. O'Reilly has a couple of daughters of this sire's foundation cow. For attention was directed particularly to the young bull calf, calved on March

**Avondale Farm Offerings**

We want to clear, within three weeks, at least, eight young bulls, from four to ten months, and are pricing them to sell.

**The Sire, Woodcrest Sir Clyde,**

son of Alma Clyde (33.62 lbs. butter, 7 days, and over 22,500 lbs. milk in one year). His first daughter to be tested made this summer over 22 lbs. as junior two-year-old.

All these calves are from tested dams, with fine records, either heifer or mature, one has over 30 lbs., and several from 24 to 28 lbs., several others from high testing young daughters from 30-lb. cows. **All are exceptionally fine individuals, and we are going to sell them.** The prices run as low as \$150. All heifer dams will be tested from time to time, and will make good values.

We have one **Grand Yearling**, from a 30-lb. show cow (having two other records of 29 lbs.). **Sire**, the son of **MAY ECHO SYLVIA** by **KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA**, that is being offered at a bargain. His dam was sold at a high price at the Worcester sale. We want to see him into a good herd.

We have **three sons** of our great bull, **CHAMPION ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC**, which we would like to see sold to Canadian herds. They will be sold at reasonable figures.

Send for pedigrees and prices of some of this stock, and we can fill your want.

Address—H. Lynn,

**Avondale Farm, R.R. No. 3, Brockville, Ont.**

"We have a lot of good registered Shropshire ram lambs for sale at low prices."

**"Forest Ridge" Holsteins**  
at  
**Toronto and London**

We will have an exhibit of **YOUNG BULLS** whose dam and sires' dams average as high as 32 70 lbs. butter in 7 days.

**A FEW FEMALES ALL AGES**, of the right type and breeding. **ALSO**, a Stud Pony and outfit with us, for sale.

We always try to sell you just what you want at prices you can afford to pay.

Look us up while at the shows. We are always glad to meet Holstein men, whether buyers or not

**L. H. Lipsit**

**FOREST RIDGE STOCK FARM**

**Stratfordville, Ont.**

**A FORTUNE IN POULTRY**

Increase your egg yield by purchasing **A CHOICE PEN** of our high record **Rocke** Wyandottes, Leuchers or B. e. d. s. 1917 Mating List containing 65 photos of stock, buildings, feed and tonic formulas. **Our 272 Egg Kind free.**

**L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.**

**CONSIDER THIS BULL CALF**

His dam is **HIVERSIDE LADY PONTIAC**, bred by J. W. Richardson, Colborne, Ont., and his sire is **Mr. Richardson's** senior herd bull, out of a 23-lb. cow. His granddam is **TOUTILLA DEKOL SARCASTIC**, 254 lbs. milk and 29.42 lbs. butter, and the dam of **TOUTILLA** of Riverdale, **CANADIAN** conformation and nicely marked, half and half. Born June 17th, 1901. **PRICING HIM REASONABLY.** Write for full particulars.

**M. E. LEAHY, R. R. No. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.**

**EWELAMBS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES**

The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes—Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply

**A. A. MACMILLAN, in Charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.**

10th, which Mr. O'Reilly is offering for sale. His dam is Calmity Johanna Nig with 25.44 lbs. of milk and 1.007 of butter. Up to the time this record was made this was the most milk given by any cow in Canada. Her best day's milk was 108 lbs. and she made almost 3,000 lbs. of milk in 30 days. The sire of Mr. O'Reilly's offering is Hillcrest Ormsby Count, a son of Canada's only 25,000-lb. cow and a dam of the now Canadian champion three-year-old. This is a nice quality calf that will develop into an animal of good size and character.

**Mr. Leahy's Heifers.**  
Right back across the connection from Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. M. E. Leahy has laid the foundation for a pure bred Holstein herd by purchasing from Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, three three-year-old cows and one two-year-old. The older cow milked 75 lbs. of milk a day this spring and at her next freshening should be a 100-lb. cow with a good chance. The three-year-olds are also nice quality animals that should make good. Mr. Leahy is offering a son of his cows for sale. This calf is related in blood lines to Zottilla of Riverside, the Canadian champion in Record of Performance, is nicely marked and promises to make a deep bodied, strong constitution bull. He was born on June 19. Mr. Leahy will be glad to furnish price and particulars.

