

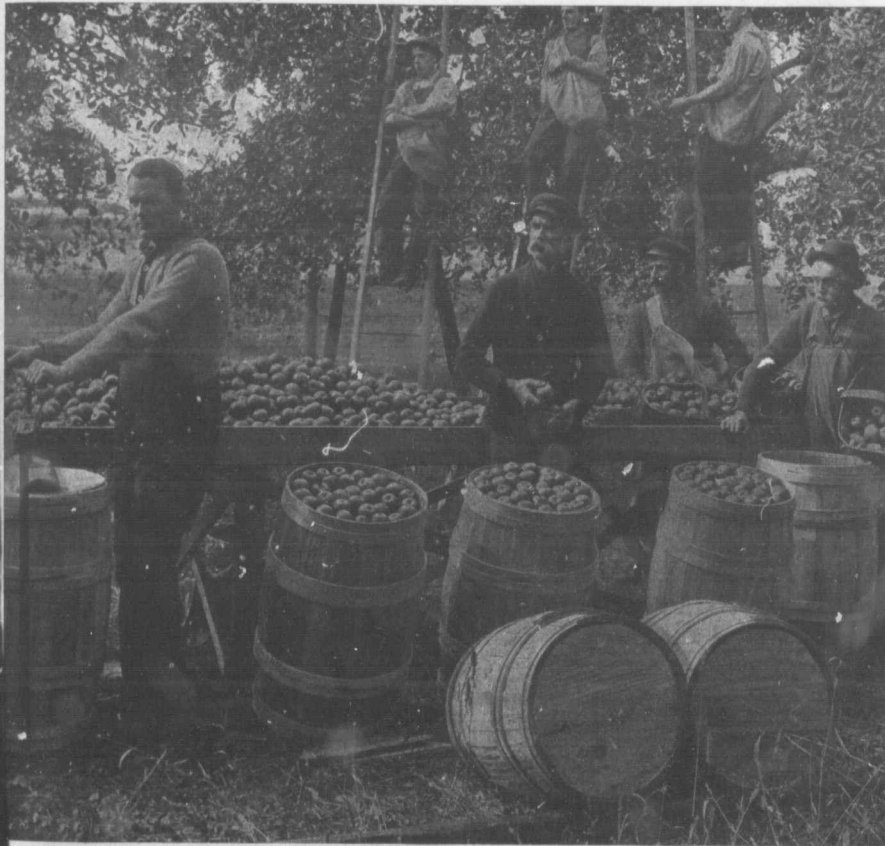
What Consolidation of Schools Means to One County---See Page Five

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 14, 1915



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### To Those Desiring to Adopt Children

FROM time to time there are published in the columns of Farm and Dairy groups of children for whom homes are desired, with directions to Our Folks as to where to write if they are interested. It is just possible that some of our readers who very much desire to adopt a child may write to several of the Children's Shelters only to find that the children are all placed and their applications were too late. If there are any who have been disappointed in this way they are invited to write direct to Farm and Dairy and a special effort will be put on their behalf to assist them in securing a suitable child.

The following letter, recently received by Farm and Dairy, is self-explanatory. Any of Our Folks who would be willing to give a home to one or both of these helpless baby girls, kindly communicate directly with John Wilkinson, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, Sarnia.—Editor.

Sarnia, Oct. 1, 1915.  
Gentlemen,—Availing myself of your kind offer to place children, I should be very glad, on behalf of the Children's Aid Society, to place in good homes two infant girls (twins), born June 6, 1915. They are of Russian parentage, and dark haired. The mother died shortly after their birth and there is no one to care for them, so they were made wards of the Children's Aid Society. As they are of Roman Catholic parentage, they can only be placed in Roman Catholic homes as the law directs. They are now at the Sarnia Hospital, and doing as well as can be expected. We could hardly expect to get together. If you could put me in touch with some prospective homes, I would be glad to give necessary information.

Truly yours,

John Wilkinson.

### What is Good Plowing?

By A. C. Army

THE chief reason for plowing is to put the soil in shape to produce good crops. For best results the plowing must be done at the right time. Grain crops in particular need generous supplies of readily available plant food early in the season. Therefore early fall-plowing for grain crops is to be preferred. This allows the needed changes that take place in loosened soil to get started early and to continue until the ground is frozen. The result in productive soils is an accumulation throughout the cool fall months of plant food and this is easily taken up by the grain plants during the following spring.

For corn, black loam soils should be plowed in the fall. On the heavier clay soils spring plowing for corn is often preferable.

Good plowing means more than making the field appear black. It means more than making straight furrows. However, a good plowman usually makes straight furrows. In a well-plowed field the soil is stirred and pulverized to the depth indicated as necessary by the kind of soil and the crop to be grown; and the stubble and rubbish are completely turned under where it will be out of the way and as necessary for most crops, quickly decomposed. For most crops, deep, rather than shallow plowing, is the best practice.

To do good work with a minimum of power, plows must be carefully and properly shaped and sharpened shares. A good share allows a plow to run true and little or no effort is necessary to hold it in place.

To turn under any rubbish a good jointer properly adjusted is necessary. No stubble or weeds are left sticking

up between the furrows where a good jointer is used.

Keep the plowshare properly shaped and sharpened. Use a jointer so that all rubbish is turned under completely. Increase the depth of plowing an inch or two each year for several seasons.

### House Cleaning for the Cow

By G. W. Gehrand

BEFORE the dairy cow is taken, from the pasture, the barn should be thoroughly and systematically cleaned. A cowshed should be broken down and the walls and ceiling should be whitewashed or painted some light color. Either whitewash or paint will give a clean surface and make the whole stable look lighter and brighter. It might be well, too, to put in a few extra windows.

The dairy cow has had the freedom of the pasture and the fresh air of the fields for the last five months; she has practically maintained herself and produced milk upon succulent feed; and variety of palatable feed that will nourish her abundantly and help her produce an even flow of milk. The right kind of a cow will respond with interest and attention to her comfort—for warmth, light, ventilation, and feed. If she is not comfortably housed her returns will be reduced in proportion to her discomfort.

### Echoes from Panama Exposition

OCTOBER is farmers' month at the big Fair at San Francisco. Attention is given to the agricultural feature of the fair and particularly to the live stock which will be gathered from many different countries. There are also many national and international meetings in which farmers and breeders will take part. This programme, coming just after a big harvest has been taken off, will of course mean a tremendous attendance of rural people.

The most coveted prize in the cream separator world was again awarded to the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., at their centrifugal machine. This gold medal is symbolic of their durability and utility to practical farm conditions. The De Laval Co. have had the honor of winning this distinction with their separator at practically all the former Expositions.

In milking machines, this highest honor went to the Hinman, as outstanding in economy, efficiency and durability. Our columns were full of error in Sept. when it was stated that the gold medal went to the Calf Way. The Calf Way won the grand prize in efficiency and for milking 100 cows daily at the fair.

So far, 12,000,000 people have no admission fees of 50c each to the fair.

Owing to the abnormal conditions still existing in the Province, the Directors of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, at a largely attended meeting held on Thursday, decided to again defer the November show to another year. All the buildings at the Exhibition grounds will be occupied by the soldiers in training, so no other building suitable can be located in Toronto. It was felt that the association could help the Red Cross Society better by giving grant from the funds in the hands of the treasurer rather than risk putting a great deal of expense and energy in holding a show, the gate receipts from which might not in the amount to as much as could be put the other way.



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Vol. XXXIV

## The C

ESSENTIALLY, the not different from that of horses. The brood mare at least two animals, and on this second animal the extraordinary importance of pregnancy in itself is a gain, which in no way is health. In fact, it may be a serious influence upon of the animal body on a metabolism accompanying commonly see that during pregnancy the mare shows signs on a fresh more rapid. During the first half of the mare is not different from the other horses of the stable certain changes manifest to serve our consideration. As already assumed a gain for some time is still of the foetus and eventually that of the uterus found to exercise an influence upon certain organs and their functions in a mechanical manner.

Shortness of Breath  
The abdomen becomes enlarged, so that standing walking becomes less comfortable. The greatly increased uterine pressure on the digestive apparatus the respiratory apparatus likewise has pressure exerted upon it to the extent the animal shows a certain shortness of breath. At the same time, the increased weight of the body's vital organs increase the work of the heart and kidneys. All those changes are being abnormal, even though they should be given consideration in many cases. They may even be regarded as safety devices against unborn colic. The shortness of the heavily pregnant mare, as well as the shortness of breath, are the factors in the present of excessively ac-



# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., OCTOBER 14, 1915

No. 41

## The Care of the Brood Mare on the Farm She Requires Some Special Attention to do her Special Work

By L. VAN ES, N. D. A. C.

ESSENTIALLY, the care of brood mares is not different from that given to other classes of horses. The brood mare, however, represents at least two animals, and it is especially owing to this second animal that she becomes of extraordinary importance as compared with the other inmates of the stable.

Pregnancy in itself is a perfectly normal function, which in no way interferes with the mare's health. In fact, it may involve a very advantageous influence upon the general well-being of the animal body on account of the increased metabolism accompanying it. As a result, we commonly see that during the earlier stages of pregnancy the mare shows a better appetite and gains on flesh more rapidly.

During the first half of pregnancy, the condition of the mare is not different from that of the other horses of the stable, but after that time certain changes manifest themselves, which deserve our consideration. At that time the foetus has already assumed a considerable size, and is for some time still on the increase. The size of the foetus and incidentally that of the uterus is found to exercise an influence upon certain organs and their functions in a purely mechanical manner.

### Shortness of Breath

The abdomen becomes heavy, so that standing and walking becomes less comfortable. The greatly increased uterus encroaches upon the digestive apparatus, the respiratory apparatus, likewise has pressure exerted upon it to the extent that the animal shows a certain shortness of breath. At the same time, the increased activity of the body's vital processes increase the work of the heart and kidneys.

All these changes are far from being abnormal, even if they should be given full consideration in management. They may even be regarded as safety devices for the unborn colt. The sluggishness of the heavily pregnant mare, as well as her shortness of breath, are excellent factors in the prevention of excessively active

movements or mechanical violence, which are apt to produce premature birth.

When we carefully consider the above-mentioned facts and thereby not forget that the pregnant brood mare represents two animals when it comes to feeding time, the principal features of her care and management are at once apparent.

### Exercise and Work

In this the accustomed routine must be followed as near as the state of pregnancy permits. The first question which presents itself here is the one of exercise and work. There can be no doubt that the amount of work performed by a brood mare during the last half of pregnancy must be considerably reduced. In the first place, because of the considerable part of nutritive material which formerly was available for the development of mechanical energy is now being utilized for the upbuilding of the new animal in course of formation. Requiring a mare of this condition to deliver great amounts of muscular energy, which is, of course, primarily derived

from the food, would be equivalent to the starving of the colt.

The danger of this, however, is self-limited, as the labor efficiency of the heavy mare is already reduced by the size of her abdomen and her comparative shortness of breath. A mare can do a considerable amount of work with impunity, but it should not be forgotten that she must be used sparingly, must not be asked to draw too heavy a load or to go too fast a pace, while her condition as well as the welfare of the colt demand frequent breathing spells.

### Muscular Activity Necessary

On the other hand lack of exercise would be as undesirable as too much of it. The body and the proper performance of its functions demand a certain degree of muscular activity, and hence when we use our mares with some discretion, there can be no objection to them performing their daily work. Many breeders work their mares almost to the time the colt is born, and find it an advantage to do so. There is no doubt that such a course is preferable to confining the

pregnant mare in a box stall and condemning her to inactivity for several weeks. When suitable work cannot be found for the brood mare, she should be given the freedom of pasture or paddock.

Proper precautions must be taken to protect the heavy mare against external violence or injury. She must not be crowded into close quarters, and certainly not in places where she is liable to be kicked or where she would be especially induced to do so herself. When used on the wagon or other implements, the jostling by the pole must be prevented. Care must be exercised to prevent falls on slippery or icy roads. When used under the saddle the girth must not be drawn too tight.

Of great importance is the feeding of the mare. The fullness of her abdomen points toward the advisability of selecting a ration that is not too voluminous. Whatever feed, concentrated or

(Continued on page 6)

### HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER IN OPERATION



Electric Power is Doing Many Chores, Little and Great, On Farms Nowadays.

SUCH a silo filling scene as this one is becoming quite common in many rural communities. The covered electric motor wagon is displacing gasoline and steam engines for the heavier jobs of the farm such as silo filling and threshing, while smaller stationary motors perform such minor operations as running the milking machine and turning the separator, the root pulper and the grindstone or emery wheel. Electric energy supplies the simplest and best of all forms of power, but as yet is available to only a small percentage of Canadian farmers who happen to be favorably located. This silo filling scene is on the farm of D. B. Smith, Oxford Co., Ont.

## Weaning the Calf

By E. L. McCaskey.

WEANING is supposed to be a critical period in the life of the colt; and it is under careful management. We have had no trouble at this time, mainly because the colts are all taught to eat grain and hay before weaning. Perhaps it is more correct to say that the colts teach themselves to eat grain and hay. When they can do this they do not lose much growth through weaning.

The colts are allowed into the stalls with the mares, the mangers are down low, and it is not long before the colts start to nibble at their mothers' grain. The colts soon learn to eat oats, cracked corn, anything, in fact, that we feed the mares. They keep nibbling at the hay and soon eat considerable quantities. In about five months we put the colts in box stalls by themselves and keep them there for a full week. They are then let out on fall pasture and kept away from sight of the mares for four or five weeks. It is a good plan to run two colts together during this period, as they are then company for each other, and do not miss their mothers to the same extent.

