

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME



Peterboro, Ont., September 21, 1916

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A LUSTY ORPHAN

ISSUED EACH WEEK

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Western Fair a Big Success

Large Crowds, Ideal Weather, Attractive Exhibits and Splendid Entertainment

THE 49th Annual Exhibition, held under the management of the Western Fair Association, London, was a very successful event. Large, attractive exhibits in all classes open for competition were admired by crowds of visitors at all times during the fair. Ideal weather prevailed.

That the Western Fair is patronized largely by her home people was evidenced by the large number of automobiles of all makes and sizes which were brought into the grounds.

General Exhibits.

There were many fine exhibits, but space will permit the mention of but few of the agricultural building a large, well-ordered display of grain and vegetables grown in Northern Ontario was particularly noticeable. These samples demonstrated the great possibilities of our North Land.

Very striking was the Middlesex county spread of native fruits. The Ontario Vegetable Growers also presented a nice showing, particularly of potatoes, some "Rage" class, smooth tubers being displayed that could not this year be duplicated very readily in Ontario.

The Department of Agriculture displays were very fine and attracted much attention. The Local Branch, in charge of Mr. Finn, the District Representative, is worthy of special mention.

From the different branches under the Dominion Department of Agriculture were shown model types of farm buildings; results of soil and grain experiments; different qualities and fleeces of wool, with illustrations as to the proper care of them; the results of good and bad handling of eggs and the profits derived from them when rightly cared for; and the different practical appliances that dairymen are using in cooling and caring for milk with suggested improvements on old methods. These with other exhibits, all intended to help the cause of agriculture, marked this Fair as one of the best.

In the Manufacturers' Building were many very fine exhibits. Possibly the most appealing were those of the London Bread Co. and Hunt's Diamond Flour Co. The Bread Company had a true model of a British warship decorated with their products, and the Flour Company a beautiful cast of an old Dutch grist mill and water wheel. A pleasing and instructive display of many different machines and implements operated by Hydro power was the centre of much attraction.

Live Stock.

The display of the different classes of live stock was generally conceded to be the best in the history of the Fair. Not only was this true of the numbers shown, but also of the quality, manifested. Old breeders and judges were heard to remark that they had never seen the equal at the Western Fair. Homes were out in good numbers in all classes, and the competition was very keen. Many fine specimens of the different breeds were to be seen, and the judging was watched with great interest.

In Beef Cattle all breeds were represented, and the classes fairly well filled. As to the quality of the exhibit, one needs but mention that the herds of such breeders as Robt. M. Ewen, Byron; James Bowman; Guelph; John Gardhouse, Highfield; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; Mitchell Bros., Burlington; G. E. Reynolds, Elora; and T. O. Clifford, Oshawa, were represented.

The Sheep and Swine classes were all well filled with entries of very classy animals. Shropshires and Cots-

wolds led in numbers in sheep and Yorkshire and Berkshire in swine.

Dairy Cattle.

Judging by the numbers shown and the merits of the individuals, the most notable part of all the live stock exhibit was the dairy cattle. Each of Canada's three great dairy breeds were out in large numbers, and seldom have animals of more true type and evident producing ability been led into a show ring. That the province of Ontario is the breeding ground for high-class dairy animals is being conclusively shown at our leading exhibitions, and the gathering at the Western Fair placed the standard of excellence considerably higher than ever before.

Holsteins.

Many of the exhibitors at the Canadian National went direct to London, but their numbers were swelled by four other breeders. These were; E. Stipe, St. Thomas; Cline and Carroll, London; Wm. Pack and Son, Byron, and J. E. Turner, Carleton Place.

In aged bulls Bailey's champion bull at Toronto still held first place, but was followed by a new competitor in the large, deep-girthed and leaguy bull, Sir Reginald, owned by Cline and Carroll. This animal comes from a very milky strain, and carries the indication of being able to perpetuate them.

Gordon Gooderham brought out a young bull, Hengerveld DeKok Pasch, which captured first honors in two-year-olds. He is a very straightforward animal, of great depth and capacity, showing also much quality. Arboresc Bros. were a close second with King Secis A. Calamity. This animal shows remarkable depth and length, and is a big constituted fellow of milky type. He was slightly out of condition from a very heavy season's work, yet held his place here as well as in Toronto. Prince Colanthus Coady A. Hulet's yearling bull, again took first in this class. He is a youngster that would be hard to beat. His length, straightness and great heartirth are almost a model in Holstein type. Dymond's Smithdale K. Colanthis was second. He showed also great quality and good form.

The calf class was a very interesting one, there being 31 entries, displaying wonderful quality, finish and character. Hulet's junior champion, Prince Bonheur Abbecker, was first, and Arboresc's King Segis A. Schilling second.

The aged cows in milk made a very imposing group. Eight of these matrons lined up, all displaying producing ability and good form. H. Dymond's Bonny Staple took the red ribbon. She is a very graceful, deep-bodied cow with large capacity, and carrying an evenly quartered and well-veined udder. Arboresc's Gladys P. Artie came second. This is a type cow of good character and possessing strong indications of big production, Mr. Fred Row reneaded his triumph in Toronto with Dutchland Chantry in the three-year-old class, Mr. R. J. Kelly coming second with Bell's Darkie.

The highest honors in two-year-olds in milk went to Hulet on Elmdale Changizur Pearl and second on Valentine of Forestrest, both very type individuals.

The other female classes were very closely contested and the judging followed with much interest. Considerable interest centred on the senior calf classes, when Bailey's Countess Hengerveld was ranked in first place. She is a youngster in good fit and a milky type. Hulet's Pauline Colanthis Reho took second. She is a deep, full-chested, straight set. The

(Continued on page 20.)

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Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame

When the Leaves Fall

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

Simplex Linl Blade Cream Separator

is most appreciated. The SIMPLEX is the result of 30 years' continuous experience with Cream Separators of leading makes. For simplicity in construction, ease in operation and in running, ease of cleaning, self-balancing bowl, low down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the SIMPLEX makes it a favorite wherever it goes. Write us for particulars about the SIMPLEX. We have literature that you will find interesting, and it is sent free on request.

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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 21, 1916

No. 37

The Problem of the Country --- The Church's Relation To It

REV. S. F. SHARPE, Exeter, Ont.

Some one has said that the minister's work is with souls, not soil. Yes, but look at the facts. In Huron county there are 974 more males than females in its rural portion, while in the towns there are 1,346 more females than males. Prof. Rauschenbusch tells us "the home is the most

Christianized order of all society. To-day this Christianized family is being attacked by new disintegrating forces against which it is all the more defenceless because it now rests so exclusively in the fine and more fragile moral instincts. Unless these destructive forces are checked in this generation, the institution of the family will have been Christianized only to perish like a flower in full bloom bitten by the "rust."

