

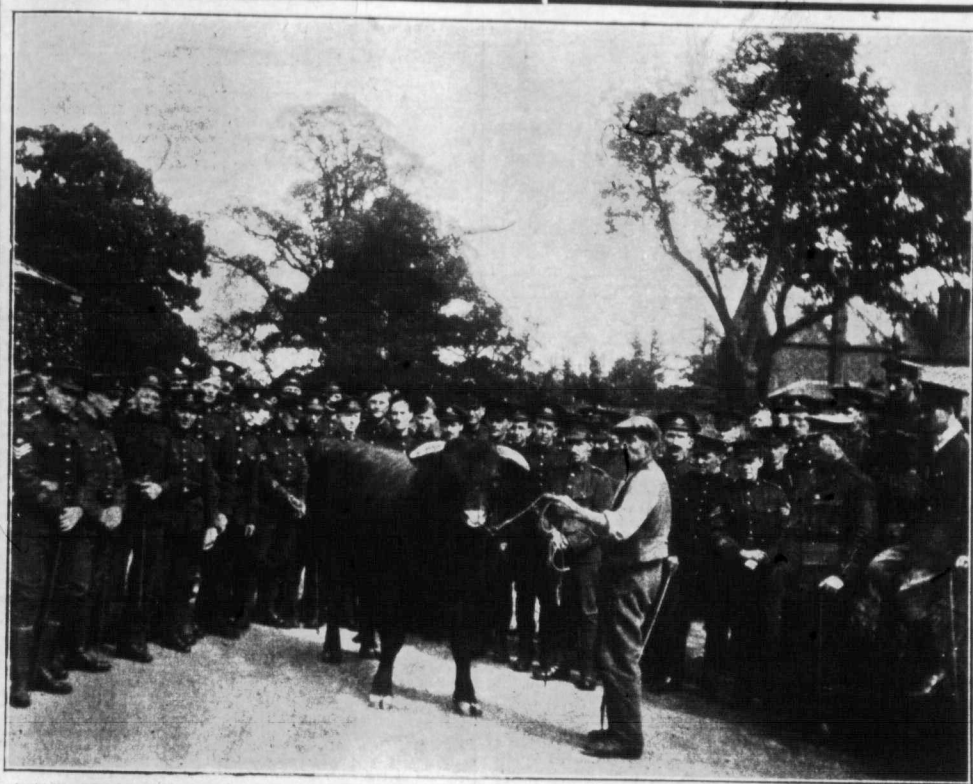
FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVISED TO
BE VISITED TO
BY THE ASST. CHAIRMAN JAN 19
COMM. OF CONSERVATION
FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., September 5, 1918



Agricultural Students of the Khaki University at Windsor, Noting the Points of "Windsor Norseman," the Head of King George's Royal Shorthorn herd. An Offer of \$15,000 was Refused for This Animal. The Khaki University is Operated by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. in Conjunction with the Chaplains' Services.

—Central Press Photo.

The Canadian National Exhibition
Reports on the Live Stock Judging.

Suggestions for the Silo Filling Season
A Letter from E. L. McCaskey.

The Value of Irrigation

A Visit to Southern Alberta.

Alfalfa Growing Observations

T. G. Raynor tells of Summer Experiences.

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FARM AND DAIRY



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are the practical heavy load scale for the farm as well as for contractors, builders, hay and grain dealers or coal merchants. Fairbanks Wagon Scales are simple, accurate and fill every weighing requirement in

Capacities 5 and 10 Tons
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Dairy Cattle at Vancouver Fair

THIS year was a splendid showing of dairy cattle at the recent Vancouver Fair, some of the kings and queens of the best dairy stock of British Columbia being in attendance. Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, proclaimed it one of the greatest showings of dairy cattle in Canada. A. Holstein exhibit which created considerable interest was that of the Kelowna Holstein Breeders' Association, which was represented by 17 head. Twelve Kelowna men got together and organized the association a short time ago, securing assistance from the bank. They were able to get a fine herd assembled, and after the fair the members will draw lots for selection, when the herd will be shipped to Kelowna.

Mr. G. T. Corfield, of the Eureka Thoroughbred Stock Farm at Cowichan, was a prominent breeder at the show, having the largest individual exhibit, consisting of both Holsteins and Jerseys. The famous Colony Farm Holstein herd of good representation on hand, Darma, Clothilde 3rd DeKol being the leading star. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz had a herd of Holsteins and a flock of pure-bred sheep on exhibit, which was a new departure. Some of the other Holstein exhibitors were: J. M. Steves, of Stevenson; S. J. Kinney, Pentleton; C. J. V. Spratt, Victoria; and the Terminal Transfer Company.

Jerseys were out in good numbers also. The herd of E. H. Barton, of Chilliwack, was represented and created considerable interest, as the wonderful cow, Dorothy of Avelreagh, is owned by Mr. Barton. Among the exhibitors who made their initial showing at the fair this year was Mr. G. S. Harris, of Morsby Island, prominent in his exhibit being a yearling bull purchased in Oregon, and which is now well known in British Columbia. Other Jersey breeders on hand were A. H. Menzies & Sons, Pender Island; Wesley McIntyre, Chilliwack, and Jack L. Burns, of Cloverdale.

The University of British Columbia had an exhibit which attracted much attention, consisting of two pure-bred Ayrshires, seven pure-bred Jerseys, and seven pure-bred Shorthorns. Other famous breeders present were the Curtice Cattle Co., Ltd., of Calgary, with Herefords, their Hereford bull, Bean Perfection, being a prize winner; Mr. C. Hawthorne, and Bannard Bros., of Chilliwack, with Guernseys, and Mr. Chas. E. Hope, Langley, with and Aberdeen Angus.

Prices on Condensed Milk

SOME weeks ago a British Columbia subscriber wrote Farm and Dairy asking if a fixed price had been established for condensed milk, and if so, for the price now being paid for the various grades. His inquiry was handed on to the Dairy Produce Commission at Montreal, whose reply is as follows:

"There has been no price fixed for condensed milk, but we are buying quantities from time to time. The price of our last purchase—100,000 cases—was \$6.45 per case, f.o.b. steamer Montreal, 48-14, 8 per cent, or better, butter fat. These contracts are being filled and the goods sent overseas as quickly as steamship space is available."

Farmers Asked for Income Statement

THE Finance Department at Ottawa is sending income tax forms to farmers generally throughout Canada, acting upon the belief that thousands of farmers are netting over \$3,000 on their farms. The department is asking each farmer to specify gross income under 29 detailed heads. These include the amounts received for each kind of grain sold, each kind of poultry, each kind of live stock, honey, eggs, butter, milk, etc. Also

the amounts received from rents, loans, investments, road work, wood, the value of produce traded at stores for merchandise, and the value of all produce and products consumed on the farm, such as butter, milk, beef, etc.

Under the head of expenses fifteen different items are to be filled in. These include amounts paid for food, seed, fertilizer, binder twine, hired help, repairs to machinery, repairs to fences and farm buildings, insurance, tax, harness, taxes, etc. Also amounts set aside for depreciation of farm machinery, interest paid on mortgage, and several other items, making the whole audit accurate and complete.

A Hand-Book for Dairymen

REPORT No. 19 of the Canadian Record of Performance for Purebred Dairy Cattle constitutes a hand book that dairymen can hardly do without. It contains the rules and regulations governing the records of performance; the standards for registration; the records of performance in all pure-bred dairy cattle in the country, together with summaries of reports, exact details of the records achieved and the addresses of the owners; a record of the cows that have produced sufficient milk and fat to

AFTER THE GRAIN HARVEST
POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

They Mean Money To You.

The tender clover and timothy plants require all growth possible as a winter protection.

THEREFORE
KEEP ALL LIVE STOCK OFF
THE NEWLY-SEEDED
MEADOWS.

BECAUSE
if pastured after harvest, the young plants are so weakened that
WINTER KILLING IS THE
USUAL RESULT
WHILE, ON THE OTHER
HAND,

if a strong growth is left for protection, winter killing is avoided and usually big crops of hay are harvested the following season.

Division of Illustration Stations.

qualify that have failed to freshen within 15 months after the commencement of the test; a list of bulls open to registration and an index to owners. The whole forms a valuable and concise hand book of dairy facts that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Dangerous Exhaust

EVERY motorist should know that the exhaust fumes from an automobile motor are poisonous. When allowed to escape into the open air they are quickly dissipated and cause no damage, though it is unwise to work close to the exhaust with the motor running, even in the open air. It is when the motorist works over his engine in a closed unventilated garage that trouble comes. He is likely to be overcome before he realizes his danger and as the motor goes on running his condition becomes worse unless he is discovered.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines, which naturally concerns itself with poisonous gases, has been investigating the automobile exhaust. These fumes, known to the chemist as carbon monoxide, are the same as the gases in mines, which have long occupied the attention of the bureau.

Carbon monoxide gives one no warning. It is odorless, colorless and tasteless, as well as deadly poisonous. —
Milestone.



Tires \$500 Apiece!

TIRES are selling at fabulous figures in Europe. War conditions may make them go almost as high here. You owe it to the country and to yourself to make your present set give the greatest possible mileage.



Shock Absorber
For Ford Cars

Hassler Shock Absorbers save tires because they support the weight of the car. When the car strikes a rut, they gently compress and absorb the jolt instead of forcing the tires to lift the car. The increased mileage from one set of casings pays for them. Hassler Shock Absorbers make your Ford ride as easily as a \$9,000 limousine. They save gasoline, reduce up-keep cost one-third, and increase the resale value of your car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

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Phone, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hassler sent you on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride out change. Don't ride until you become someone else's discouraged you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Offer see use. Offer see use. Offer see use.

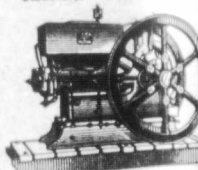
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TORONTO CANADA

Brantford Kerosene Engines



These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal Combustion Engines, and are a domestic styled success on thousands of farms throughout Canada. Get one of these engines and let it replace your hired man. It's a godsend for you and its running cost is little, as it runs on coal oil or kerosene.

We also manufacture a full line of mechanicals, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, etc. Write Catalogue of any line mailed as request.

GOOD, SHIPLEY & MOIR CO., LTD.
Brantford, Wainpiet, Regina, Calgary

HYLO SILO

Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last kernel

THE HYLO SILO gives you the best silage in the world. It is made in a closed unventilated silo, where the silage is packed down, adjustable without hammer or screw. Made of the best material. Built to last a lifetime. Decide right when you see it. Write for price and catalogue. HYLO SILO CO. 47 York St. (4)



ADVERTISE In these pages of Farm and Dairy, which are read by thousands of farmers, you can get only \$1.00 an inch.

Holsteins at Canadian National

(Continued from Page 5.)

Valdessa Fayne Dewdrop shown by Haley. This heifer also won the Jr. championship and besides being about perfect in type and quality, she carries what Mr. Moscrip called the greatest equipment of veining that he ever saw. Another outstanding animal was what the judge referred to as "that white heifer." She won first prize in the dry two-year-old class and was owned by Rettie, a heifer that, in all appearances, will be heard from in future.

The herd classes presented quite a serious problem to place on account of the fact that the former prizes had been so well distributed that practically every herd in the ring contained one or two winners in other classes, but thanks to Mr. Moscrip, everything was finally sorted out to the satisfaction of all.

Awards—Females

Cow, 4 years or over, in milk, 17 entries: 1st, senior and grand champion, Beauty Pierette, Mochlinde, Dymont; 2nd, Pauline Colantha Pouch, Hulet; 3, Aggie Toulie, Haley; 4, Flora Tensen, Hulet; 5, Lucy Gray, Rettie; 6, Jess, Haley; 7, Mory DeKol May, Lapitt.

Cow, 2 years or over, in milk, 18 entries: 1, Woodcrest Ormsby, Lapitt; 2, V. A. Ina Sylvia, Prouse; 3, Helena Pieterie, Hulet; 4, Mary, Haley; 5, Dorothea Dewdrop, Rettie; 6, Lady Yeman Ambers, Hulet; 7, V. O. Oakhurst, Hulet; 8, Queen Lyons, Schilling, Haley.

Heifer, 2 years old, in milk, 18 entries: 1, Kathleen Queen Tensen, Haley; 2, by Lodge Rose 2nd, Kelly; 3, Johanna Puffert Lyons, Hulet; 4, Shadowless Mercedes Queen, Haley; 5, Lady Bonnet, DeKol 2nd, Row; 6, Roxie Valdessa Pouch, Prouse; 7, Tensen DeKol Keyes, Dymont, Row.

Dry, 2-year-old, in milk, 16 entries: 1, Madeline Colantha Queen, Haley; 2, Lady Emma Ambers, Hulet; 3, F. R. Payne Calamity 2nd, Lapitt; 4, Pontiac Eight Kays, Dymont, Row; 5, V. O. Inka Lass, Prouse; 6, Princess Daisy G. Haley; 7, Bernie Pouch, Prouse 2nd, Rettie.

Mature cow, dry, 1, Dot of Greenwood, E. Kelly; 2, Hebron Beauty, Houlton, Haley; 3, Fairview Pouch, Hulet; 4, Cecily Mercedes, Haley; 5, Grand Beauty, E. Tidy DeKol Oakamity, Gooderham; 6, Laura Netherland, Row, Haley; 7, Countess Phis, Loomis.

Dry, 2-year-old, 1 Franco Maid, Rettie; 2, Princess Colantha, Cranwell, Row; 3, Lady Belle Pouch, Hulet; 4, F. R. Payne Calamity 2nd, Lapitt; 5, Lavone Colantha DeKol, Haley; 6, Princess Howie DeKol, Rettie; 7, Daisy Vale Pouch, Hulet.

Sp. vealing, dry, 21 entries: 1, Bulle Ambers 2nd, J. E. Houghton; 2, Countess Maveena Chan, Row; 3, Valentine Ambers, Hulet; 4, Phis Pontiac, Petteville, Loomis; 5, Perfumation, Hulet; 6, Manor Regis Lady, Gooderham; 7, Rose Manion, Payne, Lapitt.

Jr. Vealing, dry, 26 entries: 1, F. R. Payne Pouch, Lapitt; 2, Aggie Butter, Beaumont, Haley; 3, Manor Regis Inka, Gooderham; 4, Emily Payne, Calamity, Lapitt; 5, Fafort Lyons Champion, Hulet; 6, Ladonna, Hulet; 7, Jewel, Hulet; 8, Pauline Maveena Colantha, Rettie, Hulet.

Heifer calf, Jr., 1, Vida Ormsby Payne, Haley; 2, Miss Vanan, Row; 3, Leslie Echo Ambers, Hulet; 4, Pauline Colantha Canary 2nd, Hulet; 5, Riverbank, Puffert Lyons, Haley; 6, Vale Ambers, Griffin; 7, F. R. Payne Calamity, Lapitt.

Heifer, calving, Jr., 30 in class: 1, Valdessa Payne Dewdrop, Haley; 2, Lady Yeman Ambers, Hulet; 3, Nellie Wayne Pontiac, Hulet; 4, Mabel, Cuthbert, Haley; 5, Ina Ormsby 2nd, Hulet; 6, Fanny Tensen, DeKol, Haley; 7, Mary Tensen Colantha, Dymont; 8, Rose, Tensen, Haley; 9, Tennyson, Gooderham.

Cracked senior herd, 5 entries: 1, Hulet; 2, Haley; 3, Rettie; 4, Prouse; 5, Dymont, Row; 6, Haley; 7, Row.

Three animals, one sive, 23 entries: 1, Haley, one set of Fenderne Valdessa Ormsby Payne; 2, Hulet; 3, Lapitt; 4, Gooderham; 5, Rettie; 6, Hulet; 7, Row.

Two animals, progeny of one cow, 16 entries: 1, Haley, one set of Fenderne Valdessa Dewdrop; 2, Hulet; 3, Row; 4, Lapitt; 5, Haley; 6, Dymont, Row; 7, Haley, Hulet; 8, Hulet; 9, Hulet; 10, Hulet; 11, Hulet; 12, Hulet; 13, Hulet; 14, Hulet; 15, Hulet; 16, Hulet.

Progeny, cracked herd, special by the Holstein-Friesian Association, 3 entries: 1, Rettie; 2, Haley; 3, Hulet; 4, Lapitt; 5, Dymont; 6, Hulet; 7, Row.

Kill Smut in Seed Wheat

SMUT in winter wheat is quite common in some sections. Where seed is used that is affected with it may be treated as follows:

To 40 gallons of water add one pint

(or pound) of commercial formalin (40 per cent solution of formaldehyde). Spread the grain on a clean floor or in a wagon box. Sprinkle the solution over the grain, shovelling the grain over to be certain that the solution comes in contact with all the kernels. Then cover with old sacks, old blankets, or canvas and leave covered for six to eight hours. The sacks or canvas should be wet in the solution before being used in order to thoroughly disinfect them. After uncovering, the grain should be spread thinly and stirred occasionally to facilitate rapid drying. It should be thoroughly dried before sowing so that it will feed readily through the drill. In case the grain is swollen, it may be necessary to increase the feed of the drill to offset this and sow the proper amount. The drill should be disinfected with the above solution before used.

Mold in the Silo

(Continued from page 5.)

To pour a couple of barrels of water over the top.