We have more trouble with mares that are free milkers than with the colts. When the colts are taken away the mares are kept entirely on dry feed, or turned in a dry pasture. Heavy grain feed and barn mashes are strictly avoided.

## The Feed of the Foal

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

YOUNG animals grow faster and make more economical gains than older ones. This is true of all classes of live stock—pigs, sheep, cattle and horses. This is one point on which all experiment stations are agreed, that gains can be made with young animals at a greater profit than with older ones. It is one of the first points to be remembered in feeding the foal.

In the production of baby beef or market hogs, a quick and profitable increase in weight is about all we want. In the case of the foal, the development of quality and constitution is more important than a mere increase in avoirdupois. Both can be obtained, however, by feeding proper feeds. We want feeds that will produce bone and muscle rather than fat and flabbiness, and to determine just what these feeds should be, we can take a lesson from nature. The mare's milk contains one pound of protein to four pounds of carbohydrates and fat. Corn has only one pound of protein to seven pounds of carbohydrates and fat, while the proportion in oats is one to five and one-half. Oats are, therefore, the more desirable food for the young foal, and this also explains why the corn fed foals that I have seen in the Western States are so often stunted in their growth.

I have found that the ideal combination for feeding both the foals and their mares is a mixture of oats and bran, about equal parts. Another combination that I have found good is two parts of oats to one part of corn. I start to feed the foals early when their main sustenance is still their mother's milk, and when weaning time comes they are eating well of oats and bran, and do not suffer the setback that they otherwise would. Along with these foods, which are my staples for grain for the young foal, I teach them as soon as possible to eat bright, clean hay; and I will state here, contrary to the general opinion throughout the country, I prefer second crop alfalfa hay to any other hay available.

## My Experience With Tile Drainage

Parnham Allison, Dundas Co., Ont.

WHAT experience I have had with tile drains has been very satisfactory. Two years ago I decided to drain a five-acre field by hand, and got our assistant district representative to

make a survey. About this time the Allison Bros. purchased a Buckeye traction ditcher. So about the first work they did was to ditch this field for me. It costs about 40 cts. a rod to have ditches dug with the ditcher. We have dug some by hand, and find it somewhat cheaper, but owing to scarcity of help, we can get draining done with the ditcher when we would not have time to do it by hand.

The field that we drained two years ago would never raise half a crop of corn, and I don't think that we ever had more than 25 bushels of grain to the acre. Last year we planted corn on it, and I never cut a heavier crop, and this year on the same piece, I think I am safe in saying that there was 100 bushels of oats to the acre, for it was the heaviest part of the field. As it costs from \$30 to \$35 an acre to tile drain, I think that the two extra crops have paid for the draining.

As to laying the tile, I am not much of an authority, as I was one of the first in this district to do this kind of work, and had nothing to go by, only what I read, together with my judgment. We try to lay nothing but first-class tile and lay them as tight together as we can.

## Calamity Jane

Calamity Jane was a cow—just cow  
Slatty of rib and low of brow  
Gangle-shanked and seemed to be  
A proper cow for a man like me.  
Noble of yer blue blood in her veins,  
Jest a cow fer a man that can't take pains;  
Jest the sort of a cow yer folks has got  
A eatin' grass in the pasture lot.

Me an' Calamity Jane was twins  
In bein' poor, and the ain't no sin  
But the world'll fergive ye, quick as scat,  
Til it ain't no keen on fergivin' that!  
Calamity Jane, she did her best—  
She et my farm from east to west,  
Up hay and corn she et her fill,  
But 'er ribs kep sayin' "poverty" still.

But I sort of liked the ornery brute  
With her busy mouth and her kickin' foot,  
She counted "one" when the 'sckso came,  
And she sorta give me the local name  
Of bein' the keeper o' cows an' sich,  
An' my neighbors that I was grounin' rich!  
An' the las' waz 'tampin' five dollars a year  
So Calamity Jane kep a stayin' here.

Then a neighbor o' mine he come along  
An' he said my dope wuz all dead wrong,  
An' he figured it out that fer feed an' care  
'Bout all I got wuz hide an' hair.  
'An' ye know," sez 'e, "when yer notes come  
due,

Sho'ly only fetch ye a pot o' glue;  
An' ye'll pardon me, neighbor—I'm speakin'  
plain—  
Yer a fool fer to board Calamity Jane."

Yer a fool ter him straight, "You mind yer bit;  
'Calamity Jane is ez good ez yer sis'  
But he fess' kep cool; "De sho' yer best  
An' I tell ye, I need o' the Babcock test.  
An' he drove on home, an' Marthy Ann  
Sez, "Who wuz that well-dressed travellin'  
man?"  
An' I seen how her dress wuz old an' plain,  
An' it struck me "D'ye'aps it's Calamity Jane!"

So I figured it out with our creamery man  
What the average wuz o' her milkin' ran;  
And I tell ye, straight ez yer sittin' there,  
She wuz wuz no vampire, hide and hair.  
The schoolin' my children couldn't get,  
The work an' worry that made us fret,  
Our drudgin' an' scrimplin' o' hand an' brain  
Wuz gots' to board Calamity Jane!

So I swapped off Jane an' three head more  
For a cow I wouldn't a tetchted before—  
Smooth an' slick an' what wuz best  
A cow that had stood the Babcock test;  
An' if you've an hour or two to spare  
An' a milk in our new house'll make it plain  
That we've left off a-boardin' Calamity Jane.

—Farm, Stock and Home.

then throw a small amount of ground on them with a shovel, and then take two team of horses hitched to a square piece of timber, drawn on the angle, and shove the remainder of the earth in with it, which is not much of a job if the ground is dry.

We drained about ten acres last fall, and had an excellent crop of corn on it this year, and are planning to drain about eight acres this fall for corn another year. I seed part of the field we drained two years ago with Tynan's Grimm alfalfa last spring, and have a fine stand.

## Variety Tests of Corn in Eastern Ontario

T. G. Baynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa

I WAS able to visit all the counties where the corn experiment was carried on under the direction of the Ontario District Representatives in Agriculture, and scored with them one or more plots. I also visited Mr. L. H. Newman's plots at Merrickville. Most of the plots I visited were good. Some were excellent, a few were poor.

Mr. Main's work in Frontenac is to be commended very highly. He and his assistant planted all the corn themselves. They watched, to some extent, the cultivation, and where they weren't doing it to their taste, took hold and showed the operators how. Then he made up some labels and posted them up along the corn plots. Of course, very few of the District Representatives have time enough for such detail work. However, I must say it pays in Frontenac, and the result is that Mr. Main could get a hundred or more farmers to take up the work. Some of the representatives were unable to place all the lots they had.

One of G. B. Curran's men in Lennox and Addington had his plots in the best shape for educational purposes that I visited. He had them along a leading road, and planted in blocks, with a blank row between each variety. Mr. Curran was going to get labels made and put up outside each variety. Mr. W. H. Smith of Athens, Leeds county, was the only other case where the work was labelled when along the roadside. Most of the plots ran in two or three rows for each variety across the field planted and beside other corn, which, of course, served for comparison, but made it harder to size up. In Hastings county, each operator got only one kind of corn for his acre plot. This, of course, will not be lost as an experiment, but will not be useful by way of comparing varieties on the same farms.

Nearly all the plots I inspected were planted in hills from three feet apart each way to four feet apart. I have come to the conclusion that the proper distance apart for planting corn, either for ear or silage purposes, is three feet six inches each way. Quite a number of the operators visited did this.

## Grow Both Dent and Flint

My conclusion as to varieties suited for silage purposes is that every man should grow both Dent and Flint kinds in the proportion of two to one, and that it doesn't matter much which Dent variety he uses. Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, Bailey, or Early Learning (which, of course, wasn't included in this test). I found almost invariably that Wisconsin No. 7 had the most stem and leaf, with as much ear, but rarely matured as much as Golden Glow, Bailey, or White Cap. White Cap was the poorest Dent variety in growth, and was down from the storms worse than the other varieties, showing that as a variety it lacks brace roots. In some places it ear development it was ahead in maturity of the Dents, but it was behind even in this respect in most plots. Golden Glow and Bailey were usually the best for ear maturity of the Dents, with the Golden Glow slightly in the lead. They ran about alike for fodder development, with quality in favour of Golden Glow.

So far as the Flints were concerned, it

(Continued on page 6)

# The

IN the autumn of 1914 the writer having returned from an inspection of the rural school that nothing really can be done to make rural school what it is where the schools to develop with any community spirit, and to appeal to and enthusiasm of the community, and to isolate the best teachers, and to have them forced to the best that in consolidation to progress, and to see the consolidated school in operation fairly and fully. United States Bureau of Education was consulted, and Dr. A. C. M. rector of Rural Education, United States, recommended to the Indiana, and to schools in Illinois, in March of the same time was special schools, especially schools of Randolph.

The Movement in Some years ago, began to dawn on some of the wisest progressive of the Indiana that the rural school, with group of children, competition, its and often inefficient its failure to excite enthusiasm or even its deadening was not doing for of the rural community were justly a foot for combining these schools into little progress till passed making the transportation daily in the par rural.

According to figures consolidated schools served at public expense in the state, and in but without provision these 73 counties, total of 965 consolidated, to which 90,400 transported, or at \$491,264.94, or at \$19.63 per pupil. More than 85 per cent of rural school pupils are in consolidated

The Towns

It is probably well stated here that School Law makes the administration a way very different. The system is less known as the district. There are no dist



# The Development of the Consolidated School Idea

Consolidation at its Best in Randolph Co., Indiana--By Richard Lees, M. A.

IN the autumn of last year, the writer having been convinced from an investigation of the rural school situation, that nothing really worth while can be done to make the country school what it should be where the schools are too small to develop within themselves any community spirit, too unimportant to appeal to the interest and enthusiasm of the community, and too isolated and dreary to command the services of the best teachers, and being in this way forced to the conclusion that in consolidation lay the way to progress, and wishing to see the consolidated rural school in operation where it has been fairly and fully tried, the United States Bureau of Education was consulted. On consulting Dr. A. C. Monahan, Director of Rural Education for the United States, a visit was recommended to Randolph Co., Indiana, and to two typical schools in Illinois. Accordingly, in March of the present year, some time was spent in these schools, especially in the schools of Randolph county.

## The Movement in Indiana

Some years ago, the idea began to dawn on the minds of some of the wisest and most progressive of the educators of Indiana that the little isolated rural school, with its small group of children, its lack of competition, its inexperienced and often inefficient teachers, its failure to excite community enthusiasm or even interest, and its deadening monotony, was not doing for the children of the rural communities what they were justly entitled to. Plans were set on foot for combining groups of two or more of these schools into one, but the movement made little progress till 1899, when a state law was passed making it legal for trustees to pay for the transportation of pupils. Since then, especially in the past few years, progress has been rapid.

According to figures available, there were consolidated schools to which children were conveyed at public expense in 71 of the 92 counties in the state, and in two others there were schools, but without provision for public conveyance. In these 73 counties, there were a total of 665 consolidated schools, to which 26,403 pupils were transported at a total cost of \$491,304.94, or an average of \$19.63 per pupil transported. More than 85 per cent. of all the rural school pupils of the state are in consolidated schools.

## The Township Unit

It is probably worth while to state here that the Indiana School Law makes provision for the administration of schools in a way very different from ours. The system is based on what is known as the township unit. There are no district, or as we



The Schools of White River Township, Randolph Co., Ind.

In the centre are two remaining district schools and the two consolidated schools. "The Lincoln" and "The McKinley", while around are the 20 abandoned district schools. All this change has taken place since 1900.

would say, school section, trustees. Each township elects one trustee for a period of four years. When once elected, the trustee is an autocrat. In his hands are such matters as the employment of teachers, the fixing of their salaries, subject to a minimum fixed by state law, the provision of adequate school accommodation, including the location, design and cost of new buildings and the repairing of worn-out old ones. In case any individual or communities object to the plans of the trustee, they may appeal to the County Superintendent of Schools, whose decision is final, subject only to an appeal to the

courts. This, as will be seen, gives the trustee very wide powers. A county board made up of all the township trustees appoints the Superintendent and performs other minor functions.

When the question of consolidation begins to agitate a township, it becomes an issue in the trustee election, and candidates are put in the field on both sides. If the advocates of consolidation win, it usually means immediate action. On the other hand, if those opposed win, it may delay matters for four years, although there are cases where the growth of public sentiment has compelled a trustee, elected on a platform of opposition, to provide for consolidation before the expiration of his term.

## New Schools Are Started

The usual mode of procedure is for the school patrons of one or more districts to petition to abandon their district schools, when the trustee will take steps for the erection of a central school building, which is, in most cases, planned with a view to the needs of the whole community rather than of the people petitioning. After the school is built, other districts come in. Several instances were related of schools opening with an attendance far below their capacity, amid the scoffs and jeers of the wise ones, who predicted that the fine building would be a monument to the folly of the promoters. But in several such cases that came under the personal notice of the writer, additions were imperative inside of three years. One interesting case of a certain district within reach of a consolidated school refused to abandon their district school. The parents of the children, a majority of whom wanted the advantages of the consolidated school, decided to send their children there, providing transportation at their own cost. This left the district school with an attendance so small that, according to state law, it was not incumbent on the trustee to keep it open. In that way the desired end was accomplished in an indirect way.

## Randolph County, Indiana

Randolph is a small, compact county on the eastern border of the state. It contains an area of about 450 square miles, and is divided into 12 townships, which vary greatly in size. The country is well adapted to agriculture, the most of the land under cultivation, and the whole district wears an aspect of prosperity. The roads are good compared with most parts of Ontario, though materials for road construction are neither abundant nor of the best quality. The difference lies chiefly in the care that is taken in construction and maintenance. The most



Transportation in Randolph County, Ind.