Christianization of Society.

The D.ologue teaches two lessons—our duty to God and our duty to our neighbors. Hence it is summed up in the Golden Rule, "Thou shalt love the Lord—and thy neighbor even as thyself." Your neighbor is the person next or nearest to you. This spells Brotherhood. Thus the church of the first three centuries was characterized—for they called each other Brothers. This present age of competition and exploitation, the passion for gain through unearned increment—I mean this age when capitalism is supreme—is contrary to the ethical teachings of the Golden Rule. Capitalism means the evasion of gain at the expense of one's fellows—even in matters of food and drink. A charge can only be brought through cooperation, which is Brotherhood.

I hear you ask, what has the answer to do with cooperative societies? I would answer everything. I went and studied conditions in a certain county, where there is the best cooperative fruit association in Canada, a county where intensive methods of farming are working revolutions. My cousin took me to a farm of 400 acres for which he had offered \$15,500, but was refused. They wanted \$17,000. The next year this same farm was sold for \$37,000. Why? Because \$13,000 worth of apples alone had been sold off it.

But what has that to do with the church? It has this much. One man alone gave \$1,500 for missions. Last year the same church closed with \$800 in the treasury. Immediately \$360 was further voted for missions. In the recent Ontario survey it was found that in three townships where a farmers' cooperative society is in operation, the growth of the churches is clearly seen—a change being evident when it was compared with the surrounding townships. "The idle man becomes industrious, the spendthrift thrifty, the drunkard reforms his ways and becomes sober, the tavern hunter forsakes the inn." How true that religion and prosperity go hand in hand!

City vs. Country Ministers.

The church has championed the cause of the city. The church has followed the crowds to the neglect of those left. The men who minister in our cities are rated higher than those in the country, even though men in the country may have had the highest rating in college classes. This is true many times because the men of the city can everlastingly talk, even though his

(Concluded on page 8.)

Is there a Rural Problem? We must admit it when we consider that in the decade 1901-1911, of the millions flocking to Canadian shores, 62.35 per cent. remained in the towns and cities, but especially in the large centres, while but 17.16 per cent. settled in the open country. Moreover, the population of Canada did not equal equally divided between the cities and the country. Marvelous has been the exodus from the soil. Take the county of Middlesex, with its beautiful city of London. During the years 1907-1911 the rural parts of this county lost 12,000 people, while London gained during the same period 8,906. During the same period, of fifteen staple productions of the farm, there was a falling off in eleven. We pray, "Give us this day our daily bread"; but how is bread going to be given us? Prof. McGiffert, in the "Apostolic Age," tells how one of the mightiest contributing forces leading to the fall of Rome was "the growing tendency toward the urban life and the increasing depopulation of the rural districts."

A minister writes me of his old home—Prince Edward county—nestling among the lakeland people by those noble pioneers whose lives spelled sacrifice—the United Empire Loyalists. Twenty years ago in one circuit there was a superintendent and his assistant, while today the same field is reduced to the glories of a student charge. He declares the church is obsolete in her methods. Previous to a survey of Southeastern Ohio 72 per cent. of the churches, it was found, had conducted revival services, but the survey reveals that 72 per cent. of the same county churches are either in decadence or standing still. The church has centralized in the towns and cities, giving them the best, to the neglect of the open country. We need a rural ministry devoted to the solution of country problems instead of looking forward to filling city charges. I would have every country minister take a course of study at an agricultural college to better fit him for this work.

Socialization of the Church.

The church must provide recreation for its people. One of the great forces working for the depopulation of the country is the greater opportunities for pleasure in the towns and cities. The church seemingly has placed her ban upon amusement. In the survey in Ohio this was made manifest. One man said that when he had been converted the Lord saved him from fairs, festivals and ice cream suppers. "Baseball is of hell!" he exclaimed another. If so, why? Because the church has been negative in her criticisms—failing to give something in the place of that which she condemns. We found in our Huron county survey that there was a tremendous lack of social life, and this was, to my thinking, serious, for while the church rejoiced that the young people did not dance nor play cards, yet there were other glowing evils because nothing of a positive character in amusement had been provided.



A Tribute to the Cow

LITTLE do we realize the debt we owe The Cow. During the dark ages of savagery and barbarism we find her early ancestors natives of the wild forests of the old world. As the bright rays of civilization penetrated the darkness of that early period, and man called upon The Cow, she came forth from her seclusion to share in the efforts that gave us a greater nation and more enlightened people!

For two thousand years she has shown her allegiance to men, sharing alike in his prosperity and adversity, responding nobly to all that was done for her, until through her development she became an idol of the people of her native country.

Her sons helped till the soil of our ancestors and slowly moved the products of the farm to market. They went with man into the dense forests of the new world, helped clear them for homes and made cultivation possible for the coming generation, and when the tide of emigration turned westward they hauled the belongings of the pioneer across the sun-scorched plains and over the great mountain ranges to new homes beyond.

Truly, The Cow is man's greatest benefactor. Hall, wind, droughts and floods may come, destroy our crops and banish our hope, but from what is left The Cow manufactures the most nourishing and life-sustaining foods, and is she not foster mother and life itself to countless thousands of little children all over this world of ours? We love her for her docility, her beauty and her usefulness. Her loyalty has never wavered, and should misfortune overtake us as we become bowed down with the weight of years, we know that in The Cow we have a friend that was never known to fail. She pays the debt. She saves the home. God bless The Cow—little do we realize the debt we owe her!—E. G. Bernet.

The Influence of Overfeeding on the Dairy Cow

The Only Marked Effect is That She Puts on More Flesh

TO what extent does under feeding or over feeding influence the composition of milk? The question is an important one, but with the exception of two experiments reported to have been conducted some years ago in Europe, definite data has not been secured upon the subject until recently. Prof. Eckles, of the Missouri station, has, in conjunction with the federal authorities, been at work on the problem, and some important results have already been obtained. Regarding under feeding the experiments are not yet complete, and nothing definite has been announced except that this has a much greater influence on the composition and properties of milk and its components than has over feeding. On the effects of over feeding, however, definite information has been secured and published. This information is not confined to the effect on the quality of the milk, but includes as well the effect of over feeding on the milk flow of the animals and on their body weight.

Over Feeding and Milk Production.

With one cow the feed given was only slightly in excess of the normal amount required for maintaining the body and producing milk. No effect whatever was exerted on the milk production, in spite of the fact that the previous feeding had been below the normal amount required. On another animal which had been milking 75 days, and whose milk flow had been appreciably reduced by previous under feeding, the effect of over feeding to the extent of 40 to 45 per cent. was only to restore the milk flow to normal. In the case of a cow whose lactation period had begun when she was nearly 200 lbs. under weight, and was therefore in very poor condition, the effect of imposing upon her a rapidly increasing ration was to quickly restore her to normal weight, though no accompanying increase in the milk flow resulted.

The only case in which super-normal feeding had the direct effect of increasing the milk flow was that of a cow which was five months advanced in her lactation period when over feeding was induced. Previous to this she had been fed a normal ration, but owing to advancing lactation the flow had decreased by about one-third. "The first effect of the increased feed," says the experimenters, "was to raise the production almost five pounds a day. This eventually fell off, but was maintained for two months at an average of about two pounds a day above the flow with which the experimental period was begun, and in spite of the fact that the end of the lactation period was approaching, when the normal condition should have been a gradual decrease in the flow. . . . The effect of the high plane of nutrition was to overcome the normal influence of advancing lactation. . . . The actual amount of solids produced in excess of the normal was small compared with the solid matter stored in the cow's body during the same period. The increased milk solids amounted to only 11 lbs. during the whole period, while during the same time the cow stored about 80 lbs. of solid matter in her body."

The results of the experiment as far as milk production is concerned, are summed up by the experimenters as follows: "In regard to

the influence of over feeding on the milk flow, one is impressed with the limited extent to which the animals use the excess food for the production of milk. Even under the most favorable circumstances, the animals seem unable to increase their milk flow beyond the fixed stimulus for this function inherent in the individual. Over feeding will sometimes cause a recovery of the milk flow lost because of poor nutrition, but this recovery is only partial under the best conditions. A very high plane of nutrition would appear from these experiments to be effective in holding off a decline in milk flow naturally resulting from ad-

vanced lactation. It probably would not be economical from the standpoint of milk production to stimulate secretion in this manner, but the results are interesting as an explanation in part of the remarkable success that has been attained in holding up the milk production when it is the purpose to obtain the highest possible yearly record. The results of these experiments also serve to give a clearer conception of the problem of feeding. A high class dairy cow is one born with a strong stimulation to secrete milk; and the general problem in feeding is to supply the cow sufficient nutrients to support the milk production she has inherited."

Fat Only Slightly Affected.

The percentage of fat in the milk was only affected by the overfeeding indirectly as a result of the increased milk flow. Where this had previous to the test been reduced by under nutrition, the percentage of fat had been above normal. "Our data," say the experimenters, "seems to warrant the conclusion that normal milk and butter is to be expected when the cow is on a super-normal plane of nutrition, as well as when the plane of nutrition is normal, provided there are no other influencing factors, such as specific feeds."

Sediment Test Unreliable

"Clean" Milk May Be Unsanitary

THE sediment test has been largely used for the hygienic analysis of milk. By it a certain quantity, say a pint, of milk is run through a cotton disk by which means the visible

dirt is extracted. This shows up plainly on the white cotton. The practice largely followed has been to cut the disk in two, forwarding one-half to the patron who supplied the milk and retaining the other half for reference purposes. It thus served as a valuable object lesson in cleanliness, and the introduction of its use generally resulted in an improvement in the milk in this regard.

The value of the sediment test, aside from the matter of cleanliness, is based on the assumption that the number of bacteria found in the milk bear some relation to the amount of dirt contained in it. It is assumed that the particles of dirt act as carriers of bacteria, that the amount of dirt found in the milk can be taken as a general indication of the sanitary conditions under which it is produced, and that it therefore is an indication of the number of bacteria that the milk



Greatly interested in an editor of Farm and Dairy and his camera. Those who have had experience of animal photography will appreciate the difficulty of getting such a line-up as this. Snapped in a pasture field near Madison Junction, Hastings Co., Ont.

contains. For these reasons the sediment test has gained favor with inspectors and makers as furnishing a simple method by which the hygienic quality of the milk can be determined.

With the object of determining the value of the sediment test in detecting unsanitary milk, A. C. Campbell, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, recently conducted some experiments. Fifty samples of milk were collected at a railway station platform from milk cans as they arrived from dairy farmers in the neighborhood. At the laboratory a bacterial count was made of each sample, after which a sediment test was conducted of a representative sample from each can. The sediment disks were kept and compared with the bacterial count. The following table shows the results as found by the gravity sediment test, the four classifications of the sediment referring to the character and quantity of the sediment found:

Sample No.	Bacteria per c. c.	Character of sediment	Sample No.	Bacteria per c. c.	Character of sediment
1.....	2,000,000	Fair	6.....	1,500,000	Fair
2.....	1,812,000	Medium	7.....	100,000	Bad
3.....	1,587,000	Good	8.....	260,000	Bad
4.....	100,000	Bad	9.....	1,303,000	Fair
5.....	640,000	Medium	10.....	219,000	Medium

This table shows that sample three, testing good for sediment, had a bacterial count of 1,537,000 per c. c., while sample seven, classified as bad for sediment, had a count of only 108,000.

To determine the effect that straining would have on the test, some of the samples were filtered through different materials, such as cheese cloth (four thicknesses), absorbent cotton and Canton flannel. These samples were tested similarly to the unfiltered samples. The following table shows the results of milk filtered through four thicknesses of cheese cloth:



Cotton discs showing the various amounts of dirt in milk as revealed by the sediment test.

Sample No.	Bacteria per c.c.	Character of sediment	Sample No.	Bacteria per c.c.	Character of sediment
1.....	100,000	Good	6.....	30,000	Good
2.....	97,000	Do.	7.....	84,000	Do.
3.....	85,000	Do.	8.....	30,000	Do.
4.....	34,000	Do.	9.....	24,000	Do.
5.....	600,000	Do.	10.....	316,000	Do.

By this table it will be seen that all the strained samples all tested "good" for sediment, but that the bacteria count varied from 24,000 with the sample four to 600,000 with sample five. The conclusions reached by the experiment were:

"The quantity of sediment or visible dirt on the disk is no criterion as to the kind or number of the bacteria contained in the milk.

"The various sediment tests can not be used solely as a means of determining the hygienic conditions under which it was produced.

"If the milk is strained through the substances mentioned the sediment testers are of little value in estimating the degree of contamination."

Upon the introduction of the sediment test the tendency is for producers to remove the dirt from their milk by straining it through cloth. This, though it removes the visible dirt, does not exclude the bacteria, which are washed from it during the straining process. It must not be forgotten, however, that the test is valuable as an object lesson by which the attention of producers is drawn to the large amount of filth that finds its way into milk unless precautions are taken to exclude it.

Selecting Seed Corn

It Must be Done at the Proper Time

By E. C. Davis.

WE aim to produce seed that will test close to 100 per cent. without ear testing. To get such seed, we find it necessary to pick corn before any hard freeze, but not necessarily before the first frost. A severe freeze is apt to injure even the ripest corn, but the husks will protect the ears from light frosts.

We find that corn which is only dented will make good seed if properly cared for, but it is very difficult to handle without injury to the soft kernels, is difficult to cure without molding or loss of vitality, and lacks the weight, shelling percentage, and appearance of mature corn. The more mature the corn, the better, just as with other grain or with live stock.

Carries in Sack to Open Rows.

In picking from the standing corn we go through the fields on foot, taking two rows at a time. Each man carries a grain bag with a strap over the right shoulder, the bag under the left



A flock of money makers. Wyandotte cockerels in a British Columbia poultry ranch.

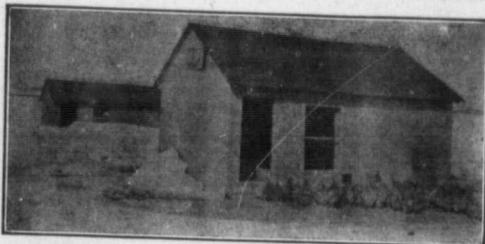
arm with the opening to the front. This gives both hands free. At convenient distances through the field we cut out a row or two of corn on which to empty the bags and to drive through with a wagon and load. The ordinary man can easily pick five to 10 bushels a day of select ears in good corn. This would be enough for, say, at least 40 acres.

The man who wants seed for 50 to 100 acres of corn can pick it in two days, exclusive of time required to hang the corn. The total cost of picking seed in this way and putting it on racks or hanging it by the husks or by twine is about 50 cents a bushel. Corn picked in this way is usually rather sappy and must be put on racks to dry at once. It must not be left in bags or piles over night, as it is liable to mold or heat and lose its vitality.

Plenty of Air Insures Curing.

We cure all our seed on racks, which hold each ear separate, so that they can not mold easily, and also allows a free circulation of air. We find that artificial heat is not advisable in curing seed corn, as it is easy to get the heat too high and it also induces mold. Plenty of ventilation is the best method of removing the moisture from corn, as a good breeze will carry away more moisture than a large furnace will absorb. Ordinarily, plenty of air is all that is needed to cure any seed corn. Of course, where there is a large bulk the ventilation must be very good. It is impossible to get too strong, a circulation through the corn.

We are careful not to let our corn freeze before



Fresh Air Houses on an Ordinary Winter's Day at Macdonald College. Hens in cold houses may require more feed but they need less medicine. No matter how cold the weather there is scarcely a trace of moisture on the walls of these houses, due to good circulation, plenty of fresh air and a straw lift. Successful poultrymen long ago ceased to regard the hen as a hot house bird.

it is thoroughly dry, but after that we keep only enough fire to keep out the moisture and prevent extreme low temperatures.

We find that this method, which can be easily followed by any farmer, produces the very best grade of seed corn obtainable.



"Following in Father's Footsteps."

Master Carl Caskey, son of Jas. A. Caskey, Holstein breeder, Hastings Co., Ont., is an enthusiastic young stockman. He is here seen holding one of his father's pure-bred calves, in which he takes a great interest. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Feeding the Dairy Cow

The Tried Counsel of a Veteran Dairyman

Henry Glendinning, Oxford Co., Ont.

THE feed of the dairy cow is always an interesting subject to the dairy farmer. It is an easy matter for the theoretical feeder who has no cows to feed. He can choose his silage, hay, grains and other concentrated foods and say

so many pounds of each will make a perfectly balanced ration. The practical farmer, who endeavors to raise all of the feed for his cows on his own farm, has many things to contend with that prevent him carrying out his plans, such as a failure to get a catch of clover, corn or roots, owing to drought, destruction by insects, wind or weather. Some of these conditions present themselves to the farmers near-ly every season in some form or other. The farmer must forever nurture hope.

If he has had failures this year, he should persevere next season along some well laid out plan.

Every farmer should attempt to raise as much of the feed required for his cows as possible. There are two crops that I strongly advocate. These are corn for silage and alfalfa for hay. These two in abundance for winter feed put the dairyman in a very advantageous position. In giving special prominence to these two feeds, I do not minimize the importance of such feeds as roots, red clover hay and a number of others that might be mentioned. The reason I give prominence to these is that they can be raised cheaply in large quantities, and they contain all of the nutrients required for milk production. On nearly every farm in Ontario corn can be grown successfully. Alfalfa has had a more chequered career. There have been many failures, but I am strongly of the opinion that nearly every failure can be traced to some cause, which in the most of cases can be remedied.

If Ontario grown seed, known as the Ontario Variegated variety, is sown and properly handled, we would hear less of failures in alfalfa growing. Much alfalfa seed is sold as Northern grown seed. There is none of the Ontario Variegated variety sold as Northern grown. Let the farmer ponder over those words Northern grown and ask himself the question, "What does Northern grown mean?"

Holsteins at Central Canada Exhibition Exhibited

Entries Fewer Than Last Year, But Quality Strong in Some Classes

A BIG list of entries from but few exhibitors was the outstanding feature in Holsteins at the Ottawa Exhibition last week. M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont., practically swept the prize list, with Hopkins Bros. of Cummings Bridge, and John B. Dowler of Billings Bridge, securing a share of the minor honors. The dairy stock in general reflected the shortage of pasturage throughout the Province and a great many of the classes carried animals showing a lack of fitting and condition. The Holstein makes her best showing in milk production and also in condition when on luxurious pasturage. This may have also accounted for the smaller showing of the "black and whites."

In the aged bulls Sir Belle Fayne, the second in senior sires at Toronto, carried the ribbon for Haley against Sir Pietje Hengerveid Waldorf, of Hopkins Bros. The Haley sire is a strongly-built, massive animal—every inch a dairy sire—strong head, long quarters, and the openness desired in the dairy type. The Hopkins' bull is also a fine specimen with plenty of quality and more smoothly knit together and fleshy. He was a worthy second.

In the senior bull calf class, Halesy had a sturdy son of Sir Bell Fayne to win for them. This is a coming fellow with the good qualities of his "dad." Hopkins secured second with a fine quality, well turned lad, but carrying less size than the winner. In the junior bull calf class, Halesy again won with a sire much similar in type to the former—deep, strong in the heart and long in quarters. This lad

is a grand-son of the Haley cow Butter Baroness.

The class of mature cows in milk was outstanding for the development of udders and quarters. Haley got first with Lady Francis Schulling, the champion at Toronto. She is a true dairy cow—long, deep, straight, and the barrel and udder to produce—a photo appears elsewhere. Note the veining and the square, deep udder. A younger cow of same conformation but scarcely the depth and capacity, gave them the blue ribbon also. Hopkins had a good producer but not in show condition.

The two year old heifer class (in milk) was not strong in numbers or quality and more than all others indicated adverse summer conditions. All the entries were outstanding. In contrast to this class, the senior year old tract to this class, the senior year old heifers were exceptionally good and well fitted—easily the best class in Holsteins at the Exhibition. It brought out five of as sweet females as you could find. The red ribbon for this class was placed on Cornish Lodge Melba Mercedes, a very growthy, strong heifer of Haley's. Dowler got second on a very milky heifer, exceptionally good in udder and quarters but lighter in front. Haley got third on the smoothest and sweetest heifer in the class. Hopkins Bros. had two very fine heifers and only strong competitors won against them.

In the heifer calves under one year, Haley Bros. could not go down on their two entries. These two were at the top in Toronto, but in reverse order. It was hard to fault the winner—a

sweet head, growthy, straight—a show and utility heifer combined. — In the group classes, Haley had everything his own way.

The Awards

Sr. Sire and Gd. Champion—Sir Belle Fayne, M. H. Haley.
Bull, 2 yrs.—Colantha Butterboy, Haley.

Bull, 1 yr.—Sir Midnight Comet Ormsby, Haley.

Bull calf, over 6 mths., under 1 year—1st, Johnnie Fayne, Haley; 2nd, Haley; 3rd, Hopkins.

Bull calf, under 6 mths.—1st, Sir Butterboy Fayne, Haley; 2nd, Haley; 3rd, Estate of J. G. Acres, Vernon, Ont.; 4th, Andrew Tierney, Metcalfe, Ont.

Cow, 4 yrs. and over, in milk—1st, Lady Frances Schulling, Haley; 2nd, Haley; 3rd, Queen Jewel 2nd, J. B. Dowler, Billings Bridge.

Cow, 3 yrs. old—1st, Haley; 2nd, Hopkins.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old, in milk—1st, Oesian Betty Dekol, R. Dowler; 2nd, J. B. Dowler; 3rd, M. H. Haley.

Senior heifer—1st, Cornish Lodge Melba Mercedes, Haley; 2nd, Dowler; 3rd, Haley; 4th and 5th, Hopkins.

Heifer, 1 year—1st, Haley.

Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, Haley; 4th, J. B. Dowler.

Heifer calf, under 6 mths.—1st and 2nd, Haley; 3rd, Hopkins.

Champion female, any age—Lady Frances Schulling, Haley.

Dry cow, 3 yrs. and over—1st and 2nd, Haley.

Dry heifer, 2 yrs.—1st, Haley.
Get of one, sire—4 animals—1st and 2nd, Haley.

Get of one cow—two animals—1st and 2nd, Haley.

Graded herd—1 bull, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 yearling heifer—1st and 2nd, Haley.

Herd—1 bull, 4 females—1st and 2nd, Haley.
Four animals—get of one sire—M. H. Haley.

Free Distribution of Seed

A DISTRIBUTION of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring in Canadian farms. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat, barley and field peas (about five pounds each), and white oats (about four pounds). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about three pounds will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

If all manure was spread on grass a manure spreader would pay for itself times over. We, however, have not a great deal of work to do in winter, so we haul out the manure and spread by hand as our spreader does not work in the snow. Whether or not to buy a manure spreader, therefore, depends on circumstances.—W. C. Shearer, Oxford Co., Ont.

It is cheaper to buy a good supply of bolts and nuts than to spend fifteen minutes each time one is wanted taking it out of some other piece of machinery.

How To Increase the Production of FOOD During the War

IN June, 1915, the Secretary of State for Scotland appointed a Committee to consider how the present production of food could be increased. This Committee duly met, and in their report the recommendation that was strongly put forth was:

THAT BASIC SLAG SHOULD BE MORE GENERALLY USED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS

TESTIMONY was borne by many practical witnesses to the increased numbers and improved quality of the stock that could be carried after the application of Slag to low grass and hill pastures, and the Board of Agriculture recommended very strongly that farmers should greatly increase their use of this Fertiliser. They also recommended that application should be made as early as possible in the Autumn or Winter, to get the best results on the following year's pastures.

BASIC SLAG IS EQUALLY NEEDED ON CANADIAN PASTURES AND WILL AMPLY REPAY THE OUTLAY

SEND us your name and address and we will post you our literature, or if you think you could place a car load of 20 tons among your neighbors, our representative will give you a call. Don't delay, as it takes time to get matters arranged.

The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited

Sydney, Nova Scotia



Announcing The Reo Models and Prices

Two Important Price Reductions—Two Interesting New Models

Prefaced by a Few Pertinent Paragraphs
Pertaining to the Reo Policy and Program



The New Four-Cylinder 2-passenger Reo Roadster, \$1225



The New Reo Five-Cylinder 4-passenger Reo Sedan, \$1600



The New Four-Cylinder Reo Roadster Car, \$1100



The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, \$1600



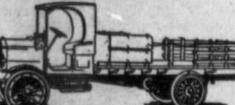
The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, \$1900



The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, \$2350



1000-pound Reo "Speed Wagon," \$1425



3-ton Reo Truck (Chassis only, with Driver's Seat and Cab), \$2150

FIRST LET US SAY, since it is relevant at this time, that Reo has not, is not now, and will not be concerned in, or a part of, any merger, combination or consolidation with other automobile concerns.

THE AIR HAS BEEN FULL of rumors of proposed plans for the uniting of several rival concerns for work, past. The wilder rumors have gained currency and some credence.

ANY CONCERN THAT COULD by its financial standing, energy; or by its organization and experience lend confidence; or by its reputation lend respectability to such a plan, has been mentioned in the press.

AND SO REO, THE PIONEER—financially one of the strongest in the world—has been much discussed, much covered by promoters.

THAT'S WHY WE SAY at this time—and we desire to make it as strong and clear as words can convey—Reo is not and will not be one of them.

REO WILL CONTINUE to do business at the old stand in the old Reo way, deriving from day to day to give to Reo buyers just as much of value as our experience and facilities will permit—and that, as you already know, has always been a little more than you could obtain elsewhere.

HAVE NOTHING TO SELL, we Reo folk. Nothing we are manufacturing—not promoters. Merchants—not stock manipulators.

THAT WHICH WE HEAVE we prize so highly none other could see the value we'd put on it.

WE HAVE A PERMANENT business—of how many other automobile concerns can that be truly said. That question—who can inventory—who appraise?

AND WE HAVE NOTHING TO SAY against such combinations, nor against those who make or who join them. Undoubtedly they are good—for those on the inside.

WE WILL SAY THIS TROUGH—that the split of "I've got mine, so I don't care," which is invariably preceded by retorted this great industry and lowered the general standard of the product.

TOO FEW HAVE PUT for permanency—too many, alas, for the quick "lean-up."

GROOMING A BUSINESS for such a coup involves forcing a dealer to produce—and the result is a product of mediocre quality at best.

THE REO POLICY IS SUCH; the Reo product is such; Reo's reputation is such; that this business is as sound a permanent one, as sure as any other business in the world—in or out of the automobile industry—has none. It is so regarded by bankers and business men the world over.

ASK YOUR OWN BANKER—he will tell you.

SO WHAT COULD WE GET in return for this business (nominally get, of course) that would be a fair exchange.

THIS BUSINESS WAS CONCEIVED IN PRIDE—and that pride of achievement is its greatest guarantee of quality in the product to you—and of its permanence to us.

THEN THERE'S THAT OTHER ANGLE that some might call foolish sentiment but which we, old fashioned Reo folk, regard most seriously—namely, the obligations we, those assumed toward distributors, and dealers and buyers of Reo Motor Cars and Motor Trucks.

COULD WE, IN HONOR, entrust to any other the fulfillment of those obligations—and enjoy the money we had received? YOU SEE, WE ARE OLD FASHIONED—very old fashioned, we've been told.

BUT THIS IS AN AD and we should talk business—"hard cold business" in an ad. So we'll say no more on that subject, leave it to those who are interested in such things—those who have a price.

YOU WANT TO KNOW—everybody always wants to know—what models Reo will make the coming year, and the price of each.

OF COURSE THERE ARE NO NEW MODELS—new chassis models we mean. You do not look for, do not expect do not want new chassis models from Reo.

THAT ISN'T THE REO WAY. Refinements—of course. Detail improvements—wherever and whenever we can find a place or a way to make them.

NEW BODY TYPES—YES—and some that put Reo in the highest class of cars in looks as well as in performance and longevity. We'll treat of each in turn.

REO THE FIFTH COMES FIRST, of course. First not only among Reos, but among motor cars.

FOR THIS IS THE GREATEST automobile ever built, we verily believe.

All prices are, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Factories: Lansing, Mich., U. S. A.

THIS IS THE SEVENTH SEASON that Reo the Fifth has been standard in practically its present form.

ACTUAL COST OF MAKING is now more (\$80 cents) than when the present price, \$1225, was set a year ago. And we had made this model so long; had so refined and perfected manufacturing processes; had reached such a high state of efficiency in production; and cut dealer's discounts so low that we had, then, reached rock bottom.

TODAY YOU SEE OTHERS increasing prices all along the ORDINARY BUSINESS, will dictate that we also "lift" the price of Reo the Fifth \$20 at least.

BUT REO FOLKS FROM 775 that we almost the extra cost, as we have for months past, and keep the price where it is until conditions will, happily, return to normal.

THE FOUR-CYLINDER ROADSTER—same wonderful chassis, same price, is the smartest thing on wheels—the most popular car in the world among physicians, and all professional and business men. Also the best.

TO SUPPLY A GROWING DEMAND for an enclosed body on Reo the Fifth chassis, we have planned to build a limited number. The quality will be Reo—which is to say, excellent. The top is rigidly supported at front and rear. Removable glass panels convert it into a motor limousine for winter and these discarded and with jiffy curtains (which are also furnished) it is a summer touring car. The price is \$1450.

THE NEW REO SIX will continue in its present popular form—the 7-passenger touring car and the classy 4-passenger roadster; and we will make a limited number with sedan bodies to supply an increasing demand for this type of body on this splendid chassis.

THIS PRICE IS REDUCED \$100 on the 7-passenger and roadster models. Now \$1900.

NOW YOU WONDER, and naturally, how we can reduce the price of Reo six models and set a new \$1900—especially after what we have just told you about the increased cost of production.

THIS POPULAR REO SIX is now in its third season. It has passed the same stages through which its great four-cylinder automobile has gone—its cost has been absorbed, cleared off. And in accordance with that, the Reo policy we give the buyer the benefit and set the price at \$1900, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan.

WE WILL MAKE A LOT MORE of those 4-passenger Six Roadsters the coming season. We underestimated the appeal and the demand for this model. It proved one of the most popular. Reo ever built.

THE SIX SEDAN speaks for itself, though, truth to tell, an illustration does it scant justice.

YOU MUST SEE it where you can study its article lines and finishes finish to fully appreciate that latest Reo which we price at \$2350.

NOW A WORD ABOUT THE TRUCKS since 90 per cent of all Reo automobile distributors also handle Reo motor trucks.

PRICE OF THE 1000-POUND REO "Speed Wagon" has been reduced to \$1425, duty paid, f. o. b. factory.

SAME REDUCTION—SAME POLICY—reduced cost of manufacture despite higher present cost of materials—as illustrated in speaking of the Reo Six.

AND THAT TWO-TON REO. What shall we say? What need we say? We submit, if it is the greatest 2-ton motor truck in existence, has been standard for longer, has been constructed and efficiency and low cost of upkeep.

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by that ever-demand, we may well assume that a word will tell all that we could make with the price \$3500 instead of \$1150.

AND FINALLY A WORD about the big general plan—a brief retelling of the Reo policy.

WE STILL ADHERE to our determination never to make more Reo cars or trucks than we can make and make every one good.

TEMPTATION IS GREAT OF course. Dealers protesting, buyers begging for more Reo. But we know—know—on what solid foundation this Reo success was built; and we'll jealously guard that policy to the last.

BATHER THAN INCREASE the quantity we shall strive always to improve the quality; that is, as the art advances and cars generally improve, so Reo will continue to be known as—"The Gold Standard of Values."



Dairy Cattle at Sherbrooke Fair

HOLSTEIN and Ayrshire breeders made creditable exhibits at the Sherbrooke exhibition, held during the week of September 3. In the Province of Quebec, which is the home of some of the best Ayrshire herds on the continent, it was to be expected that this breed would make a strong showing. Nor were the admirers of the great Scotch dairy breed disappointed. Most of the classes were well filled and the quality of the animals was of the best. G. H. Montgomerie, Phillipsburg, Quebec, annexed the grand champion ribbon for bulls with Auchebraun Seafoam, Imp. The championship in the female classes also went to Montgomery on Morton Mains Greenside. Besides Mr. Montgomerie, the principal exhibitors were Alfred Gingras, St. Cesaire; D. T. Ness, Howick; A. Phaneuf, St. Antoine; W. D. Parker, Compton; M. St. Marie, Compton, and P. J. Whitcombe, Massachusetts. The animals were placed by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa.

The grand championship Holstein bull was Faforit Schulling Poch, owned by Harding Bros., Wexford, N.B. This firm also captured the female championship with Shadelawn Aulinda 2nd. H. Wise, Sherbrooke; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis Station; Wm. Clark, Walkerville; C. E. Rose, Barnston; W. Clarke, Waterville; W. J. Arberry, Sherbrooke; F. H. Parker, Hatley; W. J. Parnell, Lennoxville, and C. C. Hanson, Dixville, were successful in getting into the prize money. Mr. A. S. Stevenson, Lancaster, did the placing.

Ayrshire Awards.
Acad bull—1, Auchebraun, Imp., G. H. Montgomerie; 2, Hobeled Monarch, Imp., W. D. Parker; 3, Hillhurst Perfection, D. T. Ness.
Two-year-old bull—1, F. A. Gingras; 2, P. J. Whitcombe; 3, W. D. Parker.
Yearling bull—1, Broomhill Captain, Imp., Ness; 2, Fairfield Main Triumph, Montgomery; 3, A. Phaneuf; 4, Montgomery; 5, F. Sevin.
Sr. bull calf—1, Edgewood Purple Heifer, Ness; 2 and 4, Parker; 3, Gingras; 5, M. Marie.
Jr. bull calf—1, Havensdale Kitchener,

Montgomery; 2, Ness; 3, Gingras; 4 and 5, Parker.
Acad cow—1 and 2, Montgomery; 3 and 4, Phaneuf; 5 and 6, Ness.
Two-year-old cow—1 and 2, Ness; 3, Parker; 4, Gingras.
Cow, 3 yrs. old, in milk—1, Phaneuf; 2, Ness; 3, Montgomery; 4, Ness; 5, Parker.
Two-year-old heifer, in milk—1, Ness; 2, Phaneuf; 3, Parker; 4, Montgomery.
Heifer, one-year-old, Ness; 2, Montgomerie; 3, Gingras; 4, Phaneuf; 5, Parker.
Jr. heifer calf—1, Ness; 2, Parker; 3, Phaneuf; 4, Ness; 5, Montgomery.
Senior herd—1, Montgomery; 2, Ness; 3, Phaneuf; 4, Parker; 5, Montgomery; 6, Parker; 7, Phaneuf.
Fid of six—1, Ness; 2, Montgomery; 3, Phaneuf; 4, St. Marie; 5, Parker.
Pronety of cow—1, Ness; 2, St. Marie; 3, Phaneuf; 4, Parker; 5, Montgomery.
Senior champion bull—Auchebraun Seafoam, Imp., Montgomery.
Junior champion bull—Broomhill Captain, Imp., Ness.
Senior and grand champion female—Morton Mains, Greenside, Montgomery.
Junior champion female—Edgewood Grian, Ness.

Holstein Awards.
Aged bull—1, Faforit Schulling Poch, Harding Bros.; 2, Sir Korndyke Butter Boy; 3, J. J. Alexander; 4, C. E. Rose.
Two-year-old bull—1, Faforit Schulling Poch, Harding Bros.; 2, Wilfred De-Kol Lad, Wm. Clark.
Year-old bull—1, Perella Schulling, Harding Bros.; 2, King Walter Korndyke, C. C. Hanson; 3, A. Wise.
Two-year-old cow—1, De-Kol Aulinda, W. J. Arberry; 2, Dorinda Schulling, Harding Bros.; 3, Benjamin of Crystal Spring, F. H. Parker.
Jr. bull calf—1, Madolyn Sid, Parker, Harding Bros.; 2, W. J. Parnell; 3, J. J. Alexander; 4, L. H. Parker; 5, Shadelawn Aulinda 2nd, Harding Bros.; 6, Miss Jacoba Faforit, C. C. Hanson; 4, Emily Guilty of Crystal Spring, L. H. Parker.
Three-year-old cow, in milk—1, Blizard Schulling Poch, Harding Bros.; 2, Norwich Pauline, 2, J. Alexander; 3, Lydia Colantha Pauline, C. C. Hanson; 4, Crystal Spring, F. H. Parker.
Two-year-old heifer, in milk—1, Colantha Aline, Hanson; 2, Elsie Colantha, Hanson; 3, Madolyn Duchess Faforit, Harding Bros.; 4, Alexander.
Two-year-old heifer, dry—1, Lydia Lincoln, Hanson; 2, Fortie Faforit Poch, Harding Bros.; 3, Wise.
Sr. heifer calf—1, Tidy Netherland of Maple Lawn, L. H. Parker; 2, Aulinda Sleazy, Harding Bros.; 3, Madolyn Schulling, Harding Bros.; 4, Hanson.
Jr. heifer calf—1, Dorinda Vales Poch, Harding Bros.; 2 and 3, Alice Dewdrop, Hanson.
Best three heifer calves—1 and 3, Harding Bros.; 2, Hanson.

Best three heifer calves—1 and 3, Harding Bros.; 2, Hanson.
Best two bull calves—1 and 2, Harding Bros.; 3, Hanson.
Cow, any age, and two of her progeny—1 and 2, Harding Bros.; 3, Hanson.
Dull any cow, and two of his get—1 and 2, Harding Bros.; 3, Hanson.
Senior herd—1, Harding Bros.; 2, Alexander; 5, Wise.
Junior herd—1, Harding Bros.; 2, Hanson.
Senior and grand champion bull—Faforit Schulling Poch, Harding Bros.
Junior champion bull—King Sogis De-Kol Aulinda, W. J. Arberry.
Senior and grand champion female—Shadelawn Aulinda 2nd, C. C. Hanson.
Junior champion female—Isabelle Colantha, C. Hanson.

Winners in Grain at the C.N.E.

PRIZE winners in the Standing Field Crop Competition conducted throughout Ontario in 1916 had an opportunity of placing the sheaves and grain from their winning fields in a competition at the Toronto Exhibition. The results of this competition are given in divisions refer to the districts into which the province was divided for the purpose of conducting the field competitions. District No. 1 includes the following below: Muskoka, Haliburton and North York; 2, all counties east of York; 3, Simcoe and No. 3 these two counties, together with all the counties to the West and South west.

Sheaves.
Fall wheat—Division 1, D. Hetherington, Bobogoon, Slesop-and-Till-Fair-She-Bent; 2, Geo. W. Bick, Bobogoon.
Division 3: Variety competing, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 1, Jno. Brown & Sons, Galt; 2, Dan Hutchison, Burgessville; 3, E. Butler, Norwich; 4, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt.
Spring wheat—Division 3: 1, Jno. Young & Son, Hagersham, Goose; 2, Royston, Reg. Banner; 2, H. L. Goltz, Barreville, Imp. Scotch; 3, Carl E. Laycock, Gravenhurst, Garton's Abundance; 4, E. Kettle, Jr., Maple Lakes, O. A. C. No. 72.
Division 2: 1, Thos. Cuth, Woodmap, Yellow Bunting; 2, C. No. 72; 3, A. L. Pascoe, Hampton, O. A. C. No. 72; 4, Thompson, Bobogoon, O. A. C. No. 72.
Division 3: 1, E. Harbore & Sons, Hillsburg, O. A. C. 72; 2, Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Burg, O. A. C. 72; 3, Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Broadford, 20th Century; 2, S. G. Carr,

Paris, Reg. O. A. C. 72; 4, Fred. A. Clark, Gormley, O. A. C. 72.
Barley—Division 1: 1, D. I. Rose, Frankford, O. A. C. B1.
Division 3: 1, A. W. Vansickle, O. A. C. 31.

Grain in Sacks.
Fall wheat—Division 2: 1, D. Hetherington, Slesop-and-Till-Fair-She-Bent; 3, Geo. W. Bick, Bobogoon same variety.
Division 3: E. Butler, Lawson Goose Chaff; 2, Jno. Brown & Sons, same variety; 3, Geo. H. Barrie, same variety.
Oats—Division 1: 1, Fletcher Walker, Reg. Banner; 3, H. L. Goltz, Imp. Scotch; 3, J. J. Beaumont & Sons, Bracebridge, Simcoe.
Division 2: 1, Thos. Sellers, Zephyr, Abundance; 2, W. H. Woodman, O. A. C. 72; 3, Frank Walker, Zephyr, Abundance; 4, D. I. Rose, Frankford, Mammoth Oats.
Division 3: 1, R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood, Marguerite; 2, W. H. Abington, Fort Elgin, O. A. 72; 3, Jacob M. Hais, Ridgeville, O. A. C. 72; 4, Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Bradford, 20th Century.
Barley—Division 1: 1, Alex. Morrison, Creosore, O. A. C. 31; 2, A. W. Vansickle, Onondago, O. A. C. 31.

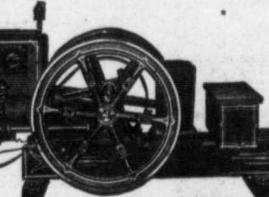
The Problem of the Country

(Continued from page 3.)
mental machinery may be silent. The minister in the country is there because he can not get out of it.
You must note that city churches are in strategic centres. They grow because of members received by certificates from country churches. How many reports have you seen written regarding a country church, though even to the city leaders in the city it has given to the city leaders in the colleges grant to the ministers of the city their coveted degrees of Doctor, etc., while men of the country, with deeper scholarship, men who have braved the winter's storms for 35 or 50 years, men who have inspired virile young men with the noblest heroism in achievement, men of God, who are the backbone of the commonwealth, year by year, are passed over. Christ's church, are passed over. However good, degrees are not necessary for effective work in the country, but seem to be a necessity in the city, since men need all these honors in order to keep their place.

Renfrew Standard

Truly Reliable

You can absolutely rely on the accuracy of the Renfrew Truck Scale. Each one is tested by the Government, and a Government Inspector's Certificate is attached to each scale. There is practically nothing to wear out or get out of order so that you can depend on the scale to keep weighing accurately for years. You can weigh anything on the Renfrew Truck Scale from one pound to two thousand, whether small or large, alive or dead. Wheels arrange like a truck. The handiest scale for farm use. Every farmer needs one. Write for scale booklet.



The Renfrew Standard gasoline engine starts without cranking. Has both batteries and high tension magnet. Can be as closely regulated as a steam engine. Has a carburetor that saves gasoline. Built extra large and strong. All styles from 1 1/2 h.p. to 60 h.p. Write for engine catalog.



The Standard cream separator has increased the cream profits of thousands of Canadian dairymen. It skims to .01 per cent, and gives cream with the butter fat globules unbroken—cream that makes high-class firm butter. It turns easily, the gears all running in a bath of oil. Its interchangeable capacity enables the bowl and the capacity increased or discs to be changed and the size of the bowl and other parts are explained fully in our separator catalog. Write for a copy.

Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

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



Central Canada Exhibition Shows Progress

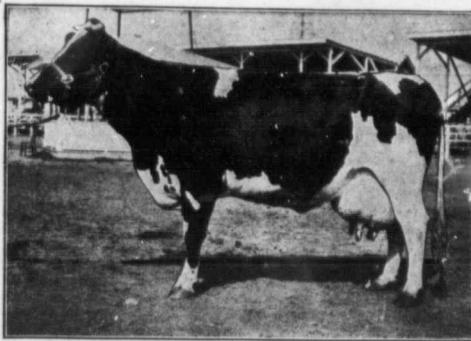
A New Ruling of the Management Reduces the Live Stock Entries—Industrial Features Strong—Crowds Attending Almost Constituted a Record

GREATER interest than usual was manifested this year in the Central Canada Exhibition held last week in Ottawa, due largely to the fine weather that prevailed and probably also to the fact that the people of the city and country in Eastern Ontario both appear prosperous in spite of the war. On Wednesday the attendance was placed at 55,000, which was an increase of 15,000 over the corresponding day last year and within 3,000 of the record made on the corresponding day of 1913, the year before the war. Large increases were shown also in the attendance on the preceding days and the cash receipts were correspondingly gratifying.

The strong features of the exhibition were mercantile and industrial in character rather than agricultural, due to a ruling of the Board of Directors not to accept any entries after Wednesday, