

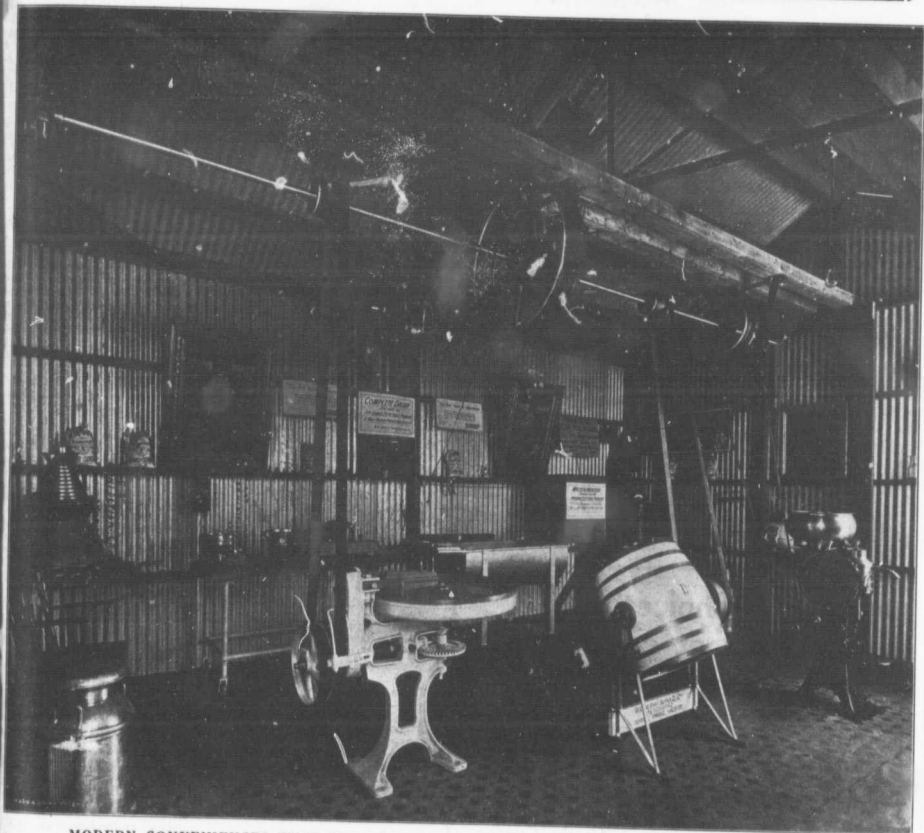
FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 24, 1914



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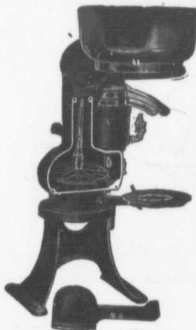
MODERN CONVENIENCES THAT HELP TO SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM ON OUR DAIRY FARMS

An Inside View of the "Model Dairy," at Toronto Exhibition. Note Every Piece of Machinery or Utensil that the Dairy Farmer could Require and the Power Supplied through the Line Shafting for Operation. Hydro Power was Used but a Gas Engine could also Supply the Energy. This "Model Dairy" was Completely Equipped by the DeLaval Dairy Supply Co., and was one of the Most Instructive Exhibits on View.

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Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

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Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of sewing. Removing the body Housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

A Chain Is As Strong As Its Weakest Link

There isn't a "weak link" in connection with our

Simplex Cream Separator

OR

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

or any of our Dairy or Creamery Supplies. This may seem rather strong talk on our part but we are willing to let you test out any claim we make for our goods.

In these days of great demand and high prices for No. 1 dairy products, you cannot afford to do things "as grandfather did."

Bear in mind that

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

Then write us for our literature on any or all of our lines. You'll be amply repaid for your trouble.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Agriculture at the Western Fair, London

LONDON is situated in the centre to a half dozen entries each; good quality but not enough of them. Light agricultural resources. It draws horses up to average in quality its support from all of Ontario. It is fitting, therefore, that the Western Fair should be even more agricultural in its flavor than most fairs of its size. And it is.

Week agriculture was well represented in all of its departments. The first days were favorable to a good attendance, and returns at the wicket were eminently satisfactory. The fair of last week added another to the long list of successful fairs held at London.

Some of the most attractive exhibits were staged in the enlarged Horticultural Hall. Fruit took a more prominent position than in former years. Occupying the entire end of one wing was an exhibit of the Middlesex County Publicity Association. "We can grow everything from wheat to peaches in our county," remarked a representative of the local branch of the Department of Agriculture. And the exhibit seemed to prove the correctness of the remark. Boxed fruit occupied the centre of the exhibit, and to the side was artistically arranged a wide assortment of field and garden products. The Middlesex Fruit Growers' Association were also on hand with a fine exhibit of fruit to prove the horticultural possibilities of their country. British Columbia, too, staged an attractive exhibit of fruit.

The vegetables on display were as fine as those seen at Toronto. The root exhibit could not be excelled anywhere. The farm of the London Hospital for the Insane had a large exhibit of the products of their fields, garden and orchard. Most instructive of all was the exhibit of the Dominion Experimental Farms, where, by word of mouth, by pamphlets and by graphic displays the gospel of better farming was taught to fair visitors. We will mention only one feature. Over the plan of a miniature dairy farm laid out for rotation was this striking statement:

"Average value per acre of crops in Canada in 1913, \$15.62;

"Average value per acre of crops at the Central Experimental Farm \$34.47.

Why?

Short rotations, Underdrainages, Thorough cultivation, Clover and alfalfa, Hood crops — Corn, mangels, turnips, potatoes, Live stock, Barnyard manure, Good seed, Suitable varieties." Here we have the gospel of fertility, conservation and big crop production in a nutshell.

Live Stock

Taken all in all the live stock exhibits at London would compare favorably with any other year. Cattle and sheep were the strongest sections. Hogs are numerically weak but of the best quality. In both the sheep and pig classes the entries were largely the same as competed at Toronto the week previous. In the sheep classes a few new breeders from Western Ontario were in evidence. Clydesdales were the strong feature of the horse sections, and in this breed the showing would compare favorably with anything London has ever seen in quality if not in numbers. The main exhibitors were: Jos. Teller, Milton; Hugh McLean, Wooming; J. M. and H. C. Robson, Wyoming; Tom McMichael, Seaforth; G. A. Attridge, Nairn; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, and R. L. Guest, Fanshawe. Percherons and Shires were confined

Beef Cattle

Sorthorns were the best exhibit ever seen in London. Most of the good stuff that constituted the record exhibit at this year's Canadian National were on hand. Watt, of Sale, Ont., won the championship on Gainsford Perfection, a splendid June yearling. The bull filled a similar position just seven times this season in the West and in Ontario. In the championship line-up were Dryden aged bull, Watt's first two-year-old, Auld's senior yearling and Watt's champion. Among standing exhibitors were P. and S. Nicholson, Park Hill; Mitchell Bros., Burlington; Jas. Hislop, Stratford, and R. F. Duncan, Ancaster. Most of the Hereford novices sent to Toronto were winners. Additional exhibitors were G. C. Reynolds, Elora, and Th. C. Skippin, Hyde Park, Aberdeenshire, Angus classes, at Toronto, lined up the strongest ever in Canada.

Dairy Cattle at London. Three breeds were represented in the dairy cattle classes.—Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys. In point of numbers London has done better, but quality was well up to standard. In one small point the showing was satisfactory—from the standpoint of the judges and the fair visitors. The judging ring used by both Holsteins and Ayrshires was not over 50 feet in diameter. At times there were a score and a half of animals crowded in this small space in a confused jumble. This drawback could be easily rectified. If we were to make another suggestion it would be that the dairy stables might be made more sanitary and hence pleasanter for both exhibitors and visitors, to say nothing of the cattle.

Holsteins a Fine Exhibit

Holsteins held the premier place in point of number of entries. The Forest Ridge herd of L. H. Lipitt, Stratfordville, in the same splendid lot that attracted attention at Toronto, captured many red ribbons; in the female classes every first but one and the championship. Melly of Byham winner at all Canadian fairs, was best cow, but the choice of the judge, F. R. Mallory, for championship honors fell on the yearling heifer, Madely Dutchess Sarcastic 2nd. But every class was warmly competed with the best of the herds of Western Ontario.

The first class of males brought out three entries. Row's Prince Ashkerk Mercera won over Wood's Log Cabin Logan Prince Schuling on the ground of quality. Mr. Snyder's entry lacked in middle as compared with the first two though a right good bull. The first two-year-old bull, Lipitt's Findernoe King May Fayne, and Kelly's Dot's Bully Dot, junior champion at Toronto, both looked better for championship honors to many ringsters than the old bull, but Judge Mallory gave his decision to the fully mature animal. Several of the younger classes were well filled with exceptionally uniform youngsters. "We are getting nearer a standard, uniform type all the time," said Mr. Mallory after making his decisions in a difficult class.

The exhibitors were: L. H. Lipitt, Elias Snyder, Burgessville; R. J. Kelly, Culloden; C. E. Treblewood, London, and Tig Wood, Mitchell, the awards in full follow:

Holstein Awardees—Male Bull, mature, Prince Ashkerk Mercera, Row; 2, Logan Prince Schuling (Continued on page 6.)



We Welcome Practice

Trade increases the w

Vol. XXXIII.

Agriculture

ARE our fall agricultural season they say they are. Others occasionally we hear intimating that the annual Ontario fall exhibition and the money devoted to the work.

While most of us will are features connected that are not as elevated should be, we must also not we gather valuable exhibitions depends largely in this true of our larger exhibitions, such as the Central Canada Exhibition held last week in O-tawa. If we want to waste our time and money we can do so readily through attendance on the midway and possibly, if our time is limited, by spending too much of it on the grand stand. To the mind that is in eager search for helpful information plenty of opportunities for gathering helpful ideas and information are presented by our larger exhibitions, at least.

The educational features this year at the Ottawa Exhibition were unusually strong. Foremost place a special exhibit Experimental Farm, Ottawa prepared early in the season through the joint efforts of branches of the farm, with it at the leading exhibit for the purpose of a known the result of the experimental farm. This exhibit has had exhibitions in both eastern and reflected credit on the mental Farms, Mr. J. H. Creasingly efficient staff, charge of Mr. J. F. Fawcett, corps of assistants.

The exhibit embraced specialties of the farm. The showed fruits best adapted and furnished helpful information.

Choicest Bulbs that ever came from Europe

All European markets being destroyed, our experts in the bulb fields of Holland were able to obtain their choice of the finest varieties grown. Shipments have now reached us and are ready for immediate delivery. Write at once for the Canadian Edition of our handsome catalog of

Barter's Bulbs

CARTER'S TESTED SEEDS, Inc.
133Q King Street, East Toronto.



FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1914

No. 38

Agriculture as Seen at the Central Canada Exhibition

ARE our fall agricultural exhibitions as educational as they used to be? Some people say they are. Others claim that they are not. Occasionally we hear influential persons recommending that the annual government grant in Ontario to fall exhibitions should be reduced, and the money devoted to other lines of educational work.

While most of us will frankly admit that there are features connected with our fall exhibitions that are not as elevating in character as they should be, we must also admit that whether or not we gather valuable information while at the exhibitions depends largely on ourselves. Particularly is this true of our larger exhibitions, such as the Central Canada Exhibition held last week in Ottawa. If we want to waste our time and money we can do so readily through attendance on the midway and possibly, if our time is limited, by spending too much of it on the grand stand. To the mind that is in eager search for helpful information plenty of opportunities for gathering helpful ideas and information are presented by our larger exhibitions at least.

The educational features this year at the Ottawa Exhibition were unusually strong. Foremost among these we would place a special exhibit staged by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This was an exhibit prepared early in the season with great care through the joint efforts of the heads of different branches of the farm, with the object of exhibiting it at the leading exhibitions throughout Canada for the purpose of advertising and making known the result of the experimental work at the farm. This exhibit has been shown at leading exhibitions in both eastern and western Canada and reflected credit on the new director of Experimental Farms, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, and his increasingly efficient staff. It was mainly in charge of Mr. J. F. Watson, backed by an able corps of assistants.

The exhibit embraced some of the leading activities of the farm. The horticultural division showed fruits best adapted for different localities and furnished helpful information relating to the

care and cultivation of the orchard and garden. The poultry division had model poultry houses and showed how to care for the chickens from the time they are hatched until maturity. Under a glass case chickens were shown being hatched from the eggs. Older birds were shown in brooders. Models of valuable poultry houses were displayed and a vast amount of helpful information provided.

Those who took time to investigate were furnished with astonishing information by Mr. Black, of the Forage Crops Division, showing such as the Central Canada Exhibition held last year by the selection and cultivation of the best

meat costing 50 cts., to a dozen and a half eggs, costing 45 cts., or to three pounds of fresh fish, costing 45 cts. Samples of cheddar cheese were given to the inquiring public to sample for themselves.

MAPLE SUGAR PRODUCTS

In the dairy building was an extremely interesting exhibit of high class maple sugar and maple syrup, staged under the direction of Mr. Jno. H. Grimm, of the Grimm Mfg. Co., of Montreal. Mr. Grimm has probably done more than any other dozen men in Canada combined to advance the interest of the maple sugar industry. The fine light color of the maple sugar and maple syrup he showed was in such striking contrast to other maple sugar on sale only a few feet away in the same building as to attract the attention of any person at all interested and observant. A few moments of conversation with Mr. Grimm was sufficient to bring out a vast amount of useful information.

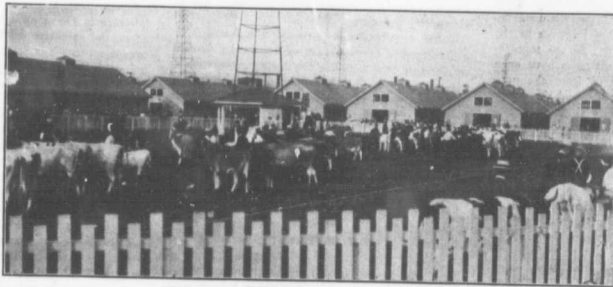
Mr. Grimm had with him three different spouts, one old and rusty, another a metal spout somewhat dirty and the worse for wear, and the third a clean spout in excellent condition. He stated that the use of three such spouts as these was sufficient to

produce three entirely different grades of maple syrup or maple sugar, the dirty, rusty spouts producing of course, the darker grades. Mr. Grimm was only too glad to have a chance to explain how the best grades can be produced. He stated that in his warehouses at Montreal, when rats get into it, they invariably select the lightest and best grades of sugar as against the darker grades commonly manufactured.

MACHINERY EXHIBITS

One of the most interesting places on the ground was the Machinery Hall. Here were to be seen most of the latest inventions in modern farm machinery and implements. One firm kept a gasoline engine constantly running, from one shaft a washing machine, a wringer, a cream separator, a churn, a pulper, and other farm implements. An implement which attracted much attention was a traction ditcher. All manner of

(Concluded on page 6)



One of the Finest Sights the Canadian National Exhibition Afforded

What lover of good dairy cattle would not be interested in a scene such as this! On the Saturday following the judging the best representatives of five dairy breeds were paraded in the judging ring at the Canadian National. They represented the best productions of many generations of breeding with all that involves in work, brains and money. All were Canadian owned. The great majority were Canadian bred for generations back. Canadian breeders need not take second place to none. Many of these cattle were at Ottawa and London as well.

seed, in the course of a few years the production of grain crops can be increased several hundred per cent. Mr. Sladen, of the Apiculture Department, had exhibits of live bees, hives, and other similar appliances, and was kept busy giving useful information to those interested in the production of honey. Many other similar features were comprised in this general exhibit. A person might readily have spent hours at this point

DAIRY FEATURES

In the dairy building, Mr. C. F. Whitley, in charge of the cow testing work for the Dominion Government, had charts, and gave out bulletins showing the wonderful results that have been achieved by farmers who have systematically tested their herds and weeded out their poorest cows. There were charts also calling attention to the fact that people should eat more cheese, inasmuch as one pound of cheese costing 18 cts., has a food value equal to two pounds of fresh

Tubercular Free Milk for Towns

PEOPLE in towns of 5,000 or more may have the aid of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in controlling bovine tuberculosis in the herds supplying milk or cream to that town or city. All that is necessary is that the town shall signify in writing to the Veterinary Director-General its desire to have the aid of the Department. This legislation is comparatively recent, it being promulgated on May 8th, 1914. It may vitally affect farmers in the next few years, and it is well that we acquaint ourselves with the provisions of the Act.