Another common cause of mould is poor packing at silo filling time. This sometimes happens even when there is abundance of moisture in the corn. There should be two men at least in an ordinary silo and preferably one of them the boss. Two men will be kept on the jump to keep the corn properly compacted. In filling, the surface should be spade-like with the corn to the outside of the silo kept highest and tramped very firmly against the wall. There will then be no tendency for the corn to settle away from the walls. To get a properly compacted mass also, the corn must be well mixed. If the farmer delivers the contents at the top of the silo, by the time the corn has reached the bottom, the leaves will all be in one place and the heavier portions of the corn in another. These must be mixed thoroughly before tramping and the heat and choppest way to mix them is to have a sectional feeding chute to conduct the corn right down to the surface of the silo's contents.

When silos are carefully filled, so that all air is excluded, there will be little trouble or loss from mould.

Value of Irrigation to Western Agriculture

(Continued from page 5.)

spell. Ensuring the farmer, as it does, remunerative crops year year. It will make this part of Alberta one of the most prosperous districts on the continent.

These irrigated lands have immense possibilities. In the raising of live stock and their importance in this respect cannot be too greatly emphasized. The enormous crops of alfalfa and other fodder crops that can be grown, combined with the healthy climate, make the country an ideal one for the raising and raising of cattle, sheep and hogs. Already there have been some great successes that indicate what can be done in this branch of farming. Unquestionably there is a great opportunity for the development of this industry here, conditions being ideal, less capital being required than on higher priced land in other parts of the continent, while results are satisfactory as anywhere may be looked for.

It is almost impossible to get first class certified potato seed in large quantities in Canada. This spring the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture sold several carloads of certified seed to Northern Ontario growers and they are growing these potatoes for seed. The fields will be inspected and, if good, the growers will be permitted to sell their seed to old Ontario farmers as guaranteed stock—Justin Miller, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture.

If the horses want to roll when the harness comes off, why let them.

WRIGLEY'S



It's the great wartime sweetmeat.

—the benefit, the pleasure, the economy of a 5c package of WRIGLEY'S

—has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

The Flavour Lasts

Made in Canada



Standard Hand Separator Oil

MAKE IT SKIM CLEAN

DOES your cream separator skim clean? You can help to maintain its reliability with correct lubrication. But be sure to use the right oil.

Standard Hand Separator Oil is specially made to insure smooth running and uniform high-speed—conditions that largely govern thorough separation.

It is pure, highly fluid, lubricates all wearing parts, prevents seam rust and corrosion.

Sold in pint, quart, half-gallon, gallon and 4-gallon cans; also bare and half-barrel. By reliable dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

When Writing Mention FARM AND DAIRY

In Appreciation of the Country.

Leslie B. Metcalf, Brant Co., Ont.
 We are just beginning to realize that our vast areas of good lands could and should carry happy homes for millions more people and not have them huddled into big towns where the children cannot play. How stupid are the people who are rich and strong and do not give the children a chance! Inexpressibly stupid no matter how they may pride themselves on motor cars and big ships and fine buildings, if the children of the poor, as well as the rich have no chance to play on the green and pick flowers, and drink in the enriching vigor of good air. Such people do not match our land. As I have gone over this country I have wondered when the man shall arise who will say, "The Lord expects that these plains and mountains and forests and orchards will be occupied by people to reflect His image and match the setting of their homes."

Let us consider the conservation of the resources of the land; not only to grow big crops, to increase the exports and make the balances of trade stand out with startling figures, but to have a better boy, to have a more beautiful girl, that the next generation for whom we as trustees should still more reflect back the grandeur of human life and have a fair chance to give expression to it through the wise use of our natural resources. Farming is gathering sunshine, forging wealth out of chaos—gathering and humanizing into wealth for the service of the race the great unused powers of nature. It is one of the great fundamental occupations, and therefore the interests of the men who follow it are worth conserving. We have laid out our school system—that is our rural public schools that we heed so much about—to train a boy to read and write and figure as the essential means of conserving and training for use his God-given powers and obligations to gather sunshine. Maybe the education does not qualify for the job, and the boy goes to town where he will find some job to suit his training.

Why has the Young Men's Christian Association gone on faster and more widely than some other organizations? It is not attempting to save men's souls apart from their bodies. It is not attempting to help men by appealing to their intellect only. By inclusion of the body, mind, and spirit, with training for his occupation, the whole man may be saved into faith in a Christ who, as the perfect example, was Himself trained that way.

And when we men who are responsible here do these things, then we shall still be unprofitable servants; because no man can achieve more than a fraction of the service that will pay for what he came into, all unearned by his own labor of life. It is worth while to be consciously a partner in the care of old Mother Earth, as a home for the race, bearing fine crops, with weeds suppressed, diseases and vile things under a restraining control, of intelligent, educated man, and earth herself becoming more beautiful and fertile; that when he is far enough along to see and hope for the new heaven and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, he has no real gain from the vision unless he takes his part in making the earth new and righteous where he lives; and that he best gives expression to his life, as one of the partners who helps to reveal and reflect God through his labor and his love.
 London holds the hearts of men,
 And London's paved with gold,
 Not oh to hear the lark again
 And see the buds unfold.
 London stole my youth away,
 The while she gave me bread,
 She killed my soul from day to day,
 And gave me gold instead.
 Not in the twilight, cold and gray,
 Above the city's voice,
 Hear the mowers mow the hay,
 I hear the birds rejoice.

WANTED

More Farm Laborers

ADDITIONAL EXCURSION

Tuesday, September 10th, 1918

\$12.00 to Winnipeg

Half cent per mile beyond

VIA

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent

Some Advertisers who blame advertising for poor business never think of considering their own weakness in follow-up.
 Moral—Attend faithfully to all correspondence.

SEEDS

Fall Wheat

Dawson's Golden Chaff \$3.00 per bus.
 Fall Rye 2.00 per bus.

TIMOTHY

Government Stand. and No. 1 \$7.00 per bus.
 Government Stand. and No. 2 (Extra No. 3 fig. suit.) 6.50 per bus.
 Government Stand. and No. 2 (No. 1 for purity) 6.25 per bus.
 Rape free, wheat and rye, 30c extra for timothy.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

Don't forget that Sept. 10th is not far away; better let us know at once what entries you want to make in the Free-For-All Grain and Vegetable contest.



IMPERIAL SERVICE

If you are in doubt about the proper lubricant, ask the Imperial Oil man. He will give you courteous attention and sound advice on your lubrication problems. That is part of Imperial Service.

NOT ONLY GOOD OILS — CORRECT LUBRICATION

YOUR automobile, tractor or stationary engine can do its best work only when it is correctly lubricated. Your horses can do their work more easily when your wagons and farm machinery are correctly lubricated. All your machinery will wear longer, give you more satisfactory service and less repair expense if you use the correct lubricant in each case.

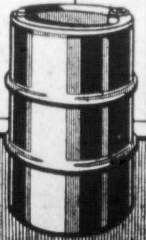
There is a just-right oil for every mechanical purpose—an oil manufactured by Imperial Oil Limited for each lubricating requirement. You can get it in any part of Canada—at any Imperial Oil station. There is one near you.

Imperial oils are supplied in steel barrels and half-barrels—convenient, economical. No waste. You use every drop you pay for and know that every drop is uniform and clean.

A Correct Lubricant for every Farm Machine

 For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Stationary POLARINE OIL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL	 For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL —very heavy body, resists cold, won't thicken out with moisture	 For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type CAPTOL CYLINDER OIL —the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication	 THRESHER HARD OIL For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings a clean soluble fuel oil high working point
For Kerosene Engines, Tractor or Stationary POLARINE OIL HEAVY IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL <small>(Recommended by International Harvester Co.)</small>	ELDORADO CASTOR OIL —a thick oil for worn and loose bearings		

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA





The Fattening of Chickens

THE profits obtained from marketing lean, poorly fleshed, unfattened chickens are so small as to be frequently discouraging. Many of the packing houses and larger produce dealers find it necessary to go to considerable expense to provide the necessary premises and equipment to properly fatten such poultry. The best place to fatten poultry is on the farm, and, if it pays the packing houses to take the trouble, it obviously would be good business to do the work on the farm.

Proper feeding and finishing will not only greatly increase the weight of the birds, but will also enhance the value of every ounce of flesh on the carcass, and greatly reduce the pro-

portion of offal in relation to the amount of edible meat.

There is generally a difference of from three to seven cents per pound in the price paid for well-fleshed birds as compared with lean unfinished stock just off the range.

There is always a market for prime quality poultry, while the poorer quality has to be sold at whatever price can be obtained, depending on the market and the amount of effort put forth on the part of the seller.

Birds generally make the greatest gain when about three to four months of age, and the average birds make the most economical gains during the first two weeks of special feeding. Chickens can be readily taught to feed by lamplight; this is a great convenience, as it is desirable that the time of feeding be spaced as nearly as possible 12 hours apart.

The crate system of feeding is much more economical and efficient. In practicing this method one is able to carefully note the progress being made by each bird, and the feeding period of the more thrifty can often be shortened or lengthened as desired.

Also the flesh of the crated-fed birds is invariably softer than that of pen-fed birds.

For amplification of the foregoing information apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Bulletin No. 83 of the Division of Poultry of the Experimental Farms, entitled "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market."

The Best Green Feed

THE professional poultryman, if asked his opinion as to the best green feed for winter layers, would probably answer "sprouted oats." Prof. Graham, I believe, claims that every pound of sprouted oats fed as green feed reduces the consumption of other grains by just exactly that amount and that, therefore, the green feed is gotten for nothing except the cost of sprouting the oats. We ourselves are in the position of other farmers who keep hens merely as a sideline and could not afford to provide a room suitable for oat sprouting. The investment in an oat sprouter certainly would not be profitable. We

have found that mangels are the next best thing.

Our plan is to split the mangels lengthwise with a sharp spade. A big pallful of split mangels is then fed to our 200 hens. They will clean up all of the mangels, leaving only the outer rind or skin. This plan for providing green feed entails a minimum of labor, and has been wonderfully satisfactory. An ample supply of green feed is essential to the health and vigor of the flock and to get winter eggs in profitable quantities. We are glad to be able to report, therefore, that our mangel crop this year looks good for the best yield we have had since we came on the farm.—C. J. K.

Poultry Pointers.

The disposition of the male bird has considerable to do with the fertility of the eggs. A male that is greedy and quarrelsome is apt to drive hens away from the feed, and gulp down more than is good for him. Such males become nervous and consequently sluggish. On the other hand, the too gallant male will stand back while the hens are helping themselves. His condition becomes as bad as that of the greedy fowl, for he is underfed, and has not the proper strength to fertilize. Neither of these conditions applies where hopper feeding, a dry mash is practiced.

There is a good and a bad trait connected with having the fowls tame. It is good from the fact that tame fowls are contented, and contented hens are layers. Wild and excitable hens are, as a rule, poor layers. Tame fowls can be picked up without scaring the rest of the flock. On the other hand, tame fowls are often allowed to eat out of the hands, and are thus given extra food on account of their cuteness, the consequence being overfatness. Have the fowls tame, but do not overindulge them. Again hopper feeding is a remedy.

Pullets to be profitable as winter egg producers must be hatched from strong, healthy stock, and must be hatched early—not later than April. They must receive the best of care in the range, being allowed to grow steadily and uniformly and not forced. They must be handled with great care in the late summer and early fall at maturity, being given clean, sanitary and comfortable quarters, for only under these conditions will they be happy and profitable.—Country Gentleman.

The leaves that fall from mixed hay and alfalfa are good egg makers. C. E. Moore, in Peterboro' County, Ont., gives his 80 to 85 hens and pullets the run of the barn floor, and he says that the amount of clover leaves that they consume is greater than he ever believed possible. This poultry, one half of which are pullets, started to lay in real earnest in January last winter, and averaged 40 to 50 eggs per day until well on into the summer.

His Plunge Was Over.

Lawyers for the prosecution and defence had been allowed, by mutual consent, 15 minutes each to argue a certain case.

Counsel for the defence began his argument with an allusion to the old swimming pond of his boyhood days. He told in flowery oratory of the balmy air, the singing birds, the joy of youth, the delights of the "cool water"—and in the midst of it he was interrupted by the drawing voice of the judge.

"Come out, sir," he said, "and put on your clothes. Your 15 minutes are up!"—Brantford Expositor.

Send for entry blanks at once to the great big Free-For-All Grain and Vegetable contest.

Join the Great Outdoor Crowd

—be one of the legion who enjoy the freedom of Canada's silent forests and open places. Even a single day out for ducks will give you a taste of life as Nature intended you to live. And

Dominion Shotgun Shells

will make the pleasure of that day complete. Leave the nerve-racking life of city or town—shoulder the gun and hike for the place where the ducks are in flight. Slip Dominion Shells into the breach of the old gun and watch 'em drop.

Dominion Shells have accuracy and dependability that is backed by the big "D" trademark.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited,
Montreal, Canada.

FIELD NOTES

By "Mac."

Gleanings Here and There

M R. JOHN SIMMONS, in Norfolk County, now has a model dairy stable. It has light, sanitary, steel equipment throughout, running water in front of the cow, overhead litter carriers to facilitate cleaning, and all the other equipment that one expects to find in a modern dairy stable. On my previous visit to Mr. Simmons' farm the interior equipment was of the old, heavy wooden type. The difference that the remodeling makes, in the lighting of the stable alone, is difficult to comprehend without seeing it. "We have a nicer stable to work in now," said Mr. Simmons, when giving his opinion of the investment, "and the extra satisfaction derived from a light sanitary stable would make the change profitable even if the cows didn't give any more milk."

AN Oxford County Holstein breeder called my attention to two bull calves in a stall and asked me to select the best. I made my choice. In fact, there was no room for doubt. The best individual was nicely marked with black and white, but perhaps a little more of the black. The other, a smaller calf and not of such good conformation, was almost all white. "I had a farmer in here, looking for a young sire," this breeder told me. "He never even saw the best calf of the two, because the other one was white." Which would seem to indicate that there are men here and there who still continue to delude themselves with color fancies.

M R. MCCONNELL, who farms near Delhi, in Norfolk County, Ont., has a strong preference for Jersey cattle. He has one three-year-old that, in Record of Performance, produced over 7,000 lbs. of milk and 490 lbs. of butter fat. "My Jerseys are profitable," said Mr. McConnell, "but I guess the principal reason I have Jerseys is because I like them. A real good Jersey looks better to me any way you take it than the best animal of any other breed."

ONE of Mr. McConnell's most recent purchases is a Fordson tractor, which was delivered in a time to help in getting in the crops this spring. The tractor has given excellent satisfaction, but the thing which attracted my attention was the implement to which it was hitched at the time of my visit. Mr. McConnell did not go to the expense of buying a double disk harrow. He bought a single disk harrow of tractor size, and his son Elmer, who has a genius for mechanics, cut the pole off their old single disk harrow of horse size and hitched it behind the tractor disk. The two together make a fairly efficient double disk harrow.

A FEW miles away from his main farm Mr. McConnell owns 57 acres of land in sugar bush. Last spring 400 gals. of syrup were made in this 57-acre bush, and sold at \$2 a gal. An income of \$800 from a small farm and with no work involved except for a month or two in the spring appeals to Mr. McConnell as a profitable investment.

A FEATURE of the dairy districts of South-western Ontario that is bound to appeal to every traveler is the well-kept lawns and the fine trees that surround practically every farm home, no matter of how modest proportions the home itself may be. "The surroundings of these homes are a revelation to me," remarked a lady in my hearing, who was making her first visit to this favored section. "Why, every clapboard shack

has its flowers, its trees, and its well-kept lawn. The folks, too, have displayed the very best of taste in laying out their lawns and in their planting.

M R. W. C. GOOD, of Brant County, had excellent clover this year when clover generally was a failure. He attributes the absence of winter killing to the fact that he does not pasture to any extent in the fall and in addition he leaves a good long stubble when cutting the grain crop. "I can verify Professor Harcourt's claim as to the relationship between lime and the growth of clover," says Mr. Good. "In one field we have a knoll where the limestones come to the surface and on that knoll there is always a noticeable difference in the vigor of growth of both clover and wheat."

Lightning Rods

L IGHNING has commenced its spring drive. Lightning does strike twice in the same spot, if there is anything left to strike after the first stroke. It comes like a flash, unannounced and unexpected. No one knows where it will strike, or how much property it will destroy, or how many lives it will snuff out.

Fully three-fourths of this loss falls on the rural districts.

Farm barns, and residences, churches, schools, elevators, and wire fences are favorite marks.

The train traveling on steel rails, the steel sky-scraper, or other iron structures, are apparently immune from lightning. In reality they are struck fully as often as wooden buildings. The steel and iron in them offer a good conductor, along with the equalizing electric current between the air above and the earth below flows uninterrupted.

Wood is a poor conductor, so wooden buildings are frequently struck, as we call it.

The problem then is to equip the wooden building with some good conductors to perform the same function steel and iron do in buildings which appear to be immune from the lightning stroke.

The lightning rods made of copper or double-galvanized iron are such conductors.

Experience shows that the lightning rod system, properly installed, grounded to permanent moisture, and kept in repair makes a building immune from lightning damage.

Available evidence shows that the lightning rods of all kinds of installations and in all sorts of conditions reduce the lightning hazard on farm barns 95 to 99 per cent, and on farm residences to 85 to 90 per cent.

In cases where rodded buildings are damaged or destroyed by lightning, a close investigation usually reveals an improper installation, very often inefficient grounding, and sometimes want of repair.