#### AYRSHIRE RECORDS.

**SINCE** May 21st, 1917, 31 Ayrshire cows and heifers have registered in the R. O. P.—21 in the mature, six in the four-year-old, nine in the three-year-old and 22 in the two-year-old class. Four in the mature class have given over 12,000 lbs. milk, five over 11,000 lbs. and five over 10,000 lbs. Eight cows gave from 450 to 623 lbs. of fat, seven gave over 400 lbs. and most of the others from 350 to 400 lbs. of the class "HOLEHOUSE FLEET, OF TROTTER HUSK"—2703—owned by J. L. Stansell, Stratfordville, Ont., heads the list with 14,227 lbs. milk and 623 lbs. of fat. "BEANSTON"—4328—owned by Arthur Legaro, Sans Bruit, Que., came second with 14,150 lbs. milk and 575 lbs. fat. "HEFFERS, HUPPERCLOTT, OF PEENBROOK"—2546—owned by Collier Bros., Beaverville, Ont., was third with 13,453 lbs. milk and 488 lbs. fat. The highest average per cent. of fat in this class was 4.21 and the lowest 3.83, there being only two cows whose average test was below 3.51, the majority being over four per cent.

In the four-year-old class, "GLACE, OF SPRINGBROOK"—3838—owned by E. Burpee Palmer, Norwich, Ont., made the highest record with 12,340 lbs. milk and 593 lbs. fat. "DONNIE BESS"—4533—owned by Samuel C. Binkley, Watford, Ont., gave 10,718 lbs. milk and 405 lbs. fat. The average test of this class varied from 3.77 to 4.5.

Of the nine three-year-olds that qualified a Tansleyville heifer, "PRIMOISE, OF TANGLEWOLD BRID"—owned by Woodlase Bros., Moorfield, Ont., led off in butter production with 420 lbs. fat from 10,202 lbs. of milk. "BRIGHTEN BRIDE BLOSSOM 4TH"—4169—was second with 11,140 lbs. milk and 324 lbs. fat. She is owned by Harmon McPherson, Orkney, Ont. The lowest average test of the class was 3.54 per cent., the next 3.77 and the highest 4.74.

As usual the two-year-old class was a big one—22 having qualified. The highest record was 11,621 lbs. milk and 410 lbs. fat made by "WOODSY OF INGLESWOOD"—4047—owned by Wilson McPherson & Son, St. Ann's, Ont. Two R. C. heifers qualified, "LASSIE 3RD"—4084—with 9,500 lbs. milk and 414 lbs. fat, and "LADY CINDERELLA"—4046—with 7,730 lbs. milk and 300 lbs. fat. Both are owned by Joseph Thompson, Sardis, B. C. The lowest test in this class was 3.51, the highest 4.4.

The average test for butter fat of Ayrshires that register in the R. O. P. scarcely goes below 3.8, and usually considerably over 4. This high test com-

bined with big production, is fast making the Ayrshire a very popular cow—W. J. Stoddard, W. J. Stoddard.

#### REPORT OF AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS THAT HAVE QUALIFIED IN R.O.P. FROM JUNE 31 TO JULY 25.

##### Mature Class.

Chief's Buttercup, Peenbrook 2d, 2546; 13,453 lbs. milk, 488 lbs. fat, 3.83% fat. Collier Bros., Beaverville, Ont.  
Corr., 23137; 12,340 lbs. milk, 418 lbs. fat, 3.31% fat. E. Burpee Palmer, Norwich.  
Angie's Beauty, 38132; 11,730 lbs. milk, 457 lbs. fat, 3.83% fat. E. Burpee Palmer.  
Toward Point Ann 3rd, 30394; 11,679 lbs. milk, 453 lbs. fat, 3.92% fat. O.A.C., Guelph.  
Glenhurst 211a, 25622; 11,240 lbs. milk, 450 lbs. fat, 3.95% fat. E. B. Palmer.  
Barcheskie Zilla, 37601; 11,151 lbs. milk, 455 lbs. fat, 4.23% fat. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Scotland.  
East Court Sea Foam, 37544; 11,084 lbs. milk, 493 lbs. fat, 4.45% fat. Arthur R. Dennis, Stowtucke, N.S.  
Grace of Springbank, 30371; 10,446 lbs. milk, 410 lbs. fat, 3.95% fat. B. H. Palmer.  
Imella 2nd, 34922; 10,520 lbs. milk, 416 lbs. fat, 4.01% fat. John A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin.  
Scotch Lassie 2nd, 29702; 10,315 lbs. milk, 443 lbs. fat, 4.3% fat. John A. Morrison.  
Falconado Flirt, 26653; 10,810 lbs. milk, 407 lbs. fat, 3.95% fat. W. P. Kay, Philadelphia, Que.  
O.A.C. Glennie, 32858; 9,450 lbs. milk, 399 lbs. fat, 4.21% fat. O.A.C., Guelph.  
Stella of Sunnyside, 31902; 9,222 lbs. milk, 406 lbs. fat, 4.54% fat. W. D. Parker, Hatley, Que.

##### Four-Year-Old Class.

Grace of Peenbrook, 30355; 12,540 lbs. milk, 503 lbs. fat, 3.96% fat. B. H. Palmer.  
Bonnie Bess, 45231; 10,718 lbs. milk, 405 lbs. fat, 3.77% fat. Samuel C. Binkley, Watford.  
Mountain Lass 2nd, 41682; 8,549 lbs. milk, 328 lbs. fat, 3.83% fat. John A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin.

##### Three-Year-Old Class.

Red's Minnie 2nd, 45043; 9,518 lbs. milk, 386 lbs. fat, 3.95% fat. O.A.C., Guelph.  
Lady May 2nd, 42485; 9,344 lbs. milk, 343 lbs. fat, 3.64% fat. John A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin.

##### Two-Year-Old Class.

Violet of Gladden Hill, 43841; 9,915 lbs. milk, 375 lbs. fat, 4.17% fat. Laura Bros., Agincourt.  
Schwood Pride 2nd, 45491; 8,530 lbs. milk, 368 lbs. fat, 4.31% fat. J. L. Stansell, Stratfordville.  
Tansleyville Peach 2d, 45179; 6,998 lbs. milk, 275 lbs. fat, 3.95% fat. Woodlase Bros., Moorfield.  
Maud of Chrysler 2nd, 50009; 6,340 lbs. milk, 240 lbs. fat, 3.81% fat. D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que.  
W. D. STEPHEN, Secretary.

##### Saturday Cheese Markets.

Cornwallis, Que., AUG. 25.—At the meeting of the Eastern Township Dairy-men's Exchange, thirteen factories offered 845 packages of butter. Two factories sold at 41c; three unsold. Two factories offered 82 boxes of cheese. All sold at 9 1/2-10.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., AUG. 25.—At today's meeting of the Dairy Board, 190 packages of butter sold at 40c. Nine hundred boxes of cheese were offered. All sold at 11-15c.

Bellefleur, AUG. 25.—At the Belleville Cheese Board on July 1, 500 boxes of white were offered; 731 white sold at 11-12 1/2 and 320 at 11-14c; balance refused at 21-4c.

London, Ont., AUG. 25.—Four factories offered 419 boxes at to-day's board; sales, 130 at 21c; bidding, 20-1-20 to 21c.