THE DUTY OF THE TOWN

Briefly the duty of the Town Council is that dairies in which milk and cream are produced for sale shall be licensed, and no license shall be issued unless the dairy conforms to the required standard. These requirements are simple. There shall be ample air space, at least two square feet of window glass for each cow, a good ventilating system, good drainage, and the stables kept clean and sanitary. The dairy farmer has two years from the date of the first test of his cattle for tuberculosis to clean the disease from his herd. If he cannot then show a clean bill of health his products are prohibited from sale. The town also appoints an inspector to see that these provisions are fulfilled.

NOTICE OF DEPARTMENT

On receiving notice the Veterinary Director-General makes inquiry to see if conditions are being lived up to and sends a veterinary inspector to inspect and test the cows for bovine tuberculosis. Cows that, in the opinion of the inspector, are affected with open tuberculosis and already infecting the milk shall be sent to the abattoir for slaughter under inspection. When there is no abattoir within reasonable distance, the cows are slaughtered in the presence of the inspector. The inspector will also see that reactors to the test, but not judged to have open tuberculosis, shall be separated from the non-reactors as effectively as possible, and the owner given his choice of disposing of them by immediate slaughter, slaughter after they have been prepared for the butcher by drying off and fattening, or retaining in the herd and selling no milk or cream until it is pasteurized.

COMPENSATION

Naturally dairy farmers are not expected to clean their herds in this radical manner without compensation. The Act further provides that the Government shall pay the owner one-half the appraised value of the cow if destroyed as a case of open tuberculosis, one-third the appraised value if

destroyed as a reactor at the request of the owner. The value of the carcass, if it can be disposed of, is paid to the owner, providing that compensation and sale of the carcass together do not amount to more than the appraised value. If more, the surplus is paid to the Government. If the owner objects to the operation of the Act in so far as it affects his herd, and does not follow the instructions of the inspector, he need not be paid compensation at all.

The regulation of the health of herds supplying milk and cream to our cities is certain to come, in every municipality in Canada. Farmers are coming to realize that town and city people are strictly within their limits in guarding the healthfulness of their food supply. Farmers can take time and necessity by the forelock by starting to clean their herds of tuberculosis now. By the Bang system it is quite possible to build up a healthy herd from a herd of which all are reactors. Herds which are proved to be healthy should be kept healthy by applying the tuberculin test to all new purchases. It is well, too, to keep stock recently purchased by themselves for a month or so, and then test again to see if the disease has developed in the meantime.—F. E. E.

The Protectionist Farmers of Germany

Prof. W. W. Swinson, in *Journal of Commerce*

THE Agrarian Party of Germany are prepared to go to almost any lengths in their opposition to the importation of foreign food supplies. The Agrarians are led by the East Prussian aristocracy, and posts of honor at court and civil service positions are occupied by members of their families. There is a political organization behind the influence wielded by Agrarianism, and though its methods may be challenged it is hardly less effective an organization than that of the Social Democracy.

There is a tendency to protect the interests of agriculture in every branch of legislation. Duties on foreign food supplies are levied more with a view to their prohibitive effect than as a means of raising revenue. In the case of certain commodities, such as fodder, the duties in no way benefit the small farmer, who is in no position to store fodder. A bad season in Germany for fodder means that the small farmer must sell off his cattle to avoid the expense of keeping them over the winter. For a time meat may thus be cheapened, but the result in a few months becomes apparent in a rapid rise in prices, especially in veal, beef and pork, the staple articles of German consumption. The small farmer is not in the least profited by the high prices, which go into the pockets of the big cattle farmers and the middlemen. On the other hand, the German consumer pays a fearful price for this policy of national agricultural independence.

FARMS AND PRODUCTS

The actual surface under agriculture (including viti-culture) is about 80,000,000 acres. Five per cent., or about 4,000,000 acres, is divided into small holdings of less than five acres each. Of these small holdings one-third is vine-growing land, and another third is garden land. Of the next largest holdings, up to 10 acres, rather more than one-third is vineyard, and 10 per cent. is in cornland. The middle-sized holdings up to 50 acres, show still one-third vineyard and one-third cornland. Of the big estates up to 250 acres one-quarter is in sugar-beet, a third cornland, 5 per cent. vineyard, and the rest roots, and so forth. The biggest estates of all, 500 acres and beyond, are 55 per cent. sugar-beet, and only 20 per cent. cornland. These are the large North German properties of the "sugar barons," as the Socialist press describes them. The biggest estates include nearly one-quarter of all the agricultural land in Germany; the 250 acre estates make up one-third, and the medium estates also about one-third.



A Product of the B. C. Climate

This splendid heifer, with an udder indicating potential milk-making power, is Agulbah Agrie Pieterie, one of the herd on which H. Abster Thomson, New Westminster Dist., B.C., is depending for name and fame as a Holstein breeder.

In the south and west the political organization controlling the agricultural vote is very largely Catholic; in the north and east it is Prussian-Conservative.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

There are approximately 3,000,000 agricultural laborers in Germany. The majority are employed on the extensive estates of the north. A little over a century ago serfdom still obtained in Germany (being abolished in 1807), but many of its abuses still remain. The maltreatment of agricultural laborers is still frequently reported; and there are particularly heinous abuses in connection with the electoral laws. It probably required the industrial development of the Empire, with the threatened depopulation of the country, and the rush to the industrial centres, to put an end to actual, if not legal, serfdom. It was, and is, the drainage of labor to the towns to produce tolerable conditions for the laborers on these big estates, since the landowners on the big estates were required to do something to stop the drainage.

Exchanging Farm Labor

A FARMER would find it well worth his while to keep account of exchange labor with neighbors for a year, says the Farm Management Monthly, published by U. S. Department of Agriculture. The complete labor records from farmers who are cooperating with the Farm Management office in farm cost accounting investigations show interesting data on this problem of exchange labor.

During 1912 one Wisconsin farmer on a 67-acre farm helped his neighbors to the extent of 217½ hours of man labor and 112 hours of horse labor; in return he received 103 hours of man labor and 78½ hours of horse labor. No mention was made in his financial account of a further settlement with these neighbors whom he helped. Valuing man labor at fifteen cents an hour and horse labor at ten cents an hour, which is only a reasonable wage for summer work, the difference amounts to \$17.21 for man labor and \$3.55 for horse labor. This man was a good neighbor, but it is doubtful if his neighbors realized how good, for few, if any of them, had a record of exchange with them.

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Jas. Armstrong

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The Threshing

PUFF, PUFF! along the road
The threshers comes at dawn.
The engine tugging at its load
Is like a thing of brass
Treading the mud, with man the mind
Sitting a sentinel behind.
Shriek, scream! The whistle calls.
They gather far and near
They lead the horses from their stalls
And buckle on their gear.
Across the stubble in the mould
The morning sun throws down its gold.

Whiz, whir! The wheels begin
Their dizzy, tumbling roll
Swiftly the sheaves are pouring in
And dropping to its bow!
The wheat that shall be bread for man.
Over the seas in far Durban.

Puff, Puff! The straw rolls out.
The dust flies up like smoke.
The pitchers spread the stack about
With steady stroke on stroke.
Neighbors in spirit, so they fill
The earth with new abundance still.
—Chicago Tribune.

Fitting a Horse for Sale

Joe, Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

ANY otherwise good horsemen are incapable of judging a horse in the rough and recognizing its good points. A horse of good conformation, with good legs and feet, if in thin condition, will not appeal at all to the average buyer. Most of the men who come around my farm to buy horses want to see them plump and well rounded before they will offer a respectable price. Hence it is the duty of the farmer to put the horses that he has to offer for sale in the very best of condition. Special preparation for sale does not come in the same class with the methods of the fake dealer whose machinations have made the words "horse dealer" a synonym for all that is crooked in business. Conditioning a horse is just good legitimate business.

The first requirement in a well conditioned horse is flesh. The horse offered for sale need not be rolling fat, but it should be nicely rounded out, perhaps in a little better condition than is favorable to hard work. Oats and corn in equal proportions by weight will put on this flesh quicker than oats alone. I have also used linseed meal and find it excellent. This food, however, must be used sparingly. Too much of it weakens a horse, and the customer buying a horse fed largely on linseed meal would give the seller a reputation that would be hard on his future business. Never feed musty hay when conditioning a horse. Provide the horse with abundance of clean water. Water for a horse that is being conditioned is quite as important as proper feeding.

CONDITIONING THE COAT

Secondly, we must have a good coat. This may be obtained by good grooming every day, and keeping the horse blanketed. Even in summer, if finishing a horse in the barn, I would keep a very light blanket over it. The coat then takes on a shiny, attractive appearance.

A horse, to show to the best advantage, must have lots of mettle. You can stable a horse and keep it there and get it in good flesh with a shiny coat, but the horse will act like a stick when you take it out of the stall. Daily exercise is essential, and when you have a horse out for exercise, handle it as if you were going to take it to the show. Teach it to show itself off to best advantage. On most farms, however, the horse that is to be sold has to work every day and the question of exercise is an easy one. The danger is that it will get too much. I would slacken up in the work in order to give the horse a chance to flesh up and put ginger into its action. Action is helped by having the horse freshly and properly shod.

All of these points that I have mentioned are perfectly legitimate. The merchant makes his store window as attractive as possible that he may sell you his goods. The manufacturer insists that the products of his factories shall be as attractive as possible in appearance as well as capable of lots of wear. The farmer who is wise will condition his horse the very best he knows before he allows a buyer to see it.

Horse Economy

A HORSE is paid whether it works or not. The pay is included in the interest on its value, the amount of depreciation, and the cost of feed and care. This expenditure goes on daily whether the horse is idle in the pasture or doing productive work. Whenever a farmer looks out over his pasture and sees some of his horses idle there, he should ask himself why he does not have them at work. In these days of high-priced feed it pays to keep only horses able to do a full day's work day after day. Economy demands further that the work must be planned so as to keep them employed as steadily as possible.

sible. Then it is not necessary to keep so many horses."

There is a lot of good wholesome truth in this short preachment from The Breeders' Gazette. A short time ago a group of farmers, assembled to discuss the problems of their calling, were started on a lively discussion by the statement of one of their number that it cost him \$100 a year to maintain a horse on the farm. At first the majority were inclined to think the estimate much too high. There were few, however, who did not agree that the estimate was normal when all the pros and cons had been discussed. When to the cost of feed added veterinary services, shoeing bills, depreciation, stable upkeep, and so forth, the total was larger than any but the first speaker would have believed.

HORSES WORK ONE-THIRD OF TIME

Then they fell to estimating the number of hours that their horses worked, and were surprised to find that in few cases were the horses busy more than one-third of the time. One man, the same one who made the \$100 estimate, announced that the figures had so startled him that he had decided that hereafter he would use one three-horse team on the farm instead of two two-horse teams and dispose of the extra horse. He had planned to do this before, but said he had delayed because he was equipped with two-horse machinery, and working three horses would necessitate a new investment. "One hundred dollars a year, the cost of keeping one horse," said he, "I now see would go a long way toward making the change in machinery."

Another suggested more frequent harrowing before crops came up and during the first week or two of their growth followed by frequent cultivating and less hand hoeing. "A man might as well work with a team," said he, "as work with a hoe. He does more good, keeps a team busy that would otherwise be idle, and likes the job better."

Another suggested more working of the land in the fall. Still another said it had always been his plan to send one of his teams away for the winter hauling logs. He could afford to hire a man to go with the team to keep them busy. When he hired the man himself he knew that his team was in good hands.

Much discussion was indulged in before the group broke up, but each left believing that he still had a problem to solve in using his horse-power economically and effectively.

Preparing for Plowing

John Wilson, York Co., Ont.

PLOWING is the most important of tillage operations. It is not necessarily, however, the first step in preparing a field for a crop, although usually it is. I myself prefer to prepare my ground for the plow in the case of stubble fields and corn. When a stubble field is plowed the surface trash is turned under, holding the furrow slice away from contact with the subsoil and keeping open a channel for air. The stubble easily dries out and is prevented from rotting and turning into humus.

When we come to work this soil, no matter how thoroughly we may work the surface (Continued on page 16)

Shall We Store Potatoes

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

WHICH is the more advisable course—to sell potatoes direct from the field or hold them for the winter and spring markets? This is a much discussed question among the potato growers in our community, and they seem to be divided fairly evenly as to the merits of the two systems. Those who market direct from the field claim that they receive as much in dollars and cents as those who hold for the winter markets. The latter claim that their system enables them to market when labor is plentiful and work scarce.

My observations would indicate that both are right. Prices advance but little through the winter. In 1912, for instance, potatoes were quoted 75c to 85c a bag on the Toronto market in October. In December the same potatoes were going at 80c, and they remained steadily at this price through February and March, and in April dropped to 70c to 75c, which price they maintained throughout May, and in June advanced to 90c to \$1.10. In that year it would have been necessary to hold potatoes right through till June to make a gain on an average of 10c a bag. In 1913 the Toronto price was 75c; the December price, 95c; the January price, 85c to 90c; February, 80c to 85c; March, 85c; April, 85c; May, 95c to \$1; and June, \$1.15, or an advance in nine months of only 40c. Against this advance, which amounted to nothing at all for several months, we must balance the cost of storage, loss by decay, and the loss due to natural shrinkage in weight by evaporation. When potatoes are held till June, the loss by decay is considerable.

If price were to be considered only, it would seem to be advisable to market potatoes directly. Another consideration enters in. Those who hold their potatoes are serving to boost the market for those who sell. Did all sell, prices would go much lower than they do in October and November. The best plan seems to be to market part of the potatoes in the fall and the rest of them through the winter as the market demands.



Storing Nutrient and Succulence for Winter Days

A scene such as this was a novelty 50 years ago. To-day it is, of all things, commonplace. Several hundred silos were erected in Ontario alone this year. There will be more next year. Every additional silo is an advertisement of one more convert to the silo idea. Truly, you can't keep a good thing down. It gathers momentum as it goes.

5% DEBENTURES

CAPITAL PAID UP
\$2,000,000.00
ASSETS, \$5,000,000.00

INTEREST PAID
EVERY
SIX
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High-Laying Contest Winning Strain
White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$6.50 hundred. Anonad, \$1.50 setting; \$7.00 hundred. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed.
T. O'Rourke, Woodstock, Ont.

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Agriculture as Seen at the Ottawa Exhibition

(Continued from page 5.)

stanchions and stable fittings were on view.

While, owing to the war, the attendance this year fell somewhat below that of last year, the exhibits as a whole were never surpassed. They showed that the Central Canada Exhibition was making steady progress.

During the past few years a number of great improvements have been made to the grounds and buildings. Handsome new gates have been erected at the entrance, a new grand stand made of cement has been completed, an exceptionally fine machinery hall has been erected, and this year a splendid and much needed horticultural building was available for use for the first time.

The exhibit of dairy cattle has never been surpassed at an exhibition in Canada and excelled in both numbers and quality the Canadian National Exhibition of 1913 before. So large were the number of entries in the live stock sections the exhibition management was hardly prepared for it.

In consequence it became necessary for all the stanchions and pens and herds of dairy cattle to be shown in Howick Pavilion. This left the pens that in previous years were used for sheep, available for the exhibit, which occupied all the space available.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

As reports of the exhibits of dairy cattle are published elsewhere in this issue mention of them will not be made here. In the horse sheds competition was particularly keen among the Clydesdales. The Hackney classes were light. In the former almost every class was well filled, and most of them were of high quality. For the best mare any age the diploma and special prize of \$50 offered by the Clydesdale Association, was captured by Pretty Lady, shown by Wm. Watson, of Hammond, Ont. This is a particularly fine mare. Smith & Richardson's Glen Ivory, a two year old colt, proved to be the "swEEP" stallion. This colt twice this year has captured these honors. The same exhibitors won the first prize for yearling stallions with Ivory Joy.

In the aged class Koyama for the first time was forced to be content with second honors, the first prize going to Baron Eldar, shown by J. F. Staples of Ida. Great interest was shown in the class for Clydesdale stallions four years and over. On Guard of the Meadowbrook Farms, Whitby, triumphed over the noted stallion Sir Spencer, brought out by R. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que. Other successful exhibitors in the Clydesdale and aged classes were A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas; A. Scharf, Cumming's Bridge; George McFadden, Navan; S. McGeorge, Tatehurst, Que.; J. T. Thompson, Bainsville, Ont.; Wm. Neill, Howick, Stn. Que.; S. Wyatt, Vernon, Ont., and Sir Henry Pellat.

In the Hackney classes the winners included J. R. Thompson, Guelph who got first on aged stallion; H. M. Douglas, Meaford, Ont.; A. Watson & Son, St. Thomas; H. Thompson, Cumming's Bridge, and Sir Henry Pellat.

THE SHEEP EXHIBIT

The exhibit of sheep was a very creditable one. The long woolled sheep were of particularly good quality. In Cotswolds the principal winner was Thomas Allan, of Newcastle. Other exhibitors were R. Arsenne, Denis St. Norbeur, Que.; S. D. Dobson & Sons, Norval, Stn.; and P. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que. In the Leicester class the winners were H. M. Douglas, Meaford, Ont.; A. Watson & Son, St. Thomas; H. Thompson, Cumming's Bridge, and Sir Henry Pellat.

The exhibit of sheep was a very creditable one. The long woolled sheep were of particularly good quality. In Cotswolds the principal winner was Thomas Allan, of Newcastle. Other exhibitors were R. Arsenne, Denis St. Norbeur, Que.; S. D. Dobson & Sons, Norval, Stn.; and P. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que. In the Leicester class the winners were H. M. Douglas, Meaford, Ont.; A. Watson & Son, St. Thomas; H. Thompson, Cumming's Bridge, and Sir Henry Pellat.

In force, most of the awards going to J. E. Brethour & Nephew, Burford, Ont., with a good share of the money going to J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, and some to A. Denis.

SWINE CLASSES

There was a very good exhibit of swine and the quality throughout was well maintained. In Berkshire, Southampton, Dalson & Son, of Norval, Stn. H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham, Ont., captured most of the prize money. Other exhibitors who came within the prize money were H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham, Ont.; E. W. Booth, City View, Ont., and George Tuttle.

There was considerable competition in the Yorkshire classes. Successful exhibitors were Wm. Manning & Son, Woodville, Ont., and Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, who between them took most of the prizes. Others were J. W. Slack, Marievale, and A. Dryden, Ottawa.

The awards for Chester-Whites went principally to D. DeCourcy, Mitchell, Ont., and Ernest Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que., a few prizes falling to S. A. Caldwell, Belleville, Brant Co.

A noticeable feature of the exhibition was the manifest desire of the directors to please the exhibitors and give them every attention possible. The Ontario Exhibition at Toronto, lately has been so successful the management has become rather autocratic and arbitrary in its dealings. Nothing of this character was to be seen at Ottawa, where every possible seemed to be done to please the exhibitors upon whom the success of the exhibition really lies.

The Canadian Fruit Crop

As anticipated in the August report of the Dominion Fruit Branch, much improvement has taken place. There has been practically no frost since the throughout Ontario and Eastern Canada, which has resulted in a very satisfactory development of all varieties of fruit. In parts of Nova Scotia there has been some much frost, and, with occasional fogs, and more sunshine is required to give the apple crop its proper color. With these few exceptions weather conditions have been practically perfect since the middle of August. In most parts of British Columbia conditions have been far from satisfactory. The season has been a phenomenally dry one.

The present season, so far as production is concerned, and speaking broadly for the whole Dominion, is a most satisfactory one. The crop is large and the fruit is clean and of good size. Such a condition is exceptional and the conditions of distribution and marketing were normal, the growers would unquestionably reap abundant returns.

The foreign market, however, at the present time is greatly demoralized. In practically every section of the country the growers are exceedingly pessimistic regarding the ultimate distribution of the fruit in a satisfactory manner. This feeling is particularly marked among independent growers, who have in previous years relied upon the itinerant buyers to purchase their fruit. Many of these buyers are not operating this season, and even in cases where they have quoted prices, their offers are far from alluring. The consequent is that growers are practically at a loss as to any means of selling their crop. Many of them have had no experience in marketing, having heretofore sold their fruit on the trees at packed in the orchard. Cooperative associations are not so seriously affected. Being larger producers, they are capable management and with experience in disposing of previous crops, most of the associations have established connections upon which they can place some reliance in the present season.

Dairy Exhibits

Cheese and butter exhibited more largely than at any of the two cheese exhibitions. The proportion. The themselves as being the quality of one of the major part of the Western Ontario of farmers makes the money.

The results were more satisfactory than at any of the latter exhibitions. The first section went the West. One and one from Alton did but did not get in full force.

CHEESE

June colored; 1. W. 2. Wm. Morse, B. H. Howe, A. Woodstock, and H. E. Williford.

July white; 1. J. W. Callan, 2. S. A. Caldwell, 3. J. A. C. 4. J. R. E. H. 5. J. R. E. H. 6. J. R. E. H. 7. J. R. E. H. 8. J. R. E. H. 9. J. R. E. H. 10. J. R. E. H. 11. J. R. E. H. 12. J. R. E. H. 13. J. R. E. H. 14. J. R. E. H. 15. J. R. E. H. 16. J. R. E. H. 17. J. R. E. H. 18. J. R. E. H. 19. J. R. E. H. 20. J. R. E. H. 21. J. R. E. H. 22. J. R. E. H. 23. J. R. E. H. 24. J. R. E. H. 25. J. R. E. H. 26. J. R. E. H. 27. J. R. E. H. 28. J. R. E. H. 29. J. R. E. H. 30. J. R. E. H. 31. J. R. E. H. 32. J. R. E. H. 33. J. R. E. H. 34. J. R. E. H. 35. J. R. E. H. 36. J. R. E. H. 37. J. R. E. H. 38. J. R. E. H. 39. J. R. E. H. 40. J. R. E. H. 41. J. R. E. H. 42. J. R. E. H. 43. J. R. E. H. 44. J. R. E. H. 45. J. R. E. H. 46. J. R. E. H. 47. J. R. E. H. 48. J. R. E. H. 49. J. R. E. H. 50. J. R. E. H. 51. J. R. E. H. 52. J. R. E. H. 53. J. R. E. H. 54. J. R. E. H. 55. J. R. E. H. 56. J. R. E. H. 57. J. R. E. H. 58. J. R. E. H. 59. J. R. E. H. 60. J. R. E. H. 61. J. R. E. H. 62. J. R. E. 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Dairy Exhibits at London

Cheese and butter were both exhibited more largely at London this year than at any previous fair. Of the two, cheese increases in greatest proportion. The judges all expressed themselves as being well pleased with the quality of entries. In cheese the major part of the showing came from Western Ontario makers. A couple of Eastern makers, however, got into the money.

The results in the butter classes were more satisfactory to Ontario makers than was the case at Toronto. At the latter fair, it will be remembered, all of the money in the creamery sections went to either Quebec or the West. One maker from Quebec and one from Alberta showed at London but did not get anything. Awards in full follow:

Cheese Awards

June colored: 1. D. Menzies, Listowel, 95.16; 2. Wm. Morse, Prowbridge, 95.66; 3. J. F. Howes, Atwood; 4. Peter Callan, Woodstock, 95.1; 5 and 6. G. J. Donnelly, Sootsville, and H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 95.55.

June white: 1. Geo. Empey, Atwood, 95.32; 2. Jno. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 95.16; 3. Peter Callan, 95.36; 4. Wm. Morse (won on favor), 95.53; 5. B. F. Howes, 95.85; 6. Mrs. O. Gaevo, Mt. Eglon, 95.5.

July colored: 1. Goolley Bros., Thamesford, 97; 2. Jas. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 96.39; 3. E. E. Hastings, 96.25; 4. C. J. Donnelly, 95.66; 5. Peter Callan, 95.5; 6. Donald Menzies, 95.33.

July white: 1. H. Hammond, Moorhead, 95.85; 2. Wm. Morse, 95.33; 3. H. D. Nech, Tavistock, 95.16; 4. H. E. Donnelly, 95.15; 5. Jno. Cuthbertson, 95.83 (won on favor); 6. Geo. Empey, 95.85.

August colored: 1. Jno. Cuthbertson, 95.2; 2. Donald Menzies, 95.32; 3. J. V. Robinson, Scarborough, 95.15; 4. H. H. Purdy, Belleville, and C. J. Donnelly (won on favor), 95; 5. H. E. Donnelly and T. H. Barnett, Sweburg, 95.

August white: 1. B. F. Howes, 95.66; 2. H. Hammond, 95; 3. H. E. Donnelly, 96; 4. and 5. B. E. Hastings and H. Youn, Listowel (won on favor), 95.3; 6. C. J. Donnelly and L. H. Scholten, Gad's Hill, 95.85.

Two Canadian tins: 1. J. B. Don, Birnam, 95.16; 2. C. J. Donnelly, 95.16; 3. B. E. Hastings, 95; 4. Connelly Bros. (favor), 95.85; 5. Wm. Jamieson, Dorchester, 95.83; 6. J. B. Don, 95.16; 7. C. J. Donnelly, 95.33; 8. H. E. Donnelly, 95.16; 9. J. B. Don, 95; 4. Connelly Bros. (favor), 95.5; 5. Geo. Empey, 95.2.

Specials

Instructor whose group scores highest number of points: 1. R. A. Thompson, Listowel Group; 2. Geo. M. McKean, Stratford Group; 3. T. H. Boye, London Group.
Bank of British North American special: C. J. Donnelly.
C. M. Smith & Co., silver cup; Donald Menzies.
Heintzman Co., silver cup; Geo. Empey.

Butter Awards

Package creamery, not less than 50 lbs.: 1. Jno. Almonte, Silverdale; 2. Jno. Anderson, Rentree; 3. J. C. Goodhand, Parkhill; 4. C. Klockman, Stratford; 5. Len Marshall, Port Dover.
One pound prints, creamery: 1. J. E. Wilson, 2; 2. Wm. Webb, St. Thomas; 3. Jno. Almonte; 4. C. Klockman; 5. J. W. Carrington, Cummington.
Farm dairy packages: 1. Miss L. B. Gregory, Iderton; 2. Mrs. J. B. King, Lambton; 3. Geo. Lathway, Goderich; 4. Mrs. W. J. Logan, Glenworth; 5. Woodview Farms, London; 3. Mrs. J. B. King; 4. Mrs. S. H. Pugh, Milverton.
Prints of farmers' wives and daughters: 1. Miss L. B. Gregory; 2. Mrs. J. B. King; 3. Mrs. S. H. Pugh; 4. Mrs. E. Mellobert, Iveside.

Items of Interest

May Rima, the Guernsey cow that is now the champion butter producer of the world, with a record of 1,059.50 pounds in one year, was sold recently for \$5,000 at public auction.

An Order-in-Council prohibits the exportation of all horses from Canada. The order is subject to no exceptions. At Sarnia, for instance, a person desiring to visit Port Huron cannot take his horses out of Canada, and people living in Port Huron cannot bring their horses back from Canada once they are on Canadian soil.

Buy High-Grade Flour Direct From The Mill

Since we started to sell flour direct from the mill to farmers we have received hundreds of letters from farmers, farmers' clubs and farmers' societies commending our policy and promising support. We have filled hundreds of orders and our customers appear to be entirely satisfied. Many have written us to say that our flour is the best they have ever used. Indeed, the high-quality of our flour seems to have been an agreeable surprise, many probably not realizing that they were buying the highest-grade flour which we mill.



Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

Is the pride of our mills. It is worth twenty to thirty cents more a 98-lb. bag than ordinary flour. You can readily realize that when you taste the flavor of the big, bulging loaves it makes. Queen City Flour is our best blended flour. Monarch our best pastry flour. These three flours, together with cereals and feeds, are obtainable at prices listed below. Just send us a trail order, say for 5 bags. We know you'll be so pleased that you'll continue to buy direct from the big, modern Campbell Mills.

Flours

	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread).....	\$3.50
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) ..	3.20
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry).....	3.20

Cereals

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) ..	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.20
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag).....	2.90

Feeds

	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.30
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.60
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.80
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.00
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	2.05
Chopped Oats	2.05
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.95
Barley Meal	2.00
Oatmeal	2.10
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.90
Imported American Fall Wheat	2.40
Whole Corn	1.95
Cracked Corn	2.00
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley) ..	2.05
Feed Corn Meal	1.95

PREMIUMS

Don't forget to select your premium or premiums when sending your flour orders. On orders of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly "Dominion Cook Book"). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glenngarry," "Glenngarry School Days," "The Foreigner," "The Prospector," "Margaret Keith's "Duncan Polite," "Treasure Valley," "Lizbeth of the Dale," J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage. Premiums are given on flour orders only.

TERMS

Cash with orders. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Limited

(WEST) TORONTO, CANADA

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY
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New York Office—Tribune Building
CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein default dishonestly with us as one of our solid-advantage subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, and that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honor-able business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

The Consolidated School

EVERY child is entitled to an opportunity to secure a good education. The problem of providing that opportunity is an easy one in the city, where population and wealth are concentrated in a small area and the school attendance is large. The problem is just as difficult in the country as it is easy in the city. The school population within walking distance of any one centre is small; and constantly getting smaller in most sections of Eastern Canada. The rural child too often secures his or her education in an inferior school and with a second grade teacher. Such a condition is too unsatisfactory to last.

The consolidation of schools is the only feasible plan yet put forward whereby the country child can be given the opportunity to secure a first-class schooling. Outside of Manitoba and in some sections of New Brunswick, consolidation has made little progress in Canada. Progress, has, however, been exceptionally rapid in some states of the American Union. Indiana now has 5,089 consolidated schools and the number is constantly increasing. Nearly all of these schools have adopted the plan of transporting their pupils to and from the school buildings, and the method is giving satisfaction. "Few, if any of the districts," says the Farmers' Review, "express the desire to return to the old one-room school plan. To be sure it costs a little more on the start to organize, build and equip these consolidated schools, but in every instance they have proved they are well worth the extra money."

Farm and Dairy believes that consolidation should be given special consideration in those districts of eastern Canada where the old school buildings have fallen into disrepair and new ones must be built. Would it not be wise, before erecting new buildings, to consider the advisa-

bility of neighboring school sections pooling their interests and erecting one good consolidated school? In no other way can the country child be given the educational opportunities that it should have.

This Advertising Age

HE who said that if a man made a better mouse trap than any other, the world would beat a path to his door, may have told the truth as it applied to his day and generation. Such a statement would be only partially true to-day. Then the market was a local one; anyone knowing that that mouse trap would spread the fame of the inventor through the locality by word of mouth. Nowadays trade is on national lines and the inventor of that mouse trap would have to advertise his invention to the world if he would become known.

Farmers are coming to realize the value of advertising as a means of attracting attention to their creations. John Arfmann, known from one end of the continent to the other, because of his great Holstein herd, tells of how he sold his first bull calf. He wrote an attractive advertisement for the local paper, pricing the calf at twenty-five dollars. There was a farmer around before breakfast the next morning to get the calf. Before noon there were twelve more. He had a good calf, and the man who got it had a bargain. But if Mr. Arfmann had just kept quiet and waited for the world to find its way to his door for that calf, he would probably have sold it as veal. Mr. Arfmann's faith in printers' ink was justified from the first and he is now advertising on a national scale.

We mention this instance simply because it was the one that most recently came to our attention. Many Canadian farmers are advertising their cattle and selling them to customers hundreds and in some cases thousands of miles away. All of the most successful breeders now advertise. It enables them to place their superior product before thousands of possible purchasers, whereas in a half dozen breeders. Does it pay to advertise? Ask these breeders. Whether it is pure bred cattle or mousetraps one must advertise nowadays.

Migratory Farmers

DURING the last United States census each of the 6,361,562 farm operators in that country was asked this question: "How long have you lived on this farm?" Answers were recorded from 5,796,768 farmers or ninety per

cent. of the whole. An average of results showed that fifty-two per cent. of these farmers had been on their farms less than five years. Had similar information been obtained in connection with the Canadian census it is probable that results in Canada would not be so startling. All who are closely in touch with Canadian farming conditions, however, have noted a tendency to migrate from one farm to another. This migratory tendency is most highly developed in those sections where land values are advancing most rapidly, that is in the rich farming sections of the Dominion.

A population of migratory farmers is bad for agriculture and detrimental to community development. The great development of the habit in the United States and to some extent in Canada may be traced to the increasing proportion of farm tenants. About fifty per cent. of United States farmers are tenants, and many of them do not remain on one farm more than a year at a time. In Canada we find that the greatest proportion of tenants are in the counties where land values are highest, and so it is natural to find that the migration tendency is there greatest.

The moving habit is one of the evils of the tenant system, which increases in direct proportion as land assumes a speculative value. It is idle to talk of remedies without removing the basic cause, speculative values in land. That this may be done by raising all taxes directly from land values, is the conviction of all who have given careful thought to taxation problems.

The Weak Link

"And so the creamer business struggles on with this poor, weak link preventing success. Every other link has been trained to know its duty; the buttermaker, the railroad, the market cream producer, all do their good, efficient service except the blank ignorance of what he must do to give a paying quality to the butter.—Hoard's Dairyman."

Pretty strong language this! And yet it does us good to be told just the plain truth once in a while. Producers of milk and dairy are not doing even the best they know. Dairy inspectors, who are in close touch with the producing end of the business in both factory and stable, are unanimous in their decision that at least eighty per cent. of the defects in Canadian butter and cheese are traceable to carelessness or ignorance or both on the part of the farmer. Judging from the sentiments expressed by our plain spoken United States contemporary, conditions on the other side of the line must be similar.

But can all the blame be heaped on the farmer? Has he been encouraged to produce good milk and cream? Has the cheese maker consistently refused bad milk that reduces yield and quality of output and consequently the price received by the careful patron for his milk? Has the creamery man received suggestions as to cream grading and paying a premium for quality, in the best spirit in the world? True, the farmer who takes a pride in his work will deliver his raw material in good condition just for the satisfaction that he gets out of doing all things well. But is that any reason why he should not be rewarded and his careless neighbor forced into line by a fairer policy on the part of the factory man? Must we not all assume a share of the responsibility for unsatisfactory conditions in the dairy industry?

A rusty nail sticking upright through a board in a place where it does not belong may seem a small thing. If the small boy steps on it with his little bare foot, and contracts blood poisoning, it becomes a serious bit of carelessness. If a valuable horse steps on that nail the loss may be counted in dollars up to three figures. It is in the avoidance of such accidents as these that the tidy man receives his reward.

Holsteins at Ottawa

It was the general opinion of the exhibitors interested in the Holsteins at the Central Canada in Ottawa last week that there here a larger of the breed in Canada than is considered. Considerably larger to the week before at the national Exhibition, at some 175 head of shown. At Ottawa were brought out, a stock to be included here were on exhibit of the high-class stock Toronto Exhibition, Mr. L. H. Lippitt, exhibition, other herd than make up this fine Hayley Bros., of out with their fine atured most in the but had to fight in for what they got. of Weston, N.B. a large share of the maritime exhibition years, were out with their way to Ottawa, ped at Sherbrooke, a large share of the Ottawa, however, of breeder, and they did although they made which they had even

Among the leading gether with the nun they had entered, we 26; Wm. C. Steveson, Ont. 16; the Estate of J. H. Bell's Corners, Ont. 15; Holby, Port Perry, B. 14; Britannia Bay, 20; St. Louis Station, Q. 13; Ton & Brethour, B. 12; Harlow Bros., 20; H. S. Woodville, Ont. 11; Caldwell, Carp, Ont. 10; Winchester, Ont.; Richmond, Ont.; F. H. more, Ont.; and F. H. more, Navan, Ont. T. different classes were to a class of an unusual of animals was one forgotten by lovers of the

The awards were plation, of Macdonald's those decisions on a general satisfaction, makes it impossible for extensive a report of we would like. Some of the classes are as follows:

The Awards
Bull, 3 years old and under: King & Fynde, shown by R. M. H. to first place. This was second place the Toronto, was a difference from the others sl to go either up top or an unusually big fo about twenty-two hund at that. He showed considerable depth, but slack behind the shoulder. A son of May Darkness, shown by took second. A number liked to have seen this higher. He was a bold, open ribbed, squ bull, possibly rather n quarter, and also a bit general conformation, h pearing bull. Hardin knows champion, Schull ties a grand champion of recent years. H champion at the marting had to be content with This bull, now in his to a proud old fellow, but to show his age. He ha



The First Prisoner

—From the "Boston Post."

Holsteins at Ottawa a Fine Class

It was the general consensus of opinion of the exhibitors and others interested in the Holstein exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition held in Ottawa last week, that never has there been a larger or better exhibit of the breed in Canada, when everything is considered. The exhibit was considerably larger than the one made the week before at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, when some 173 head of Holsteins were shown. At Ottawa well over 200 head were brought out, and were the grade stock to be included, probably 250 head were on exhibition. While some of the high-class stock shown at the Toronto Exhibition, notably that of Mr. L. H. Lipsit, was not on exhibition, other herds went to more than make up this deficiency.

Haley Bros., of Springfield, were the utility class, showing a pair that went with their fine string. They captured most of the premier honors, but had to fight in most of the classes for what they got. Harding Bros., of Wexford, N.B., who have been capturing most of the honors at the maritime exhibitions for several years, were out with a fine string. On their way to Ottawa they had competed at Sherbrooke, where they won a large share of the awards. At Ottawa, however, competition was keener, and they did not do so well, although they made a showing of which they had every reason to be proud.

Among the leading exhibitors, together with the number of animals they had entered, were Haley Bros., 26; Wm. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont., 16; the Estate of J. H. Caldwell, Bellefleur, Ont., 22; R. M. Holby, Port Perry, 16; W. F. Bell, Britannia Bay, 20; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis Station, Que., 17; Shillington & Brethour, Burford, Ont., 12; Harding Bros., 20; Wm. Manning & Son, Woodville, 20; Forrest & Caldwell, Carp, Ont.; Edward Baker, Winchester, Ont.; Richard Hall, Kenmore, Ont.; F. H. McCullough & Sons, Navan, Ont. The sight as the different classes of the show went to a class of an unusually uniform lot of animals was one not seen to be forgotten by lovers of the breed.

The awards were placed by Prof. Heston of the Macdonald College, Que., whose decisions were the whole basis of general satisfaction. Lack of space makes it impossible for us to give as extensive a report of this exhibit as it would like. Some of the most interesting classes and decisions were as follows:

The Awards

Bull, 3 years old and over, seven entries: King Fayne Segis Clothed up by H. M. Holby, went up to first place. The bull, which had won second place the week before in Toronto, was a different type of animal from the others shown, and had to go either up top or away down. He was an unusually big fellow, weighing about twenty-two hundred, and thin at that. He showed great length, considerable depth, but was somewhat slack behind the shoulder and uneven thump. A son of May Echo, Sir May Darness, shown by W. F. Bell, took second. A number would have liked to have seen this bull stand higher. He was a low set, good bodied, open ribbed, square quartered bull, possibly rather narrow in the quarter, and also a little uneven in general conformation, but a nice appearing bull. Harding Bros.' well known champion, Schulling Sir Posh, was champion at Toronto, and in the second years an undefeated champion at the maritime exhibitions. He had to be content with third place. This bull, now in his tenth year, was a proud old fellow, but was beginning to show his age. He had a masculine

head, great depth, a splendid middle, and was a good handler. Possibly the typical bull of the lot was Francy Hasketup De Kol, shown by the Estates of J. H. Caldwell, but he was a little light for the bulls he was competing against.

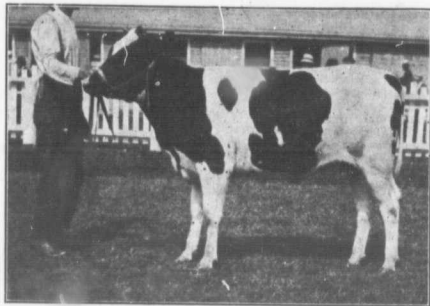
Two-year-old bulls, five entries: This class was captured without difficulty by Haley Bros.' magnificent animal, Sir Belle Fayne, which later won the grand championship. This bull had won first in the two-year-old class the

John Shillington, Burford; 4th, Haley Bros.

Bull, any age: 1st, Haley Bros.

Female Classes.

Aged Cows—Fourteen matrons faced Judge Barton. Polly Matron, the second prize winner at Ottawa last year, as well as the first prize winner of the year before, shown by F. S. Caldwell, went to the top. She is a good looker, wedge shaped, and carried a good udder. Second prize honors went to Haley's Miss Harland.



A Senior Calf That Won Grand Championship

For the second time in three years a senior calf was this year declared grand-championship female of the Holstein class at the Canadian National Exhibition. The cow, here illustrated, is Forest Ridge S. A. Her fortunate owner, H. H. Heston, of Toronto, this year won the grand championship for the first time in giving his decision Judge Standish explained that as the calf would score higher than the senior champion she deserved the place.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

week before in Toronto. He is a splendid type of bull, well balanced throughout. He was brought out in fine form as was all the stock of these exhibitors. Second prize went to Richard Hall. This bull came out in fine show condition, and was a good deal the same type as the winner, being low down, deep and possessing a well sprung rib. Third prize went to Butler Toy Johannah Forandkye, shown by Shillington & Brethour. This is a nicely marked bull, being almost all white, and a milky type of animal, but was not brought out in the best show yard form. J. J. Alexander, of St. Louis Station, Que., came fourth.

In the class for bulls one year old there were ten entries. Wm. Manning & Son walked off with the award on Sunbroke George, a bull of great substance for his age, straight to the back, broad in the quarter, smooth in the shoulder and a type fellow in every way. Harding Bros. came second with Faforit Schulling Posh. This animal came out in fine form, showing plenty of snap and vigor, and an exceptionally well sprung rib. He lacked the length of the winner, and was hardly as good in the top line. In the class of two-year-old bulls, the one that showed a bull of match the same type as the winner, but lacking something of his length. Fourth place went to King Segis Beets Walker, shown by James Paul, Lacute Mills, Que.

In the class for bull calf over six months twelve youngsters faced the judge. Some of the Toronto placings were changed here, the first prize winner at Toronto, Smithdale Sir Ormsby Schulling, shown by C. E. Smith, Burford, going down to fourth place. First place went to Baron Abbecker Fayne, shown by Haley Bros., who also took the second prize on King Colantha Kayne, their second prize winner at Toronto. Third prize went to Faforit Schulling, shown by Harding Bros.

Junior bull calf, twelve entries: 1st, Haley Bros.; 2nd, Harding Bros.; 3rd,

a beautiful, well balanced cow, very deep, straight below and on top, and possessing a good middle. She was in fine form and a nice handler. Haley Bros. also took the third award on Arce Cornelia's Posh. This was probably the prettiest cow in the ring, showing length, smoothness, in the shoulder, a nice open rib, plenty of constitution and a broad quarter. Harding Bros. came fourth with Madolly Duchess De Kol. This grand cow is in her tenth year, and was showing her age, but she had every indication of being a performer. Her showing of milk veins was unusually good. She was well sprung in the rib and full behind the shoulder, and had one of the largest udders of any animal in the ring, but somewhat pendulous. Manor Queen Kornidye, brought out by W. C. Stevens, went away with the fifth prize. The animal was in somewhat thin condition and a little shallow, but had one of the best udders in the ring, exceptional milk well, and looked in every way to be a producer. Among several grand cows that were not placed might be mentioned Bell's Camille Ormsby. This cow carried a fine large udder, but like several others a little short in front, showed magnificent milk veins and had a fine body.

Three year olds, seven entries.—Harding Bros. came out in front with Shade Lawn Bonny Lass 2nd, a fine large cow with an open rib, and dairy indications. This class was hardly better than others in quality. Haley Bros. were second on Marguerite Brook De Kol; 4th, W. F. Bell, Carr Mercedes; 5th, W. F. Bell, Camille 5th.

Two year old heifer in milk. A nice heifer, shown by Haley Bros., in Calantha Abbecker Rose, came to the front here. Having been milked since March she was a little thin but smooth and straight, and had a good showing of milk veins. In the second prize winner, Lettie Pietje Kornidye, W. C. Stevens showed a heifer which filled the eye nicely. Being

(Continued on page 19)

Ayrshire Exhibits at Ottawa

The Central Canada Exhibition has always had a reputation as a Mecca for the Scotch milk breed at fair time. This year they more than excelled themselves, in numbers, quality, show fitness, or any other basis of comparison. The exhibitors were responsible for this great showing were R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Senator Owens, Montabell, Que.; David P. Ness, Howick, Que.; Geo. H. Montgomery, Phillipsburg, Que.; John W. Logan, Howick S.S., Que.; J. H. Black, Robt. Doig and Chas. R. Rodger, Lacute, Que.; Jas. Benning, Williamstown, Ont.; D. A. McFarlane, Kesh, Que., and G. E. Tuttle & Son, Metcalf, Ont. In all the breed brought out the splendid total of about 180 animals. In some classes there were a full score of entries of marked quality and uniformity.

As a standard of aged class of bulls brought out keen competition with seven entries. An old Scotch breeder called it "one of the strongest classes of its kind ever seen on the Ottawa grounds." As in Toronto, Hobland Masterpiece again carried it off. R. Ness to first place. Almost as a matter of course Masterpiece was made champion as well. Montgomery had a close competitor with a bull with lots of constitution and type, but not showing quite the flash of the third prize animal, Holohouse White Heather, owned by David P. Ness. In the two-year-old class Black easily carried away the red ticket with Hobland Sunrise, a clean, straight, close framed sire by the Hobland Masterpiece. Yearlings brought out six good ones, an attractive, well knit lad, strong in heart and smooth.—Shamrock of Riverbank secured first for Doig & Glunhurst Trust, somewhat of a stand place on vigor and type for Jas. Benning.

Ayrshire Females

A more classy showing of choice females have never appeared before a judge at Ottawa than there was on hand last week. It was a showing to make glad the heart of every Ayrshire lover, for seldom has the true ideal been more forcibly illustrated than in the females that came out in the different classes. A real show turned up in the aged cows in milk. Beuchan Spotty 4th, with her wonderfully true type, strong lines and deep heart, to say nothing of an udder "made to order," won the honor position and carried home to the stable the premier place among the females, the grand championship. She is a show beauty with all of the utility virtues added. Senator Owens' Dutchess, a strong, well framed matron of much the same style, was handed the blue ribbon over J. H. Black's entry.

Burnside Maggie Finlayson deserved first in the class that lined up in the three-year-old class. She is a show picture, level above and below, handles like oil and carries an udder for heavy work. Flossie of Riverside, in second place, had lots of quality, plenty of room in the side, and was in well placed and good sized type. In the Canadian bred class of three years and over, the utility type was more pronounced. This class was so close that it was no disgrace to be beaten, and many of the ones outside the mark would win at most fairs. D. A. McFarlane's winner was the ideal milk type.

We would like to make more extensive mention of some of the other excellent classes, but space will not permit. Awards in full follow:

Ayrshire Awards—Male

Bull, three years and over: 1, Hobland Masterpiece, R. R. Ness; 2, Montgomery; 3, Holohouse White Heather, D. P. Ness; 4, Willow Farm Vulcan, Rodger.

(Continued on page 18)

A Visit to the "Model Barn" and the "Model Dairy"

ONE of the exhibits that attracted the attention of thousands of Ontario farmers and roused the interest of hundreds of those who are planning to build during the coming year, was the model barn erected on the Exhibition grounds this year, near the dairy stables.

Every ambitious farmer aims to have the barn he puts up as near the ideal as possible, not only in the matter of conveniences, saving of labor, etc., but with regard to cost, ventilation, light, sanitary appliances, and the hundred and one little things that go to make the building as near perfect as possible.

Several of our big manufacturing firms combined this season in erecting and equipping on the grounds, a farm barn with practically every approved up-to-date convenience in use on the most up-to-date farms. A short description of it then should indeed be of much interest to the readers of Farm and Dairy.

A Made-to-Order Barn

The day has come when the Ontario farmer can order his new barn just as a few years ago he requested his local carriage maker to furnish him with a pair of sleighs. So too he can secure a made-to-order barn, just to suit his particular needs. For these are modern days.