Seven wagons lined up in rear of the McKinley School, ready to load up and start. This scene can be seen there every school day at the close of school. This school is just a mile east of the city limits of the City of Winchester.

(Continued on page 7)

## THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER

Michigan Farmer Cotton Seed Meal has no equal. Worth in feeding value from 81 to 90 per ton over cheap grades because it contains 10 per cent. fat, to 10 per cent. more protein than other brands.

### MICHIGAN FARMER Brand Choice Cotton Seed Meal

is guaranteed 41 per cent. to 48 per cent. protein, 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. fat, and not over 10 per cent. crude fibre, is bright yellow in color, fine ground, free from lint and excess hulls, a positive milk producer, increases the flow and reduces the feeding expense.

#### What One Canadian Feeder Says:

Mr. Geo. H. Bradley, City View, has written as follows: "I have been feeding your MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND CHOICE COTTON SEED MEAL," and I find it is the best producer of milk I have ever used. Send me your carload price as I intend sending you an order for two carloads for the winter use."

#### Quality Unexcelled

Just as having "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND," the old reliable brand, a big yellow bag with complete directions and instructions attached to every bag, it's sold by the dealer in every town. If your dealer will not supply you with "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND" do not take a substitute but write us, we will ship you direct from our nearest Canadian warehouse and save you money. Write for price, and if you're "Free Facts" booklet.

J. E. BARTLETT CO.,

103 Mill Street,

"The Old Red Mill," Jackson, Mich.

## Steel Rails

for Bridges and Reinforcement  
Cut any Length  
JNO. J. GARTSHORE  
58 Front Street, West - Toronto

Give

on

Oct. 21

Give

on

Oct. 21

## "OUR DAY"

FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS

An urgent appeal has gone forth from the Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross, to all parts of the British Empire for funds for Red Cross work. This work means the alleviation of the suffering of sick and wounded sailors and soldiers from all the British possessions now defending their King and Country in Belgium, France, the Dardanelles, Mesopotamia and elsewhere. Our own Canadian sailors and soldiers will share in the benefits.

This appeal is being seconded by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in Official Proclamation in the Ontario Gazette of October 1st, 1915, and the 21st of October, 1915. (Tratfalgar Day) is appointed as a day for street and other collections of funds for the British Red Cross.

No need to urge the supreme worth of this cause. Our heroic sailors and soldiers who keep the door against the Hun and the barbarian must not be allowed to languish in their wounds and their sickness for the lack of medical necessities, appliances and comforts. Give, and give heartily. Your money will go direct to British Red Cross headquarters, where it will be officially and wisely handled.

This is the first direct appeal of any kind made on us by the Mother Land, and our response should be most hearty and liberal.

The Mayor of every town and city and the Bovee of every municipality has been appointed by the above proclamation as organizer and director of such steps as may be necessary to make "Our Day for Sailors and Soldiers" a memorable one and a tremendous success.

THE AIM FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IS

\$500,000

Give your share: Give it on Trafalgar Day—Remember what our Sailors and Soldiers are doing for YOU! Watch your local papers for further announcement or make your subscription payable to your Mayor or Reeve and mark it "British Red Cross."

Give

on

Oct. 21

Give

on

Oct. 21

## "MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE MEAL



MADE IN CANADA

The food that contains more protein than any other is

### "MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE

(Fine ground or suiled)

PROTEIN (the nitrogenous matter) is the most valuable and necessary element in all animal foods. It builds up the flesh and keeps it in general healthy condition.

Great Britain could never have sustained its immense live and dairy products without Linned Cakes.

Prof. Franky, Stuart, M.A., Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has analyzed a table showing proportionate fattening and high-protein quality of the following feeding substances in general:

Feeding Substances	Protein (ground)	Carbohydrates (Feed)	Fiber (Feed)
Linned Cake	22.9	5.0	0.7
Buckwheat	10.9	2.2	0.5
Corn	10.3	5.0	7.0
Barley	11.8	5.0	0.7
Wheat	11.9	2.1	7.9
Beans	21.4	1.5	0.5
Shorcks	14.9	4.5	0.8
Oran	15.4	4.0	0.5
Middlings	15.6	4.0	0.4
Pea Meal	21.3	1.4	0.5
Bean Meal	21.1	2.2	0.5

Write today for our free booklet, "Facts to Feeders."

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LIMITED  
TORONTO & MONTREAL

## The Care of the Brood Mare on the Farm

(Continued from page 8)

roughage, be given, it must have qualities that count. The feed must be readily digestible and the kind, the digestion of which is accompanied by considerable gas formation, had better be avoided.

The practice of feeding horses only twice a day, which may be quite sufficient for horses not at work, must be condemned for brood mares. A certain amount of corn may be used, either toward the close of the period of pregnancy, the addition of wheat bran to the ration is very desirable.

The ration must not be deficient in protein matters, while such minerals as lime must be present in the food in considerable quantity. In the feeding of the mare, she should not be permitted to fatten. The state of the body, such as we like to see in a horse fit for work, is also the desirable one for a brood mare.

#### Reserve the Best For the Mare

In years of scarcity the best should be reserved for the brood mare. We may occasionally succeed in obtaining good colts out of straw-fed mares, but it is a poor system to depend on. We have good reason to believe that many colts are born unfit to live on

account of the dam being compelled to subsist on a straw diet.

When the mare becomes a little capstated, correct this by bran mashes, or a little flaxseed meal in the ration, rather than by the use of medicines. Use no stock foods or condition powders; they have no value, and cost money.

#### Provide Roomy Stall

Toward the end of her term, the mare must be provided with a roomy stall, well bedded, clean, and properly ventilated. Mares about to come in for the first time should be prepared by a certain amount of handling of the udder. This may be done by hand rubbing, or by bathing it with warm water.

When the mare is due to foal, she should be under constant observation, so that things will not go wrong without an attempt to correct them. People who seriously intend to raise good colts, better make up their minds to lose a little sheep now and then. It is perhaps all right to let ewes have bronchitis, but with the improved breeds of horses the foaling mare should be watched. The saving of one good colt once in five years would pay for the effort.

## Variety Tests of Corn in Eastern Ontario

(Continued from page 1)

was only rarely that any of the plants would give as large a yield as even White Cap. In nearly every case Longfellow was the poorest in quantity of forage, but most mature in ear development. On the whole, considering any fodder development, the balance of favor would run with Salzer's. Often Compton's had a good deal of the most bulk, but was quite a bit behind in ear maturity. In the case of Newman's plot, Compton's Hytild was the equal of the other Dents in both ear and stalk development. Only about two acres of his corn, however, was really good, and that was where he had applied stable manure to which had been added considerable quantities of hen manure. The complete fertilizer he had applied to the rest of his corn was not giving a good account of itself this year.

#### Scoring Methods

The plan adopted for reporting on the various plots was to compare as far as possible each variety in the plot to a 20-ton to the acre yield, and marking the various points on a percentage basis. As far as the vitality of the corn used was concerned, it was divided into three classes: good, fair and bad. There was only one variety that the White Cap seed, which is late, lacked in vigor. The one produced seemed to run true to type, Wisconsin No. 7 was easy to get out, with its profusion of leaf she's of a yellow leaf and a reddish leaf, the Babco's husks covering the ears, the reddish tint of husk was also noted on the Golden Glow, which could be often located from the shape of the ear. So far as disease was concerned, but was the only thing noticed, and there were only traces seen here and there of it.

The general quality of the corn this year promises to be above the average. There will be considerable waste in cutting owing to the storms of early August. It was a matter of great surprise to see how fully the corn had recovered from the rain and wind storms of the third day of August when seen a few weeks later. Rains did more good than harm. Where the corn was mangled or needed drainage, it had suffered from too much moisture. The degree of damage done by wet was in proportion to the need of drainage.

Never has there been a year which has demonstrated more fully the absolute necessity of a sufficient supply

of moisture during the growing season. This was very clearly exemplified in the corn crop. The severe storm of Sunday, September 9th, added very much to the difficulties of harvesting the corn crop.

#### Cost of Filling Outfit

Mr. W. O. Runnalls gives cost of outfit necessary for filling silo (which cost would be divided among about a half-dozen people who would be working together for economy in filling), as follows:

Corn binder	.....\$50
3 h.p. gasoline engine	.....20
Belt	.....2
Outfitting box	.....5
Distributing pipes	.....12
Total	.....\$89

The binder should cost an average of four acres a day, and it would take about two days to fill the silo, counting the moving, etc. They figure on hiring out the engine and cutting box at \$2 a day, not including labor and gasoline. It takes about 13 gallons of gasoline to fill the silo.

## MAN WANTED

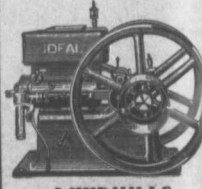
A First Class General Farm Hand, who has had some experience with Holstein cattle, is wanted at the High Lawn Holstein Farm, Ontario, for one year. State wages in first letter.

JOSEPH O'REILLY - ENNISMORE, ONT.

## GASOLINE ENGINES

11 to 60 H.P.

Stationary Mould and Tractor



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

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.

Brantford, Windsor, Regina, Calgary

## Abandoned I

This building was so... has said in this con...

## Development

noticeable feature... roads are kept gr... so as to preserve... rounded surface, a... lodging of water.

made that the mov... of schools... several cases, in... improvement, much... communities.

When the present... Schools came into... years ago the ag... rural schools was... there being at th... two consolidated... strict schools in... there are 30 cons... two others in co... when these are... ship will have a... school. In these... were last spring... whom 104 were... year's course. A... This connection... tered four years...

#### Wagon Report, No. 4

1. Time of starting with first
2. Time of arrival at school
3. Time lost on the road and
4. Fuel consumed
5. Condition of road
6. Condition of vehicle
7. Department

#### Due March 2

Students who have not... (submitted to the... in the... could not receive it had...

#### A Sp

pleting the full co... of these 53 boys w... were from farm... to what they wou... being graduated... that a number o... girls would p... teachers, while th... main on the farm... of these graduate...

Special attentio... problem of tran... reason that all ad... tion recognise th... est difficulty to... in connection w... movement, and... is the point whe... the plan claim th... in Randolph co... is largely acqu... wagons at publ... few children rid... tric cars where... of the schools b... way line. Dur... pupils out of a... line the schools,



Abandoned District School Near Saratoga, Randolph Co., Ind.

This building was sold for \$915 just where it stood. A noted American authority has said in this connection: "No district school building is too good to abandon."

### Development of Consolidated School Idea

(Continued from page 5)

noticeable feature being that the roads are kept graded and drained so as to preserve a uniform properly rounded surface, and so prevent the lodging of water. The statement was made that the movement for consolidation of schools had resulted, in several cases, in substantial road improvement, much to the profit of the communities.

When the present Superintendent of Schools came into office, some seven years ago the agitation for better rural schools was just in its infancy, there being at that time only one or two consolidated schools and 138 district schools in the county. Now there are 20 consolidated school, with two others in course of erection, and when these are completed every township will have at least one high school. In these high schools there were last spring 573 students, of whom 104 were completing the fourth year's course. A noteworthy fact in this connection is that of 161 who entered four years ago, 104 were com-

a total cost of \$93,772.15, or an average of \$15.83 per pupil. Here the curtained wagon has been abandoned and there has been substituted a wagon with permanent sides, the upper part of which consists of movable windows. In this way, light and ventilation, which are essential to proper conduct and comfort, are secured. At first, some difficulty in the matter of discipline was experienced, but with the introduction of the improved wagons and the exercise of greater care in the selection of competent and trustworthy persons as drivers, that has disappeared.

It was the writer's privilege to see these vans in all the different stages of their rounds and to talk with drivers, pupils and parents. But one opinion was expressed as to their success and efficiency. The children, when seen on the road, arriving at school or leaving at night, either in sunshine or rain, had every appearance of happy contentment, and simply scoffed at the suggestion that per-

haps they would prefer to return to the old plan of walking to school. The average time on the road of children conveyed was 46 minutes. These children are never tardy, instances being quoted in which not a single van had been late during the whole school year, and at one school visited where the enrollment was over 200, and practically all the children used the vans, the average attendance for the school year was 98 per cent. of the enrollment. Here the vans belong to the schools and the drivers furnish the horses, the average cost per day, according to the latest report, was \$2.09 for Randolph county and \$2.94 for the whole state.

#### Expense

Unfortunately in all our discussions of educational matters, the question of cost rather than efficiency is the one in the foreground. Could people generally be brought to realize that a poor school is dear at any price and that a thoroughly efficient school, could such be secured, would be cheap at almost any price, it might be possible to eliminate largely this element of cost and plan our schemes for education chiefly on the basis of efficiency.

In any effort to compare the old of the consolidated school with the one-room school, difficulties are encountered that make a comparison almost impossible. For instance, nearly all the co-consolidated schools of Indiana have a high school department, in which the cost of instruction

is much higher, perhaps in most cases double what it is in the public school departments. Besides, provision is made for the teaching of agriculture, domestic science, and manual training, for which special equipment is required, as well as special teachers in many cases, and this adds greatly to the cost. On the other hand, these subjects are either not taught at all or to a very slight extent in the ungraded schools. Notwithstanding this, the average cost per pupil for tuition alone in all the consolidated schools, including high school teachers and teachers of special subjects, was \$18.45, while in all the other rural schools it was \$18.00. The total cost in the two classes was \$25.64 and \$22.71 respectively. From this it will be apparent that if the extra work were dropped and only the same class of work undertaken, the advantage in

cost would be very greatly in favor of the consolidated schools.