## FOR SALE



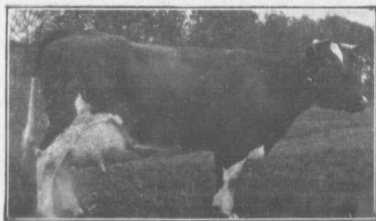
This beautiful 4-months-old show calf, sired by **POY-TIAC SEGIS KEYES**, 21079, whose 18 tested dams average 28 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

**THIS DAM—DORA DEKOL**, 13707, a grand young cow, always testing 4% fat and milks 70 lbs. per day.

**ALSO—THIS CALF'S** 3-4 brother, and one 9 months old, from R. O. M. sister of **MAY ECHO SYLVIA**.

**Bargains for quick sale.** Write for photos, full information, etc., to

**A. ARTHUR GIBSON R.R. No. 2 Newcastle, Ont.**



## Plus Pontiac Artis

31.55 lbs. butter, 7 days; 125.25 lbs. 30 days; 20,911 lbs. milk and 1,044.75 lbs. butter in 1 year, at 4 years old. **CHAMPION** 3-year-old and **Champion** 4-year-old of Canada, for yearly work, and **CHAMPION OF ANY BREED, ANY AGE**, for 2 CONSECUTIVE YEARS. The only cow in Canada to produce over 20,000 lbs. milk in 1 year and average 4%.

## FOR SALE

### Her Son---Pontiac Korndyke Plus

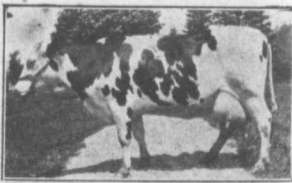
4 years old, sired by **INKA SYLVIA BEETS POSCH**, the sire of **MAY ECHO SYLVIA**, the World's Champion milk cow from 1 to 100 days. "Nuf said." See him at the **CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION**. Also some richly bred yearling heifers for sale.

**S. LEMON & SONS - Lynden, Ont.**

## A SON OF A CANADIAN CHAMPION.

### WE OFFER

1. A son of **MERCENA CALAMITY POSCH**, the Canadian Champion for milk in R.O.P. Sired by **May Echo Rauwer**, whose four nearest dams average over 100 lbs. of milk in one day. Calved **AUGUST 2nd, 1917**. This calf has five 100-lb. dams.
2. A grandson of this same cow, calved **March 10th, 1917**, whose own dam has given 80 lbs. milk in one day.
3. A son of an 18 lb. four-year-old, calved **June 5, 1917**.
4. Also a son of same cow, calved **April 30th, 1916**.



**QUEEN MERCENA EMMA, No. 27122.**

Official record, 465 lbs. milk, 18.6 lbs. butter as a 4-year-old.

**MERCENA CALAMITY POSCH, No. 9165.**

Official record 707.1 lbs. milk, 27.41 lbs. butter, R.O.P.  
25,448 lbs. milk, 1,041.25 lbs. butter.

**W. FRED FALLIS, R. R. No. 3, MILLBROOK, ONT.**

**FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS**

# Announcing New Series "E" **McLaughlin** Leaders in All Points of Merit

The New McLaughlin Models  
Eclipse all Previous Standards  
of Beauty and Value

**E**VEN more graceful in design with greater power the new series "E" more than maintains the supremacy accorded "Canada's Standard Car" for eight successive seasons.

The famous McLaughlin valve-in-head motor develops more power than any other type of motor of the same bore and stroke, and develops this reserve power with the minimum gasoline consumption. Every mechanical feature of McLaughlin cars has been perfected to the same high standard of efficiency as the motor.

McLaughlin designers and engineers have built 12 body styles of rare beauty—worthy masterpieces of our coach builders' art.

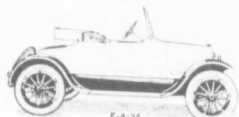
This complete line of 12 new models built in one group of factories and distributed by 12 branches and over 300 dealers from coast to coast includes a car for every need.

See the new series "E" before you buy your car.