The statistics gathered by the state fire marshal in Wisconsin for the past four years confirm the foregoing general conclusions:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rodded, Not Rodded. 1914: 10 - \$ 20,435 451 - \$586,485. 1915: 2 - 5,500 334 - 454,440. 1916: 2 - 15,190 234 - 535,540. 1917: 6 - 27,905 213 - 328,800.

Many "Farm Mutuals" offer a concession of 20 per cent or more in premiums on rodded buildings. Some companies carry the rodded and un-rodded buildings in separate classes. The average rate, per thousand, in such cases has been at least 35 per cent less on the rodded buildings.

The grounding of wire fences also has proven an effective protection to live stock in pastures. Although lightning rod materials have advanced in price in recent years, we cannot recommend makeshift installations.

The best installation is still the cheapest fire protection the farmer can get.

Your Good Health is an Asset

Capitalize It.



CAN you imagine a man leaving untouched a good asset that is needed in his business?

Your good health is to your dependents what an available asset is to the business that needs it.

Good health is an asset, because you can capitalize it. So long as it exists, you can make it the basis of one of the soundest investments it is possible to make—the securing of adequate life insurance.

Just so soon as good health is gone, that moment you lose the means of securing the protection of life insurance. You lose the opportunity of doing your duty towards those who look to you for means of protection in case of your death.

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Why not capitalize your good health by securing a Mutual Life Policy now? Write for particulars about Mutual Participating Policies—limited payment or endowment.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

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Under the Control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario Established 1862

Affiliated with the University of Toronto

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E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal

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AND
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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We print every advertisement in the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good to you within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us in writing, and we will not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

Why Universal Military Service?

UNIVERSAL military service breeds a servile people. It tends to rob men of their energy and initiative. It renders them quiescent under oppression and less liable to revolt against the tyranny of constituted authority, no matter how seriously that authority may abuse its privileges. It is a knowledge of this degrading influence of military training in times of peace (for we must make a distinction between the military training of peace and war) that causes entrenched privilege and men of great wealth to look with such favor on the introduction of universal military service after the war?

It would seem that, in the United States at least, this aspect of military service has not been overlooked. We are indebted to Mr. Howard H. Gross, a salaried propagandist for universal military service as a permanent institution, for a frank account of the genesis of this movement and the motive back of it. In a Sunday feature story in the New York Times he tells of meeting the late James J. Hill shortly before his death. (Mr. Gross had been employed by Mr. Hill and other great monopolists to conduct an agitation for a tariff commission, which was thought to be the best means of saving the protective tariff.) "I asked Jim Hill how long he thought democracy would last," said Mr. Gross. "He said that unless steps were taken a crisis would be reached in twenty years. 'Our citizenship is becoming stratified,' he said. 'Lines of cleavage are forming, and unless we counteract them we will have another French Revolution on our hands.' And when I asked him what would do most toward integrating this nation into a genuine democracy, he replied that universal military training would prove the salvation of the country. This campaign began at that moment, so far as I am concerned."

Apparently "democracy" means to Mr. Gross and his employers the maintenance of the established law and order, even though that established order may mean enormous power and wealth for the few, and economic serfdom and poverty for the many. Its maintenance depends, as they realize, upon the possibility of breeding a servile race, trained from childhood to discipline and authority and with reverence

for things as they are, including institutions that are destroying the freedom and happiness of the race. Mr. Gross goes on to tell how four thousand leading business institutions, such as banks, insurance companies and manufacturers are cooperating in the propaganda for militarism after the war. How opposed to such a view is the ideal of the plain people of America! Our ideal is equal rights for all and special privileges for none. If universal military service is an instrument designed to prevent the realization of true freedom, and it has been so used in every European country, then we want none of it here, either in Canada or the United States.

The Next Victory Loan

WE assume that plans are now complete for the launching of Canada's next Victory Loan. This loan will bear interest at approximately five and one-half per cent. The bonds will be tax free and fixed in denominations within the reach of the humblest investor. In making the loan an even greater success than preceding ones, the Canadian people will give expression to their determination to see their war through to a satisfactory conclusion.

The tax free privilege, while an attraction to large investors, is not meeting with the whole-hearted approval of the Canadian people. To many it looks like storing up trouble for future years. War bonds already issued amount to \$750,000,000. The new loan will carry our war debt to well over the billion mark. This large portion of the nation's wealth will bear no part in meeting the tremendous anti-bellum obligations that we are assuming, and the load will therefore bear with increasing severity on the rank and file of tax payers. This is a condition that is almost sure to breed discontent.

Nor do we believe that the tax-free privilege was necessary to secure the success of the loan. Mr. Bonar Law, in offering the last British loan to the public, reduced the interest rate from six to five and one-half per cent., with the bonds taxable, and made his appeal for its success to the patriotism of the British people. The wonderful response of the citizens is now a matter of history, and we refuse to believe that Canadian citizens are less patriotic than their British brethren, or that it was necessary to hold out the bribe of immunity from taxation to insure investment. Our objections to the tax-free features, however, will not interfere in any way with our good wishes for its success. Every man in Canada should own at least one Victory Bond of this issue, and there are few of us who cannot afford to own several. And in this loan, as in the previous ones, the farmer has a special interest. Part at least of the money raised will be used to finance the sale of that portion of the crops which is exported to the allies. The success of the loan will ensure a staple and satisfactory market for our exportable surplus of farm products.

The Railway Board Vacancy

THE Dominion Railway Commission is still one short in its personnel, the vacancy being created by the retirement of Dr. Jas. Mills some months ago. Dr. Mills was generally regarded as the farmers' representative on the Commission. That he himself so regarded his position was amply demonstrated on many occasions by the special attention given by Dr. Mills to all problems coming before the Commission which directly affected the farmer. The vacancy caused by his retirement must be filled in the near future. If agriculture is to be represented on the Railway Commission it must be in the person of Dr. Mills' successor.

The farmers of Canada have a greater interest in the control of freight and express schedules than any other class of people in the country. They constitute the majority of ultimate consumers. In many cases they pay the freight both going and coming. The manufacturer does not pay freight rates, and, comparatively speaking, he has little interest in freight schedules. Monies paid out in freight rates are with him a portion of cost of production, and are added to the price charged the wholesaler, who in turn passes on the added cost to the retailer, and he to the consumer. If agriculture were to be represented on the Railway Commission in proportion to the interest which farmers have in freight and express

schedules, they would have a majority representation on the Board. Surely it is a small thing to ask, therefore, that in appointing a successor to Dr. Mills the farmers should be consulted. Why should not the Government ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which can speak for more farmers than any other organization in the land, to nominate a man for the vacancy?

The Tariff After the War

THE advocates of protection in Canada have launched what promises to be a great educational campaign in the interests of the tariff. The first gun of the campaign was fired when the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association was organized. Claiming the need for patriotic endeavor and preparation for reconstruction after the war, this association is advocating the maintenance or even an increase in the protective tariff. In his recent address at Galt, Sir John Willison, the president of the association, scarcely mentioned the tariff, but his argument was skillfully designed to suggest the necessity of maintaining high tariff protection.

The organized farmers are alive to the situation. They realize that the farmers of Canada should understand what the maintenance of a high tariff will mean to them. Once peace is declared, prices of farm products will drop rapidly. Even at present the slightest peace rumor is sufficient to depress produce markets. With great surpluses for export, the farmers will be the first to feel the full effects of the world situation. Manufacturers, outside of the munitions of war, except in a very few lines, are not producing a surplus for export, and safe behind the tariff wall, they can guard their market against a sudden drop in prices. If the tariff be high enough they will be able to maintain prices in most lines at a level profitable to themselves. The farmer will then be in the position of buying his supplies on a highly protected market, and, through the tariff, carrying the greater portion of the burden of the national debt, while selling his products at a price governed by world conditions, and which, therefore, will be low in comparison. The question that faces every farmer citizen is this: Am I going to permit every farmer citizen in this country to guard their position in the after-war depression at my expense?

Advertising Dairy Products

M. E. S. BRIGHAM, Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont, writes Hoop's Dairyman regarding the future of the dairy industry and its possibilities. He says:

"I feel that no industry has a brighter outlook than the dairy industry, if those engaged in it will rise to the occasion and take charge of the advertising material which the investigations of Dr. McCollum and his associates have placed in their hands. We have always regarded the dairy cow as a wonderful animal and called her 'The Foster Mother of the Human Race.' In the light of recent investigations her value is now more apparent than ever. It is wonderful that this animal can take from the leaves of forage plants the vitamins essential in every diet, but especially necessary in the diet of the young, and concentrate them in milk in a form readily digestible. If the dairymen of the country would produce a standard product, like the orange growers of California, and devote as much attention to advertising as they have, prosperity could not help but come to the dairy industry."

Mr. Brigham's suggestions deserve consideration. Whether we like to admit it or not oleomargarine is going to create a serious situation in the butter market once conditions become normal and the present abnormal demand for fats of all kinds subsides. The oleomargarine manufacturers are trying out a uniform product and are advertising it extensively in all publications which reach consumers. If consumers knew, however, that the substitute of oleomargarine for butter was a menace to the health of their children, the best advertising campaign could not make butter initiatives with facts disclosed by Dr. McCollum generally known? If it is to be done, dairymen will have to do it. This means an advertising campaign and its financing. Such a campaign could be most readily organized by a national organization of the dairy interests. We need a **Dominion Dairy Council in Canada.**



A Short Stop was made at the farm of Mr. Wm. Bell, of Springfield.

On the Road With the Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders

They Spend a Profitable Day Visiting Friends in Brant and Oxford

THE farmers' auto excursion can probably lay claim to being the newest method of acquiring information. It is destined to be popular because, while its educational value is considerable, the farmers' auto excursion affords a pleasant outing to the car owning farmer, whose name is now Legion. A few weeks ago we announced in Farm and Dairy that one of our editors had spent a pleasant holiday traveling over Brant and Oxford counties with the members of the Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club and promised to tell more about the trip in a later issue. That opportunity has not presented itself until now.

This auto excursion was arranged by Messrs. Elliott and Hampson, the district representatives in the counties of Lincoln and Welland. Between 30 and 40 breeders took advantage of the excursion which extended over two days. The cars gathered together at Brantford and the first call was at Oak Park Stock Farm, the home of Mr. W. B. Bailey. Oak Park is one of the really big Holsteins propositions in Western Ontario, and here the visitors had an opportunity of inspecting a 560-acre farm and a Holstein herd so good that Mr. Bailey is now fitting a bunch for the American show circuit this fall. On the day of the visit there were 24 cows milking. All of these cows but two had exceeded 80 lbs. of milk in the day and one of the two had 79 lbs.

The party then moved on to the farm of C. E. Smith, at Scotland, where the chief attraction was Maggie Clark, a 30,000 lb. cow. Mr. E. C. Chambers at Hatchley Station was next visited. Mr. Chambers has recently acquired a splendid producing family which was much admired by the Niagara breeders. The foundation cow is Nora Darling, 37.6 lbs. of butter at 12 years old. In the herd are five daughters and one granddaughter of this cow standing in one row in the stable and a bunch of splendid individuals, as well as good producers. Rosaline, a daughter of the old cow, is the star performer with over 30 lbs. of butter and 115 lbs. milk in a day. In one day this spring three cows of this family made over 100 lbs.

of milk each. "It shows what an old cow can do to build up a splendid herd," remarked W. A. Chambers, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, who was along.

All of the young stuff in this herd was sired by a son of Baroness Madeline, formerly the three and four-year-old champion in Record of Performance. In an endeavor to strengthen this same line of breeding, Mr. Chambers is now using another son of Baroness Madeline, sired by Baroness Lyons Hengerveld. From the Chambers farm the party jumped to Woodstock where they spent the night.

In Oxford County.

An auto run through Oxford County in midsummer is always appreciated by those whose idea of good scenery is fine farms and fine farm buildings; consequently the run out to the farm of Walburn Rivers in the morning, was enjoyed by all. Mr. Rivers has made a specialty of the yearly test. In the herd at pasture special attention was given to the Canadian champion two-year-old performer, Calamity Snow. "I expect this cow to be the mature champion 8th year," Mr. Rivers told his visitors. "She has made between 12,000 and 13,000 lbs. of milk in four and one-half months. She made 3,122 lbs. of milk in April and averaged 100 lbs. of milk a day for 50 days."

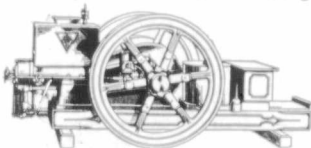
When asked as to the feed this cow was receiving, some of the visitors expressed astonishment to hear that she was getting 30 lbs. of grain a day, besides the very best of pasture. When her production was considered, however, this did not look so enormous. Incidentally the question brought out a discussion on summer feeding. "The cows have been living mostly on pasture so far," said Mr. Rivers in reply to a question. "I have one acre of green oats which I will feed to them shortly and from then on I will feed ensilage. We feed some grain the year round and at present I am feeding a mixture of oats, bran, distillers' grains and gluten meal."

"Will cows eat ensilage coming off pasture like this?" asked a visitor.

(Continued on page 18.)

"MACHINES MUST TAKE THE PLACE OF MEN"

Let the "Alpha" do your work



Grind Feed
Saw Wood
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Run Separator,
Churn or Washing Machine.

AN ALPHA Engine is almost indispensable on the farm these days when labor is so hard to get. It's so reliable, too. Always on the job. Never quits. Never gets laid up. You can always depend on an "Alpha."

Thousands of Canadian engine-owners swear by the ALPHA because they have found that it is reliable at all times and under all conditions. It is sturdily built. It is simple in construction. It is powerful. It runs on either gasoline or kerosene and develops its full published horse power on a minimum amount of either. If you want an engine that you will be thoroughly satisfied with, put your money into an ALPHA.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in twelve sizes, 1 1/2 to 28 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

What Tractors are Doing in Ontario Farming

In connection with the big combined Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration and Provincial Plowing Match at Ottawa next month, Farm and Dairy will devote its issue of

OCTOBER 3rd to

FARM POWER AND CO-OPERATION

Business firms who are planning to secure more of the tractor business in this Province and are demonstrating at Ottawa should arrange now to have their special announcements in this Power issue.

For particulars, etc., write

Publicity Department Farm & Dairy
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Make the mail your messenger; and save yourself the long rides to town.

Deposits may be made—butter and cheese cheques cashed—money withdrawn—just as easily and safely by mail as in person.

Write the manager to tell you all about this convenient plan of *Banking By Mail*—or call in and have it explained, the next time you are town.



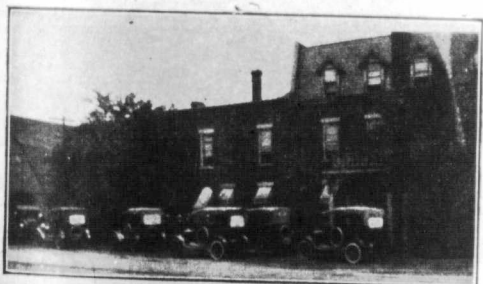
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THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 182 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 31 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



With the Niagara Breeders at Tillauburg for Dinner.



THE gladness most worth having is that which is at-hand, growing by today's highway.—Charles H. Brent.

Two Pairs of Shoes

By Joseph C. Lincoln, From The Pennsylvania Farmer.

I DON'T exactly know why Cap'n Jonadab and me went to the post-office that night; we wa'n't expecting any mail, that's certain. I guess likely we done it for the reason the feller that tumbled overboard went to the bottom—'twas the handiest place to go.

Anyway we was th-ere, and I was propping up the stove with my feet and holding down a chair with the rest of me, when Jonadab heaves alongside flying distress signals. He had an envelope in his starboard mitt, and, coming to anchor with a flop in the next chair, sets shifting the thing from one hand to the other as if it 'twas red hot.

I watched this performance for a spell, waiting for him to say something, but he didn't, so I hailed, kind of sarcastic, and says: "What you doing—playing solitaire? Which hand's ahead?"

He kind of woke up then, and passes the envelope over to me. "Barzilla," he says, "what in time do you s'pose that is?"

'Twas a queer looking envelope, more'n the average length fore and aft, but kind of scant in the beam. There was a puddle of red sealing wax on the back of it with a "D" in the middle, and up in one corner was a picture thing in colors, with some printing in a foreign language underneath it. I bl'ieve as what they call a "coat-of-arms," as it looked more like a patch-work cover than it did like any coat ever I see. The envelope was addressed to "Captain Jonadab Winck, Orham, Mass."

I took my turn at twisting the thing around, and then I hands it back to Jonadab.

"I pass," I says. "Where'd you get it?"

"'Twas in my box," says he. "Must have come in to-night's mail." "I didn't know the mail was sorted, but when he says that I got up and went over and unlocked my box, just to show that I hadn't forgot how, and I swan to man if there wa'n't another envelope, just like Jonadab's, except that 'twas addressed to "Barzilla Winck."

"Humph!" says I, coming back to the stove; "you ain't the only one that's heard from the Prince of Wales. Look here!"

He was the most surprised man, but one, on the Cape; 'twas the one. We couldn't make heads nor tails of the business, and set there comparing the envelopes, and wondering who on earth had sent 'em. Pretty soon "Ily" Tucker heads over towards our moorings, and says he: "What's troubling the ancient mariners?" he says.

"Barzilla and I've got a couple of letters," says Cap'n Jonadab; "and we was wondering who they was from."