The idea of a barn constructed of iron and steel is a big step from the old log one hewed from massive timbers that our fathers and grandfathers used to build. But why should we not build a barn of steel? It is

Of course the most important part of this all-steel barn was the frame work. The illustration herewith shows the simplicity of this more clearly than description. The trusses were of double-angle steel, which made the whole framework perfectly solid, and the arrangement as shown, gives a clear floor from end to end, without any of the old-fashioned cross beams. A convenient and roomy barn floor is the result.

But these are not the only points of advantage. Where it took weeks to get out the timber and getting the framing done (to say nothing of the "raising") three or four men can now put up the whole building in a few days. Every farmer knows what this means in both time and labor, especially during the busy summer season.

On the outside there is not a bit of wood, from the ground to the tip of the ventilator. The building is thus fire-proof from without, and according to Prof. Day, lightning conductors from the eaves to moist soil, makes it practically lightning proof.

The siding of this model barn is of Acorn Corrugated Iron—the kind of galvanized iron sheeting that is going on to hundred of new barns each year. The roof is made of the safety locking shingle though some of the barns being put up is of the same material as the

next year should not fail to know more about this one before he decides. As one farmer was overheard to say in leaving, "I got the worth of my fare just from seeing this barn and the things in it."

"The Steel Truss Barn" is the name of the attractive booklet in which the Metal Shingle & Siding Co. tell all about this type of building. A card will bring it to prospective builders, and also the addresses of many farm-

greater than for cement, and any handy man can put one up. Booklets describing the Bell's Improved Lasting Silo or of Natico hollow building tile can be secured by writing to their Toronto or Hamilton office.

The Machine that Fills the Silo

THERE is only one firm in Canada that makes a specialty of ensilage and feed cutters. It was one of their men who went to make up part of the equipment for the "Model Barn." Bell ensilage cutters are well known all over Ontario—known for one of their particularly strong points—they are credited with being the lightest running cutting machine offered for sale. And it is whispered about that it was for this reason they were asked to demonstrate their machine as part of the "Model Barn" equipment.

This firm makes several types of cutters and in every size—in fact they make nothing but feed cutters of one kind or another—exhaust blowers, fly wheel blowers, carrier elevators, choppers, etc. They also make unmounted cutters or mounted on either 2 or 4 wheels. They make every size of machine from the one for the man who wants to cut a little feed by hand to the travelling silo filler, whose work is to fill a silo in as few hours as possible. The number 60 size of fly wheel blower (mounted as shown at the exhibit) has been selected for two electrical tractors, one in Dorchester Township and one in Morris. Each outfit will consist of a mounted transformer, a mounted motor and the mounted blower as above.

The cutting knife of the Bell ensilage cutters is the same of course in every type of machine, and accounts for its requiring less power to drive it. This knife is crescent shaped, and cuts with a shearing slant. The wear is so very even as noted in old knives that it saves the design must be good. Of course it is well known that less power is required with a carrier elevator than with the blower, and it is for this reason that the former is so well adapted to the needs of the farmer with a lot of horse-power and engine, and who does not wish to depend on the silo cutting gang. Every machine has a safety lever that instantly reverses the feed rollers—but their booklet explains this and in many other points and will come in response to a request to head office, St. George, Ont.

Cork Brick Flooring

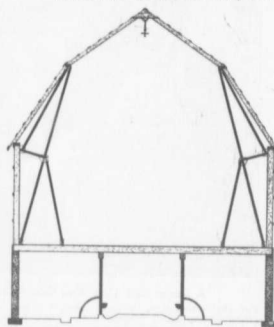
HOW would you like your cattle to sleep on a cork floor? Several of the stalls in the basement were floored with cork brick, and it was amusing to see interested farmers that were there, who by their merits and demerits. They all agreed it would be much easier on the cattle's knees, and a lot more comfortable than the old cement.

This seems to be the accepted opinion of dairymen, and is making this flooring very popular in the best stables of Ontario and Quebec. The bricks are manufactured from ground Spanish cork and asphalt compressed into brick form. This makes them perfectly waterproof, lasting and sanitary, yet giving the comfort that "makes for more milk." Dairymen and others can secure complete information about this new durable stable flooring from the manufacturers, the Kent Co., Ltd., of Montreal, who have supplied large numbers of these brick to various dairy barns and horse stables over Canada. Any particulars, catalogues or even a sample of this brick may be sent to the company to any one wishing to

investigate this style has proved to be quite other materials for that the man who is planning it is well worth looking into as a cement is used on a cement is used for years.

The Stalls, Stanchions

ONE of the accessories given a general outline arrangement. It provides for cows head to head for plenty of leaves less odor in the ventilators open at the sides and reduces labor in feeding by hinged passage. At the stable was shown the single horse stalls all stall. In practice of course it is not to be these would be at all barn. They would be separate building, but were for demonstration other end of the building the maternity stall for the time of calving constructed pen for the several of lighter metal calves.



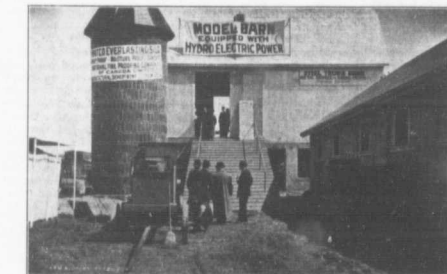
Steel Truss Framework—Note Absence of Crossbeams

ers who have put up these barns. It's worth a trip to see one of them.

The Foundation and the Silo

The walls for the basement of the barn are different from those to be found on most Ontario farms. They are built of Natico Hollow Tile (clay), manufactured at Hamilton, Ontario, by National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Limited. The dead air spaces in the tile provide insulation against heat, cold and moisture, and the walls will not steam up as in the case of a solid wall. The tile surface is scored both without and within, and stuccoed over with cement plaster, giving a neat attractive surface, which can be marked off to represent stone, if so desired. This type of wall is growing in popularity every year, for every farmer knows the value of an air space in the wall of any building, either house or barn. It is the same principle as in the thermos bottle-keeping things hot in cold weather and cold in warm weather.

The silo too was neither the stave nor the cement kind found on most Ontario farms. It was built of hollow tile, somewhat similar to those in the wall with the exception that the exposed surfaces are glazed. The hollow wall is always desirable in the silo in preventing freezing and the glazed surface on the inside absorbs absolutely no moisture. Thus practically every bit of the silage around the walls comes out just as good as that in the centre. The silo erected at Toronto was 28 feet high and 12 feet across, holding sufficient silage for 18 to 22 head. The National Fireproofing Company of Canada, Ltd., have this year placed about one hundred of these silos on Ontario farms, and the excellent satisfaction they have given recommends them to every farmer or dairymen who is planning to put up a corn tank next year. One of those is illustrated on the front page of Farm and Dairy of Sept. 8rd. It is that of John Wilson, of Oakville, Ont., who is an enthusiast of this type of silo. The total cost of the hollow tile silo, including labor, etc., is little if any



Early Visitors to the "Model Barn"

but a step in the economy of nature's products. From year to year we see iron in so many forms superceding wooden work on the farm—steel fences, steel waggon, even to the all-steel stone-boat. Metal must necessarily supercede as our supply of lumber diminishes. Moreover steel construction has many advantages, and the credit of introducing steel framed and steel clad barns to the farmers of Ontario must go to the Metal Shingle and Siding Co. at Preston. During the past two years this firm has expended much thought, time and money in perfecting this model type of barn that has met with the hearty commendation of many farmers over Canada who have them in use. "The Model Barn" erected by them on the Exhibition Grounds was convincing enough to the thousands of farmers who saw it. It was 36 feet wide by 56 feet long and 16 feet to the plate—about the size of the average Ontario barn, though these buildings can just as easily be made into any other size desired.

sides, except of slightly heavier gauge to stand the wear and tear.

Most farmers now demand a good ventilating system in their new buildings. The architect, Mr. Gilmore, has provided for this with a thorough system by means of 18-inch galvanized pipe that collect the foul air from the stable, carry it up along the wall and roof, where it escapes through two ventilators. Fresh air is supplied to the cattle through ventilating ducts built into the stable wall. Even the windows in the roof and in the basement have metal frames all through, and are numerous enough to provide an abundance of light. The roof windows are controlled by a rope pulley from the barn floor.

It was a pleasure for the writer to visit the model barn together with a score or more farmers, and to have it's construction explained in detail by Mr. Gilmore. It is a type of building that has deservedly become very popular all over Canada, and the man who has in mind a new barn for

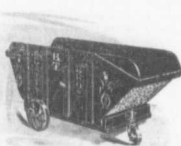
The firm that drew plan and which supplied such as stalls, needs no introduction farmers. The Beatty Bay have their stable equipment every township over old their workmanship is for every farm building of situations. The entire stable was designed for cleanliness and easy. More sanitary milk does and yet at the stable arrangements that the labor will be a minimum. The stalls are the H-T steel girders—the galvanizing gives a particularly attractive appearance at the same time preventing the swaging stain for plenty of freedom for and the light steel corner partitions make it possible every part of the stable light. This is in big corner of the dark, musty corners of our barns at present. The management of the justable kind, that also be swept out from end to work of feeding is made use of a feed truck. This in this barn would have feeding. There would be trips or more to the silage. The truck hold the whole herd. The were semi-individual and section hold a cylinder also a convenient for the. No shoebarrow in this stable. For not so handy as a good over carrier, either to the ma-

"Dairy" at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

investigate this style of flooring that has proved to be quite superior to other materials for this purpose. For the man who is planning a new stable it is well worth looking into. The bricks are the usual size, and are set in sand on a cement base, where they will wear for years.

The Stalls, Stanchions, Etc.

None of the accompanying views is given a general outline of the stable arrangement. It provided for two rows of cows head to head. This allowed for plenty of light in milking, leaves less odor in the stable as the ventilators open at the ceiling at the sides and reduces the amount of labor in feeding by having the central feed passage. At one end of the stable was shown the equipment for single horse stalls and a horse box stall. In practice on the farm of course it is not to be understood that these would be at all in the dairy barn. They would be placed in a separate building, but in this case were for demonstration only. At the other end of the building was shown the maternity stall for the cows during the time of calving; a strongly constructed pen for the herd size and several of lighter materials for the calves.



to the sleigh out in the yard. The B-T carrier makes the trips fewer and the much easier. The feed handling equipment up in the barn; hay tracks, fork and slings were also from the Ferguson factory.

Like the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., the Beatty Bros. also maintain an expert barn architect, whose advice and services are always at the disposal of farmers in making plans for new barns, new stables, or remodeling old ones. Where the steel remodeling of a stable is a very simple matter and can be done in the fall after the rush of the season is over. The cement work of course is the biggest part of the task as all the stalls, etc., are put together right at the factory, and these can be set up in the stable in a couple of hours by any farmer. Beatty Bros. make a specialty of dairy stables, and issue an instructive booklet entitled "How to Build a Dairy Barn." It will be gladly forwarded by this firm on request and will put any prospective builder, or the man who wants to remodel his stable this fall, in touch with their stable plans department.

Equipped with a Hinman Milking Machine

IN my travels about I have met a few men who thoroughly enjoy milking—one or two who considered it a rest to sit down and milked out six or eight cows, but the great majority of farmers cannot be said to be fond of it, and in fact a large percentage of them find it irksome. It is this reason, together with the high cost and unreliability of farm labor at the present, that makes every farmer who keeps ten or more cows interested in a new milking device.

ply the energy to milk three to four cows at a time. The power is supplied to each unit by means of a wooden bar that works back and forth in front of the animal, and one or more of the cows can be milked at a time, just as desired, by attaching the driving rod of each of the small brass pumps to the moving bar. The milking device itself is also extremely simple and easy to clean and keep clean. It consists merely of a valve with in the lid this valve opens when the plunger in the pump is drawn back, thus allowing the milk to fall into the pail. The valve closes as the plunger comes forward to create the vacuum which draws the milk from the cow's teats. The milking device can thus be placed on an inexpensive pail of light weight, as there is absolutely no pressure on the pail as in other machines. Even three-headed cows can be milked with it, by using a clamp to pull off one of the milking hands. Under ordinary farm conditions a three-unit milker will milk a cow out thoroughly every four minutes. With easy milking cows a step cook in the pump valve shortens the stroke of the pump, thus lessening the suction in milking that animal. In fact the whole machine is so simply and easily adjusted that on one of the big dairy farms in Oxford Co., a boy of 14 has milked the herd many times with the machine. The cost of the Hinman milker is also a strong point in its favor, being only about one-third that of other machines. The splendid work being done by the Hinman milker is vouched for by the fact that over 400 have gone into Ontario dairy farms in the past year. This puts one within easy reach of nearly every farm in Western Ontario. The makers take pride in having any farmer visit and see one in operation. Every dairy farmer with 10 or more cows and who is interested in cutting down his labor bill, or saving the women of the household, will do well to write to H. F. Bailey and Son, of Galt, Ontario, for full information about the Hinman. They have the sole Canadian rights.

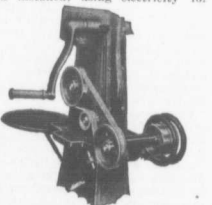
A Farm Dairy Fully Equipped

THE trip through the "Model Dairy" was one that farmers and farmers' wives will not readily forget. It was separate from the

in. Here the De Laval Dairy Supply Co. had a complete line of every piece of machinery and utensil that the dairyman requires. Moreover, all the machinery was set out and in operation just as any farmer could arrange them at home.

Just inside the door was a Babcock tester, gently giving the hint that everyone of us should test our cows. For we are past the day of guess work and "Pet Flossie" must pay her board and a goodly profit or go to the block. Anyway testing is so very simple that any farmer can do it. It's the only sure way of knowing whether a cow pays or not.

Beside the tester was an upright steel boiler for supplying hot water, so necessary for keeping the cans sweet and pure. On most farms of course we used to carry it from the house, but the day is already here when the big farm dairies require a heater right in the dairy. The Hydro Electric people had also a hot water tank installed, using electricity for



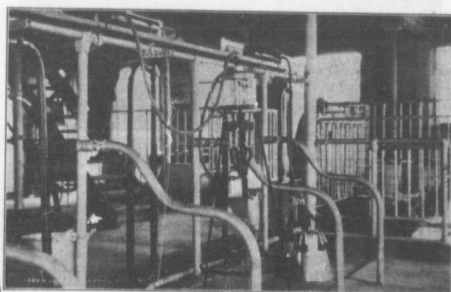
Showing the Power Attachment for Any Delaval Cream Separator

having purposes. This is possible of course only where the power lines are in the district. A good-sized wash tank was also installed—the kind in which the big milk cans could be placed and thoroughly washed. Everything about the dairy pointed to cleanliness. The milk pails were the sanitary kind with the small opening. This reduces dirt and other contamination in milk by at least 25 per cent. Even the large strainers shown were such that the sieve part could be taken out for washing and replaced by a new screen when worn or broken, instead of buying an entire new strainer. Everything else in the line of dairy utensils, from the butter prints to the strongly bonded shipping cans, were of the usual De Laval standard of excellence.

The centre of the floor held the greater interest for the women folk. Here were arranged in line explanation separator, the churn and the butter worker. Power was supplied to these through belts from a line shaft above and demonstrated to a nicety how much of the labor and drudgery could be avoided on dairy farms (especially for the women folk). If in our equipment were a little one and one-half power gasoline engine or electrical energy, it could be used not only for the grindstone, cooling the milk and 40 or more other odd jobs that at present makes the chores a man's job and keeps many dairy farmers plodding away till late every night.

The cream separator, butter worker and so forth, were of course all of the De Laval make. There are not very many dairy farmers in America, or in fact the world over, but who knows the De Laval machinery, for as one of their representatives explained more than a million and three-quarter De Laval are in daily use throughout the world. Their simplicity

(Continued on page 15)



The Stable Equipment. Note the Simplicity of the "Hinman"

The firm that drew up the stable plan and which supplied the equipment, such as stalls, stanchions, etc., needs no introduction to Ontario farmers. The Beatty Bros. of Ferguson have their stable equipped in barns in every township over old Ontario, and their workmanship is found in nearly every farm building of our public institutions. The entire equipment of the stable was designed for the comfort, cleanliness and health of the cow. More sanitary milk is thus produced and yet at the same time the stable arrangements are so convenient that the labor will be reduced to a minimum. The stalls, stanchions, etc., are the B-T steel galvanized ones—the advancing giving them a particularly attractive appearance, and at the same time preventing all rusting. The swinging stanchions allow for plenty of freedom for the cattle, and the light steel construction of the partitions make it possible to have every part of the stable perfectly light. This is in big contrast to many of the dark, musty corners in so many of our barns at present.

The feeding mangers were the adjustable kind, that allowed them to be swept out from end to end. The work of feeding is made easy by the use of a feed truck. The hired man in this barn would have a snap in feeding. There would be no dozen trips or more to the feed room for silage. The truck holds enough for the whole herd. The water bowls were semi-individual and a rod projection held a cylinder of rock salt always convenient for the cow.

No sheatharrow was used in cleaning this stable. For nothing is quicker so handy as a good overhead litter carrier, either to the manure pile, or

The "Model Barn" is without doubt equipped with by far the simplest milking machine on the market today. It is so simple that one farmer was led to remark that it was a wonder they had not found out about it long ago. A one and a half horsepower gasoline engine will easily sup-

main barn, as all dairies should be to ensure cleanliness and absence of stable odors. The building itself (16 feet by 20 feet) was metal clad like the main barn, with Acorn galvanized sheeting, even the doors being sheeted with metal.

But the interesting part was with-



A Kiss Deferred

By NATHANIEL J. COTTON

(Farm and Home)

THE long, cavernous depth of the floor of Henningway's barn was thickly hung with dim, flaring lanterns. Gigantic mows of sweet-smelling hay were lost in the dense gloom of the towering loft. Piled along the floor in big heaps was the corn to be husked.

Merry voices, shouts of laughter, snatches of songs and sprightly jokes broke on the clear, bracing October air, as under the mellow light of the moon a merry group of girls and boys and staid middle-aged farmers and their buxom wives trooped noisily into the big barn.

Climbing on to a pile of corn, Sol arrested the attention of the merry huskers by a loud shout accompanied by windmill gyrations of the arms. "Hold yer gab thar a minit. 'Fore we pile inter this air corn I've got a sort of an innovation ter introduce. First thing all you gals that are married line up side of thar barn thar."

In a flutter of excitement and amid suppressed giggles and whispered comments, the fresh-cheeked, wholesome lassies of the countryside ranged themselves demurely in line as directed. "Now, boys," continued Sol, taking off a tattered straw hat and dropping it on the corn before him, "cast yer vote for the gal of yer chise. The one that gits the most votes is ter be queen of the evening, and she takes the place of honor at the husking, lead the grand march at the hoe-down, and set at the head of the table at the spread. More lively now, boys."

Amid the gibes and banter of the older people the lads furtively prepared and cast their votes, some with awkward diffidence, others with swaggering bravado, all more or less embarrassed by the titter of the girls and the raillery of the old folks.

In suppressed excitement the party watched Sol deliberately count the votes. This accomplished, Sol arose, stroked his whiskers, spat once and with proper solemnity began: "It seems from the vote that the wind blows puffy much all one way. Miss Amy Dean, schoolmarm at No. 2, having a majority of all votes cast, is declared elected Queen of the Huskers. Bring the wreath, Mandy."

Bustling, buxom Mrs. Henningway brought a wreath made of corn husks, and with pompous ceremony Sol placed it upon the dark hair of the pretty schoolmarm, and the boys promptly cheered until the old barn rang.

"Now, boys," broke in Sol, "the Queen's got ter have a King. You young fellers git over thar and git ter shaking corn. The one that shucks the most corn in ten minutes gits the job shaking corn with the Queen, leading the march to the hoe-down, and taking her tea supper. Git ready now, and when I say the word, hump yourselves."

Pulling an ancient watch from his pocket, Sol glued his eyes to the face

of an instant, with one hand uplifted; then it dropped, and he roared: "Hump yourselves, boys!"

Right and left the corn shucks fell, as the nimble fingers of the expert lads stripped the coats from the shining yellow ears. Cheers and words of encouragement flew back and forth to the frantic huskers, who were bending their best efforts to win.

With bated breath Amy Dean watched the contest. It was all new to her. Fresh from high school, she was teaching her first school in a country district. Unconsciously she watched a



"The Milking Hour"

big, broad-shouldered, smiling, good-natured young man, who husked with a certain slow deliberation, in striking contrast to the frantic haste of his rivals. As the piles grew in front of the huskers, she realized he was to be her king, and a thrill of pleasure tingled every nerve, as he looked up and she squarely met his smiling blue eyes.

"Time's up," snapped Sol, and closing the big watch he returned it to his pocket, while critically viewing the piles. "No need measuring," he decided. "Cliff Leighton's got more than a half bushel more corn than yew tother fellers, Mandy, another wreath. Come, Cliff, march up and take yer medicine, and git acquainted with the puttiest schoolmarm in Coss County."

Blushing like a schoolgirl, big Cliff Leighton, with a certain awkward grace, came forward and was duly crowned.

"Now, King and Queen, take yer places at the head of the barn, and the rest of you pair off and git ter husking, and every red ear means a kiss."

In a few moments the barn was riotous with mirth. Red ears were plentiful, and scuffles and resounding snatches were heard in every direction.

Amy Dean and Cliff Leighton began husking in shy silence. He instructed her delicate, inexperienced fingers in the knack of stripping off the tough husks. Presently he found a red ear and lifted his eyes questioninglly to hers. She smiled back, but her eyes conveyed no answer, and the ear dropped into the basket. She was unchallenged, and secretly she respected him for his delicacy. But the act was noticed, and a dozen voices shouted: "Kiss her, Cliff; y've got to."

He looked appealingly at her, and whispered: "It's the custom, and they'll josh us unmercifully if we don't comply." "All right," she bravely replied, "but—," and she hesitated, "I'd rather not."

"Trust me," he whispered, and boldly drew her head toward him. She saw his handsome face coming nearer, closed her eyes and waited. There was an audible smack and a shout. It was

the long room, began to scrape onto a lively march, accompanied by a fan-fan of thumping feet, led by Len's number eleven.

Cliff Leighton and Amy Dean trod the mazes of the march in purple light. She owed into the spirit of the occasion, as thrilled by the music, the novelty, and the big, handsome led at her side, she glided along by his side in a dream. Dance after dance, good old-fashioned country dances succeeded each other, as Miss Dean did not dance, Cliff as one of many of them with her, and they grew sociable and quite confidential.

She told him of her school life and hopes in music, and he discussed with her his desire for better things, and advanced education, and an ambition along literary lines.

"I love the farm," he went on earnestly, "and would not leave it permanently. But I desire a higher education in conjunction, and on all I want to succeed in literature. I feel it is in me." Then he went on to tell her of his modest literary success, and was pleased with her earnest sympathy and interest.

After the bountiful harvest supper, finishing with the famous pumpkin pie, sweet cider and apples, put every one in good humor for the continuance of the dance. Yielding to the persistent entreaties of the huskers, Cliff executed a country clog dance with plump, pretty Kittie Sinclair. Amy watched Cliff and Kittie execute the intricate steps of the dance, and saw their flushed faces and eager animated eyes looking into each other's and was conscious of a pang—a desire to dance as well as Kittie, with Cliff.

It was soon over and he was smiling down at her, and a pang how she liked it. In the background she saw Kittie's eyes resting fondly on him, then drop to her with a glint of antagonism in them. She was treading on dangerous ground, and eagerly wondered how much there was left between them.

The dance was prolonged until early morning. Soon after twelve, young men began to diffidently approach the girls of their choice and engage them in conversation. Speedily Amy learned the reason why she had been asked if he might see her to her boarding place.

"Whv," she replied, "I came with Mr. Hoskins' people; they will expect me to return with them."

"Oh, no," he smiled; "it is customary for the young ladies to be escorted home. If you'd rather—," he began, but she broke in.

"Oh, no, I would be delighted."

Later, as they were departing, Amy met Kittie Sinclair's eyes on the street and the lurid light in them revealed the dangerous nature of the ground she was treading on. But she could not explain or withdraw if she could, so with an uncomfortable feeling she went out into the bright moonlight night with Cliff.

The splendor of the night and the magnetic virility of the man beside her drove Kittie from her mind, and she lived in the present. Light-hearted and happy, she talked volubly, he listened attentively, glad to be near a girl in so many ways approaching his ideal. They discussed their likes and dislikes, their hopes and desires, and presently she ventured naively: "Why didn't you kiss me when you found that red ear?"

"Something told me you would set like it," he quietly replied, "though it would have been one of the greatest pleasures of my life."

Instantly she knew this was sincere and was pleased. "I am sorry you didn't, then," she said, half contritely.

"Are you?" he quickly exclaimed. "I think I am, and still I didn't

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He passed and looked sober, nodding his head. "I understand, I think. We will call it a lost pleasure."

"Yes," she whispered, "I always thought a kiss too sacred to become common to be given without the part."

"You are right," he answered. "I should not have liked you as well if you had been perfectly willing."

That night Amy wondered how much little Sinclair was to Cliff, and was puzzled. The next day at school she found out for certain. Kittie bluntly told her that Cliff Leighton was her fiancé and to leave him alone. Amy quietly ignored the girl and her assertions, but trouble was brewing, and all through Kittie. The books were new to Amy and she soon had trouble with some mathematical problems for Kittie. Because she could not do them promptly, Kittie told her father, who was on the prudential committee, that she could not do them.

Cliff learned of the difficulty and did the problems for Amy. This put her on more intimate footing, and they saw much of each other. Kittie, fed by jealousy, kept at work upon her father, until he notified Amy that he had decided to dispense with her services. When Cliff heard of it and realized what it would mean to Amy, he was turned out of her first school, and went to Mr. Sinclair and tried to reason with him. But Sinclair was a

pompous, opinionated man, and flung up his help to Amy, which had leaked out some way. Then Cliff lost his temper.

"See here, Mr. Sinclair, perhaps you don't realize what it means for a young teacher to be turned out of her first school. We have always been good friends, but I don't mind telling you I am interested in Miss Dean, and if you turn her out of this school, on the slim excuse you have, I'll give you the darnedest licking you ever had." Mr. Sinclair took in the square outlines of this husky youngster, and noted the resolute light in his eyes, and decided he would keep Miss Dean.

It was several days before Amy learned of Cliff's championship, then her heart that she had been holding in restraint broke its leashes, and she fully realized she loved this big resolute lad, and she felt it was returned. It was hard to thank him, but she found courage one evening. "I want to thank you for interceding with Mr. Sinclair in my behalf."

"It's nothing," he lightly replied; "he decided to reconsider his decision under my recommendations." Then he tactfully changed the conversation to other matters.

Cliff might never have spoken if Billy Sinclair had not assumed a sudden interest in Amy. His attentions went to such a length that they were almost intolerable, but rather than make more trouble she meekly bore his importunities. The rupture came one night after school; Amy had step-

ped to do some school work, and Billy, finding her alone, attempted to kiss her. Fighting him with all her strength, she screamed loudly. Cliff, arriving by, heard the cry and sprang from his wagon to her assistance. Billy heard him coming and attempted to escape, but Cliff met him at the door and promptly proceeded to kick him across the school yard and into a sprawling heap in the road. Then he opened on him. "If I ever catch you insulting Miss Dean again, Billy Sinclair, I'll ride you worthless carcass until it resembles a wash-board."

Relieved of this warning Cliff strode back to the school house. Amy was in tears, and they were what made Cliff speak. Quickly he crossed the room to her side. "Don't cry, Miss Dean; it shall not happen again. Let me be your protector; you need someone."

She lifted her wet eyes to his, and these must have been more than gratitude in them, for he deliberately took her in his arms and said: "Dear heart, I did not mean to speak now, until I made a way for myself in the world; but you need me and I love you so dearly. May I hope?"

She nestled closer in his arms and lifted a shining face through the tears. "There is only you, Clifford, just you, and it will always be you to eternity," and shyly pulling his head down she placed her lips on his in the first kiss—the long deferred kiss they both had so ardently desired, and which now sealed their betrothal.

The Upward Look

Glory Amid Tribulations

Last summer there was a long, unexpected wait, at an uncomfortable, lonely little station, nestled in among mountains. Peaks rose up on every side, so close and so high, that one felt shut in, confined, and it seemed as if there were no way out. At the same time the heart of the weary traveller was depressed and discouraged. Life seemed to hold so many sorrows, troubles and problems and seemingly there was no way from which comfort and gladness and help would come. On every side, whichever way she looked in the life trials, there also seemed no way out.

Suddenly tired of looking around, she looked up, and there, one of the lofty peaks was shining and gleaming in the radiant light of the setting sun. In a few seconds the next peak was aglow, and on and on until all were alight, and her own heart throbbed and exulted, at the sight of that wonderful beauty.

It was as if God Himself had sent a special message. What if in the valleys it was gloomy and confined, yet her God had control of all the grandeur and beauty and space.

Into her bruised heart shone the thought, that the Maker of all had planned her life. Out of the sorrow



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those pleasing loaves you've made.
How fat—rounded—substantial.
 No, they *won't* fall when colder.
 Because the *Manitoba strength* that is in **FIVE ROSES** will hold them up till eaten.
 This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them from dropping *flat* in the oven.
 No unightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—**never**.
 All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.
 Never heavy—*sudden*—*soggy*—*indigestible*.
 Yours are the **FIVE ROSES** loaves—
 Crinkly and *appetizing* of *crust*.
 Golden brown and tender.
 Snowy of *crumb*—*light* as *thistle-down*.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
 Try it soon. ☉

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

LARGES OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Jersey and Guernsey Classes at Ottawa

The competition in the Jersey classes at Ottawa was stronger this year than usual. In spite of the fact that their herd was divided, part of it being shown at London, B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, carried off most of the awards. Their animals on the whole were true to the show-yard farm, making it difficult for the judge, F. L. Green, of Greenwood, Ont., to pass over them.

A strong contender in a number of the classes was J. D. Cowison & Son of Queensville, Ont., who has a herd to be proud of. His animals were a little plainer than those shown by Bull & Son but were grand large animals, showing every indication of being producers, and a type of Jersey that the breed needs more of if large records are to become more general. Lack of space makes it impossible for us to give a detailed description as we would like to do. The awards were as follows:

Bull, three years old and up; 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, W. H. Martin; 3, J. D. Cowison & Son; 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 5, Edwards and Alexander.

Bull, two years old; 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, J. D. Cowison & Son; 3, W. H. Martin; 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 5, Edwards and Alexander.

Bull, one year old; 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, J. D. Cowison & Son; 4, W. H. Martin; 5, Edwards and Alexander.

Bull calf over six months and under 12; 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, J. D. Cowison & Son; 4 and 5, Edwards and Alexander.

Bull calf under six months; 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Edwards and Alexander; 3, W. H. Martin; 4, any age (diploma); B. H. Bull & Son.

Cow, four years old and up; 1, 2, 3 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son.

Cow, three years old; 1, 3, 4 and 5, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, W. H. Martin.

Heifer, two years old; 1, 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 4, W. H. Martin; 5, J. D. Cowison & Son.

Heifer calf, one year old; 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, W. H. Martin.

Heifer calf over six months and under 12; 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, J. D. Cowison & Son; 3, B. H. Bull & Son.

Female, any age (diploma); B. H. Bull & Son.

GUERNSEYS

Gay Carr, Compton Station, Que., was the only exhibitor in this class, and captured all the awards.

FRENCH CANADIANS

Three exhibitors pretty well divided the awards in this class. They were Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; Paul Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que.; and Joseph Colombe, St. Norbert, Que.

A Farm Dairy Fully Equipped

(Continued from page 11)

made them universally known. The bow in the De Laval separator is centre balanced, and the gearing and bearing throughout are automatically oiled while running.

Every separator, no matter what size or style, can be furnished with power attachments, as shown on page 11, for driving by electric motor, gas engine or animal power. This entire little dairy, fully equipped, was a liberal education to every farmer who aims to use in his dairy the equipment that will help him earn the largest returns from his herd.

Hydro Electric Power

THROUGH an arrangement with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, power and motors were supplied to the "model barn," so that every piece of machinery could be seen in operation. At the same time it gave the hundreds of visiting farmers the opportunity of seeing how well electric energy can be adapted on farms of all kinds and sizes. Fortunately the farmer near whom their power lines pass in this

coming few years, it will revolutionize many of the operations in farm work that are now so laborious and bring to the farmer all of the conveniences that are now only obtainable in the town and cities—thereby holding the young people on our farms by making them more comfortable and convenient.

The power equipment installed consisted of a 5 H.P. motor, driving a counter shaft, to which was belted a threshing machine, an ensilage cutter, a root pulper, a milking machine, etc. In the dairy a half-horse-power motor was belted to the line, shafting from which was driven cream separator, churn and butter worker.

The stable, barn and dairy were all lighted by tungsten lamps of the latest type, controlled by switches at convenient locations. The installation having been made in conduit in accordance with the latest rules of the Hydro Electric Power Company.

Much more labor-saving machinery might have been used, but the installation was unique and complete for the purpose intended to show the application of Hydro Electric power to farm uses.

Among the thousands of exhibits at Toronto this year the one of the "Model Barn" and its equipment must be accorded first place in practical instructiveness. The only regret is that circumstances of the present year prevented a larger number of Ontario farmers from visiting it. But another year is coming.

ROYAL YEAST

MAKES THE WHITEST LIGHT

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

IS BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

ROYAL YEAST COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Ch- in, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.

OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that counts.

OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$25.00.

OUR OBJECT: To please.

OUR KNACK: To buy of things that count.

Anything you want to know about fixing up your home, ask

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Unusual business conditions are forcing large manufacturers to sacrifice stocks in order to keep their mills running. To the alert buyer this represents an unprecedented opportunity to save money. These chances come only once in a long time—when they do come it pays to act quick.

WALL BOARD

Wall Board takes the place of both lath and plaster. It gives a finished wall without further decorating. Anybody can put it on. Now selling at a special price.

2 1/2 Cents Per Square Foot

SAMPLE FREE.

ROOFING

Lowest prices on record. Genuine Asphalt Felt Roofing 80 per cent saturation, contains no tar or paper. In full rolls of 100 square feet of asphalt and cement.

79 Cents Per Roll 100 Sq. Ft.

SAMPLE FREE.

BUILDING PAPER

A great soap at this price. Full measure rolls 400 sq. feet in each. Use it plentifully at this price. **SAMPLE FREE!**

35 Cents Per Roll 100 Sq. Ft.

The Wallboard Company, Ltd.

ROOFING, PAINTS, WALL BOARD

HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA

CHASE

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE CHASE BROS. CO. OF ONT. LTD. Colborne, Ont.

Renfrew Standard—3 Winners

It starts without cranking

Here is an engine that starts without cranking in all kinds of weather—that has a fly ball governor just like a steam engine—that has the most economical Carburetor built. We have the proofs right from farmers to substantiate its gasoline economy. This engine also requires but little water for cooling, and is so easy to manage, a young boy can run it. All styles and sizes from 2 1/2 to 60 H.P. Also the Little Renfrew of 1 1/2 H.P. Write for gasoline engine catalog.

Some farmers may think they can get along without a good scale. So they can. But they are losing more than enough to pay for one in a very short time. Our scale booklet tells why. It also describes in detail the Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale, which will weigh anything from 1 lb. to 2,000 lbs., regardless of size. Write for copy.

The 1915 Model Standard marks the latest radical advance in cream construction. The one frame now accommodates all sizes of bowls. In future, instead of buying an entire new machine when you require a larger size, all you need to do is to exchange for larger size bowl and fittings. Another advantage of this interchangeable capacity feature is that the frame and working parts are strong, rugged, and powerful enough to drive a 1,000 lbs. bowl—the largest size. Think of the tremendous margin of safety this means on the sizes from 350 to 800 lbs. Also bear in mind that every Standard has sufficient over-capacity to skim from 100 to 300 lbs. an hour faster than rated capacity and still do the work equally well as other separators. There are other new features, too. Get our separator catalog which gives full particulars.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Ont.

Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

Agriculture at the Western Fair, London

(Continued from page 2.)

Wood; 4, Pontiac Hengervold Calamity Bull, Snyder; 5, Humber cow, 1. Finnerde King May Payne, Lipsett; 2, Sir Abbecker Dewdrop, Treblecock.
 Bull, one year; 1, Dot's Bull Bat, Kelly; 2, King seigs of Forest Ridge the 4th, Lipsett.
 Bull, senior calf: 1, 2 and 5, Snyder; 3 and 4, Lipsett.
 Bull, junior calf: 1, Snyder; 2, Lipsett; 3, Kelly; 4, Wood; 5, Treblecock.
 Champion bull: Prince Abbecker Mercena, How.

Female Awards
 Cow, four years of age: 1, Molly of Bayham, Lipsett; 2, Homestead Houette Calamity, Kelly; 3, Princess Calamity Pooch De Kol, Wood; 4, Sunnee Rose, Treblecock; 5, Evangelone De Kol, Wood; 6, Kent's Baronne, How.
 Cows, three years: 3, Cynthia De Kol, Lipsett; 2, Franco Abbecker, Snyder; 3, Coin of Cambeltown, Kelly; 4, Netherland Francy, Snyder; 5, Alice Pieterje Schilling, Ind. Wood.
 Heifer, two years: 1, Glenwood's Pledge Butter Girl, Lipsett; 2, Calamity Pooch Schilling, Wood; 3, Hagerwille Beebe Francy De Kelly; 4, Daisy, Lipsett; 5, Treblecock; 6, Rosalind Calamity Abbecker, Snyder; 7, Lillian, Lipsett.

Heifer, one year old: 1, 3 and 4, Lipsett; 2, Kelly; 5, Snyder.
 Heifer, junior calf: 1, Lipsett; 2, Snyder; 3, Treblecock; 4, Kelly.
 Heifer, junior calf: 1, 3 and 5, Snyder; 2 and 4, Lipsett.
 Female champion: 1, Madelyn Dutchess Sarcasto Ind. (yearling); reserve, Forest Ridge, Kelly.

Group Awards
 Graded herd: 1, Lipsett; 2, Kelly; 3, Snyder.
 Four calves under one year: 1, Snyder; 2 and 3, Lipsett.

The Ayrshire Sections.
 Ayrshires won the Toronto exhibit minus the herds of R. B. Ness and Laurie Bros., plus the herd of A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corner, Ont. The absence of the Ness herd robbed the classes of an unexcelled group of champions. The Ayrshire Turner herd takes second place to none in ability to turn out working Ayrshires of good type and lots of substance. The herds of Wm. Stewart & Sons and Alex. Hume & Co., of Menie, and Victor Beeg, of Thom, were first out in strength. The ribbons were placed by Mr. Hunter, Grimaby.

Springhill Cashier, well known in Canadian show rings, won first in the mature class and championship honours for the Stewart herd. While excelled in some points by Turner's Netherthor King Theodore, particularly in back and hindquarters, the old bull gained by splendid constitution and attractive forequarters all through. In the yearling and calf class Stewart and Hume shared the first money.

The attraction of the female classes was Turner's mature cow, Snowdrop, was Turner's mature cow, getting better all the time, combining breed type and excellent milking indications in unusual degree. Her record offers still further proof of her desirability as a dairy cow. Turner also had a nice one in his first place three-year-old cow, Hume came in strong in the younger classes, winning first and second on two-year-olds, second on yearling and first and fourth on heifer calf. Awards in full follow:

Ayrshire Awards—Male
 Mature bull: 1, Springhill Cashier, Stewart; 5, Netherthor King Theodore, Turner.
 Bull, two years old: 1, Millside Peter Bull, Hume.
 Bull, yearling: 1, Stewart; 2, Hume; 3, Beeg.
 Bull calf: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3 and 4, Stewart.
 Champion bull: Springhill Cashier, Stewart.

Female Awards
 Cow, mature: 1, Snowdrop, Turner; 2, June Morning, Hume; 3, Jean Armour, Stewart; 4, Kate of Menie, Hume.
 Cows, three years: 1, Whitehill Wm. Beeg, Ind. Turner; 2, Spicy Ena, Hume; 3, Snowflake of City View, Beeg; 4, Hume.
 Heifer, two years old: 1 and 2, Hume; 3, Victor Beeg, Ind. Turner; 4, haugh Kate and Humes-hum, Hume; 5, Ayrshire Beauty, Stewart; 4, Floeste of Springhill, Turner.

Heifer, yearling: 1 and 4, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart.
 Heifer calf: 1 and 4, Hume; 2 and 3, Turner.
 Champion female: Snowdrop, Turner.
Group Awards
 Graded herd: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart.
 Four calves under one year: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3, Stewart.
 Heifer, junior calf: 1, Turner; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume.
 Fertility of cow: 1, Hume; 2, Stewart; 3, Turner.

The Jerseys at London.
 The Brampton herd of Jerseys had things pretty much their own way at London, winning almost every placing of importance. Altogether there were 25 representatives of this herd. The following exhibitors had smaller strings: Geo. Laitwaite, Goderich; Jno. Pringle, London; and Mrs. Lawrence, London. The latter herds had many good useful animals, but they were in strong company, the Bull herd possessing some of the best of Island and grade breeding.

In the male classes Bull had first places all to themselves with Toronto winners. The female classes brought out longer strings. As usual the cow classes were very uniform; as nice a single as a dairymaid would care to see. In only one case did the Bull herd lose a red ribbon; Pringle captured first with a senior calf. The awards in full follow:

Jersey Awards—Male
 Bull, mature: 1, Sultan's Raleigh, Bull; 2, Simont Roette, Laitwaite.
 Bull, two years old: 1 and 2, B. Nap. Plain and 3, Maxey Ida, Bull.
 Bull, yearling: 1 and 3, Bull; 2, Jno. Pringle, London; 5, Mrs. Lawrence.
 Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Bull; 3, Pringle; 4, Laitwaite.
 Bull, junior calf: 1, Bull; 2, Pringle; 3 and 4, Laitwaite.
 Champion bull: Sultan's Raleigh, Bull.

Female Awards
 Mature cow: 2, 2, 4 and 5, Patricia, Brampton Her Ladyship, B. Pavi (girl) and K. Osego; 3, Pringle; 1, Bull.
 Heifer, two years old: 2, 3 and 4, Bull; 3, Pringle.
 Heifer, one year, in milk: 1 and 2, Bull; 3, Pringle.
 Heifer, one year, dry: 1, 2 and 4, Bull; 3, Pringle.
 Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 4, Pringle; 2 and 4, Bull.
 Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bull; 3, Laitwaite; 4, Mrs. Lawrence.
 Champion female: Brampton Patricia, Bull.

Group Awards
 Graded herd: 1 and 2, Bull; 3, Pringle; 4, Laitwaite; 5, Mrs. Lawrence.
 Junior herd: 1, Bull; 2, Pringle; 3, Laitwaite; 4, Mrs. Lawrence.
 Grade dairy cattle were shown by B. H. Bull & Son; Alex. Hume & Co.; David Ashworth & Son, Denfield, and Thos. Broadfoot, Fergus.

Preparing for Plowing

(Continued from page 6.)

face, the air channels underneath the furrow slices will still remain partially open. This cuts off the capillary action between the surface soil and the subsoil, both moisture and food are available for the plants in smaller quantities and the crop is not so good. I prefer to disk and cross-disk the stubble field, whether the stubble is oats, barley, wheat, or corn, previous to plowing. The loose mulch that is worked up by the disk falls in the open spaces under the furrow slice, which would otherwise be left, and gives a compact seed bed. It does not take long to disk a field once and then cross-disk, and the better job done and the greater crops that result will easily pay for the extra work.

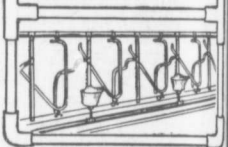
I find another advantage in disking before plowing. If the ground is dry and the land is to be disk-disked, the mulch that is formed prevents evaporation. The moisture coming up from the subsoil is retained and even without rain the soil will soon be in good enough shape to plow. If rain does come, the disked soil will absorb it more readily.



MORE MILK
 AND BETTER FINISHED STOCK
 Pipe water to your barn and put in a water bowl outfit. Cattle will thrive better, because they can drink when they want to. It is hard on them to be driven out on stormy winter days. A water bowl outfit will pay for itself in 30 days by increasing milk yield and enabling you to fatten stock quicker.

BT Water Bowl
 is self-regulating and self-cleaning. Valves are rust-proof aluminum and brass, and simply made, so will give 25 years service. Holds 3 1/2 gallons, so only one bowl is needed for every two cows. Put your outfit in now, before winter will starve. The BT agent in any town will be glad to show you the bowl. Write us for free book, "Your Money Back in 30 Days," that tells how one farmer made his water bowls pay for themselves in three months. Also shows best methods of installing, etc. Address:

BEATTY BROS., Limited
 925 HILL ST., FERGUS, Ont.



FREE catalogue giving descriptive list of rural booklets for farmers, stock raisers, poultrymen, etc. Write for free Book Dept., Farm and Dairy

CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will relieve the losses of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest throughout the past summer. Discounting shippers patronize us.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
 519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight, 6 cents up by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.
 Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.

The DAVIES Creamery Co., Ltd.
 Wm. Davies, Ltd.
 Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM

Markets have advanced and we are now paying War Prices for Good Quality Cream.
 We need yours—write us (cash supplied).

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
 13 Church St., TORONTO

SWEET MILK WANTED
 Highest prices paid for daily deliveries to Union Station, Toronto. We supply sufficient cans.
 Write for Particulars
S. PRICE & SONS, LTD.
 TORONTO

WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans WE GRAB PAY Express WE Pay Every Two Weeks
 Write us
BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.
 Belleville, Ontario

FOR SALE
 Combined Cheese and Butter Factory in one of the best naturally adapted dairying sections in Western Ontario. Expect to make this year about 60 tons of cheese and 35 tons of butter.
 Buildings painted and good repair, including an ice house and drive shed, basement curing room, a good brick basement cream separator for the Elma Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and a new fruit press, splendid water supply, close to church and half mile from school, good roads.
 A bargain if taken at once as owner has other business in view on account of illness. Apply to:

Box 820, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKER WANTED
 Tender will be received by the undersigned up till two o'clock p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 6th, 1914, for a Cheese and Butter Maker (complete with cream separator) for the Elma Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in the County of Perth for the year 1915.
 Bidders to commence on January 1st, 1915.
 Free dwelling in connection.
 See further information apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE LOCHHEAD
 Secy. Elma Cheese & Butter Mfg. Co., Ltd.
 A. WOOD, Ont.

CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY SALE
 There will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1914, on the premises being Lot Five in the Sixth Concession of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, the Creamery and Butter Factory site and plant known as the "EXCELSIOR CREAMERY."

The site contains about seven-eighths of an acre, on which is erected an up-to-date creamery and butter factory and plant's complete, containing a complete churn and butter worker, nearly new, Blod's pasteurizer and cooler, 3 cream vats, 2 cheddars, gang press, boiler and outfit, Clax's hot water printer. The building has cement ground floor throughout. There is also erected an ice house with cold storage compartment and cement floor, also a new barn with cement floor and a shed. The upstairs of factory may be used for two dwellings.

The factory is about 2 miles from the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, and is located in a splendid farming and dairy community on a natural gas line.
TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent of purchase price to be paid on date of sale and the balance in 30 days.
 For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

Messrs. Kelly & Porter
 Barristers, etc. SIMCOE, ONT.
 Solicitors for Vendor.
 DATED this 16th day of September, A. D., 1914.

When Buy COTTONSEED DEMAND FROM YOUR OWL BRAND
 CHAMBERLAIN'S FOWL FEEDER—THEY'RE DIFFERENT
 selected quality. We sell our best "Owl Brand" Cottonseed Oil on request.
F. W. BRODE & CO.,
 Establishers

ABSOLUT
 TRADE MARK
 Will reduce Inflammation Swollen Tendons Muscles or Bruises Blisters and Painful Side Bone or Bone Sprain, no hair grown. Add a bottle of your case for special price.
Dr. J. K. Freese, ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-inflammation. Reduce Strains Sprains, Enlarged Glands, Venous Cuts, Scars, Ulcers, etc. 25¢ a bottle at druggists delivered. F. W. WING, P.O. Box 125, Lyons, N.Y.