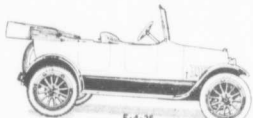
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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT  
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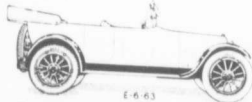
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Exhibition



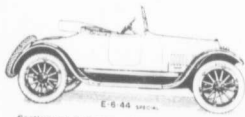
E-4-34  
McLaughlin 2 Passenger Valve-in-Head Roadster



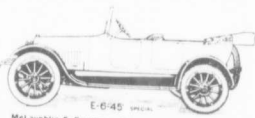
E-4-35  
McLaughlin 5 Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Car



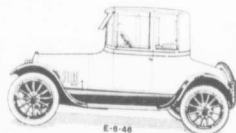
E-6-83  
McLaughlin Light Six Valve-in-Head Touring Car  
E-6-82 is a Heavy Roadster Built on the Same Chassis



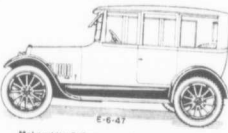
E-6-44  
Gentleman's 3 Passenger Valve-in-Head Roadster  
E-6-44 Regular, Built on the Same Chassis



E-6-45  
McLaughlin 5 Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Car  
E-6-45 Regular, Built on the Same Chassis



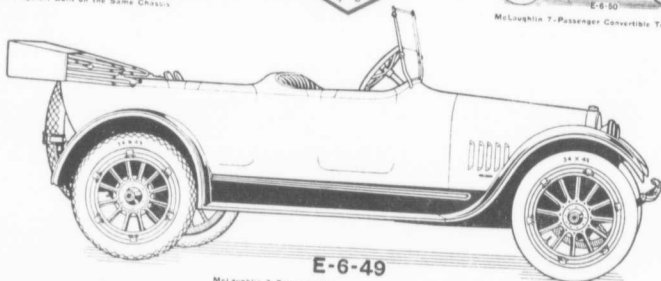
E-6-46  
McLaughlin 4 Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Coupe



E-6-47  
McLaughlin 5 Passenger Convertible Sedan







E-6-50  
McLaughlin 7 Passenger Convertible Touring Sedan



E-6-49  
McLaughlin 7 Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Car

The McLaughlin Motor Car Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ont.


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**COLLEGE GUELPH**



 You will help yourself your farm and your nation  
 by studying the best farm methods during the winter.
 

### You Can Attend This College

**Because:** Only Public School education is necessary for admittance.

**Because:** The College year commences Sept. 21st and closes April 15th, in order that students may work at home during the spring and summer.

**Because:** The tuition fees for Ontario students are only \$20.00 a year and board is secured at the low rate of \$4.00 a week.



THE MEN'S RESIDENCE

### You Can Attend This College

**Because:** Five months' holidays in the summer gives many students an opportunity to earn money to meet college expenses of the following year.

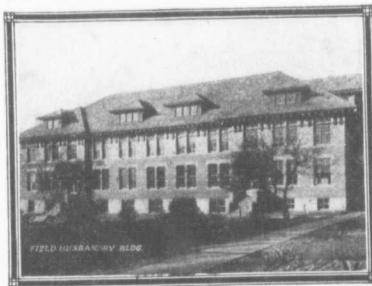
**Because:** All first-year students are paid for the work they do on the farm. This helps to pay expenses.

**Because:** If you wish to take the Four-Year Course for the Degree of B.S.A. matriculation standing is not necessary.

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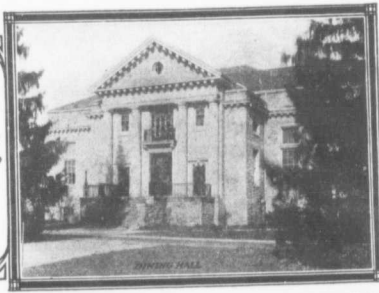
None realize it more than the Ontario farmer. His is one of the three principles of defence upon which all others rest and he is putting forth every effort to safeguard the nation. **Nothing will assist him more in this noble work than to send his son to the College for one winter or more.** He will gather ideas and information which will stand for greater enthusiasm, the latest practical methods as proven by actual experience, and bigger and better crops from the old homestead.

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SIR WM. H. HEARST  
Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELMAN  
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