Tucker leaned away down—he's always suffering from a rush of funniness to the face—and he whispers, awful solemn: "For heaven's sake, whatever you do, don't open 'em. You might find out." Then he threw off his

main-hatch and "haw-hawed" like a loon.

To tell you the truth, we hadn't thought of opening 'em—not yet—so that was kind of one on us, as you might say. But Jonadab ain't so slow but he can catch up with a hearse if the horses stop to drink, and he comes back quick.

"Ily," he says, looking troubled, "you ought to sew reef points on your mouth. 'Tain't safe to open the whole of it on a windy night like this. First



Is Formal Planting Worth the Labor it Involves?

The Ontario farmer who planted these hedges and has kept them trimmed so perfectly deserves full credit for his enterprise. But is the labor worth while? A more natural growth of trees and shrubs and a lawn unbroken by hedges is generally preferred by Canadian farmers who have made an extra effort to beautify their surroundings, and in this their plan has the approval of the best landscape gardeners.

thing you know you'll carry away the top of your head."

Well, we felt considerable better after that having held our own on the fact, so to speak—and we walked out of the post-office and up to my room in the Travellers' Rest, where we could be alone. Then we opened up the envelopes, both at the same time. Inside of each of 'em was another envelope, slick and smooth as a machinist's back, and inside of that was a letter, printed, but looking like the kind of writing that used to be in the copybook at school. It said that Ebenezer Dillaway begged the honor of our presence at the marriage of his daughter, Belle, in Peter Theodosius Brown, at Dillamead House, Cashmere-on-the-Hudson, February three, nineteen hundred and so forth.

We were surprised, of course, and pleased in one way, but in another we wa'n't real tickled to death. You see, 'twas a good while sence Jonadab and me had been to a wedding, and we know there'd be mostly young folks there and a good many big-bugs, we presumed likely, and 'twas going to cost considerable to get rigged—not to mention the price of passage, and one thing a mother. But Ebenezer had took the trouble to write us, and so we felt 'twas our duty not to disappoint him, and especially Peter, who

had done so much for us, managing the Old Home House.

The Old Home House was our summer hotel at Wellmouth Port. How me and Jonadab come to be in the summer boarding trade is another story and it's too long to tell now. We never would have been in it, anyway, I calculate, if it hadn't been for Peter. He made a howling success of our first season and likewise helped himself along by getting engaged to the star boarder, rich old Dillaway's daughter—Ebenezer Dillaway, of the Consolidated Cash Stores.

Well, we see 'twas our duty to go, so we went. I had a new Sunday cut-away and light pants to go with it, so I figured that I was pretty well found, but Cap'n Jonadab had to pry himself loose from considerable money, and every cent hurt as if 'twas nailed on. Then he had chilblains that winter, and all the way over in the Fall River boat he was fuming about them chilblains, and adding up on a piece of paper how much cash he'd spent.

We struck Cashmere-on-the-Hudson about three o'clock on the afternoon of the day of the wedding. 'Twas a little country kind of a town, smaller by a good deal than Orham, and so we cal'ated that perhaps, after all, the affair wouldn't be so extravagant. But when we have in sight of Dillamead—Ebenezer's place—we shortened sail and pretty high drew out of the race. 'Twas up on a high bank

"All right," says I. "Darn the blue pines! Keep her as she is! You can fire when ready, Gridley!" So we got full for what we judged was Ebenezer's front gate, and just as we made it, a man comes whirling around the bend in the path, and I'm blessed if 'twas'n't Peter T. Brown. He was rigged to kill, as usual, only more so.

"Hello, Peter!" I says. "Here we be."

If ever a feller was surprised Brown was that feller. He looked like he'd struck a rock where there was deep water on the chart.

"Well, I'll be ——" he began, and then stopped. "What in the ——" he commenced again, and again he breathed died out. Fin'ly he says: "Is this you, or had I better quit and try another pipe?"

'Twas us, and it seemed to me that he wa'n't high as looking as he'd ought to have been. When he found wed come to the wedding 'count of Ebenezer sending us word he didn't anyt'ing for a minute or two.

"Of course, we had to come," says Jonadab. "We felt 'twouldn't be right to disappoint Mr. Dillaway."

Peter kind of twisted his mouth. "That's so," he says; "I'll be worth more'n a box of diamonds to him. He bin more good to me than a dog's worry club." Well, come on up to the house and ease his mind.

So we done it, and Ebenezer was even more surprised than Peter.

I can't tell you anything about the house, nor the fixtures in it; it best be a matter that would find. We had a room somewhere up on the second deck, with brass bunk and plush on top and crocheted curtains and electric lights. I swan there was looking glasses in every corner—big ones, man's size. I remember to have seen Jonadab hollering to me that night 'twas he was getting ready to turn in.

"For the land's sake Barzilla," says he, "turn out them lights, will you? I ain't over—" above his head, he them looking glasses make me talk if I was undressing along with all hands and the cook.

The house was full of company, but more kept coming all the time. We didn't talk! We felt 'bout as much at home as a cow in a dory, but we was there 'cause Ebenezer had asked us to be there, so we kept on the course and didn't signal for help. Traveling through a crowd of men standing by the folks was, was a good deal dodging icebergs up on the Banks; one or two noticed us enough to see the colors, and one was real sodden. He was a kind of slow spoken old fellow dressed as if his clothes was poured over him hot and then left cool. His last name had a spl-ee in the middle of it—'twas Calen Stuart. Everybody—that is, me and everybody—called him "Phil."

We sit Phil come to stand and me right away. He'd got us on each wing, and go through the house asking questions. He sump me and Jonadab dry about how we come to be there, and told us we was yarns than a few "bout Dillaway, so how rich he was. I remember he said that he only wished he had the key to the cellar so he could show us money-bins. Said Ebenezer was just—well, rotten with money, as I might say, that he kept it in bins so cellar, says he, a pile of gold and silver gold in one bin, silver half-dollars another, quarters in another, and so on. When he needed any, he'd get a servant: "James, fetch me up a couple of change. This is only one of 'em." He'd take the gold and silver out of seals to Jonadab and me, but he hinted as such a thing, he'd put himself together and say: "Fact, I mean you." In a way to freeze your blood. He seemed like such a good fellow, but he didn't mind his telling a few ones. I guess he knowed good feller all ones.

(Continued on page 17.)

The Upward Look

Faith

By George Muller.

FAITH is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God; so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.—Hebrews xi. 1.

The subject of our meditation, What is faith—how it may be increased? and the growth of faith, which I will endeavor to illustrate by some of the experiences which, by the grace of God, I have realized in the exercise of belief in His promises as revealed in His Word.

First: What is faith? In the simplest manner in which I am able to express it I answer, Faith is the assurance that the thing which God has said in His Word is true, and that God will act according to what He has said in His Word. This assurance, this reliance on God's Word, this confidence, is faith.

No impressions are to be taken in connection with faith. Impressions have neither one thing nor the other to do with faith. Faith has to do with the Word of God. It is not, impression, strong or weak, which will make any difference. We have to do with the written Word. We have to rely on the written Word, and not on ourselves or our impressions.

Probabilities are not to be taken into account. Many people are willing to believe regarding those things that seem to them probable. The province of faith begins where probabilities cease and sight and sense fail. A great many of God's children are cast down, and lament their want of faith. They write to me, and say that they have no impressions, no feelings; they see so probably that the thing they wish will come to pass. (Luke 18: 27.) Appearances are not to be taken into account. Impressions and feelings and probabilities are not to be taken into account. The question is—If God has spoken it is His Word.

Now, preliminary to what I have to say to you, dear Christian friends, lay to heart that it is because there is so much dependence on these things that we have so little blessedness among us. All these things must be left alone. The naked Word of God is what we are to depend upon. This is enough for us.

And now, beloved Christian friends, are you in great need to ask yourself whether you are in the habit of thus confiding in your inmost soul in what God has said, and whether you are in earnest in seeking to find whether the thing you want is in accordance with what He has said in His Word. If it is, that the thing you ask for will come to pass is as sure as that you were able to confide in Him.

Second: How faith may be increased. God delights to increase the faith of His children. He is thus glorified before an ungodly world and the powers of darkness, through the confidence of His children in times of trial, discouragement, pain and sorrow, gives great encouragement to other Christians. God delights that He may do good to others through them and that they themselves, through the exercise of faith, may obtain an increase of it. For difficulties, costs, crusts, hindrances, bereavements and losses, though we shrink from them, and shrink exceedingly, are the very things God uses to develop us more and more, as the young infant has its weak limbs developed, till by and by they grow to the power of man's. For I am not at all of those who believe that we can attain to strong faith at once, any more than a weak infant can spring up to manhood at once. Our faith, which is weak and feeble at first, is develop-

ed and strengthened more and more by use.

What we have to do instead of wanting no trials before us, is, no exercise for patience, is to be willing to take them from God's hands as a means, I say, and say it deliberately—trials, difficulties, obstacles, bereavements, necessities, are the very food of faith. I get letters from so many of God's dear children who say, "Dear Mr. Muller: I'm writing this because I'm so weak and feeble in faith." Just so surely as we ask to have our faith strengthened, we must be willing to take from God's hands the means for strengthening it. We must allow Him to educate us through trials and bereavements and troubles. For it is through trial that faith is exercised and developed more and more. God affectionately permits difficulties that He may develop increasingly that which He is willing to do for us, and to this end, we should not shrink, but if He gives us sorrow and hindrances, and losses, and afflictions, we should take them out of His hands as evidence of His love, and His care for us in developing more and more in us that faith which He is seeking to strengthen in us.

Again, it is necessary that we seek to acquaint ourselves with God as He has revealed Himself in the Scriptures. We must not content ourselves with the notions that people have about God, but we must be willing to know what He has disclosed regarding Himself. And we must not take the notions which the Church and many professing Christians have of God, for we should deliberately take the notions which the Church of Christ has about God are not the truth, and we do not want to gather our views from what the Church says about God, or what Christian men say about Him; but we have to come to the very fountain, the revelation that the Lord has made to Himself in His written Word, and step by step, as we read, to learn not only of the power, infinite wisdom, justice, and holiness of our God, but also of His gentleness, pity, beautifulness and boundlessness.

When we read and see what God has revealed of Himself in His Word we shall find out more and more from it that God is the **Lovable One**. God is the **Lovable One**; and before I go any further, I stop and ask you what is the response of your inmost soul? In God, to you, the **Lovable One**? If not, you are not acquainted with Him. If you have yet to find out that He is the most lovable One. Oh, seek to say in your inmost heart that He is the **Lovable One**! The result will be that you will confide in Him unreservedly at all times, in all circumstances. Though He slay you yet will you trust in Him. Turn and read the ninth Psalm. With your very own eyes read the ninth and tenth verses: "The Lord will be a refuge for the oppressed, a refuge in times of trouble." And "They that know Thy name will put their trust in Thee: For Thou, Lord, hast not forsaken them that seek Thee." We who learn to see God as He has revealed Himself in His Word, are so satisfied with God, and in His dealings with us, we see how everything is for our good. On this account it is so deeply important for our usefulness and for our growth in faith that we get correct ideas of God from the fountain of truth contained in His Word. In the exercise of our faith, and in studying God in His Word, our faith grows. I say this deliberately, advisedly, and tens of thousands of God's tried children will say the same thing.

The Church of Christ is not aroused to see God as the beautiful and lovable One He is, and hence the small measure of blessedness. Oh, beloved brothers and sisters in Christ, seek to learn for yourselves, for I cannot tell you the blessedness that is in His moments I am able to confide in Him for I know what a beautiful and kind and faithful and lovable Being He is, and if it be the will of God to put us in the furnace, let Him do it, so that we may acquaint ourselves with Him

as He will reveal Himself, and as we know Him better, we come to the conclusion that God is the most lovable Being, and we are satisfied with Him, and say, "It is my Father—let Him do as He pleases."

Training the Children

No. 5

The Value of the Story Hour

Mrs. Lenore R. Ranus.

EVERYONE knows that a normal child has an active mind, but many parents do nothing to strengthen or train this vital part of their child's life, leaving all mental development to the teachers in the schools.

The easiest way to teach a child to think is through play. The mother can begin to sing Mother Goose rhymes to the mere infant in arms. As the child grows he recognizes the words and often the tunes. Later, he will ask for his favorite songs or rhymes and then begin to sing or recite himself. Up to this point the mother has accomplished three things: Strengthened the memory, cultivated an ear for music and the ability to carry a simple tune, and enlarged the child's vocabulary.

Be sure to use only the best grammar when talking to a child. Baby talk is funny for the grown-up for a while, but the difficulty the child faces in overcoming this is tremendous.

As the child grows older a story hour should become a part of each day. This is really a lesson in language. The mother should begin with the finger plays when the child is 8 or 9 months old, such as "This is the church and this is the steeple," "Pat-a-cake," and the counting lesson. "The thumb is one; the pointer, two; the middle finger, three; ring finger, four; little finger, five, and that is all you see." "What the child imitates you begins to understand." That is the great purpose of the finger plays.

In telling stories to children, especially to very young children, avoid the element of fear. Children love best the stories they have heard before. A good rule is to let the child choose his own story. Mother can introduce a new story when she deems best. Another good plan is to have the child tell mother a story sometimes as this will aid self-expression and be a lesson in language.

- Books to Help in Telling Stories:
- For the Children's Hour, Carolyn Haffey.
 - How to Tell Stories to Children, Sarah Crosby.
 - Stories to Tell to Children, Sarah Coss Bryant.
 - Children's Book, H. E. Souder.
 - Half a Hundred Hero Tales, Francis Story.
 - More Stories, Maud Lindsay.
 - More Mother Stories, Maud Lindsay.
 - Kingergarten Story Book, Jane L. Hoax.
 - Fairy Tales, Gladys.
 - The Children's Reading, Francis J. O'Connell.
 - Three-Minute Stories, Laura E. Richards.
 - Story Telling in School and Home, E. N. and G. E. Partridge.
 - Tales of Laughter, Kate Douglas Wiggin and New Revised South.
 - The Talking Beasts, Wiggin and Smith.
 - Wonder Book, Wiggin and Smith.
 - Wonder Book, Hawthorne.
 - Tanglewood Tales, Hawthorne.
 - Just So Stories, Kipling.
 - Just So Stories, Kipling.
 - Nights With Uncle Remus, Joel Chandler Harris.
 - In Story-Land, Elizabeth Harralson.
 - A Little Book of Profitable Tales, Beaegene Field.
 - Fairy Tales, Grimm, Andersen.
 - English Fables.
 - Peter Rabbit Stories, Beatrix Potter.
 - Index to Short Stories, Salisbury and Bookshelves.
 - Myths That Every Child Should Know, Hamilton Wright.
 - In the Child's World, Kenneth Poulsson.
- Poems and Songs.
- A Child's Garden of Verses, Robert Louis Stevenson.
 - The Poem Index, Wiggin and Smith.
 - Small Songs for Small Singers, Nellinger.
 - Mother Goose Set to Music, J. W. Elbert.
 - Finger Plays, Kenneth Poulsson.

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE!

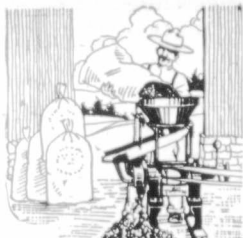
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Helping Out the Fruit Supply

THESE are the days of pickling and canning and they are very busy days. Fruit is not easily secured this year and we therefore have to make use of every available variety which comes our way. How many of our folks live in districts where elderberries grow? Those who do, should not fail to take advantage of this fruit this season. There are various ways in which elderberries may be profitably prepared for winter use. For instance, if combined with rhubarb they make a pleasing preserve or marmalade. Blue plums and elderberries also make a good combination for marmalade. These berries may be canned alone, and by adding a little lemon juice there will be more flavor to the fruit.

Elderberries may also find a place on our pickle shelves. Elderberry chutney is made as follows: Three quarts elderberries, three onions, two teaspoons whole cloves, two tablespoons ground ginger, one and one-half cups brown sugar, two cups seeded raisins, one-third teaspoon red pepper must be added to each two teaspoons vinegar and two tablespoons salt. Cook till thick.

Elderberries, combined with some other fruit, such as rhubarb, plums or grapes, make a tasty catsup by using two quarts fruit, one cup sugar, one tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, one-quarter teaspoon cay-

enne. Canadian housewives should make all the jam they possibly can to facilitate conservation of butter, which will be the more needed overseas because of the jam shortage there.

Nine representative wholesale fish firms in Ontario sold 5,800,000 pounds of fish during the first five months of 1918 as compared with only 5,000,000 pounds of the corresponding period of 1917. Consumption of sea fish in Ontario has been increased by about 200 per cent. in Western Canada 100 per cent. and in Quebec 75 per cent. For the whole Dominion there has been an increase from 50 to 75 per cent.

It is an old saying that union is strength. War serves but to emphasize the truth of it. Organized women can do more than unorganized women. This is why it pays to pool equipment and ideas and energies. A dozen women working as one can accomplish infinitely more than 13 women going their several ways. It is estimated that only 12 per cent of Canada's women belong to organized bodies. It does not matter whether it is Red Cross work or canning or knitting or gardening. Do it in the community way. Belonging to an organization is an incentive to work. Instead of criticizing freely, wouldn't it be a good idea to belong to some organization and help to make things go? They are all doing what they consider best for the national cause.