WELL DRUGS
 over 70 sizes and styles for deep or shallow wells in a rock mounted on wheels. Single or horse power. Simple and durable. Any agent there easily. Send for catalogue.
WILLIAMS BROS.

10 CENTS
BRILLIANT DURABLE NON-INFLAMMABLE NODUST NO
THE F. F. DALLE LIMITED HAMILTON, CAN. SUP

When Buying COTTONSEED MEAL DEMAND FROM YOUR DEALER OWL BRAND

GUARANTEED FULL WEIGHT - NOT MIXED WITH OTHERS - A DIFFERENCE.

Selected quality. We take pride in it. Our booklet, "Science of Feeding" free on request.

F. W. BRODE & CO., Memphis, Tenn.
Established 1875

Selected quality. We take pride in it. Our booklet, "Science of Feeding" free on request.

F. W. BRODE & CO., Memphis, Tenn.
Established 1875

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Split, Side Bone or Bone Sprain. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Head Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price in all leading drug stores. Book "Bristles" Free. R. A. WILSON, P. O. E. 125 Kennerly Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on stile. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS. ITHACA, N. Y.

FINEST BLACK POLISH

MADE IN CANADA

STONE POLISH

10¢

BRILLIANT DURABLE NON-INFLAMMABLE NO DUST NO RUST

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, CAN. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chats with Exhibitors

The Lister Exhibit

THERE is something very substantial about the way British-made goods are put up. Most of us think of them of the kind that are made to wear and give lasting service. This is the impression the writer received when he entered the attractive display of Lister engines in their tent at the Exhibition last week.

Lister engines are evidently not built for show alone, nor simply to sell. They are made for work, and every part shows the best of workmanship. They are upright in design, have automatic oiling systems, throttle governor, and the most expensive type of Bosch Magneto, as explained by their representative. Even a competitor on the ground was heard to remark, "Yes, the Lister is a well-built engine."

Quite a number of farmers over Ontario are now installing electric lighting systems for their barns and homes. The Lister people make one of those complete systems suited to the needs of any size of farm buildings. An engine of 3 H.P. will supply plenty of power for most cases, and of course could be used for scores of other odd jobs when not running the lighting plant. In another part of the tent was the exhibit of Melotte Cream Separators. Most farmers over Ontario know the Melotte, and know it for its easy running and durability. The man in charge explained that there are already in Canada alone over 50,000 of these separators. The writer came across a farmer in the West a few years ago who had run a Melotte for seven years, and his only expense was for oil and a few rubber rings.

R. A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
WINDMILLS
GRINDERS
MILKING MACHINES

The New Lister Grain Grinder

The Lister Co. have just recently placed on the market a new grain grinder. After severe tests with this machine the firm guarantees that it will do 10 per cent more work than any other in Canada on the same power. While these machines have been on the market only a month or more, yet 22 of them have been placed on farms and are giving splendid satisfaction.

The Lister milking machine was also exhibited and attracted much attention from both customers and competitors. "Milking now for the boys is a good deal like recreation" is the way one of their most recent customers put it in writing the company a few days ago. Over 500 of these machines have been successfully installed within the last three years, and, notwithstanding war conditions and the relaxation of buying, their English plant is installing over seven milking systems every week. A catalogue of the R. A. Lister machinery can be

secured by writing their Toronto office.

Saving Trips to Town

THAT'S what the telephone does. A few years ago many of us on scarcely knew how to "behave" when asked to speak over the telephone. Today the 'phone has become an almost necessary part of the farm equipment. It is estimated that since 1910 about 10,000 places have been placed in farm homes over Ontario. In many districts the farmer can talk to almost every corner of his country—in fact, he lives in the country, but enjoys all the city advantages.

Did you ever wonder what firms supplied most of these 'phones? Possibly just at present you may be interested in getting a rural telephone into your home section. Of the municipal telephone systems that were installed in Ontario last year, at least 80 per cent of them were supplied by the Canadian Independent Telephone Co. of Toronto. Those of us who were at the Exhibition will probably remember their attractive display in the Process Building. This firm carries a complete line of telephone accessories for both city and rural systems. Moreover, they have done a lot of pioneer work in assisting farmers in organizing their rural 'phone companies, and getting them started on a right basis. A representative of the company is almost constantly employed this way. When a district wishes to organize, the representative attends their meeting and outlines the most successful method used in other districts. Of course they do it in stimulating business for their firm, but the assistance received does not obligate the district in any way. The firm must compete in the price and quality of their goods with every other firm. Those who may be interested in the installation of a municipal telephone system during the coming winter, would do well to make a note of the name and address of this firm in order to get in touch with them at the proper time.

Power for the Farm

ONE of the newer firms that had a very creditable exhibit in the machinery section this year was the Cannon Machine Co., of Exeter. This young firm is building its way into the confidence of users of gasoline engines, by giving good service with every machine. Their engine is of the vertical type, air cooled. Over Western Ontario it is meeting with much favor for its simplicity and economy of fuel. They make the largest air-cooled engine on the market, but of course carry every size suited to the needs of the farm.

The Cannon Machine Co. also make a line of feed grinders for farm use. In chatting with the representative of the firm, they were modest enough not to claim the best grinder made, but they do contend their machine will grind a finer quality of chop on much less power than other makes. The new ensilage filler made by them has only been on the market for two years and will be given thorough tests in a practical way on farms before it is generally advertised.

They have followed this policy of thorough testing every machine before offering it to the public. Their booklet on gasoline engines and feed grinders can be had for the request.

Cutaway CLARK

disk harrows are especially popular among farmers who understand the soil and intensive tillage, and who appreciate the big difference in the value of disk harrows. They are made in styles and sizes to meet the requirements of every farmer, whether he uses a large tractor or one small horse for power. Ask your dealer about them or CUTAWAY (CLARK). If he doesn't sell CUTAWAY (CLARK) harrows, write us. Don't get a substitute. We ship direct where we have a substitute. Send for catalog, "The Soil and Intensive Tillage." It shows the many advantages of CUTAWAY (CLARK) disk harrows, and contains valuable information about the soil and tillage.



BOOK FREE
"The Soil and Intensive Tillage"

The Cutaway Harrow Company
Member of the original CLARK disk harrow and plow.
866 Main Street Higgancon, Conn.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

Ask your dealer to be instructed in use of Water-tight Collars. They are made, Ask to see and buy by mail or order. Ask your dealer direct.

THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.
88 PRINCE AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

Wilkinson Climax B
Ensilage and Straw Cutter

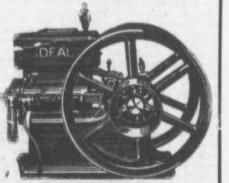
Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throw, rolls 6 inches and set close to knives—compact casting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans, no lodging, everting cut, wheel runs in balance. Steel fan case.

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make large type machines for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and write us for more catalog showing all styles.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED
499 Campbell Ave. Toronto, Canada



GASOLINE ENGINES
1 1/2 to 50 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Tractor



WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LTD.
Brantford, Windsor, Calgary

(Continued from page 985) deep in the middle length; 3rd, Epworth by F. H. McCullough, Francis Dutchland Hier...

HARROW, Sept. 15.—The farmers and stock raisers have been proved a great deal since the recent rally and the milk flow has increased quite noticeably. H. S. T. ESSEX CO., ONT.

Ayrshire Exhibits at Ottawa (Continued from page 9) Bull, two years old; 1, Hobland Sun...

Cow, three years and over; 1, Beuch Spotty 4th, R. B. Ness; 2, Dutchess...

Cow, three years and over; 1, Beuch Spotty 4th, R. B. Ness; 2, Dutchess...

Such notes as the above for themselves. Readers of this Dairy who have any...

Group Awards Herd bull, four females, over 6 years; 1, R. B. Ness; 2, Montgomery; 3, L. T. Ness; 4, Logan...

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RICHMOND, Ont.—Harvesting is rushing just now. Crops generally are up to the average. What is well filled, Oats are rusted somewhat in places. Turnip and mangels are good; potatoes, fair...

HASTINGS CO., ONT. TWELF, Sept. 16.—We have up to the present escaped severe frosts, and are having ideal weather. Corn is being harvested and root crops are making a good...

AVONDALE FARM SALES Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Although this is a quiet time for selling bulls, I have a considerable number of inquiries...

LIVE STOCK Three days of the week brought out large receipts of cattle, mostly of inferior grade, and the closing of the market tended to be a little dull. The class of cattle offered was in itself sufficient to...

W. E. Edwards, B.S.A. representative of the Department for Essex county of the Ontario Cattle Association, has accepted...

Believe the time will be a little better. I will have a recognized poultry and eggs in bank the poultry people...

As I have sold my farm everything will be sold—complete farm equipment, horses, feed, etc. on Oct. 20th at 5 and 6 per cent off for cash.

Ontario Exhibits at Ottawa (Continued from page 9) Bull, two years old; 1, Hobland Sun...

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which is our King Pontiac Artis Canada and his dam, Speckle Pieje, a splendid young heifer which last winter, at two years and three months, made 19.9 lbs. of butter and 364 lbs. of milk in seven days. This young cow ran whenever shown with our herd in the West last year, and was good individual as she is a producer. She is sired by Prince Hengerveld, our first herd bull, whose dam is the largest record of Heuvelred De Kol's daughters, having over 35 lbs. in record. The combination, therefore, of our Pontiac bull with his dam, and Pieje line bull with 35 lbs. behind him, and the splendid record of over 19 lbs. as a two-year-old from his own dam, makes her very valuable. She can be had in Mr. Connell's young feed about as cheap as any animal can be had in this country, and we trust it will be of great benefit to him in working his herd up to higher level.—Avondale Farm, A. C. Hardy, Prop.

damper trading order. Consumers too are buying from hand to mouth and butchers and packers are compelled to do the same; hence light supplies seem to be quite sufficient. The big dealers seem to have got the idea that values are now getting too high, and on all the feed, they are endeavoring to hammer prices. From the standpoint of the consumer, this may be right. Even at present levels, however, only a man fair return to producer and feeder. Prince finished heifer is the kind most needed on the market nowadays. Stockers be in to over supply. Last year Ontario was shipping stockers West. This year, due to scarcity of feed, the West is shipping stockers East and prices may recede somewhat. Choice heavy steers, \$6.00 to \$9; handy steers, \$5.25 to \$6.00; butcher steers, good, \$8 to \$8.25; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; to \$7.25; feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.75; stockers, to good, \$5 to \$6.75; butcher bulks, \$7.25 to \$7.50; canners and cuters, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Calf cows are quoted \$75 to \$90 for choice and down to \$40 for common stuff. Springers run \$50 to \$55. Calves up to \$2 to \$11. Hogs have good points, now quoting \$9.15 to \$9.49 country prices. On the Montreal market choice cattle bring \$8 to \$8.25; com, to good, \$4.25 to \$4.75; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; com, \$5 to \$6.50; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.25; butcher's bulks, \$4 to \$7.50. Small meats are only moderately active. Lamb, \$6.25 to \$6.50; hogs, off cut, selected, \$7.75 to \$8.25; heavy, \$6 to \$6.50; calves, \$5 to \$5.75 each. BUTTER AND CHEESE Madoc, Sept. 16.—705 cheese boarded, 360 sold at 14.15-16, 350 at 14.75, and balance unsold. Brockville, Sept. 17.—Offerings were 2,390 colored and 1,020 white. Highest bid, 14c. Kingston, Sept. 17.—645 colored boarded; 425 sold at 14.75. Yorkville, Sept. 18.—1,700 white offered; 24 colored boarded; 14.15-16 offered; no sales. L'Assiette, Sept. 18.—1,400 colored and 200 white cheese offered. Highest price \$14.75; cheese \$8.50. Butter sold at 14c. Napanee, Sept. 18.—White cheese boarded, 960 colored, 155 white, no sales. Brockville, Sept. 18.—1,565 boxes boarded; 965 sold at 14.15-16. Lindsay, Sept. 18.—450 boxes sold at 14.15-16.

A Choice Half-Dozen That Will Do Honor To The Breed Wm. Higginson, of Inkerman, not only believes in breeding the best blood lines, but in giving the calves the kind of start that will produce big capacity animals. These calves, at six months old, weighed over 550 to 625 lbs. each.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RICHMOND, Ont.—Harvesting is rushing just now. Crops generally are up to the average. What is well filled, Oats are rusted somewhat in places. Turnip and mangels are good; potatoes, fair...

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toledo, Monday, Sept. 21.—The outstanding fact in Canadian demand for foodstuffs is the continued demand for cutting down on luxuries, the demand for staples is practically as good as gone. People must be getting used to the fact that they are not accustomed to going on short rations. As the majority of the people are not produce staples they can count on a good home demand for their products. On the whole, however, the market is easier than a few weeks ago, when the war scare was all about the possibility of consumption may be all thought to do with this, but the biggest factor is the belief that the war may not be long duration.

A review of the week's markets shows wheat, oats, tending to easier levels while live stock steady at the quotations and last week. Eggs and poultry too at steady prices.

WHEAT The expectation of a substantial price for the next season to be passing away. The optimistic reports of European government are to quantities of wheat in hand, men are now expecting to do with this relaxation of prices. At the same time these reports may be all the more for all effect than because of their conformity with facts. In the one case, however, all effects in the spring and fall what in Europe are seriously injured by the war, the market is bound to result. On this market, No. 1 Northern is now selling at \$1.18, No. 2, \$1.14, and No. 3, \$1.10. Ontario No. 3, \$1.14, and No. 4, \$1.10.

COARSE GRAINS Oats are offering more freely, but are medium with little local demand and prices tend to ease. Other grains are steady. Quotations at Toronto, C. W. No. 2, 60c; No. 1, 58c; new crops, No. 2, 55c; Ontario No. 2, 60c; corn, 60c; peas, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oats, 50c; barley, 60c. At Montreal No. 2, 60c; No. 1, 58c; new crops, No. 2, 55c; No. 1, 58c; barley, feed, 60c; milting, 55c.

MILL FEEDS There is a good demand for mill feeds, some having been sold to the United States. Quotations at Toronto and Montreal: Bran, 40c; middlings, 37c; feed, 32c.

POTATOES AND BEANS The situation is a little better. Prospects are for a good crop, a well filled market and easy prices. Digging will continue. This market is a little better than the 70c to 75c in our lots and New Brunswick's 75c. Montreal quotes potatoes 70c to 83c.

EGGS AND POULTRY Eggs hold steady at last week's advance. Quotations on hand picked, \$2.75 to \$2.85; three-pound picked, \$2.45 to \$2.55.

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ACOMPLETETHEPERSONALSERVICE 35 REGISTERED PATENTED 25 MOREWOOD ONT., OCTOBER 9th, 1914 28 FEMALES 7 MALES Will be held at All of these animals are under 6 years of age. In the herd are daughters and grand daughters such as Angie B. Col, milk 31.19, 37 lbs; butter 61.10 lbs at 4 years, also...

steins at Ottawa a Fine Class

(Continued from page 9)

age, deep in the middle and of length; 3rd, Eppworth Barbara, son by F. H. McCullough & Son; 4, Francis Dutchland Hengerveld, M. Holby; 5th, Eppworth Belle; 6th, J. H. McCullough & Son; senior heifer: 1, Nettie Fayne 2nd, Haley Bros.; 2, Korndyke Fayne Segie, Haley Bros.; 3, Fayne Segie De Kol, W. F. Bell; 4, Joseph J. McCallum, Harding Bros.; 5, Blizard Scholking Pus, Harding Bros. One year old, calved after January 1, Emily Posh, Harding Bros.; 2, Mary Ann, W. C. Stevens; 3, Lady Fayne Best, Haley Bros. (this lady won second in Toronto); 5, Minnie Harding Bros. Senior heifer calf: 1, Homewood King, Haley Bros.; 2, R. G. Dolan, Haley Bros.; 3 and 4, W. C. Stevens; 5, Gen. Colantha Fayne, Haley Bros. 2 year old heifers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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W. E. Edwards, B.S.A., of Essex, representative of the Department of Agriculture for Essex county and secretary of the Ontario Corn-Growers' Association, has accepted a temporary leave from Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich., to become associate Professor of Animal Industry. He has resigned his present position, and will enter upon his new duties about September 26.

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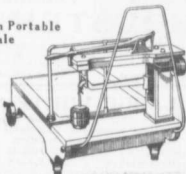
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