#### White River Township

Located centrally in Randolph county is the township of White River, the largest township in the county. Seven years ago there were in this township 22 district schools. In 1908, owing to the need for a new building in the western part of the township, a decision was made to erect a twelfth district school, and accordingly a four-room building costing \$14,000 was erected out in the open country. This building, known as the Lincoln school, was opened in 1908 with an attendance of about 40, and the wise heads who were given to prophecy, predicted that it would never serve any other purpose than to stand as a monument to commemorate the folly

(Continued on page 11)

## AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at

### The Ontario Agricultural College GUELPH, ONTARIO

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1915

A Public Sale of Cattle, Sheep and Swine, comprising Shorthorn (including Dairy Shorthorns), Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle; Shropshire and Leicester Sheep, and large Yorkshire Swine.

The sale will be held on the College Farm, and will commence at 1.00 o'clock p.m.

For Catalogues apply to G. E. DAY, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

## Turning Them Back

The importations of foreign separators into Canada are declining. The Canadian-Made Standard is turning them back, and at the same time making satisfactory progress itself in an invasion of United States territory. This proves beyond a doubt that Canadian capital, Canadian labor, Canadian brains and Canadian skill, as represented in the



# Standard

Cream Separator need not take second place to any other nationally Government Dairy School reports have shown that the Standard is unexcelled as a close skimmer. Leading creameries have found it profitable to install Standard Separators. Progressive dairymen who have used several makes have of late years been buying more and more Standard machines. This year the number of Standard Separators sold in Canada in proportion to foreign makes will be far greater than in other years. This is a Standard year. And you are invited to help swell the total.

## The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.

Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

Wagon Report, No. 4 *Monroe* (Type)

1. Time of starting with first child *7:10*

2. Time of arrival at school *8:20*

3. Time lost on the road and cause

4. Milestones *22*

5. Attendance *good*

6. Condition of roads *good*

7. Department *good*

Date *March 26, John Van Pelt*

This is a report on the number of children belonging to the wagon. Attached is the number of children present in the wagon. This is the driver's report, and the name of the child carrying it under "Departments."

#### A Specimen Driver's Report.

pleting the full course of four years. Of these 53 boys and 51 girls, 91 or 92 were from farm homes. Inquiry as to what they would probably do after being graduated brought out the fact that a number of them, chiefly the girls, would probably qualify as teachers, while the majority would remain on the farms. The average age of these graduates was 18 years.

**Transportation**  
Special attention was given to the problem of transportation, for the reason that all advocates of consolidation recognize that here is the greatest difficulty to be overcome in connection with the consolidated school movement, and at the same time it is the point where the opponents of the plan claim that it breaks down.

In Randolph county, transportation is largely accomplished by school wagons at public expense, though a few children ride to school on electric cars where that is possible, two of the schools being located on a railway line. During last year, 1,502 pupils out of a total of 3,130 attending the schools, were transported at

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

**ADVERTISING RATES, 15 cents a line first, \$1.50 an inch an insertion.** One page 40 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

### UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY  
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building,  
New York Office—Tribune Building.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not actively in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,700 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

A more detailed statement of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertisement in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser who has not attempted to do so as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of our contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuge shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of the columns. We shall 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, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

### Farms for Soldiers

**WHAT** to do with returned soldiers after the war, is a problem that already looms large in the minds of British statesmen. Sir Rider Haggard has been appointed to head a commission that will investigate the possibility of settling large numbers of them on the land. All of these soldier farmers are to be placed in the outlying parts of the Empire—Canada, Australia, and so forth. Many would make good farmers and good citizens. They would be an asset to this country or any other. Speaking for ourselves, Farm and Dairy would like to see our soldier boys established on farms of their own as independent, land-owning farmers. Yet we predict that the plan will fail of accomplishment in the Dominion for the same reason that it would fail in the Old Country.

There are millions of acres of waste land suitable for agricultural production in Great Britain. There is room for thousands of her soldier sons to homestead right at home where the majority of them would prefer to stay. But this is impracticable. The sad fact is that the land for which Britain's sons are fighting is not their's at all, but the private property of a comparatively few British landlords. It is not so generally recognized, however, that almost identically the same conditions now exist in Canada. The millions of acres of desirable land for free farms, which once attracted settlers, are now gone. They are not under cultivation. Oh, no! They are in the hands of speculators. If our soldiers are to be given homes in the land they are so valiantly defending, the speculators, the worst of all social parasites, must be made to let go. The organized farmers of Canada have already pointed the way. Land must be able to bear the whole burden of taxation, so that speculators cannot afford to keep it out of use when others desire to till it. The Commission on Industrial

Relations which recently investigated this problem in the United States, recommend the same method of bringing untitled land into use. To tax land into use is the only way in which we can give the soldier boys of the Empire a square deal when they return home from the battlefields of Europe.

### The Coming Commission

**A**S announced in these columns last week, a Rural Commission is to be appointed to inquire into agricultural conditions in Canada. Premier Borden, who suggested the appointment of this Commission, is to be congratulated on his action. He proposes to endow the Commission with wide powers. He recognizes that farming is more than production of crops, and mentions marketing as one phase of the agricultural problem that should be thoroughly investigated. The advisability of establishing greater cold storage and abattoir facilities, the Premier suggests, should also be looked into.

The work of this Commission, when once appointed, will be followed with great interest by the people of Canada. Farm and Dairy would again suggest, however, that the findings of this Commission will have but little weight with the organized farmers of Canada, unless they are given a voice in selecting their representatives on the Commission. If the Commission is to be composed principally of representatives of the railroad interests and the legal profession, or of pseudo-farmers, who made their money elsewhere than from the farm, such as Government officials, no matter how eminent they may be or even genuine farmers who have not made any study of economic conditions and are incapable, therefore, of making their influence felt on the Commission, it cannot be expected that the work of the Commission will have the confidence, sympathy, and whole-hearted support of the 50,000 to 75,000 farmers who are connected with the independent farmers' organizations in Canada. The Canadian Council of Agriculture will probably suggest names of farmers who would be acceptable to them as their representatives on the Commission, and Premier Borden would do well to give their nominations first consideration.

### A Tractor Demonstration

**I**F it costs one hundred dollars a year to maintain a horse and a tractor will displace four or five horses, how much can I afford to pay for a tractor?

This question is a difficult one to answer. Farm tractors have never been adequately experimented with under conditions prevailing in a rolling country such as we find in the greater portion of Eastern Canada. As a result, the farm tractor has not found wide adoption among Eastern farmers. At the same time, information as to the possibilities of the farm tractor has never been so much desired as now. For this reason, if for no other, the Ontario Provincial Plowing Match this year should attract record crowds. There will be a new feature in the proceedings—a real tractor demonstration, offering to Ontario farmers the best opportunity yet to see tractors in operation and discuss their merits with the manufacturers. Remember the time—the first week in November, at the Ontario Agricultural College farm at Guelph.

### Direct Dealings

**A**FRUIT grower in the Niagara district of Ontario, who has made a reputation for himself by his "direct from producer to consumer" trade, still sells the major portion of his crop through the regular channels; that is, through the wholesale fruit dealers. Per basket or per box, he realizes the highest prices and

the most profit from his direct trade. In explaining why he has not extended this trade to absorb all of his produce, he at the same time explains the greatest hindrance to direct dealing—he cannot fully meet the needs of a greater number of customers than he has now.

When the city housewife visits her retail merchant, she orders fruit of a certain kind and variety and wants it delivered at once. The merchant, in turn, goes to the wholesaler, who receives fruit from many sources and of all varieties and can fill any order on short notice. When the consumer deals directly with the producer, she expects the same ready service, and it is only by keeping the "direct-to-consumer" trade down to small proportions that the producer can give satisfaction. Even then, producers who deal directly with consumers often have to buy from their neighbors to fill orders. For these reasons, direct dealing must always be limited to a small proportion of the total output.

We utter these words of caution so that those of our Folks who are planning to sell directly to consumers may enter this new field of business with their eyes open as to its difficulties. They must expect to give the consumer the same service that she receives from the city merchant, and this the individual farmer is seldom in a position to do. A cooperative association could handle such a trade to much better advantage.

### Influence of School Fairs

**A**WRATHY parent called on Farm and Dairy a few days ago. Figuratively speaking, he was after the district representative "with a club." When the irate father had cooled down sufficiently to explain himself, we learned that his little son, a lad attending school, had grown a plot in connection with the School Garden and Fair Work, and that particular plot had been missed by the judges in their rounds. He wanted to know why—very emphatically. We, of course, referred him to the district representative.

This incident brought forcibly to our attention one of the most valuable features of the school fair work—it is creating almost as much interest among the parents as among the children, and at one and the same time educating two generations to the value of improved seed and better agricultural methods. The work is growing tremendously. Only a few years ago, the first school fair was held in Waterloo county, 234 such fairs will be held in Ontario this fall, including 2,291 schools and 48,398 pupils. Also, gether there were 51,243 plots grown and 6,588 settings of eggs distributed.

The distribution of superior seed of the best varieties has been a valuable feature of the work. For instance, O.A.C. No. 72 oats have been supplied the last couple of years, and many farmers, through the garden plots of their children, have become acquainted with the superior merits of this new variety. Many others have adopted the Delaware potato because of the excellent results secured with it by their children. From the standpoint of the children themselves, the rural school fair is giving them a new interest in agriculture and a splendid training in citizenship. The district representatives have fostered no more valuable work than this.

### The Fundamental Reform

"MERELY to add new studies will not meet the need, although it may break the ground for new ideas. The school must be fundamentally restructured, until it becomes a new kind of institution. This will require that the teacher himself be a part of the community and not a migratory factor."

U. S. Com. on Country Life.



### Orchard and Garden

**S**O far as it is possible to prepare flower boxes for next year's use now.

Carrots and beets are good for growing in little dry sand in purpose-made boxes. A cool cellar is the best place for storing cabbages. Hang them in paper and lead.

See that the sweetest next year's planting well-aired place where freeze.

The branches of a should be drawn close to prevent the snow ing them down.

While many raspberries through the winter with it is always safer to have cover them with.

As soon as the frost of grape vines they back and laid on the be covered with earth to cover before frost.

Remove all trash and the garden. If convenient to plow the land that was garden next year.

Cuttings of grapes this month and stored sawdust until next spring be set out.

Such should be carried in hauling, and placed on wooden racks in a slated storage house.

### Fruit for the

**T**HE Quebec Branch League is forwarding vessels of the fleet in and has asked for contributions of apples, which can be obtained in Great Britain by the Products Committee, to which is Admiral L.

This committee will ship year's supplies of fresh fruits and sides thousands of special Christmas, all of which His Majesty's warship sea fleet.

Ontario growers can help in this good work of choice apples from get no fresh fruit what they may for on pockets. The strain which these men are not all not only for our paths but for something. Try your own and packing a few boxes orchard this fall and hold on to Quebec varieties.

The honorary Secretary, R. Scott, 1 College Street, Quebec.

**Fruit For the Army**  
The Ontario Government supplies apples regularly to the British and French.

carload of Duchesse ware and two carloads Ribston are awaiting.

These will be followed by varieties from ships are available. At all in all will be sent over office for distribution.

The fruit is being packed in boxes in the only difference between the ends over the cl





**ORCHARD AND GARDEN**

**Orchard and Garden Notes**

So far as it is possible it is well to prepare flower beds for next year's use now.

Carrots and beets keep better if a little dry sand is put over them. This prevents drying out.

A cool cellar is the best place for cabbages. Hang them up or wrap them in paper and lay on shelves.

See that the sweet corn saved for seed year's planting is stored in a well-aired place where it will not freeze.

The branches of currant bushes should be drawn close together and tied to prevent the snow from breaking them down.

While many raspberries will come through the winter without protection it is always safer to lay them down and cover them with earth.

As soon as the frost kills the foliage of grape vines they may be pruned back and laid on the ground ready to be covered with earth. They should be covered before the ground freezes.

Remove all trash and rubbish from the garden. If convenient, it is well to plow the land that will be used for garden next year. This will help to get rid of many insect and weed eggs.

Cuttings of grapes may be taken this month and stored in sand or sawdust until next spring, when they may be set out.

Scrub should be carefully handled in hauling, and placed one layer deep on wooden racks in a warm, well-ventilated storage house.

**Fruit for the Navy**

THE Quebec Branch of the Navy League is forwarding gifts of fruits and vegetables to the vessels of the fleet in the North Sea, and has asked for contributions, particularly of apples, which are very acceptable. The distribution is carried out in Great Britain by the Vegetable Products Committee, the President of which is Admiral Lord Beresford. This committee up to May 30th of this year has supplied over 3,000,000 lbs. of fresh fruits and vegetables, besides thousands of special packages for Christmas, all of which have gone to His Majesty's warships in the North Sea fleet.

Ontario growers can well afford to help in this good work. A few boxes of choice apples from many orchards would mean much to the sailors, who get no fresh fruit whatever, except what they buy for out of their own pockets.

The strain and exposure which these men are now undergoing call not only for our deepest sympathy but for something more tangible. Try your hand at wrapping and packing a few boxes from your orchard this fall and send them prepaid on to Quebec with your good wishes. The honorary secretary is R. Scott, 1 College Court, St. Ann Street, Quebec.

**Fruit for the Army Hospitals**

The Ontario Government is shipping apples regularly to the Canadian wounded in the hospitals of Great Britain and France. Already a half carload of Duchess has been forwarded and two carloads of Wealthy and Ribston are awaiting shipment. These will be followed by carloads of Winter variety from time to time as ships are available. About 5,000 boxes in all will be sent over to the London office for distribution.

The fruit is being wrapped and packed in boxes the usual way, the only difference being the handling of the ends over the cleats with iron

further strengthen them against breakage when being transhipped from cold storage in London to the various hospitals. The Fruit Branch of the Department is selecting and packing the fruit, much of which is coming from the experimental orchards of the Department at Whitby, Paris, Wellington and Collingwood.

In addition to the fresh fruit, the Government is sending 20,000 gallons of canned peaches to the hospitals. This fruit is being put up at the Horticultural Station at Vineland, where an experimental cannery is operated as part of the equipment of the farm. Most of the fruit used is grown in the orchards there but will be supplemented from the commercial orchards of the Niagara District. — Fruit Branch Circular.

**The Apple Crop of Canada**

*Fruit Branch, Ottawa*

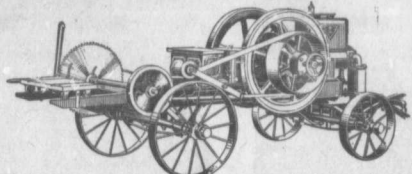
SINCE our last monthly report, the crop has shown no material improvement in any district with the exception of Nova Scotia and sections of British Columbia. During the gale of the 26th and 29th, Nova Scotia has continued to report the weather fine and warm during the month, with improvement in size and color of the fruit. It is estimated that the crop will be about equal to that of 1914, but the quantity packed will be greatly reduced owing to scab. The same is true of British Columbia with the exception that the latest estimate shows an increase of from five to 10 per cent over last year's crop. Fall varieties such as the Wealthy and Jonathan are practically all picked; and while in the south the quality has been good, yet in the northern sections scab and aphid have seriously affected the quality. Large quantities of Ionathans and other fall varieties have been sold to dealers, and shippers are having difficulty in getting the percentage of No. 1 quality fruit required to fill their contracts.

**The Ontario Situation**

In the Essex Peninsula the crop is very light. In many sections there will not be enough for local consumption. In the well-known Norfolk district the apple crop is one of the lightest in the last 10 years. In 1914 the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association marketed some 65,000 barrels; in 1913, 45,000 barrels, and this year it is estimated that their crop will not exceed 7,000 barrels. In the Niagara, Hamilton and Toronto district the crop is estimated to be about 35 per cent of 1914, and although there is a considerable quantity of scab yet there are many orchards which are practically free from it and which will have a splendid crop. Cultivated orchards have a fair crop while uncultivated orchards may be called a failure. In the county of Lambton the crop will be very light especially in the sections situated at half mile or more from Lake Huron, but on the south shore it is estimated that the crop will be about 75 per cent of that of 1914 and of good quality.

The crop in central western Ontario is practically a failure, with the exception of a few favored straggled orchards which have received exceptional care. In some few places there has been a fair crop of fall apples, but the winter varieties are disappointing, both in quantity and quality. The Georgian Bay apple crop will be about 15 to 30 per cent last year.

(Continued on page 13)



**ALPHA Rigs Saw More Wood At Less Expense**

Freedom from weak complicated parts—low fuel consumption—ability to run steadily in the coldest weather—plenty of power to pull the saw through wood of any size that can be brought to it—these are advantages that are making friends for Alpha Sawing Rigs wherever they are used.

Whether you want an outfit to saw wood for your own use only, or to do work for your neighbors, or both, you cannot find a more efficient, economical, or more satisfactory all-round rig than an Alpha. The cost for fuel is the lowest. Its construction is such that time and money wasting delays are eliminated. You can depend upon it to run steadily all day long on either gasoline or kerosene, even in the coldest weather.

The above illustration shows one of our special steel frame mounted sawing outfits. Let us know what your needs are and we will be glad to quote you prices and send complete description of a rig such as you wish.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines, Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.  
Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

**SASKATCHEWAN HALF-SECTION CHOP**

Owner with other interests will sell splendid improved half-section chop. Easy terms. No agents, no exchange. — LANGENBURG, SASK.

**A Ton of Water a Day**

Government experts estimate that a farmer's wife lists that much water a day.

Appalling, isn't it? Quoting from the January number of the *Canadian Countryman*—in their editorial they write:

"The most conservative figures will show that the cost of this wasted energy would pay for a complete water system in less than five years, and carry the interest on the investment."

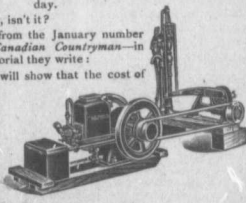
**Chapman Water Systems**

Sit right down now and write for our illustrated catalogue on WATER SYSTEMS so that you may be in a position to ascertain the best equipment for your requirements.

CHAPMAN WATER SYSTEMS are adopted by all up-to-date farmers.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.**

ATLANTI<sup>2</sup> AVENUE, TORONTO Limited  
Write to Head Office or nearest Branch: MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, CALGARY





GIVE to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you.—Madeline S. Bridges.

## When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROLL

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(Continued from last week)

DOCTOR Fordyce was quick to seize the opportunity. Edging over he stood protectively by Mary's side. "Well, why don't you go on?" he demanded. "Why do you keep staring at Miss Mendenhall?"

"Miss Mendenhall?" gasped Brassy. "Yes, Miss Mendenhall. I resent it. I do not propose to have a drunken outcast come in here and stare at a young lady in that way."

The audience stood in hushed silence, trying to keep up with the changing scene. Brassy's face worked convulsively for a moment, then he backed toward a chair and covered his eyes.

Fordyce climbed on a bench the better to exercise his power. "Friends," dropping his tone to one of entreaty, "that is an example of the men who are opposing me. Go away, every one. They are attacking me when I am trying to do something to build up Curryville. Truly ingratitude is sharper than a serpent's tooth. My good people, stand and think for just one moment what you are doing. Here is something to remember. Crowds act hastily and do things that they bitterly regret afterward. You will remember you thought you had enough evidence to convict me that night when—I hate to speak it—when the mob came. A pair of twisted and bent spectacles, belonging to Mr. Pointer, were found in my room at the hotel by a boy. When I told you that Clem had forgotten them the day he came to my room and I gave him the monkey you did not believe me. A watch-chain belonging to me was found by the same boy when the supposed crime had been committed. When I told you that I had given it to him and that he had dropped it you refused to believe me. Both statements have since come out to be true. To-morrow you people who wish to act hastily to-night will be ashamed of yourselves. Now, dear friends, is it fair to take this unknown man's word against mine?"

Not a word was spoken by any one in the audience, but still it could be seen that sympathy was running toward Doctor Fordyce.

"This man comes in here, no one knowing who he is, and attacks me in public. The word of a tramp is taken before mine. I have tried to build up this town and am just on the eve of establishing a new era here, when you allow this outcast to come in and smirch my character. Not content with that, he must stare at and discomfort one of our young ladies. What shall we do with the scoundrel? Shall we throw him out?" Doctor Fordyce held up his hand in an appeal.

There was a shuffling of feet and uneasiness, as if a giant man was making up his mind. Plainly sym-

pathy was swinging to Doctor Fordyce and he knew it. "Sure, throw him out," called out a voice, and the shuffling of feet grew heavier.

"That's right," backed up another voice. "Throw him out."

Somebody stepped in the aisle and a seat was dragged aside as if to make room.

Before anyone realized it Mary Mendenhall was on her feet and standing on the edge of the platform. "Friends, I wish to say something," she began, and all eyes swung to her. Her voice was not loud, but there was a suppression in her manner that drew instant attention. "I think I know why the speaker before Doctor Fordyce could not go on. I think I know why I was stared at so by this same person, and I think in me rests the solution of the whole affair."

She paused and the audience stared eagerly and listened breathlessly. "It is because this man is my father."

No one moved; there was not even the shuffling of feet. But the full significance had not yet burst on them.

"He is my father. He had no idea I was here, and that is the reason he was so surprised to see me. Over those hot words I left home. I have cried many a night since on account of my foolish stubbornness. I have

been using only my first and middle names here and in writing my books. I believe every word that my father has said about this reforming, and I want to stand up here before you all and say that I am sorry I left home, and that if my father will take me back I'll go with a happy heart."

Brassy's eyes were fastened on her, his soul drinking in the words. When she turned toward him he rushed up and clasped her in his arms.

"I don't know whether to say something or not about Doctor Fordyce," she faltered, tucking back a strand of hair. She was feminine even in her moment of suspense. "I hate to attack a person, but I feel that you should know something about this Doctor Fordyce. He has known all along who I am and has threatened to tell—to tell what my father has just told you about himself. He has used this as a club over my head and I foolishly have said nothing. Now that I have my father back I don't care what happens."

Again her face went to his shoulder and Brassy's thick hand patted her tenderly.

There was no holding the crowd back as they came surging around father and daughter to offer congratulations, while Doctor Fordyce stood alone in the corner, moody and sullen.

"So you used to travel with a circus, did you?" asked Mrs. Kizgins. "I want you to come over and visit us. I know you got a lot of good stories. I love to meet circus people."

Clem wormed his way through the maze of arms extended to shake hands with him and reached Mary's side. She faced him and their eyes met, but she would not be the first to give in. She would be feminine, so stared coldly for a moment, then lowered her eyes.

The meeting turned into a reception, all struggling for a word with Clem. He ought to have been perfectly happy, but he was not. Instead he was miserable. It was the first time in all his life he had been miserable in a way that he couldn't put his hand on the pain.

Judge Woodbridge and Mr. Ford, who had been talking in the corner, came bustling up and seized Clem, one around the shoulders and the other about the ankles.

"You've saved Curryville," announced the judge, "and you're the biggest hero this city ever saw, and

we're going to ride you down the street on our shoulders."

Up went Clem, squirming and blushing. A shout roused the ruffians and every eye was turned on him. "Quit, boys, I'm no hero. I've not enough to be ashamed of, so let me go; and besides, anybody else would have done just what I have. My tone was firm. 'Put me down, boys!'"

At last they hesitated and let him to his feet.

But we want to do something for you," insisted Judge Woodbridge. "And besides, we didn't do anything for you when you saved Miss Mendenhall."

Mary dropped her eyes at remembrance that she, too, had not shown herself grateful.

"Well, I tell you," said Clem, resting his hand tenderly on the judge's wide shoulders, "I'm not deserving, but if you want to give me a uniform for the fire department I'd be mighty glad to have it."

The judge reached up and patted the hand with his own thick one. "Bless his heart, we'll give him half a dozen sandwiches. A steam engine, a town with two railroads needs a steam engine, doesn't it, boys?"

The shout of approval left no doubt. At last the reception broke up, and the crowd, led by Clem, was led to the Opera. But when she came she was not alone. At her side was a stout protecting figure—Judge Woodbridge. Hulda was looking up into the judge's face while he kept a careful hand under her elbow.

"Gee, how times change!" mumbled Clem.

He fell into step with them. "Yes," said Hulda, answering his questioning eyes, "you have improved us, and I guess we have you."

"Yes, indeed, Hulda," said Judge Woodbridge, although the remark is no way fitted in. But perhaps it was her own.

There was a happier look on Hulda's face than Clem had seen there in years. Hulda patted the judge's arm in the easy familiar way women have always used to express their happiness. Clem could not see that with all her splendid qualities, and her spotless home keeping, lacking in her life was something vital patting it on the arm, and at the side; Clem rejoiced until he saw Brassy at Mary standing at the corner. His home-coming was bitter after all.

Clem was on the point of turning down a side street, that Hulda at the judge might be undisturbed in their happiness, when Brassy reached out and fastened on his coat.

"Say, Mr. Pointer," called out Brassy, "I've got something to ask you—some sweetly-floored syllables pour into your ear. Do you did that a man used to luxury the way I am, and sleep in the best hotel and on beds of down, who would would it run any great risk to get put up in the New Palace?"

"If they hear you speakin' that we about our best-known hotel you'd be about as popular as Doctor Fordyce," answered Clem, although there was no merit in his soul. "He don't bother about the hotel, we come right out to our house for the night."

Brassy clasped his hand and turned to Mary. "Mary, I want to introduce to you the finest man ever made on this little footstool. When he made him they broke the mold; that there's not another one like him in the world; and my daughter is his Mr. Pointer."

Mary acknowledged the introduction gravely, suppressing her habit to throw aside all reserve.

"This is Clem, although the judge said Clem," then added, "on my part"

(Continued next week)

## A Large Porcupine: Who Knows of a Larger?

An editor of Farm and Dairy, while spending a few days with a family on the farm of Mr. Jas. Reynolds, Elletts P.O., Haliburton County, during August, succeeded, with the help of his two boys here shown, in killing the larger of these two porcupines. It weighed approximately 30 lbs. It was the largest Mr. Reynolds or any other man mentioned it to in that section had seen. We would like to know how many readers of Farm and Dairy had killed larger ones? Porcupines did considerable damage this summer to Mr. Reynolds' buckwheat crop, tramping it down and eating off the heads of the grain. This was what led to the hunting expedition. The smaller of the two porcupines shown was killed by the side of the two boys with a stick. It weighed 7½ lbs. We were told after the hunting expedition that there was a law against the killing of porcupines but our lawyer advises us that this is not the case.

## The Upw

## Travel Tho

"ADD TO YOUR

Peter, 1.5, 1.5, none of that sort is courage. Rank me a better idea during this summer. It was the case down with a decrease of his manhood and hope of his profession. Those who est in him saw him other one worst case, when a returned, when he is too bad."

Instead in the matter with a brave look he was able to say to God for those years the many lessons none of this. But such matters.

From his window sufficient view of the rains; from his balcony of this. But the of the room there mirror, in which they was his. It was still see him lying there in dejection, while he bit of the stern, vigorous strenuous existence.

Another case was little, frail old woman without relatives, and with rheumatism.

He said she must go papers were brought, but firmly and resolutely.

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—Marg

in Thee.

# The Upward Look

## Travel Thoughts—No. 3

Course

"**A**DD to your faith virtue."—2nd Peter, 1:5. The real meaning of that word virtue in this text is courage. Rarely has the writer met a better illustration of it than during this summer.

It was the case of a man, struck down with a dread disease, in the prime of his manhood, when expectation and hopeful of success in his loved profession. Those nearest and dear-him utter one word which completely returned, when he said only: "That is too bad."

Instantly, in the midst of great pain, with a brave look and smiling face, he was able to say that he could thank God for those years of suffering, for the many lessons learned, as before he had never found time to think of such matters.

From his window there was a magnificent view of the Rocky Mountains; from his bed could be seen the city of Denver. But across one corner of the room there hung a large mirror, in which the whole panorama was his. It was strikingly pathetic to see him lying there enjoying this reflection, while he himself was deprived of the stern, vigorous reality of life's strenuous existence.

Another case is also recalled of a little, frail old woman, without money, without relatives, and sorely crippled with rheumatism. Interested persons said she must go to a home, and papers were brought for her to sign, but firmly and resolutely she refused to do this, saying that God had left her strength to her, and that she knew He had never meant her to be reduced to that. When these people were in despair, shrinking from taking her by force, suddenly a home spelt with a small letter was offered to her.

We must have faith, but we must also have courage to help us battle and struggle on; courage to persevere in the face of defeat; courage to do the right in spite of ridicule; courage to persevere no matter what the obstacles.

These lines are favorites of that invalid hero: "Did you tackle that trouble that came your way and conquer it? With a resolute heart and cheerful or day, you made from the light of it."

With a craven soul and fearful? It isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts. But only how did you take it? You are beaten to earth. Well, well, what's that for with a smiling face. Come up with a smiling face. It's nothing against you to fall down flat.

But to lie there—that's disgrace. It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts. But how did you fight—and why?"

—I. H. N.

\*\*\*  
**A Thanksgiving Poem**

I THANK Thee, Lord, for light and joyous day;  
For quiet night, when cares are laid away;  
For springs to quench my thirst; for dews to cool my head;  
For kind smiles to me given, and kind words said.  
That I can hear, that I can feel—and see—  
But most, I thank Thee for my faith in Thee.  
—Margaret G. Hays.

# The Development of the Consolidated School Idea

(Continued from page 7)

of those who were responsible for it. Two years later, a high school department was opened and the attendance had outgrown the capacity of the building. To relieve the situation, another large building with seven rooms was erected in 1911, in the eastern end of the town. This building, known as the "McKinley," was erected at a cost of \$28,000, but by the other school, at the following year, 1912, the trustee was petitioned to take steps to double the capacity of the Lincoln, all but three out of 101 patrons of the two schools joining in the petition. There now remain in this township but two district schools, and the consolidated schools have an attendance of about 175 at "McKinley," and the consolidated "Lincoln," both having high school departments with a full four years' course.

In the state of Illinois, conditions differ entirely from those in Indiana, so far as school administration is concerned. There the district system is the control of three trustees in Ontario. There the state law makes no provision for transport of pupils. Notwithstanding these difficulties, there are a number of towns in which the schools have been centralized. Winnebago county in the north of the state has, at least, the Seward and the Horlen, are well known. The latter was visited by the writer.

It is situated about six miles north of the city of Rockford, on an inter-urban trolley line, on a tract established primarily as a rural high school, but has developed into a combined high and public school. There were in attendance last spring 125 pupils, with a total of 300 in the public school and 300 high school pupils. Five teachers are employed, two of whom devote all their time to the high school, one to public school and one spends part of the time in the senior public school class and part in the high school. Agriculture receives a good deal of attention in the high school course. The grounds are large and a considerable area is devoted to garden and experimental work. Here transportation is not a problem because the pupils who are not within walking distance, ride on the trolley cars with the exception of about a dozen who drive, furnishing their own conveyance.

At Rollo, Ill., another school was visited. This school is unique in that all the patrons provide for conveyance, where necessary, at private expense. The school is out in the country, provision had to be made for the accommodation of the teachers of whom there are seven. For this purpose a teachers' home was erected by the people of the community. This home is now rented to a landlord, and the terms of the lease being that accommodation must be provided for the teachers. Connected with this school are ten acres of land, a large barn for the accommodation of the horses and rigs of the pupils who all furnish their own transportation.

So impressive were the people of this community with the advantages of a large school over the small one-room schools, that they undertook the erection of this beautiful building at a cost of about \$28,000, besides the land and equipment. The residence was provided and the parents have to bear individually the cost of transportation. It was the privilege of the writer to visit with a number of the patrons of this school, and it was admitted that owing to the unfavorable conditions, the school was costing a good deal, the universal opinion was that the school was worth all thought that from an educational standpoint, the experiment has been a great success.

# Fresh and Refreshing



is composed of clean, whole young leaves. Picked right, blended right and packed right. It brings the fragrance of an Eastern garden to your table.

**BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN**

## MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

As a small cost by using our special outfit, **THE BIKE MOTORCYCLE**, easily converted. No special tools required. Get list and free book describing this new motor cycle attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$25 and up.

**SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Dept. 138, Galesburg, Kan., U.S.A.

**MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE**  
Harley-Davidson—good running order, lamp, Presto-lite tank, speedometer, \$100 cash for quick sale. Phone no. 8270; owner enlisting. Box 279 "Farm and Dairy."

**SITUATIONS VACANT**—We will pay you our literature. No special pay for space time. Experience unnecessary. Either sex. International Bible Press, Toronto.

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Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

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Limited  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

## Clean Up! Cutaway

Turn bush-and-lan into cornfield, disk your roadsteads and kill the chinchbugs. The

does away with the bushkuffs, grubhoo and shovel—it's better, quicker and cheaper. The **forged** **sharp Cutaway** disk penetrates deep, cuts the roots, bur and trunk and pulverizes the soil. Splendid for deep plough, a horse and a mule. **Keeps!** If your dealer has not the genuine **Cutaway** write us direct. We send you a new free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage." Get your copy now.

**THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY**  
Maker of the original  
**CLARK disk harrow** and plow  
906 Main St., Hagerman, Conn.

## CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED

No. 1, Gov't Standard (No. 1), \$5.00 per bus. No. 2, Gov't Standard (No. 1), for purity) Good clean Fall Ryegrass (No. 1), \$3.00 per bus. Hops extra (No. 30), \$1.50 per bus. Also available in 200 lbs. freight prepaid if two or more bushels ordered.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS - TORONTO**  
Seed Merchants since 1860

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing but the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anyone about horse much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but you must pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and I might have to whistle for my money if I parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse. I just wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

Now I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gray" design "Gravy" Washer. And I said to myself, "I've done as well as lots of people may think case of operation about my Washing Machine — well as that one — but as I thought about ought horse. Do not the horse, and about the great risk the dealer who owned it."

But I'd never know, about his wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million of them. So, though I know I'm well enough to let people try my Washing Machine for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse, I wanted the man to see that the washer can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a full tub of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know an other machine ever invented can do that with my dirty clothes. Our "1900 Gray" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fry the hands or break through the way all other machines do.

It just drives away water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a pump might. So, said to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gray" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll try first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gray" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after your month's trial, I'll let you keep it and pay the freight, too. Surely that's a good offer, isn't it?

Don't let me prove that the "1900 Gray" Washer must be all that I say it is? Try it. And you can pay me out of what it saves you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in water and wear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents out of what it saves you on wash-woman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you keep it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents, and I'll pay you 10 cents cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money while the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and I'll send you a book about the "1900 Gray" Washer that will tell you all the details. Write me personally: J. B. Morris, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 367 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. Factory: 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto.



**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**  
CONTAINS NO ALUM.

The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
WINNEPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL



MAKES THE WHITEST LAUNDRY

**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**  
CONTAINS NO ALUM.

**October**

THE morns grow chill, and crisp with frost.  
But thrill the veins like tonic wine;  
The sky takes on a deeper blue,  
The mountains stand out clear and fine.

The forests burn in gorgeous hues,  
The sun's flames alight the wall.  
The hardy flowers bloom brave and bright,  
The lovely leaves begin to fall.

The birds are gathering for flight,  
The young, elate, the old ones wise  
To go before the chilling snows.  
To nest and sing 'neath summer skies.

The nuts are dropping in the woods,  
The golden hunters' moon soars high.

The sun turns daily toward the south,  
The waning of the year draws nigh.  
—Emma A. Lente in Farm Journal.

green, six quarts onions and cauliflower mixed, and cut up and put away overnight, with salt between each layer. In the morning, drain off and press for two hours. Then take desired quantity of vinegar, you think will cover, and add six cups white sugar. When the sugar dissolves, add pickles, also one tablespoon tumeric powder mixed in cold vinegar, one-quarter pound mustard, and teaspoon curry powder. Put in cloth, and add cornstarch to thicken to suit taste. Cook until tender.

**Spiced Tomatoes**

To four pounds of large red tomatoes, take two pounds good brown sugar, one pint of cider vinegar, half ounce of cloves and half ounce of stock cinnamon; stew all together in a preserving kettle until tomatoes are cooked; take the tomatoes out and put on dishes to cool, letting the syrup go on simmering slowly; when the tomatoes are cold return them to the syrup for a while when they become cold before putting them in the jars. The syrup must be boiled down as thick as molasses, and poured cold over the tomatoes; tie down with waxed paper.

**THE COOK'S CORNER**  
Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

**Butter Bean Pickles**

TAKE one peck butter beans, string, cut and boil until tender in salt water and drain. Take six cups granulated sugar, one small cup ginger, one cup flour, two tablespoons celery seed, three tablespoons tumeric, three minims white wine vinegar. Boil until thick, pour over beans, and seal. If maple vinegar is used, less sugar is required.

**Worcestershire Sauce**

Take twenty-four ripe tomatoes peeled, two onions, three green peppers, one cup vinegar, one cup sugar, two tablespoons salt, two tablespoons ginger, two tablespoons allspice, two tablespoons cinnamon. Simmer for two hours, then strain, same as catsup. Add two tablespoons of curry powder, heat again, and allow to boil for a few minutes. Pour into bottles, and seal.

**Chow-Chow**

Two heads cabbage, two heads cauliflower, twelve cucumbers, six peppers, one quart small white onions, two quarts green tomatoes. Cut into small pieces and boil until tender, then strain. Pour gallons vinegar, one-quarter pound mustard, one ounce cloves, two ounces tumeric, into a kettle. Let come to a boil, and pour over vegetables.

**Using Canned Corn Advantageously**

MANY farm women nowadays, can't find their own vegetable garden needed, as their city sisters do. Canning corn is practised by quite a number, and while plain canned corn makes a nice vegetable for use in the winter, the housekeeper who wants to have variation along this line is wise. Miss Oberlin, a cooking expert, has suggested a few tempting dishes in which canned corn can be put to good use. We quote below "a couple of these recipes."

**Corn Chowder.**

One quart hot milk, two tablespoons butter or drippings, four cups potato cubes, one small onion finely chopped, one can corn, salt and pepper to taste. Melt butter, add the onion, and cook slowly until soft. Cook the potatoes in boiling salted water soft, drain, add the onions, milk and pepper, heat to boiling point. If desired, two tablespoons of butter may be added. Pour over toast, crackers or squares of toasted bread.

**Baked Corn.**

One can corn, one-half cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, two tablespoons butter, one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Put corn through food chopper. Add the milk, the well-beater, egg, melted butter, salt, pepper and sugar. Mix well, nut in a buttered baking dish, and bake in a moderate oven until firm and brown. (The salt in this dish may be increased by the addition of two eggs.)

Corn oysters may also be made by adding to the mixture prepared for baked corn, two tablespoons of the milk and dressing the batter by the spoonful into a frying pan containing hot fat, and frying until brown.

**Brothers**

WHEN the late Senator Walter first went to Colorado he and his brother opened a law office at Idaho Springs, under the firm name of "Ed. Wolcott & Bro." Later the partnership was dissolved. The future senator packed his few assets including a sign that had hung on the side of the office, upon a signpost at Georgetown, a mile or two farther up in the hills. Upon his arrival he was greeted by a crowd of miners, who cried and surveyed him and his outfit. One then looked first at the sign, then hung over the pack, then at Walter and finally at the donkey, vesting "Say, stranger, which of you is Ed."

**Effects of Pasteurization**

THE Iowa Experiment Station has marie their work on the influence of different methods of pasteurization upon the quality of butter. The following are the results:

1. Pasteurization of cream improves the resulting butter.
2. Fast pasteurization of cream results in better cream pasteurization than slow pasteurization.
3. The per cent of butter in the buttermilk when the cream is slightly greater than in cream pasteurized while reversed results were observed.
4. The per cent of butter in the buttermilk when the cream pasteurized while holding method is greater than in cream pasteurized by the flash method.
5. The body of the cream is slightly injured by sweet cream by the holding method.
6. Butter manufactured from cream has higher moisture than butter manufactured pasteurized by the flash method.
7. Prolonged heating of cream results in a higher content in the residue.
8. The per cent protein in the resulting butter is increased by pasteurization of cream.

**The Apple Crop**  
(Continued from page 895)

With the exception of the pear lake which grew about half a crop. In Richards the quality is in Quebec. McIntosh Red and reported to have spotted fruit, and the total crop is not high. In the north most of the fruit is sent in open packages.

**The Makers**

Butter and Cheese Makers in the Dominion of Ontario, department, to ask questions relating to subjects connected with their business.

**Uniform Salt**

CREAMERY men, of Western Ontario, so concerned in securing uniformity of the output of their product. "This is a fact, making which we have in mind what at the Dairy Station, which station told an editor of Dairy some time ago estimated closely to that of the Dairy Station, and has the granules of the temperature of his water properly adjusted, can you a creamery man would not salt. The cream must know both the weight of his cream. From the Dairy Station, in the case of skimming cream for instance, we sample of all the milk of the pounds of milk and of which he should use."

"By having a uniform butter, a uniform temperature, a uniform wash water and a proper amount of salt, we get moisture and uniformity. The drainage also influences the salting. The makers drained the cream to have found that it pays a little free moisture, and it mixes the salt more evenly for instance, we sample of all the milk of the pounds of milk and of which he should use."

**Hand Made Lace**  
From England That beautiful from the peasant workers of Bucks, England. Due to the war these English peasant lace makers are in real need, so just or unjust, this struggle is not of the making, but these people loving folk are suffering. Therefore purchases now will be good deeds, as well as profitable to you. You'll be delighted with the free book we want to send you. Write for it to-day.

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Large Sifter Can, with Full Directions, 10c

**Sauer Kraut**

Remove the outer leaves and cores of cabbages. Cut up finely and put down in a large keg or jar, with a sprinkle of salt between each layer, and pound down well with a wooden masher. When jar is full, place on top cabbage leaves and a double cloth weighted down. Let stand six weeks before using, being careful to daily remove the scum that rises by washing out the cloth, and cover in cold water. After six weeks pour off the liquid and fill jar with cold water. This makes sauer kraut nice and white.

**Tomatoes Whole For Winter Use**

The following recipe has been given me recently, but as I have never tested it, I cannot vouch for its being genuine. I wonder if any of our readers have tried it?

Fill a large stone jar with ripe tomatoes, add a few whole cloves and a little sugar. Cover well with half cold vinegar, half water. Place a piece of flannel over jar, well down into vinegar, then tie down with paper. Should mildew collect on the flannel, it will not injure in the least. Tomatoes, it is said, can be kept in this way for a year.

**Mustard Pickles**

Take six quarts cucumbers, six or



### The Makers' Corner.

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

#### Uniform Salting

CREAMERY men, particularly in Western Ontario, seem to have trouble in securing a uniform quality of the output of their creameries. "This is a factor in butter making which we have studied some- what at the Dairy Station at Finch," writes B. A. Reddick, the manager of that station, told an editor of Farm and Dairy some time ago. "If a man estimates closely the fat in the milk, which he should do before he gets to churn, if he weighs his salt and has the granules of butter and the temperature of his washing water properly adjusted, I cannot see why a creamery man should not get a uniform salting. The creamery man must know both the weight and the fat of his cream. From this he can figure the number of pounds of fat, and the nature of skimming stations, or, for instance, we take a drop sample of all the milk, multiply by the pounds of milk and thus know the fat."

"By having a uniform granule of butter, a uniform temperature of the wash water and a proper amount of salt, we get moisture and salting uniform. The drainage of the churn also influences the salting. The old makers found the churn dry. I have obtained that it pays to leave a little free salt in the butter, and to mix the salt more thoroughly."

#### Effects of Pasteurization

THE Iowa Experiment Station summarizes their work to determine the influence of different methods of pasteurization upon the chemical and physical properties of cream.

1. Pasteurization of either sweet or sour cream improves the flavor of the resulting butter.
2. Vat pasteurization seems to be the most efficient method of sour cream pasteurization for improvement of flavor.
3. The per cent of butterfat lost in the buttermilk when churning raw cream is slightly greater than with cream pasteurized while sweet. Reversed results were obtained when sour cream was pasteurized.
4. The per cent of butterfat lost in the buttermilk when churning cream pasteurized while sour by the holding method is greater than when churning cream pasteurized while sour by the flash method.
5. The body of the resulting butter is slightly injured by pasteurizing sweet cream by the holding method.
6. Butter manufactured from raw cream has higher moisture content than butter manufactured from cream pasteurized by the flash method.
7. Prolonged heating of sour cream produces a higher moisture content in the resulting butter.
8. The per cent protein content of the resulting butter is not influenced by the pasteurization of sweet cream but is decreased by pasteurization of sour cream.

#### The Apple Crop of Canada

(Continued from page 9)

with the exception of a small area near the lake which gives promise of about half a crop. In well cared for orchards the quality is fairly good.

#### In Quebec

McIntosh Red and Fameuse are reported to have spotted considerably, and the total crop will be exceedingly light. In the Abbotford district most of the fruit is being marketed in open packages. The wind-

storm of the 26th instant is reported to have caused considerable loss. One grower reports that two-thirds of his McIntosh Reds are on the ground as a result of the storm.

#### In the Annapolis Valley

Early varieties, such as Grimson Beauty and Gravensteins, are meeting with a good demand, and making satisfactory prices to the grower. Well sprayed orchards have a good crop of fine quality. The value of spraying has never been more thoroughly demonstrated than during the present season. One correspondent writes that out of 150 barrels of Gravensteins picked from a sprayed orchard, 150 barrels of No. 1's were packed, while a neighbor who did not spray picked 100 barrels of the same variety and did not pack one barrel of No. 1's. It is estimated that well sprayed orchards of Gravensteins will average 65 to 70 per cent No. 1, partially sprayed orchards 30 to 40 per cent, and unsprayed orchards practically all No. 3. In addition to this, the sprayed orchards have held their fruit much better during the recent windstorm. Considerable quantities of fruit have been exported to England, and it is expected that arrangements will be made with the transportation companies for a satisfactory service for carrying the fruit during the season. Ocean freight rates are about 25 per cent higher than last year, but the demand in England and Scotland is strong, and it is expected that the extra price obtained will more than offset the advance in the cost of transportation.

#### United States Prospects

In the North-Western States the crop will not be as large as was expected earlier in the season. We are advised that the estimate has been cut down 15 per cent since our last report, the decrease being caused largely by Coding Moth, which has been working rapidly during the dry warm weather of the past month. The apple crop in New York State, which is the largest producing State in the Union, will be about 35 per cent of last year. For some time there has been a deadlock between growers and dealers, the growers maintaining that their apples of A grade are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel f.o.b. shipping point. The dealers have bought very light at these prices, but during the past week large quantities have been bought at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.25 f.o.b. shipping point for standard winter varieties, such as Baldwins, Greenings and Kings. There are a good many buyers, however, who declare that they are in no hurry to buy, preferring to wait developments, such as the maturing of the crop, the shaping of outside markets, etc.

#### The B. C. Crop

The apple crop is generally light on the coast but the fruit is growing well and the warm weather with cool nights has given it a good color. In the Kootenay district the crop will not be as large as last year, and the fruit in some sections is seriously affected with scab. Even orchards that were sprayed are badly spotted and some correspondents report that their fruit is practically all Nos. 2

and 3. In the Arrow lakes the crop will be about the same as last year and is of fair quality. In the Okanagan Valley, where by far the larger part of the British Columbia apple crop is grown, there will be a slight increase over last year. The fruit is growing and coloring well. In some of the northern districts the fruit is seriously affected by scab, but in the southern parts the quality will be very fine. The early varieties are now being picked, and where the quality is good the fruit is being wrapped and boxed, but the larger proportion of the apples from this district will be packed in open crates containing about 45 pounds each.

United States Prospects  
In the North-Western States the crop will not be as large as was expected earlier in the season. We are advised that the estimate has been cut down 15 per cent since our last report, the decrease being caused largely by Coding Moth, which has been working rapidly during the dry warm weather of the past month. The apple crop in New York State, which is the largest producing State in the Union, will be about 35 per cent of last year. For some time there has been a deadlock between growers and dealers, the growers maintaining that their apples of A grade are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel f.o.b. shipping point. The dealers have bought very light at these prices, but during the past week large quantities have been bought at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.25 f.o.b. shipping point for standard winter varieties, such as Baldwins, Greenings and Kings. There are a good many buyers, however, who declare that they are in no hurry to buy, preferring to wait developments, such as the maturing of the crop, the shaping of outside markets, etc.

The Central States have a large crop of apples and considerable quantities have already found their way into the Prairie markets, and are selling there wholesale at \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel for such varieties as Jonathan and Snows; other varieties are selling from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per barrel.



## Better Butter and better prices come with Windsor Dairy Salt.

### TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED

By the undersigned up to October 25, 1915, for a cheesemaker for season of 1916 for the Donnelly Cheese and Butter Mfg. Co. Ltd., an up-to-date factory in a good locality. For all information apply to the company's secretary, EMMERSON VIFOND, R. R. No. 2, ATWOOD, ONT.

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See "Farm and Dairy" of next week for particulars of this Big Sale.

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Write for Catalogues, and see "Farm and Dairy" of next week for full details.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TOBACCO

On October 11, having his conclusions on government returns. Mr. George Wilson, the manager of the Union Bank of Toronto, figures that the total value of Canada's four chief cereal crops aggregates in value \$465,667,676, but an increase of \$10,000,000 over that of the year previous. He further concludes that this crop showing should inspire confidence in the future of Canadian trade and that the depression which hangs over business conditions may be corrected but we are disposed to question them. We have a much greater crop of Canada than we had last year, but our production has had the usual effect on markets and over estimates of the crop has tended further to depreciate prices on the leading cereals. This, too, explains why trade here for the crop year has been produced at much greater expense than on previous years, and the margin to the farmer is not so great as the average city man supposes. Features which tend further to complicate business is the difficulty that wholesale merchants are having in stocking up with supplies which must come from foreign countries. We must expect troubles such as these, however, until the war is over. Not in the last four years has there been a time when free entrance to United States markets was better appreciated by Canadian grain growers than at the present. There is a difference of almost 10 cents a bushel between Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices, and the duty standing in the way of international trade is just 10 cents.

Potato growers have received good news this last week to the effect that the United States embargo against potatoes is due to come off in the near future. This along with the prevailing export, should result in higher prices on the potato market.

WHEAT The wheat market is not dependable nowadays. During the past week, Western wheat was subjected to an altogether unexpected rise. Domestic wheat, too, has advanced, but only slightly. Manipulation of the market has had something to do with this. Adverse crop news from many sources helped. The rain in the north west has shortened harvest and the crops are reported short in southern Europe. Greater strength in foreign markets contributing strongly to an advance here. No. 1 Northern is now quoted \$1.02; No. 2, \$1.01; immediate shipment, No. 1 Northern, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.99; winter wheat, 90c to 75c; slightly tough, 80c to 75c; sprouted or smutty, 70c to 65c.

GRAIN SHIPPERS Coarse grains have experienced a steady decline in western oats are back on market. Canadian and more Ontario grain is arriving. In fact, the trade is experiencing new life as farmers start to market here. Ontario oats: Oats, U.V. No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 45c; Ontario oats, No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 45c; American corn, 61c commercial oats, 41c to 36c; peas, \$1.40 to \$1.80; barley, matting, 65c to 54c; heavy, 40c to 45c; 16c; tough, 50c to 75c; American corn, 60c; Canadian, 60c.

On the Montreal market quotations are: Oats, local white, 45c to 40c; corn, 75c; barley, matting, 65c to 60c; peas, 62.60 to 62.75.

MILL FEEDS Where is the bottom of the bran market? The past week has experienced still another drop of 8c. Bran is now quoted \$22; shorts, 39c; middlings, 62c; flour, 10c. Montreal quotes bran \$22; shorts, 32c; middlings, 43c to 31c, and molasses, 43c to 30c.

HAY AND STRAW

Primary markets in the Eastern States have been cleared of the surplus of hay, and there is a better demand from that quarter. The Eastern States, however, are unable to fill its requirements at the present time. On this market No. 1 hay is quoted \$15 to \$16 on truck; No. 2, \$15 to \$14; baled straw, \$6.50 to \$7.

On Montreal quotations are: No. 1 hay, \$15.25 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18; No. 3, \$15.50 to \$16.

Wholesale quotations follow: Apples, 40c to 50c; grapes, 10c to 15c; peaches, 10c to 15c; potatoes, 10c to 15c; tomatoes, green, 10c to 15c; corn, 5c to 10c; soybeans, 5c to 10c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices have continued to advance 1 1/2 points where the export trade has fallen off in consequence. Although the receipts continue to be far in advance of what was expected last year, local demand has been sufficient to hold the market firm. Montreal quotations at Toronto are: -In cartons, 35c to 36c; extras, 30c to 35c. No. 1 storage, 25c to 30c; No. 2, 20c to 25c.

At Montreal, strictly fresh stock is quoted at 35c and 35c and No. 1 storage 25c to 27c. Poultry quotations follow:

Old brood, 15c to 16c; spring brood, 15c to 16c; ducks, 15c to 16c; turkeys, live, 15c to 16c; dressed, 15c to 20c; ducklings, live, 15c to 20c; dressed, 15c to 20c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

And still the butter advance. The September make is turning out in first class condition. The weather has been all that could be desired. This accounts in some measure for the demand. Creamery butter sold at Cornwall at 27c to 28c, an advance of a cent and a quarter to a cent and three-eighths over the week previous. This advance was quite common among produce dealers but it is understood that such a condition from Great Britain and the necessity of filling these accounts in large measure for the advance. As the orders have not been sent there is chance that the market may be a little weaker. There remarks apply to the Montreal market, but it is believed that the same conditions on Ontario points west of Toronto. On this market, creamery prints are being sold at 27c to 28c, an advance of 1/2 cent.

The cheese market has advanced little from the conditions noted a week ago, and the market cannot be characterized as strictly firm. The Montreal market at Montreal than at this time a year ago, and the total make to date has been considerably ahead of the same period in 1914. Prices at country boards appear below:

DAIRY BOARD SALES

St. Paschal, Que., Oct. 5-150 cheese sold at 27c and 170 boxes butter at 27c. Stirling, Ont., Oct. 5-65 boxes of 4 1/2 lb. Campbellford, Oct. 5-62 boxes white sold on Kingston, Oct. 7-305 boxes colored and 71 boxes white offered; 267 boxes white offered. This has resulted in a decline of 1/2 cent on the colored. Brookville, Ont., 7-550 colored and 90 white offered. Farmington, Ont., 7-450 white and 450 white at 14 1/2c. 7-313 white and 248 white offered at 14 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK

The market holds firmly particularly on the best class of butcher cattle. The past week has witnessed an unusually large movement of the best class of stocks at Montreal than that of the week previous, and a good head in advance of the same week last year. On this point, heavy steers and the export class seemed to be in over supply and prices dropped a few cents, but later receding to the level of a few weeks ago, the most active department was stockers. Heavy shipments were made to both the St. Lawrence and Hudson points. There is abundance of feed in the country and this is having its influence on the stocker demand.

Quotations follow: Heavy choice steers, \$7.50 to \$8.25; handy choice steers, \$7.40 to \$7.90; butcher, oct. good, \$7.40 to \$7.60; com. to med., \$6.90 to \$7.40; heifers, 6.25 to \$7.00; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.75; med. to good, \$5 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; calves, com. to med., \$4.75 to \$5.25; calves, com. to med., \$4.75 to \$5.25.

On 10,000 sheep and lambs were handled but the prices remained steady. Yearling sheep, \$8 to \$8.50; ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.00; cull lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.50; light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy shorn and unshorn, \$4.50 to \$5.50; cull ewes \$3 to \$3.50.

Hogs were plentiful, over 2,000 on the market last week, as compared with only 1,000 for the same week last year. Prices, however, remain steady. Montreal quotations are: \$7.50 for country points and \$10.00 for cars.

The Montreal receipts of cattle having arrived on the Montreal market during the past week fairly good butchers brought \$4.50 for shorn and \$4.50 for unshorn. The market is down to \$4.50. Canning stock is in active demand at \$5.75 to \$6, and cows \$5 to \$5.50. The small runnabest firm lambs brought \$8 to \$8.50; Quebec lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75, and sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.50. The market is strong with higher prices expected.

GILSON THIS GASOLINE ENGINE \$47.50

Advertisement for Gilson's gasoline engine, highlighting its power and reliability for farm use.

MURRAY, GLENES CL... S. J. Murray, Ontario... F. Nicholas Schwartz will... Dispersion Sale of Dairy... F. J. Neill Johnston, Ont... Bull, Maple Grove... Ontario

OUR FARMERS

Correspondence is...

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO. DOWELLVILLE, Oct. 2. Plans for building also a... The farmers putting... neighbors have had in... a good supply of... for the farmers to... in shipping milk during... winter months by one... ships it to Montreal. He... an average price from... of the farm. The... served as the cheese... value the advantage o... cow fresh in the mar... the high price. The far... satisfied with the results... to Montreal, Ont. 2. ... win start last Sunday... corn very low and mak... the trade. The far... storm with wind, making... possible to get the corn... to get the harvesters to... way of using the sickle... been a complete failure... from 100 to 200 bu... enough for their own... and well under... be any apples here... KENMOUNT, Oct. 2.-A... to Kinston on the 25th... Agricultural Society. The... favored with fine weather... without doubt superior... large vehicle exhibit. A... other machinery. The... a large recruiting tent... were over the 300... was some very keen co... the Ontario Agricultural... here Haverford, Durban... shires, Clarks, Belgians... and long-wool sheep... fruit, fish, vegetables... would have looked we... The fair at Kenmoun... of September, 1914... in former... milk (day, also the... previous week. Hove... were excellent, there be... flowers, to say nothing... work and the poultry... and a good sample. No... selected is reported. Re... BRITISH COL... NEW WESTMINSTER... CHILLIWACK, Oct. 2.-... was attended by hundre... was officially opened... New Westminster. Ober... from Vancouver. New... Victoria also have hor... exhibits in all classes w... quality and quantity... of vegetable exhibit wou... and poultry were thre... mission Experimental Pa... of splendid exhibits of... laid out and run... his year's fair was i... the the school year... Threshing will soon b... The field in this co... row is a fine row

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

B. J. Murray, Glenhill Farm, Martinville, Ont. will hold a complete dispersion sale of 53 head of Ayrshires on October 15th.

F. Nicholas Schwartz will hold a sale of Jersey cattle at Sutherland Farm, Cobourg, Ont. on the latter part of October. Details announcement later.

Dispersion Sale of Dairy Shorthorns at Spruce Dale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 21st. Neil Johnston, Herdsman.

Sale of pure-bred stock at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Oct. 20th, 21st, 22nd.

H. Bollett, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Watford, Ont. Dispersion Sale of Holsteins, Dec. 9th, 1915.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

DOMVILLE, Oct. 2.—The farmers are to be a mania for building silos around here this fall. The farmers putting up silos here have seen the beneficial results that their neighbors have had in past years in having a good supply of green winter feed.

WINDMOUNT, ONT.

At the annual meeting of the Windmill Agricultural Society, the directors were favored with fine weather and a larger turnout than ever before. This fall show is without doubt superior to many of the other large exhibits.

KIMMOUNT, ONT.

At the annual meeting of the Kimmount Agricultural Society, the directors were favored with fine weather and a larger turnout than ever before. This fall show is without doubt superior to many of the other large exhibits.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.

CHILLWACK, Oct. 2.—The Chillwack fair was held on Sept. 26 and 27 and was attended by hundreds of people. It was officially opened at 10 o'clock by the Rev. T. J. Trap, of New Westminster. Other prominent men from Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, also gave short addresses.

CHILLWACK, ONT.

At the annual meeting of the Chillwack Agricultural Society, the directors were favored with fine weather and a larger turnout than ever before. This fall show is without doubt superior to many of the other large exhibits.

THAT'S ME.

TWO ladies say that a boy one day. His legs were brisar-erashed. The stockings were blue, but a nut-brown one. Marked the 1.000 where his pants were. They bubbled with joy at the blue-colored boy.

DID YOU EVER STOP TO CONSIDER

That breeding is what makes an animal and that it in turn makes the records?

WHEN YOU BUY

We are making a SPECIAL OFFER for Service of our Junior Herd Sire to approved cows, KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH

Son of the \$50,000 bull, and FAIRMONT NETHERLAND POSCH, 4 years, 26 days: milk 511.50, butter 32.54, per cent fat 5.09.

IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Be a progressive breeder and write for special terms and extended pedigree.

CLARKSON MANOR FARM ONTARIO

SALE OF GUERNSEY

An opportunity to buy some of the best dairy cows in Ontario will be at the sale of F. NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ, SUTHERLAND FARM, COBURG, ONT. the latter part of this month. Young grade Guernsey cows, milking, and others with calf. Also imported Guernsey Bull and bull calf—a great opportunity for some dairymen to improve his herd.

AYRSHIRE HERD TO BE DISPENSED

AMONG the attractive sales of Dairy cattle that are on the programme of the next few weeks is that of 52 head of registered Ayrshires to be held at Martinville on October 20th. Mr. Murray, the owner of Glenhill Stock Farm, has been a breeder of Ayrshire cattle for seventeen years and his herd represents a type of Ayrshire much above the standard.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE, ONT.

Brooders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale a Choice Young Bull, born May 27th, 1915 out of 23th, 2yr-old Dam and sired by Dutchland Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is full brother to the World's champion 3-yr-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

A few choice young animals for sale. Bull Orpington Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. R. R. BLACK, Hightland View Dairy, Amherst, N. S.

Dispersion Sale of Dairy Shorthorns

At Sprucedale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont. LATE OF JANEFIELD STOCK FARM, GUELPH, ALSO 300-ACRE FARM THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915 Estate of the late William James Beaty

Comprised of upwards of 60 head, including many dairy test winners and high producers. Every animal to be one of the very best breeding type, cows weighing up to 1550 lbs., all being great mothers. The sale includes such cows as Lady Robins—7963—the highest, three-day testing shorthorn in Canada, giving at the Ottawa dairy test 179 lbs. milk testing 1.9 per cent. butter fat in three days. Has given in the official R. O. P. test for six months and 13 days 7,676 lbs. milk testing over 4 per cent. butter fat. Other cows in R. O. P. test are Veroyelles Blossom—6827— gave at the Ottawa dairy test 129 lbs. milk testing 4.6 per cent. butter fat. Hamsden's Pearl—7850—Dorothy Hamsden—10328—and Meadow Queen—10645—have all high official records. Kentucky Rose 40th—8078—calved March 1st, 1916, won first prize at Guelph Dairy Tests as a two and three-year-old, and has given from August 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 1915, 9,730 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. This cow is sired by Butterfly King, the greatest dairy Shorthorn in Canada today. Has more B.O.M. daughters to his credit than any other dairy Shorthorn sire. Braemar Beauty—10607—calved October 14th, 1911, won first prize at Guelph and Ottawa Dairy Tests. Has given since August 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 5,400 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. Braemar Beauty is a daughter of two of the champions of the world—105663 the best herdsire of the Glenholme Experimental Farm, Alberta, and which has sired so many high producers. There are 25 of these high heavy producing cows, all in calf to Braemar Beauty—10607—a list of these great sire breeds in Champion Breeder's Catalogue, Vol. 1, p. 30th, 1912, is included in the sale, and is a great prospect to anyone wanting a purely-bred dairy sire. Two yearling bulls and six bull calves. Eighteen one-year-old yearling and heifer calves. The whole herd has been tuberculin tested.

There will also be sold 9 horses, a number of pure-bred Berkshire pigs, and Oxford Down sheep. The 300-acre farm will be offered for sale in two parcels. Hay, grain, feed and implements for a 300-acre farm, also all houses and furniture will be sold. Terms for live stock, 30 months' credit on approval. Terms for other goods, 10 per cent. per annum allowed for cash. Strangers to furnish letter of credit from their bank. Lot 1. At the 200-acre farm formerly owned by the late Geo. E. Casey, Peck, M.P. On this farm there is a 2 1/2 story brick dwelling with slate roof, beautifully finished inside in Italian marble, black walnut and other valuable furniture. There are two large verandas and a colonnade porch, surrounded by two acres of lawn, circular drive, beautifully laid out and planted with a variety of ornamental trees, also a house for hired help. Large bank barn 36 x 110, fitted in the most modern style, and other outbuildings. Parcel No. 2 consists of 100 acres on which is a good frame house, barn and other out-buildings. These farms are a rich clay loam, well drained and fenced. The implements must all be sold before noon, which will be served at 12:30 o'clock. For catalog of stock apply to the undersigned.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock sharp. Terms of farm sale and date to be known on day of sale. Parties from a distance will be met at the Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, on day of sale—all trains.

Auctioneers: Robert T. E. Robinson, London; Mrs. W. J. Beaty, Prop., Locks & McLachlin, St. Thomas; Neil Johnston, Herdsman.

## Read About This Cutter!

WE have an interesting illustrated booklet to mail you if you are interested in feed cutting and silo filling the most economical way. There is a machine for every requirement among the hand and power outfits of

### Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Machine illustrated is our No. 7 Ensilage Cutter, an outfit that we know will cut more stuff in an hour than any other machine of the same size. We supply this machine without carriers if required.

Any kind of power may be used—5 H.P. gasoline engine answers splendidly. Knives are of finest steel, concave and scientifically shaped to cut from the outer end of mouth towards the axle. There are many features of betterment about this cutter.

Booklet fully describes the No. 7 and other outfits. Write for a copy to-day.



**The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited**  
Peterboro Ontario  
Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. Dealers

## It Will Pay You To

Fertilize Your Pastures  
and Meadows with

## Sydney Basic Slag

Let us send you our Pamphlet embodying the experiences of many of the leading Ontario farmers who are using our Fertilizer. Or, better still, we will have our General Sales Agent call and give you full particulars with regard to our product if you let us have your name and address.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd.**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

## Pure Bred Pigs

### Have You Got Yours?



You can secure one without any cash outlay by following our plan.

Read what some of our readers who have won Pure Bred Pigs this summer have to say about them.

"Some time ago I secured nine subscribers for your paper, and got a pure-bred sow. She is a dandy now, and I have had one litter of nine pigs from her, which are all living yet."—Henry Koch, Rostock, Ont.

"I now drop you a line to let you know that the Duroc Jersey pigs which you gave me for securing subscribers for Farm and Dairy, arrived yesterday, and I am well pleased with them."—W. J. Steele, Newington, Ont.

"I secured a premium pig from you, and am so well satisfied that I am going to try for another premium."—Ray Davis, Barnaby, Que.

"It is a pleasure for me to drop you a few lines to thank you for the pig you gave me for those new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. I am well pleased with the pig, and all those who have seen her say she is a dandy, and wish they had one like her."—Clayton Shank, Selkirk, Ont.

"The sow you ordered for us arrived some time ago, and yesterday I received the pedigree. I am well pleased with the pig, and am sure that she is getting along well. It is a good advertisement for Farm and Dairy."—George B. Upton, Dorion, Ont.

## Raised With Very Little Cost



WATCHING HIM GROW

Do you want one of our Pure-Bred Pigs? If so, just pick out the breed you want and write for full particulars—using the coupon—and we shall be delighted to send you full information and supplies with which to secure the subscriptions. As soon as you send the subscription to us we will order your pig from a reliable breeder who will ship direct to you, sending the pedigree papers. Now is the time to act. The fall litters are arriving and we are in a position to have our orders for pigs filled with the best of stock and with the least possible waste of time. By next spring you will have a fine, full-grown, pure-bred, revenue-producing pig that will be the envy of all your neighbors.

Write To-day, using the Coupon. You will find it handy—and so do we.



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### Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sirs,

Please send me full information and supplies, as I am determined to win one of your Pure Bred Pigs.

Name .....

Address .....

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