THE NOBLEST WOMAN

WHILE it is true that many noble women are free to go forth into the world and become the evangel of many needed reforms in church and state and society, the woman who quietly, in her own home, leads her own sons and daughters up the shining way of rectitude and honor and Christian principle, is performing a nobler and a duty than which none is higher, and because she does so quietly, within the sacred precincts of her own home, it is none the less a boon and a blessing to the outside world.

For those who go out from the home where such a mother is the regnant queen carry with them the influences which make for all that is highest and best, and multiply by their numbers the seed she has sown.

All women cannot find the time to take part in organized work to reform social evils, however much they may desire to do so.

Some may stand upon the ramparts and speak of words that burn, white others, within the fortresses of their own homes, must however their own little children and teach them the lessons of life. And it is to these home women that the light of the evening lamp seems to carry the greatest cheer and helpfulness, and for them it must shine.—Western Farmer.

enne, mild vinegar to cover. Cook the fruit in the vinegar until soft. Rub through a sieve, add sugar and spices, cook and seal.

Still another method of canning elderberries and one which has been recommended as good, is made by adding two tablespoons of cider vinegar to sugar. Hold all can as you would any other kind of fruit. When opened for use a little more sugar may be added and probably a little more vinegar. A very little cornstarch blended in water will thicken the jam slightly.

No doubt many of Our Women Folk have made good use of rhubarb this year in connection with their canning activities as there are many fruits with which the humble pie plant combines very nicely. It will combine with almost any of the fruits for making marmalade and also helps out wonderfully in adding to the fruit supply if combined with strawberries, raspberries, pineapple, currants, gooseberries, plums, grapes, blueberries, etc.

Canada Food Board Sayings

"SUGAR is a possibility of saving sugar in your home?" asks the Canada Food Board. "About one-third of all sugar used in the home is served in tea and coffee. If an average of half a teaspoonful a cup is left undissolved in the bottom of 12,000,000 cups of tea, coffee and cocoa used daily in Canada, the waste would be 120,000 tons of sugar per day. Only about one ounce of jam per week is available to the civil population of Great Britain at the present

time. Canadian housewives should make all the jam they possibly can to facilitate conservation of butter, which will be the more needed overseas because of the jam shortage there.

Fried Ripe Tomatoes.
Do not fry, but cut in slices as one would apples. Dip in cracker crumbs and fry in butter or sweet dripping.

Tomato Salad.
Remove the inside and fill with a mixture of any chopped vegetable, such as cooked potatoes, carrots, beets, or raw cabbage, and chopped meat with salad dressing. The centre and top can be utilized for soup.

Baked Stuffed Tomatoes.
Cut the top off tomatoes and scoop out the centre. Place in a covered baking dish and fill with a dressing made from bread crumbs, cold chopped meat, celery and crumbled ordinary cheese. Bake until tender and serve hot.

Green Tomato Sauce.
Slice up green tomatoes, green apples and onions. Cook in enough water to make a sauce of the consistency of sauce when done. Add butter and pepper and salt to taste.

Substantial Salads

OWING to the increased consumption of such coarse meals as cornmeal, oatmeal, barley, rye, and so forth, it has been pointed out that we will need also as a substitute of food for such as salad, to counteract the heavy meals and keep the blood clear and cool. We often we labor under the impression that salads are a very substantial food, while as a matter of fact, there is no reason why we should not serve just as substantial food in salads as in other ways. In fact, salads should not be served nowadays as appetizers alone, but as a substantial part of the meal. Below are a few good salad recipes:

Salmon Salad.

One large can red salmon, some chopped walnuts, four or five sweet pickled cucumbers, chopped fine, one cup chopped celery, or a little celery seed. Mix well with a boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

Egg Salad.

Line a salad bowl with lettuce leaves. Cover with a layer of hard-boiled eggs, thinly sliced, then a layer of grated cheese, another of lettuce, one of hard-boiled onions, one of lettuce or slices of egg. Cover the top with grated cheese and pour salad dressing over the whole.

Bean and Pea Salad.

Cook half a pint each of broad beans and peas and drain well. Make half a pint of good parsley sauce, season it with salt, add the beans and peas and set aside to get quite cold. Line a salad bowl with thin slices of cucumber and beets, shake in a small quantity of finely shredded onions. Pour in the sauce mixture, garnish with radishes. This is a very tasty salad.

Beet Salad.

This should be made from young beets. Cook in boiling salty water, taking care not to bruise or pierce the beets with a fork, in which case they lose color and sweetness. Drain a cold water, skin and slice. Combine with an equal amount of oil and cover with mayonnaise.

Fish Salad.

Boil and drain a cupful of rice, season with finely chopped onion, salt and pepper and lettuce and cold, rice, strained, lettuce, and cold, rice, fry sardines drained, sliced parsley and diced pickled beets, all fresh fish may be shredded when cold and made the basis of a salad, combined with lettuce, tomatoes or cucumber.

Cheese and Nut Salad.

Grate cheese to make a cupful, fill one cup coarsely ground peanut, moisten with cream, form into small balls and serve on lettuce with salad dressing.

COOK'S CORNER

Variety in Tomato Dishes

ONE of the dishes which finds a place on our tables most frequently during the summer months is ripe, red, juicy, sliced tomatoes. They seem to touch the right spot for either dinner or supper, and sometimes even for breakfast. There is just a danger, however, of becoming rather tired of tomatoes if they are always served in the one way they are making tomato dishes which are very palatable.

Tomato Bisque.

One part stewed and strained tomatoes; two parts boiling water; a pinch of soda; season with salt, pepper, celery salt and onion. Heat thoroughly, then take from stove and stir in enough sweet milk to turn soup white as desired. Flavor with a little powdered mace and serve at once.

Stewed Tomatoes.

Peel ripe tomatoes, put over the fire in a kettle and cook 10 minutes or until soft. Flavor with onion salt, or a little grated onion, pepper and salt and a small quantity of fat. Serve very hot.

Eggs and Tomatoes.

Peel some nicely shaped tomatoes, scoop out part of the inside, which may be used for tomato sauce or soup. Put a teaspoonful of seasoned bread

Two Pairs of Shoes

(Continued from page 14.)
that liked to Ho-gunnars and such like, they were mostly.

Somewhat or 'nother Phil got Cap'n Jonadab talking "boat," and when Jonadab talks "boat," there ain't no stopping him. He's the smartest feller in a cat-boat that ever handled a tiller, and he's won more races than any man on the Cape, I cal'late. Phil asked him and me if we'd ever sailed on an ice-boat, and when we said we hadn't he asks if we won't take a sail with him on the river next morning. We didn't want to put him to so much trouble on our account, but he said: "Not at all. Pleasure'll be all mine. I assure you." Well, 'twas his for a spot, but never mind that now.

He introduced us to quite a lot of the company—men mostly. He'd see a school of 'em in a corner, or under a palm tree or somewhere, and steer us over in that direction and take us known to all hands. Then he'd begin to show us off, so to speak, get Jonadab telling 'bout the boats he'd sailed, or something like it—and then fellers would laugh and holler, but Phil's face wouldn't shake out a reef, he would solemn as a funeral all the time. Jonadab and me begun to think we was making a great hit. Well, we was, but not the way we thought. I remember one of the gang gets Phil to one side after a talk like this and whispers to him, laughing like fun. Phil says to him: "My dear boy, I've been to thousands of these things—" and he gives his slipper scornful around the premises—"and upon honor they've all been alike."

The marrying of Peter and Ebenezer's Belle was done about eight o'clock and done with all the trimmings. All hands manned the yards in the best parlor, and Peter and Belle was carrying 'round punch and frozen victuals. Everybody was logged up till Jonadab and me, in our new cutaways, felt like a couple of moulting black-birds at a bluejay camp meeting. Ebenezer was so busy, being 'round like a pullet with its head off, that he'd hardly spoke to us sense we landed, but Phil scarcely ever left us, so we wa'n't lonesome. Pretty soon he comes back from a heat into the next room, and he says:

"There's that's just dying to know you gentlemen. Her name's Granby. Tell her all about the Cape, she'll like it. And, by the way, my dear feller," he whispers to Jonadab, "you want to please her—er—er—er—mightly, congratulate her upon her boy's success in the laundry business. You understand," he says, winking; "only son and self-made man, don't you know?"

Mr. Granby was roosting all by himself on a sofa in the parlor. She was fleshy, but terrible stiff and proud, and when she moved the diamonds on her shoon till her head and neck looked like one of them "set pieces" at the south of July fireworks. She was deaf, too, and used an ear-trumpet pretty nigh as big as a steamer's ventilator. "Maybe she was 'dyne to know us," but she didn't have a fit trying to hear it. Me and Jonadab felt we ought to be sociable, and so we set down on each side of her on the sofa, and bellered: "How d'ye do?" and "How day, ain't it?" into that ear-trumpet. She didn't say much, but she'd couple on the trumpet and turn whichever one of us had balled, and blow over to that side as if her bal-

last had shired. She acted to me kind of uneasy, but everybody that come into that parlor—and they kept piling in all the time—looked more'n kindling joyful. They kept pretty quiet, too, so that every yell we let out echoed, as you might say, all 'round. I begun to get shaky at the knees, as if I was preaching to a big congregation.

After a spell, Jonadab not being able to think of anything more to say, and remembering Phil's orders, leans over and whoops into the trumpet: "I'm real glad your son done so well with his laundry," he says.

Well, sir, Phil had give us to understand that their congratulations would make a hit, and they done it. The women 'round the boom turned red and some of 'em covered their mouths with their handkerchiefs. The men looked glad and set up and took no lice. Ebenezer wa'n't in the room—which was a mercy—but your old mess-mate, Catesby-Stuart, looked solemn as ever and never turned a hair.

But as for old lady Granby—whew! She got redder'n she was afore, which was a miracle, pretty nigh. She couldn't speak for a minute—just cackled like a hen. Then she busts out with: "How dare you!" and founces out of that room like a hurricane, and then two or three of the girls begun to squeal and giggle behind their handkerchiefs.

Jonadab and me went away, too. We didn't founce any to speak of. I guess a "snack" would come nearer to telling how we quit. I see the cap'n heading for the stairs and I fell into his

wake. Nobody said good-night, and we didn't wait to give 'em a chance.

"Course we knew we'd put our foot in it somewhere, but we didn't see it till now. Even then we wa'n't really on to Phil's game. You see, when a green city chap comes to the Old Home House—and the land knows there's freaks enough do come—we always try to make things pleasant for him, and the last thing we'd think of was making him a show afore folks. So we couldn't believe even now 'twas done a purpose. But we was suspicious a little.

"Marilla," says Jonadab, getting ready to turn in, "I ain't possible that that feller with the sp'inked last name is having fun with us, is it?"

"Jonadab," says I, "I've been wondering that myself."

And we wondered for an hour, and finally decided to wait a while and say nothing till we could ask Ebenezer. And the next morning one of the stewards comes up to our room with coffee and grub, and says that Mr. Catesby-Stuart requested the pleasure of our company on a store-breakfast ice boat sail, and would meet us at the pier in half an hour. They didn't have breakfast at Ebenezer's till pretty close to dinner time, eleven o'clock, so we had time enough for quite a trip.

Phil and the ice-boat met us on time. I 'spose it 'twas styre, but if I hadn't known I'd have swore he'd run short of duds and had dressed up in the bed clothes. I felt of his coat when he wa'n't noticing, and if it wa'n't made out of a blanket then I never slept under one. And it made me think of my granddad to see what he had on his head—a regular nightcap, tassell and all!

(Continued next week.)

CREAM WANTED

For better service and higher market prices, ship your cream to us. Cream supplied free. Watch this space for prices. Our price next week 46c per lb. fat. A card brings particulars.

MUTUAL DAIRY AND CREAMERY CO.
743 King St., W. Toronto

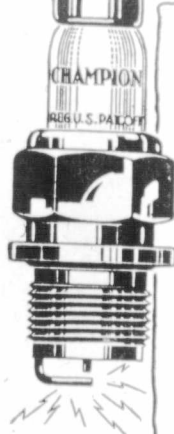
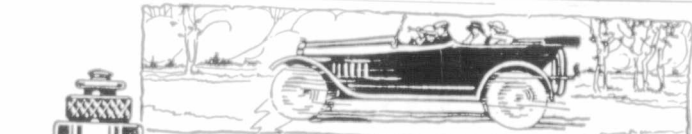
SMALL QUANTITY STATIONERY—100 sheets of letter paper 8 1/2 x 11; 100 envelopes—printed with name and address and business, in Ontario \$2.25, other provinces extra postage. Write—Galt with order. Farmers Printery, Beaverton, Ont.

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced farm hand, preferably over, ordinary wage to take charge of pure bred Holsteins. Must have some experience in B.O.M. work. D. A. McElroy, Crystal Springs Farm, Vanhook Hill, Ont.

LADIES WANTED to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$50,000—Lend on farms, mortgages paid off. Reynolds, 77 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Did you read the full page advertisement that has been in the last three issues about our Free-For-All Grain and Vegetable content? Better get your back numbers and look it up.



Champion "Heavy Duty" for Medium Power Cars Price, \$1.46

4 out of 5 Motors are Champion Equipped

Every Ford, Maxwell, Overland, Studebaker and over one hundred other makes of gasoline motors, representing an overwhelming majority of the motors in use, are factory equipped with



Dependable Spark Plugs

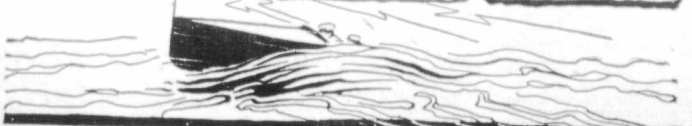
There could be no greater tribute to the dependable service and efficiency that comes from making O.N.V. spark plugs and developing a type for the individual requirements of each motor or engine, whether it be automobile, tractor, farm engine or motor boat.

Engineers know their dependability by analysis—you will know by experience that your replacements should be Champions.

Each Champion porcelain is protected from breakage through cylinder shock or expansion by its patented, asbestos-lined, copper gaskets, and each plug is backed by the guarantee— "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

Ask any dealer for spark plugs with "CHAMPION" on the porcelains.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited Windsor, Ontario



The Canadian National Exhibition

(Continued from page 4.)

the sides were the products of the farm that, produced by the man behind the gun, sustain our armies in the field,—such products as cheese, butter, meats, fish, grains, etc.

The Canadian Fertilizer Association had an educational exhibit in this building in charge of Prof. Bell. One of the effective exhibits here consisted of a photograph of a wheat field in Middlesex showing the effect of an unfertilized crop. On the unfertilized wheat Mr. A. L. Hodgins harvested at the rate of 12½ bushels to the acre. A application of 200 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre, costing \$4 or \$5, in the oat crop, preceding the wheat, gave the wheat a yield of 54.7 bushels per acre. All of the land was manured. The great difference in yield was due to the wheat that received the acid phosphate making a stronger fall growth and therefore coming through the winter without injury.

The Horse Exhibit.

In light horses many of last year's winners are at the top again this year. The Hackneys were possibly the most popular. In the aged stallion class, Graham Bros' Colobito was again at the top, winning first in his class, sweepstakes and both English and Canadian medals. Among the hares, Shields' Model Queen was the outstanding entry. In the aged stallion class, action and speed, Blamire's Princess in brood mares, shown by the McGregor Horse Exchange, was also a good one and carries her age well. One of the noticeable features of the horse exhibit was the great showing of ponies. There is apparently a growing demand for this class of horse flesh.

Draft horses were not judged at time of going to press so little can be said about them. The entries were not numerous but the quality was fully up to the highest standard for Canadian fairs. In Clydesdales the most of the classes were full enough to insure keen competition. Most of the well known exhibitors were along and a considerable number of individual entries. Canadian bred classes were well filled. Competition in Shires was limited, as usual, to a couple of exhibitors. Percherons, in point of numbers were hardly up to the standard set for the breed in recent years. In fact, the only setting with entries enough to take up all the prize money was that for mature stallions.

Beef Cattle.

Beef cattle, too, were judged the second week of the show. They were more numerous than last year and uniformly of better quality. Short-horns were out in greatest numbers and reflected the prosperity the breed is now enjoying. Particularly there were more good bull than ever before. One western breeder, J. O. Barron of Carberry, Man., had his string along. All of the well known Ontario breeders were out. Angus cattle showed considerable improvement and Ontario Herefords also promised to furnish strong classes. The Galloways were not on hand. A fuller report of the beef classes will appear next week.

Sheep and Swine.

The sheep exhibit overflowed from the sheep barn to a tent outside. They were numerous and that with one breed missing altogether this year, the Lincolns. Cotswolds were strongly represented by the flocks of Norman Park, Norwich; Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth, and G. Mark, at Colyton. The Shropshire, Leicester, too, made a good showing for the long wools with Jno. Packham & Sons, Calster Centre, J. and W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Jno. Kelly & Son, Shakespear, and A. and W. Whitelaw, Guelph, as competitors. Shropshires with 15 to 16 in a class, J. R. Kelsey, Woodville, was the principal winner. Other flocks fully represented were Geo. D. Bestner, Copetown;

Larkin Farms, Queenston; R. Young, Glenora Station; J. W. Gurney, Paris, and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Oxford Downs were light this year, only Peter Arkell & Son, Teeswater, being long; but they had a fine string. Southdowns were not numerous. Robert McKewen, London, and Larkin Farms being the principal competitors. Dorset Horned sheep were exhibited by Jno. A. Orchard, Shefford; W. E. Wright & Son, Alton; J. B. Smith, Leamington, and J. F. Robertson, Hornby. Hampshire by Telfer Bros., Paris; Jno. Kelly & Son, and A. S. Wilson, Norval; a stronger showing than last year. Suffolks were shown by Hastings Bros. and J. Bowman, both of Guelph.

Hogs were not strong in numbers, but competition was keen and money well distributed, particularly in Yorkshires. In this breed the principal exhibitors were: Brethour, Featherston, Lerch and Duck, all old timers. Berkshire were a small showing with Adam Thompson, Stratford; W. W. Brownriggs, Georgetown; S. Dolson & Sons, Norval, and C. B. Boynton, Dollar, the competitors. D. Douglas Mitchell had the most of the Tansworths with J. J. Pearson, Dixie, C. B. Boynton and S. Dolson & Son also showing a few. In Chester Whites, W. Roberts & Son, Peterborough, did not do as well as last year, because of lack of fit. W. E. Wright & Son were their competitors. Duroc-Jerseys had a class to themselves for the first time this year but only one exhibitor turned up, C. Malott, Wheatley. Most of the hogs were over weight. Awards in the export class were as follows: 1, Brethour; 2 and 4, Featherston; 5, Adam Thompson; 6, Boynton.

There are many other features of the show that might be mentioned, but all could not possibly be covered within the compass of one week's issue.

On the Road with the Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders.

(Continued from page 13.)

"They will fit me, get a chance," said Mr. Rivers. "I like to feed ensilage particularly well with green clover. "Do you feed roots?" "Oh, yes, we fed them when we have them, and we can always notice a difference when the roots are gone. This cow here, for instance, was milking 100 lbs. a day. We finished up with our roots and she went right down."

Another cow that attracted favorable comment in the Rivers herd was Duchess Aggie, Wagon Mitchell's, a four-year-old that has produced 19,200 lbs. of milk in a little less than seven months. There were also several other cows of high calibre with fine long distance records, but none of them were for sale. "I am too poor to sell the good ones," was Mr. Rivers' explanation.

From the pasture field the party adjourned to the barnyard, where the herd bull, Canary Hartog, was brought out for inspection. This animal is a grandson of Royal DeMol Violet, the cow that produced 59,563 lbs. of milk and 1,204 lbs. of butter last year. Her test was 3.6. Mr. Rivers also had a young bull, recently purchased, a full brother to the one that sold for \$2,000 in the sale at Hamilton.

On a 300-Acre Farm.

A long run was then made to the farm of R. Kelly, at Colyton. This is one of the biggest farms in Oxford County, and at the time of our visit Mr. Kelly had 107 acres in oats, 25 in wheat, 12 in barley, 14 in corn and had just finished putting 150 loads of hay in the barn. The acre or more of heavy producing, pure-bred Holstein cows were of most interest to the visitors, however, and they were run into the stable for greater convenience in inspecting them. As the party was

about to leave, Mr. Kelly had a pleasant surprise for them in a light lunch of ice-cream and cake all around. The next stop was in Tilsonburg for dinner.

Mr. Wm. Bell, of Springford, has one of the finest grade Holstein herds in Oxford County, as well as a splendid set of farm buildings. A brief stop was made at Mr. Bell's on the way to Mr. M. L. Haley's farm nearby. This is one of the best known show herds in Ontario and the high quality of the Holsteins seen was just exactly what was expected. The last visit of the tour was to the farm of M. H. Haley on the west corner of the highway. Here interest centered in the splendid young bull, King-Fayne Akartra, that had been first at London, Toronto and Guelph, and was being fitted for the show circuit again this year. The dam of this bull made 12,20 lbs. of butter as a two-year-old. Another splendid animal being fitted for the show circuit was the mature bull, Bonerkes Hartog, second at Toronto last fall, and in even better condition this year.

Mr. Haley's farm appeals to all as being a model one. The buildings were modern and attractive and the intensiveness of the farming followed is indicated by the fact that Mr. Haley is maintaining 40 to 50 head of pure-bred Holsteins on 100 acres of land. Here, again, the hospitality of the Holstein breeder was in evidence when ice-cream and cake in liberal quantities were served to all, and before breaking up for the day the home of the visiting breeders tendered to Mr. Haley a hearty vote of thanks for his hospitality and incidentally expressed their appreciation of the courtesy with which they had been received everywhere on their trip.

Toronto Wants the Show

A STEP forward has been taken in the choice of a location for the International Live Stock Show, when the committee of live stock men, headed by Mr. W. E. Dryden, met a sub-committee of the Canadian National Exhibition on the grounds. The sub-committee of the Exhibition Association made known their recommendations to have the show locate in Toronto.

President T. A. Russell pointed out that, as the Exhibition buildings belonged to the city, the permission of the City Council would have to be obtained. He also said that there was an obstacle in the way, in the occupation of the buildings by the troops in the winter months. The undivided support of the association was promised.

Guelph and Hamilton also want the show.

U.F.O. Candidate in Manitoulin

A DISPATCH from Manitoulin Island, under date of August 28, reads as follows: "The Conservative Party, has been chosen by the United Farmers of Ontario to oppose the Conservative candidate, B. H. Turner, in the Province on October 24, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the sitting Conservative member, H. R. Gauze."

"The decision was reached at one of the largest conventions ever held here, when over 250 members of the U. F. O. and many women attended. Seven candidates were nominated as follows: Messrs. Geo. Cook, Silverwater; Elmsley, Silverwater; Carman, Campbell; McCollman, Campbell; Annetta, Carnarvon; Hilliard, Kagawong. Mr. Bowman was chosen after a ballot.

"The Government's agricultural policy was roundly criticized by many of the speakers. A constructive platform was put up by the U. F. O., which the candidate fully endorsed. To-morrow is nomination day, and the election takes place on October 24."

Mr. J. A. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers' Informa. Farm and Dairy that the Central Association was consulted before this action was taken. The Manitoulin members were advised

to take the action they did provided they could secure a candidate acceptable to members of both parties and to farmers generally.

U.F.O. Official Organ

THE committee of the United Farmers of Ontario, having the question of an official organ in charge, have applied for a charter under the name of the "Farmers Publishing Company." This charter will not specify whether the company will publish a daily or a weekly, although the latter is preferred. For a definite charter is obtained no definite action can be taken, and the company to raise capital cannot really be said to have started as yet. Mr. Kouchan assures the Farm and Dairy that the response to the preliminary appeal for capital has not been a gratifying response. Letters of encouragement have been received from men all over the Dominion, who believe that Ontario farmers should get their own official organ.

New Club in Simcoe

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: As a result of Mr. J. J. Morrison's invitation to this district on August 24, a very enthusiastic meeting was held at the school house at Kirkville. Mr. Morrison came here in company with Mr. Hutchinson, our district representative, F. W. G. Kelly, the date, James Clark, Alexander Arbutnot, J. Wylie, Roy L. Lunan, John Kelly, and Donald Patterson—T. H. Kelly, Colingwood, Ont.

Peterboro Clubs Active

REPRESENTATIVES of its members' clubs in East Peterboro, recently at Indian River and decided to undertake the cooperative shipment and selling of livestock. Mr. J. J. Grady, of Indian River, was appointed manager. Mr. Horne, of Harold's Bay, was given a representative part in promoting this work on behalf of the United Farmers of Ontario, attended a meeting of the South Dunbar Farmers' Club recently, which he gave valuable information bearing on the shipment of livestock. Mr. McEwan, of Newmarket, the district representative, attended the meeting at Indian River and promised to see the farmers' clubs in every way possible in promoting their cooperative work.

The East Peterboro' clubs are making of arranging for a meeting with the West Peterboro' clubs for the purpose of organizing a county association.

Many New Clubs Formed

THAT farmers all over the province are becoming increasingly alive to the advantages of benefiting themselves with the United Farmers of Ontario is evidenced by the wonderful increase in the number of clubs formed recently. Since Jan. 1, 1914, new clubs have been formed, of these 73 have actually paid their dues and affiliated, and the others will be in the near future.

Send for your entry blank at once, as our big Free-For-All Grain and Vegetable Contest closes on Sept. 10th.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department...

DAIRY PRODUCE AT TORONTO.

THE dairy sections at Toronto were well filled. The butter exhibits were particularly fine and entries more numerous than last year...

Cheese entries were of about the usual number, but scores were lower. The weak point was texture, due to the fact that our makers are not experienced in the use of rennet substitutes...

Creamery Butter.

- Salted Solids: 1. Belmont Creamery Co., Belmont, Man.; 2. P. J. Allison, Calgary, Alta.; 3. Platoon Dairy Co., St. John's, N.S.; 4. Brookfield Creamery Co., Brookfield, N.B.; 5. J. P. McDonald, Russell, Man.; 6. Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.; 7. Shoal Lake Creamery Co., Shoal Lake, Man.; 8. Eugene Fischer, St. Flavie, Louisiana, Que.; 9. Francis Demers, Sheslay, East Beaver, Que.

Farm Dairy

- Twenty lb. Tub or Crock: 1. Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, Ont.; score 94.00; 2. Miss Clark, Dundalk, Ont.; score 92.82; 3. Mrs. Wm. Clark, Weston, Ont.; score 92.11; 4. Mrs. J. A. Dixon, Owen Sound, score 91.91.

- Wood, Ont., score 92.82; 5. H. J. Neesh, Tavolock, Ont., score 92.82; 6. A. H. Gray, Clifton, Ont., 94.74; 7. Harry W. G. Hallow, Lethbridge, Ont., score 94.54; 8. Martin Calder, Stratford, Ont., score 94.09; 9. A. D. Hildreth, Stratford, Ont., score 94.97.

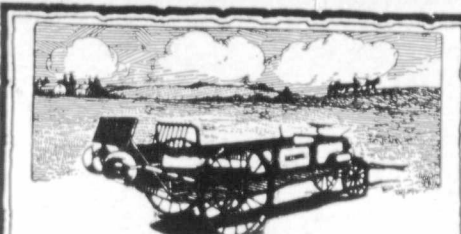
Winner of the Silver Cup, Cheese—Harry W. Seehaver, Lethbridge, Ont. Special Prizes in Cheese—1. Ben F. Hallow, Stratford, Ont.; 2. W. T. Oliver, Almonte, Ont.; 3. C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, Ont.

The Sherbrooke Fair

THE Eastern Township of Quebec can always turn out a good dairy showing and the dairy classes at Sherbrooke this year were particularly good. In fact, they were the main attraction of the fair...

Graded herd: Ness, Montgomery, J. P. Cavers, Orunston, and A. Phaneuf, Cavers. Get of sire: Ness, 'Hobhouse White Heifer'; Cavers, 'Cooherful Masterpiece'.

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy



The Deering Manure Spreader Light Draft — Wide Spread

A LOAD of stable manure is no light weight. Matted with bedding and litter, it is no easy job to tear it into small pieces...

The work of tearing up the manure is divided between two beaters, one of which is a spiral that makes this Deering spreader a wonderfully efficient fertilizing machine.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask., EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

THE UNDERWOOD is sold in Canada by a Canadian Company operating with Canadian Capital and Canadian Enthusiasm.

It is Canadian in scope as well as in personnel. It has offices in St. John, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

The services of the Company are at the disposal of the Underwood users anywhere in Canada.

We have built up this business by selling the best typewriter and making good with our customers. The service which goes with the Underwood costs you nothing, but you can't get it with any other typewriter at the price.

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are reliable. They are where you see the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad in FARM AND DAIRY.

The Peerless Perfection Fence advertisement with logo and text: Divide your stock and they stay where you put them...

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

Irrigation in Western Canada

A Profitable Method of Ensuring a Crop Every Year in Dry Districts

HERE is a type of farming which has been in general use in many countries for years, but which, until recently, was a little new way in Canada. It is the irrigation method. The fact that Canada has, as it were, lagged behind in this respect is due first to the fact that until the great west was opened up the problem of the farmer was not so much to add additional water to his soil, but to satisfactorily handle that which nature sent him, and in most cases to dispose of the surplus.

In the second place, those who settled in the prairie provinces, the part of Canada which requires careful handling of nature's water supply, came mostly from our eastern provinces, where rainfall is usually sufficient and in the countries of Europe which in many cases have a still greater rainfall. They had not been trained in the habit of irrigation. It was not until the farmers from Idaho, from Montana, and the other Western States began to emigrate to Alberta that irrigation received any great amount of encouragement. If this emigration had taken place at an earlier date, and had taken place more generally along the whole border line, it is possible that irrigation would be one of the main forms of farming in the West to-day. As it was, the farmers from Eastern Canada and Europe tried first, upon their entry to the country, to farm as they had done in their home lands. They failed. It was a method which was too wasteful of moisture. Then the dry farming method was introduced, a method which was revolutionized and safeguarded the crops in the Canadian West, a method which practically assures a crop under the most or two or three years of drought in succession.

Many people speak of dry farming and irrigation as somewhat the opposite. Such is not the case. They are but different means of attaining the same end. One, by carefully conserving what rain is sent, the other by applying artificially a sufficient quantity where such does not naturally exist. It is not the irrigated field that practically is the only limiting feature to the growing of crops in Alberta, is the matter of moisture. We might almost say that the proper application of water, whether by through timely rainfall, or through the use of irrigation, just about determines the success of the crop.

During the past few years there have been introduced into the West several irrigation schemes covering large sections of the country, but on large farms the unusually heavy rainfall since the dry year of 1914 many of the farmers have allowed their ditches to be torn up by cattle and generally put out of business. The present difficulty is that now when dry years have come, they find it difficult to get labor to put their ditches back in shape and make proper use of them. Such cases as this, however, are the exception rather than the rule.

This is a year to prove the value of irrigation, not only as a means of growing crops in a dry year, but as to its standing as an investment to the farmer who uses irrigated land. There are many farmers who have paid for their extra expense of irrigation with this year's crop, while their neighbors on adjoining non-irrigated land are suffering a crop failure. While reports are coming in from all parts of the West telling of crop failures in districts which have not had rain, so far there have been none of any kind from farmers who have had irrigation water available for their land.

How the Scheme Works Out.

In order that every farmer in the irrigated section may have his proper

share of water, the section is divided into districts, a district is under the supervision of a ditch rider. This man is responsible for the care of the main ditches in his district. He notifies each farmer by phone what day the farmer is to turn on his farm, and water will be responsible for the use he makes of his water once it reaches his farm, and for the care and upkeep of his ditches within the confines of his own property. If it were not thus arranged the probability is that all the farmers on the section would be wanting water on the same day, with the result there would not be enough to go round, and that on the other days of the week the ditches would be running over and the water would be going to waste.

It is a common idea that the constant application of river water adds a large quantity of alkali to the soil. While there is a certain amount of truth in this, the amount of the matter is so small that it is not worth little alkali, and that the amount applied to the soil in this way is scarcely worthy considering. What irrigation really does, however, is to bring to the surface any alkali which may be already in the soil.

For this reason, therefore, all irri-

gation which the water cannot be placed. In this way the farmer on irrigable land has ample opportunity of practicing the most modern dry farming methods right on the same farm upon which he is farming by irrigation.

These are but a few points of interest which are possibly worth mentioning in connection with this method

Ventilating Systems for the Dairy Farm

The King System is Good, But the Rutherford Method is More Popular in Canada

THE world's most gruesome example of the ill effects of insufficient ventilation is "The Black Hole of Calcutta." The story is familiar one. In 1756 an Indian Rajah shut 146 English prisoners in a small room 14 feet 10 inches by 18 feet and having but two small windows. All but 23 died during the night. It was not a case of death by starvation, but a thirst or physical violence. It was a thirst of air, lack of ventilation case of air, lack of ventilation killed that 123 people.

Here and there we find cow stables modelled on the Calcutta plan. These stables were carefully built with doors of conserving heat. They are warm in the coldest weather, but the air is charged with moisture. Its oxygen is more or less exhausted and de-vitalizing organisms thrown off in the breath of the cattle renders the

of farming. It is a method which may entail considerably more outlay and which may require considerable attention in the proper handling of the water during the growing season, but it is also a method which ensures, without fail, a sufficient supply of moisture to produce a bumper crop every year no matter what the climatic conditions may be.

at the ceiling. The system is designed on the assumption that the carbon dioxide expelled from the lungs of cows is heavier than air and should be drawn off from near the floor. The diagram herewith shows the system in operation, the fresh air coming into the stable over the beams and leaving by two outlets at the top, indicated by the arrows. Baird Bros., as we intimated, have found this system perfectly satisfactory and when they recently erected a model dairy barn they installed the King system of ventilation. Here, too, it has great perfect satisfaction.

The Rutherford System.

The Rutherford system, on the other hand, works on the principle of the stove or furnace. In a stove the draft is let in below the fire and the gases generated are carried off from above. The intakes of the Rutherford system are at the floor level slightly above, and the outlets are from the ceiling. The current being controlled by a swinging trap door in the flue. Advocates of this system claim that it removes the moisture from the stable more effectively than does the King system, and that it is as hard on animals as four air at the cannot stand within ten degrees as much cold in a damp stable as a dry stable. Diagrams herewith explain the construction of the Rutherford system of ventilation which is more recently installed than is the King system.

It is requisite for the successful operation of either of these systems that the stable be well and tightly constructed as the systematic interchange of air is interfered with when air seeps in at numerous points. Either system will not be best when each cow has at least 100 cubic feet of air space, horse man and young stock less. To properly ventilate this amount of air space will need to be a certain amount of air every hour of the day. This amount will be accomplished when for each cow there is at least eight square feet of inlet area. A stable 12 feet inches, therefore, will supply sufficient fresh air for six cows.

Size of Outlets.

The size of the outlets may be determined similarly, allowing about 5 square inches for each mature cow and one 18 x 24 inches for each foal or calf. The four air intake of 30 cows. No outlet should be much smaller than this, nor be bigger as the air current is larger outlets would be sufficient.

A very important point in installing a ventilating system is to thoroughly insulate the four air intake. At least two ply of boards and a couple of layers of building paper are necessary. Otherwise the moisture laden air in the outlet shaft will run too rapidly along the moisture will condense and drip back into the stable. The shaft, too, should be directly as possible to the outlet's roof.

Ventilating systems can be built old barns almost as readily as new ones. They can be constructed of the scarp beam that can be picked up around a farm. At most they represent a few days work and there is no investment or more difficult arrangement for the dairy stable but good ventilating system.

That Musical Cow

"Oh, Jenny, put a record on!"
It was the farmer's cry,
And soon old Suke's visions had
Sprung "like a flash" through the eye.
It made her mouth to water and
Her nostrils opened wide
As "Sweet Home" began to play,
From fragrant river side.

"The Good Old Summer Time" called
forth
The pleasantest of dreams,
She chewed her cud in calm content
At Jinks' "Cool Breeze"
And went "Wearing of the Green"
Made verdant visions pass,
And her knees deep she sank "In Old
Kentucky's" bluest grass.

When "Gentle Annie's", springtime
came

By "Bixie's" "Bonny Dee,"
She ate her fill, then, sought the shade
Of an "Old Apple Tree,"
Where "Little Biscuits" so dear,
Star-scattered she could see—
She switched her tail, and then she
Sung "Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me."

And as old Suke's cultured ear
Took in each pleasant strain,
She gave of milk each drop she had,
She went with farmer's gain,
But fortune heuked, there came an end
To what she had her pride on,
When—"sad mistake"—he played one day
"The Tune the Old Cow Died On."

gated land that is at all alkali in character, should be properly drained. This sorries the soil and the water applied in the irrigation instead of floating to the surface the alkali that is in the soil, will wash it out through the drains. This has been proven by actual test and is a plan which is generally adopted where irrigation is being carried on to any extent in alkali soil.

Irrigation in the Canadian West is as yet but in its infancy. It has been thoroughly tested in the United States and other countries and has proved the means of reclaiming millions of acres of fertile land which lions of acres of desert on account of the lack of moisture. So far in Canada the scarcity of land has not been as acute as it has been across the line, neither is the area of land which cannot be used for farming operations can be used for farming nearly as large as it is across the line. In Western Canada also the dry farming method as introduced by the experimental farms has given a large measure of success except in extreme cases. There are, however, cases such as this year where one dry year follows another, accompanied by hot winds and other conditions detrimental to successful crop growing.

It is in such conditions as these that our farmers of the West compare to think more and more regarding the matter of irrigation. There are localities where irrigation cannot be introduced owing to the fact that all irrigated land must be at a lower level than the source of water supply. Also in irrigated districts there is naturally a considerable area

atmosphere actually poisonous. In these stables a healthy herd is well nigh impossible. There is less milk or less growth for the feed fed than would be obtained were the ventilation improved. Certainly such stables are not healthy places to work in. They cannot be called good stables for every good stable has arrangements for a steady influx of pure air and the drawing off of foul air and moisture. There are two systems in common use for effecting this change of atmosphere—the King and the Rutherford.

The King System.

The King system is the older of the two and, taking America as a whole, the more common. The Rutherford system was invented by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, now of Calgary, when he was Veterinary Director-General of Canada. This system is recommended by all of our Experimental Farms as preferable to the King system for Canadian climatic conditions. The latter system, however, has its advocates even in Canada and one firm of Ontario dairymen, Messrs. A. H. Baird, in Waterloo county, have had the system installed for a score of years or more and have found it perfectly satisfactory. In the King system intake flues are built into the walls and the cold air is drawn in at the outside of the building and the fresh air is carried up a flue and delivered into the stable at the ceiling. If the cows face out, the stable inlets are at the outside walls. If the cows face the central alley the inlets are at the ends of the stable. The fresh air allowed into the flues may be conditioned along the ceiling and the fresh air outside where it is most needed. The outlets draw off the foul air from near the floor level, although in warm weather hinged doors are opened in the outlet flues

THE SHIELDS' SALE AT PETERBORO.

Do not fail to attend the sale of Holsteins which Mr. W. K. Shields is holding at the fair grounds, Peterboro, on September 12th. While Mr. Shields has not been a dealer in a about his Holsteins, yet he has in his herd some of the very best breeding stock to be found in the district.

It was somewhat of a surprise when a representative of the Ontario Dairy Association, Mr. Shields found that he was using as his herd sire, a son of Stag King Korndyke King, bred by the late Joseph Hengervord, one of the best sires in Canada. This sire will not be used but will be retained to use on the best which are being retained in the herd. However, most of the females offered are in calf to him, and many are bred by him.

Included in the sale will be several sires with five crosses of Pontiac Korndyke. These are included in the sale are: Hengervord Hampshire, all three years old or under. One of the noticeable features of the sale is the fact that none of the cows offered are over seven years of age.

As Mr. Shields finds it difficult to secure a bull for winter milking, he is offering a bunch of cows due to calve in the fall and early in the spring for those who desire some dams average 30 lbs. in seven years of age, and while little official work has been done, the very best sires available have always been used. However, whenever any of the milk has been tested it has run about 5.7 per cent as a herd average, with several of the cows raising over 4 per cent.

This is an unusual chance for breeders to secure a number of this noted breeding. Mr. Shields is putting this sale on during the Peterboro fair, and those who will be obliged to lose an extra day in attending. It will be held on the fair grounds on September 12th, at 2 o'clock. Look up the ad. in this issue and write to Mr. Shields for further particulars.

E. E. MUIRHEAD'S BULL

Do not fail to read carefully the half-page ad. on Roycroft Wayne Echo in the Farm and Dairy. As his photo shows, this is an unusually fine type of cow bull, and Mr. Muirhead is personally inclined to have him in his possession. This bull was bred by W. L. Shaw, of Newmarket, on whose farm Mr. Muirhead is head herdsman. A year ago he bought the bull from Mr. Shaw with the expectation of doing a little in the Holstein business on his own account. As his plans are changed, he now has the bull on his hands, and would like to find a good home for him. Mr. Muirhead was for since that time. His brother's son, Champion Sylvia Johanna has sold for \$106,000, and his sister, Het Loo Pieterte, has sold for \$12,750, both hitherto unheard-of prices.

His dam is a 21.5-lb. Junior two-year-old and a 21.15-lb. four-year-old record. She will be tested again this winter, and is a good candidate for 30 lbs. She is a half-sister to Het Loo Pieterte, the world's record Junior two-year-old in all dairy divisions from 7 to 66 days, and who sold recently for \$11,750.

His sire is Avondale Pontiac Echo, who is also grand sire of the \$106,000 bull and whose dam in turn is May Echo. Mr. Muirhead thinks so much of this bull that he recently bought him and is using him and his other May Echo Sylvia bull as his only herd sires.

His grand sires also are bulls of special merit. King Pontiac Artis Canada on the sire's side is now recognized as one of the real great bulls of the breed, and is a son of King of the Pontiacs. On his dam's side the grand sire is Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, the senior sire at Peterboro, who is a brother to King of the Pontiacs and son of Pontiac Korndyke. He is recognized among the best bulls in Canada to-day, and has several daughters with two-year-old records between 20 and 30 lbs. in seven days.

The Young Bull offered by Mr. Muirhead thus combines the two best producing strains of the breed. This is a good chance for someone to secure a bull of exceptional merit at a reasonable figure. Mr. Muirhead is also advertising him across the line, and knowing the demand which there is over there for this breeding, if however, our Canadian breeders to pick him up before he is sold.

THE OTTAWA SALE

Just as we go to press the following more definite information has come to hand regarding this sale.

In making up the list for the sale there were 75 animals submitted, but so severe was the culling that only 81 of the 75 were catalogued. These 41 are right in every way, both in type, breeding, and working ability.

Probably the strongest feature of the offering is the large number of cows

which will be winter milkers. Thirty are 30 head due to freshen in October and November, and 30 to year-olds. Of the latter, nearly all are calf sires bred to the best bulls in Ontario. There will be 17 pair of calves and no better calves. Besides the females there will be 24 bulls ranging in age from calves to more mature animals.

The following are the consignees: W. A. McMillroy, who has the reputation of having had more 25,000-lb. cows in his herd than any other breeder in Canada; J. B. Wylie, the man with the 190-lb. cow; W. Slevens, with his show herd which will be dispersed at the sale, and Gordon S. Gooderham will be there with five animals; L. H. Hapit with six head; Gold Lodge's Stock Farm with six good ones; James and Knapp, of Merrickville, will be represented, and T. P. Clark, of Pines-O-Farm. From the upper Ottawa Valley there will be the Caldwell's Hayrags, and Argive, also Barney and Humphries of Carp.

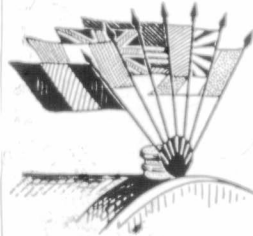
The secretary of the club, Mr. Cummings, in writing says: "All this stuff is bred from the Echo's, the Ormsby's, the Pontiac's, the Keres, and, in fact, from the most noted bulls in Canada to-day. No pains have been spared to make this sale a real hammer. Norman Montgomery has been secured as auctioneer, and in securing him the Ottawa breeders have given him the best of the best now available in Canada today. The catalogues are now ready, and those who have not already secured one can do so during the fair. Plan to attend the fair and also the sale."

THE AYRSHIRE.

Ayrshire cows, yes they're thrifty, Youthful looking, also fitly. Right on top as for production She's the cost of feed reduction Mch in test for butter fat. In the breed they all are that. Records show what she can do Economy's her motto through and through.

Chas. L. Kirk

FREE!
Be
Patriotic!



Seven brightly colored silk flags and metal holder FREE for two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 per year. Address

CIRCULATION DEPT.

Farm & Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

Just take a few minutes' time to make up your mind what you are going to enter in our Free-For-All Grain and Vegetable contest. Remember it closes Sept. 10th.

HIS SIRE IS

Avondale Pontiac Echo

Recently bought by Mr. Hardy of Brockville, who will use him as herd sire for whom Mr. Hardy has since refused \$50,000.00, who is not only sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada, but his dam is

May Echo Sylvia

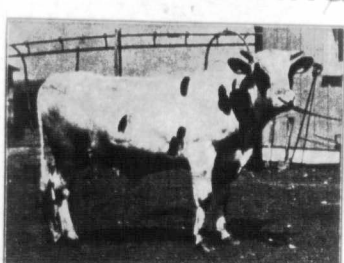
The World's Greatest Cow

Champion Echo Sylvia

Recently sold at Milwaukee for

\$106,000.00

REAL BREEDING



HIS DAM IS

Het Loo Wayne

20.88 lbs. butter at 2 yr. old, 27.15 lbs. as junior 4 yr. old; will be tested this winter and should easily beat 30 lbs. Half sister to

Het Loo Pietertje

World's Champion

Jr. 2 yr. old in 7-14-30-60 days—recently sold for

\$12,750.00

ROYCROFT WAYNE ECHO HIS GRAND SIRE



PONTIAC KORNDYKE HET LOO

Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo is the sire of the above world champion heifer. He is the best proven bull in Canada. All his daughters making between 20 and 30 lbs. at 2 years old.

Do you know of any other combination: 2 World's Records, May Echo Sylvia and Het Loo Pietertje; one on each side of the house.

Roycroft Wayne Echo is the product of two of the best milk and butter lines in the world, 4 nearest dams average 32.25 lbs.

ROYCROFT WAYNE ECHO (18 Months old) IS FOR SALE

— REMEMBER —

— HE IS A BROTHER TO THE SIRE OF THE \$106,000.00 BULL —

WRITE ME FOR PRICES AND EXTENDED PEDIGREE

E. E. MUIRHEAD, Herdsman, - Roycroft Farm - NEWMARKET, ONT.

278 Acres \$4400; with Crops, Pr. Horses, 13 Cows &

2 heifers, 2 bulls, 4 calves, biggs, wagon, harness, machinery, tools, etc. Mile to sawmill, mile and half to railroad town. Estimated 250,000 ft timber, 200 cords pulp wood, 4,000 cords wood. Productive loamy tillage for cow pasture. 100 good apple trees. Good 3-room house, big stock barn, good condition, new horse barn, carriage, poultry, corn, hog houses, only \$4,400 for everything, small cash payment. Details, page 9, Strout's Catalogue of this unsurpassed bargain and others, many with stock, tools, crops. Free copy.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 9, 150 Nassau St. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Mention Farm and Dairy

YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS.

Choice stock for sale, all ages. Some bred and ready to breed, younger stock, both sexes from suckers up. Good growthy fellows of good type and breeding. Nearly all varieties Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, 100 yearling B. C. White Leghorn hens. Write for prices. T. A. KING MILTON, ONTARIO.

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS.

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

If you want Ayrshires of the right kind, write us. Possibly we have what you want. PALMER BROTHERS NORWICH, ONTARIO

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES

Young calves, either sex; several from B. O. P. cows. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayrshires. A. HENDERSON R. R. No. 4 ATHENS, ONTARIO

ELMCREST AYRSHIRES.

Herd Sire—Glanhurst Torre Master, sired by Leamessnock Comet. Stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices, 75 head to pick from. Some good young bulls. Call or write for prices. SANDLAND BROTHERS WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS \$100 Choice Bull Calf FOR FALL SERVICE Write to-day for extended pedigree LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM Mrs. Wallace SIMCO Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—There is a considerable amount of speculation at the present time as to the total wheat output in the three prairie provinces, but as yet official figures have not come to hand. Estimates anywhere from 100,000,000 bushels to 400,000,000 bushels have been suggested, but it is mainly guess work so far. It is anticipated, however, that the wheat crop will not be as large this year as last, mainly on account of frost. Railways usually mobilize about 40,000 cars to move Western Canadian grain, but this number will not be available this year, owing to demand for corn transportation. The weather in this province at the present time is favorable for growing and already some farmers have commenced operations in preparation for sowing fall wheat. Indications point to a larger acreage of winter wheat in Ontario than usual. To date, little new crop grain has been coming forward as farmers are too busy.

maximum of one cent (1c) per bushel in excess of the fixed price, but no other charges for brokerage, commission, delivery or diversion shall be allowed.

Other quotations are: Manitoba wheat—In store, Fort William, nominal; No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

The market for oats is rather quiet. There is little trading in old crop Western grain. There has been some crop and offered as yet, on account of farmers being very busy and what has been offered going at 70c to 75c at shipping points. The corn market is weaker this week, there being only a moderate demand for corn, prices being rather too high to induce much buying for feeding purposes. Quotations are: Oats C.W. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

WHEAT.

The following are the fixed prices of Ontario wheat and the rules governing the sale of the same as arrived at by the Board of Grain Supervisors at their meeting July 29, 1914, inclusive: (1) That the price of Ontario wheat, No. 1 grade, shall be \$1.28 per bushel, based in store Montreal, and that the premium on No. 1 grade shall be three cents (3c), and the discount on No. 1 grade shall be four cents (4c) per bushel. These prices are effective from August 22, 1914, until June 30, 1915, inclusive. (2) That for the purpose of preserving the identity of life small quantity of winter wheat in Ontario and of encouraging the production of winter wheat a premium of five cents (5c) per bushel shall be paid over the above fixed price. (3) That the above prices have now legal authority, and any deviations therefrom will be regarded and treated as violations of the orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

Under the order the following regulations will apply: (1) To arrive at the price at shipping point deduct (a) one cent (1c) per bushel to cover the cost of putting the wheat into store Montreal, (b) one cent (1c) per bushel freight charges, based on the total through mileage from shipping point to Montreal, regardless whether it passes over one or more than one transit, plus whatever fraction of a cent per bushel may arise when deducting the freight rate per bushel from the fixed price per bushel. (2) Eastern flour millers may pay a

MILL FEEDS.

Inquiry for mill feeds is good but owing to the limited supply, business is a very brisk. Prices remain unchanged. Quotations: Barley, Ontario, 1914, 40c; At Montreal the quotation on bar and shorts are the same and nominal, 20c to 25c.

HAY AND STRAW.

There is a strong demand for good hay and there has been a good deal of buying activity. On track, here is good No. 1, \$18 to \$19; mixed, \$16 to \$17; and carloads, \$15 to \$16. In Montreal, No. 1, 2, carloads, \$15.60 to \$16.

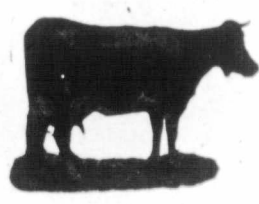
POTATOES AND BEANS.

It is reported that the potato crop of Manitoba this year will be a record bushel, it being estimated now that the acreage now being raised is 16,000,000 bushels. This shows an increase of almost a million bushels over the bumper crop of 1913. Prince Edward Island growers expect an average crop. A firmer feeling developed in the market this week, dealers holding \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bag six-stone in a wholesale jobbing way. Ontario potatoes, etc. are quoted \$2.25 to \$2.35 per bag. Beans, Canadian brand, \$4.50 to \$4.75 bush; foreign, hand picked, 37.5 to 40c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Country market for hides has been in part cured, 14c; cured, 16c; skins, 10c; but calf, \$1.50 to \$2.50; horsehide, 10c; sheep, 10c; goat, 10c; No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 10c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 10c; No. 9, 10c; No. 10, 10c; No. 11, 10c; No. 12, 10c; No. 13, 10c; No. 14, 10c; No. 15, 10c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 10c; No. 18, 10c; No. 19, 10c; No. 20, 10c; No. 21, 10c; No. 22, 10c; No. 23, 10c; No. 24, 10c; No. 25, 10c; No. 26, 10c; No. 27, 10c; No. 28, 10c; No. 29, 10c; No. 30, 10c; No. 31, 10c; No. 32, 10c; No. 33, 10c; No. 34, 10c; No. 35, 10c; No. 36, 10c; No. 37, 10c; No. 38, 10c; No. 39, 10c; No. 40, 10c; No. 41, 10c; No. 42, 10c; No. 43, 10c; No. 44, 10c; No. 45, 10c; No. 46, 10c; No. 47, 10c; No. 48, 10c; No. 49, 10c; No. 50, 10c; No. 51, 10c; No. 52, 10c; No. 53, 10c; No. 54, 10c; No. 55, 10c; No. 56, 10c; No. 57, 10c; No. 58, 10c; No. 59, 10c; No. 60, 10c; No. 61, 10c; No. 62, 10c; No. 63, 10c; No. 64, 10c; No. 65, 10c; No. 66, 10c; No. 67, 10c; No. 68, 10c; No. 69, 10c; No. 70, 10c; No. 71, 10c; No. 72, 10c; No. 73, 10c; No. 74, 10c; No. 75, 10c; No. 76, 10c; No. 77, 10c; No. 78, 10c; No. 79, 10c; No. 80, 10c; No. 81, 10c; No. 82, 10c; No. 83, 10c; No. 84, 10c; No. 85, 10c; No. 86, 10c; No. 87, 10c; No. 88, 10c; No. 89, 10c; No. 90, 10c; No. 91, 10c; No. 92, 10c; No. 93, 10c; No. 94, 10c; No. 95, 10c; No. 96, 10c; No. 97, 10c; No. 98, 10c; No. 99, 10c; No. 100, 10c.

Rag Apple Korndyke 8th 35 Head Makes Long Records and Brings Long Prices Do You Wish to Secure This Breeding? If so Come to PETERBORO and attend the Sale of HOLSTEINS — AT — September 12, at 2 p.m., The Fair Grounds (The First Day of the Fair)



This sale will consist of almost the entire herd of Messrs. W. R. Shields & Son, Peterboro, Ont., with contributions from Mr. Hutchinson. There will be 35 head, nearly all carrying the very best line breeding in Canada to-day. One of the strongest points of the stock offered are fifteen daughters of Sir Hengerveld Rag Apple, a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, known in general as the greatest bull in the world, and sire of the \$53,000 bull and many other high priced ones. Sir Hengerveld Rag Apple's dam is sired by a son of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, the first 30 lb. cow in Canada. This gives him a combination that is hard to beat. He will not be sold. Almost all the cows offered are in calf to him, some to freshen in early fall. Several other cows are bred to another herd sire, whose 5 nearest dams average 30 lbs. in 7 days.

All cows offered are 7 years old and under. There are 6 three year olds and 6 two year olds, daughters of Sir Hengerveld Rag Apple. Several heifers offered have 5 crosses of Pontiac Korndyke.

Plan to attend this sale when at the Fair. There will be no catalogues, but extended pedigrees and full particulars in typewritten form will be furnished at the sale. This will be a splendid opportunity to get well bred stock without spending an extra day to do so.

Peterboro is on the C.P.R. through line, also G.T.R., with direct connection with Port Hope, Belleville, Lindsay, Toronto and outside points.

Terms—6 months' credit on bankable paper; 3% discount for cash.

W. R. Shields & Son, and M. G. Hutchinson R R 2 Peterboro, Ont.

No. 1 shropshire, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hares-
head, farmers stock, 30c per lb.
Wool—lawned, fine and medium
50c to 70c; medium and strong,
40c to 50c; coarse and lustre, 60c to 62c;
washed, fine and medium, clothing, 50c
to 60c; medium, 40c to 50c; lustre, 40c
to 50c; coarse, 30c to 40c per pound.

GOOD AND POOR LOTS.
The market for eggs is little changed
from last week. Receipts in Ontario and
Quebec markets continue about the same,
in volume and quality. In parts of the
West receipts have almost reached the
level of receipts. Quotations for current
receipts, same returnable, 30c to 40c;
No. 1 candled, 40c to 45c; selected, new
No. 2, 35c to 40c; extra, 30c to 35c.
Receipts of live birds were a little
heavier the past week with prices prac-
tically unchanged. Some extra feeding
is being done by packers at the larger
centres, much of the stock arriving being
not yet finished. Quotations:

Live weight. Dressed.
Hens, 4 lbs. 27c to 28c
Hens, 4 and over. 27c to 28c
Spring chickens. 35c to 40c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. 40c to 45c
Ducklings 30c to 35c
Ducks 25c to 27c
Fatchery 25c to 27c

DAIRY PRODUCE.
Business generally quiet, but prices re-
mained steady and showed no change.
For the first time in three seasons
was more than the corresponding
year ago, showing a decrease of
one package. Receipts, however, they
were all requirements. Creamery
sales are quoted on this market at 45c;
butter, 45c to 47c; choice dairy
milk 4c to 43c; decided dairy price,
10c; butter, 45c to 47c.
There was a decided falling off in re-
ceipts of cheese last week. Due to the
closing August, quotations were not in-
creased to accept the prices offered at the
week. The receipts of cheese for the
month ending August 31st, 1918, were
less than the corresponding period of
1917, and compared with the previous
year shows a decrease of 21,000 boxes
of cheese. Quotations in part
with the corresponding week a year ago.
Dairy Produce Commission in part
No. 1 cheese, 50c; No. 2, 45c;
No. 3, 40c.

CHEESE BOARD SALES.
No. 1 Paeche, Aug. 27—30 packages
sold at 42-44c; total, 300 boxes of
white boarded, sold at 20-22c.
Kingston, Aug. 28—All Cheese Board
sold 1/2 white boarded and sold at
20c.
London, Aug. 28—2,850 boxes were
received—450 white and 400 colored.
Net, 1,400 boxes at 22c and 200 colored
at 20c.
Montreal, Aug. 28—670 white cheese
was offered here to-night. All sold at
23c.
Kingston, Aug. 28—612 boxes white
boarded at 22c.
Montreal, Aug. 28—670 white sold
at 23c.
St. John, Que., Aug. 28—200 boxes
sold at 42-44c; 100 at 26c.
Sherbrooke, Aug. 28—2,367 white sold at
24c. A year ago 2,500 boxes at
24c.
Montrealville, Que., Aug. 28—2,000
boxes sold at 22-24c.
London, Aug. 30—640 boxes sold at
22c.
Quebec, Ont., Aug. 28—840 boxes
were offered; all white; 660 sold at 22c,
180 on curb at same price.

Live Stock.
The quality of the cattle offered for
sale on the whole, considerably bet-
ter than some weeks ago. Many
good loads of stock were on the Mar-
ket, on which day a total of 3,800
were on sale, a record for any day.
The quality was better and for anything possessing
it, and prices ruled a trifle higher.
Quotations continue to show a steady
advance and several loads of good cattle were
sold in that point on speculation.
The best sale was for a cow, 12
months old, averaging 1,200 pounds, that sold
at \$175.75 per hundred; other
lots of heavy steers of good quality were
sold from \$145.00 to \$155.00, while those
of good trading average about \$125.00.
The demand for cattle of lighter
build showed slight improvement,
and a number of good lots were offered
for anything running under 1,000
pounds.
Receipts were considerably
less than during the previous week,
and heading on milk. As a result,
continued on the decline throughout
the week. On Monday \$19 a cwt.
was the top price; by Wednesday the top
price had fallen to \$18.50, and later on
the day unbroken lots were offered
for \$17, while \$15 was the top
price for heavy steers. The demand
was strong for breeding stock, and one
lot of good bred cows was offered at
the same freight policy of the livestock.
Prices were unchanged from the week
before's closing quotations. The
top prices bought hogs all week at
per cwt., while a few dealers, who
are local butchers at \$19.75. Hog
prices continue very light.
Further decline of the cow occurred
at Montreal, a similar decline
was had a straight break of 22 on

lamb and 10 on sheep. As during pre-
vious weeks, the best cattle offered were
of only fair finish and sales of this class
of stock were made up to \$15.50 per cwt.,
the top price being secured on an
grading slightly higher than anything
offered during the previous week. Of two
carloads of cattle, from the same ship-
ping point, one consisted of 24 steers,
averaging 1,200 lbs. each, which were made
up at \$12.50, and the other lot was made
up of mixed heifers and steers, averaging
900 pounds, for which \$10.00 was
paid. A larger percentage of the offer-
ings than usual consisted of fairly fat
cows, which were now coming in in
bulls sold at \$4.50, while bulls, two years
and up, not fat, sold at \$7. The best
veal calves were offered at \$10.00 per
gram calves of poor quality sold at \$8.50.
Fair, 100.
The shipments of calves were
approximately 1,000 sheep and lambs, prin-
cipally the latter, were offered during
the week, and those in touch with local
conditions state that heavy runs may be
expected during the autumn. Lambs of
good quality sold at \$16, and sheep at \$12.
Select hogs sold at \$30.50 per car.
Spring calves are now commencing
to arrive in fair numbers, and the
average weight of the weekly receipts is
lower as a consequence.

Quotations:
Heavy steers, choice \$12.50 to \$16.00
do medium 10.00 to 14.00
Butcher's steers 11.00 to 11.50
do good 8.50 to 10.50
do medium 8.50 to 9.50
do common 7.75 to 8.75
Dutchers cows, choice 8.00 to 10.00
do good 8.25 to 9.75
do medium 7.75 to 8.25
do common 6.75 to 8.50
Dutchers' bulls, choice 6.00 to 8.00
do good 5.50 to 7.50
do medium 5.20 to 6.20
do common 4.50 to 5.50
Feeders, best 6.50 to 9.50
Stockers, best 6.75 to 9.50
Milkers, best 10.00 to 15.00
do com. to medium 8.00 to 10.00
Calves, spotted 12.00 to 17.00
do medium 12.50 to 14.50
do common 10.00 to 12.50
do ewes 7.50 to 9.50
Lamb, choice spring 11.00 to 15.00
Lamb, yearling 10.00 to 14.00
Sheep, choice bandy 13.00 to 18.00
Heavy fat and fat calves 11.00 to 12.50
Hogs, fed and watered 15.50 to 20.00
do off cut 11.50 to 16.00
do f.c.h. 13.25 to 20.00
Lbs. \$1 to \$1 on light to thin hogs; less
\$1 to \$1.50 on heavy; less \$4 on stags; less
50c to \$1 on heaves.

THE SLAVIN LULU.
In the ad. of Mr. C. Slavin, of Malton,
in last week's issue the average records
of Riverside Johanna Pontiac on his
sire's side was given as 37.5 lbs. butter
in 7 days. After we had gone to press we
received word that the official banking of
this bull on his sire's side was 38.82 lbs.
and his dam and sire's ten nearest re-
lative dams were all average 35.7 lbs.
Breeders should note this very creditable
banking. Owing to the poor photo the
illustration of Riverside Johanna Pontiac
in our last issue does not do him justice.

THE BIG SALE AT OTTAWA.
ONE of the leading features at the
Central Canada Exhibition this year
will be the consignment sale of Hol-
stein, held by the Ottawa Valley Holstein
Brooders' Club. This is the first time for
many years that such an event has been
held in connection with the Ottawa Fair,
and it gives promise of being a decided
success.
The Ottawa Valley Holstein Breeder's
Club was organized in the spring of 1917,
and since that date has had a very suc-
cessful career. Mr. T. A. Dawson, the
Secretary, Mr. W. A. Spratt, the President,
in addition to the other officers, are
each doing their part to make the
club a success. The members of the club
are distributed over quite a large ex-
tent of territory, reaching from the
Western part of Quebec, to as far west
as Redford and the adjoining district.
The animals offered are chosen from the
best herds of the district, and the best
members of the club several Western On-
tario breeders, who will be showing at
the Fair, have offered to bring animals
to the sale. Every care is being taken
to make the sale a success. It will be
held on the Exhibition grounds in a tent
erected in the judging ring, where there
will be ample accommodation provided
for all concerned. The club is taking
every precaution that the animals
contributed to the sale are of the
highest order, and a thorough inspection
will be made by a committee appointed
to examine the stock. Only the best
of good type, of good producing strains,
and in healthy condition.
This is a splendid opportunity for farm-
ers who are attending the Fair, and even
those who otherwise would not have the
time to attend, to secure some unusually
well-bred Holsteins. This sale will be
held on Friday, September 13th, at 1 p.m.
sharp. Catalogues are now ready and all
desiring to secure such should write to
Mr. W. R. Cummings, of Kennington,
Bridges, Ont.

Dinna Forget

The big Consignment Sale of

65
65

Head HOLSTEINS Head

at the FAIR GROUNDS, OTTAWA

on September 13th, at 1 p.m. sharp

THE OTTAWA VALLEY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB

Y. A. SPRATT, President NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer W. R. CUMMINGS, Cummings Bridges

Bull Calf of Royal Breeding

Born Dec. 27, 1917. He is a beauty, a show animal. His sire's seven nearest dams average over 10 lbs. butter in 7 days, his 11 nearest over 25, and his 23 nearest over 37 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, a Korodrk's heifer, is a grand producer. Price, \$115. Write or come and see him.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE.

LOOK OVER THESE TWO

- Lakeview Lyons Dairies (2017)—2 years old, a descendant of the only 50-lb. cow—Segie Fayne Johanna.
- Bloomfield Pontiac Girl—Seven years, a fine cow, direct from record stock. Both these females are now bred to the great Gooderham & Weller's sire, King Segie Pontiac, whose sire, King Segie Pontiac Alacarta sold for \$30,000.

These two females are by no means contributions to the big sale at Peterborough on September 13. Watch for them.

R. R. ROGERS MILLBORO, ONT.

For immediate sale, several young registered holsteins (springings) from B. of P. cows. Fine sire, PRINCEBURY PRINCE, GRIMSHY PATYNE. Sires Finken Valdeau Ormsby JOHN S. SMITH R. R. NO. 1. MILLGROVE, ONT.

CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Prince 3rd. Write now for description, photo and price.

F. SMITH R. R. NO. 3. STRATFORD, ONT.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 38.69 lbs. butter in seven days and over 113 lbs. milk in one day, which is not equaled by any other bull in Canada.

His name is GRIMSHY JANE BURCK. His services may be hired by YOU. Cows and heifers in calf to him for sale. If you need a HOLSTEIN BULL, write us.

R. M. HOLTYB, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Every male or female offered by us are either sons or daughters of those wonderful cows. No other herd in Canada has such a record.

Average 30.56 lbs. milk daily and 23.25 lbs. butter in 7 days; 16 cows 40.55, and one male 43.00.

We offer for sale a show bull 3 years old, mostly white, sired by Dutchess Colantha Sir Mona and from Lakeview Leostropus, 74 1/2 lbs. milk, 25.05 lbs. butter. His sire is brother to Lakeview D. Arta, Canada's only 43-lb. cow, with frat calf.

This bull can be bought right, on terms to suit purchasers. Remember he is the only bull in Canada, whose 7 R.O.M. sisters hold 3 Canadian and 1 world's records for butter. Photo and extended pedigree on application.

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager
Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

THE OLD SUMMER HILL FARM

The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada, sold to a Missouri man for \$300. We have for sale 250 Oxford ewes from 1 to 5 years old, 50 selected 2y to 2yr. rams for show or breeding purposes, 100 rams and 100 ewe lambs of superior quality and a limited supply of ewes fitted for show purposes. Just bred and raised by the firm. Also we have for sale 40 Shrop. ewes and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 20 Shrop. lambs, which was 1st on aged ewe, lat on 1 yr. ewe, lat on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserve, bred and raised by the firm. Also we have for sale 40 Shrop. ewes and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 20 Shrop. lambs, which was 1st on aged ewe, lat on 1 yr. ewe, lat on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserve, bred and raised by the firm. Also we have for sale 40 Shrop. ewes and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 20 Shrop. lambs, which was 1st on aged ewe, lat on 1 yr. ewe, lat on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserve, bred and raised by the firm. Also we have for sale 40 Shrop. ewes and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 20 Shrop. lambs, which was 1st on aged ewe, lat on 1 yr. ewe, lat on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserve, bred and raised by the firm.

Address all Correspondence to
Peter Arkell, Bus. Mg., Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.

Hurry—Hurry

Only a few days left to get in your entries for the

Free-for-All Grain and Vegetable Contest

(LOOK IT UP IN THE LAST THREE ISSUES)

DON'T DELAY

To win the \$10.00 First Prize may mean a fortune to you. Nothing like it ever attempted in Ontario or Quebec before.

NO STRINGS TO IT IN ANY WAY

You do not have to subscribe to Farm and Dairy everybody invited to compete.

ADDRESS:

Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy
PETERBORO - - - - - ONTARIO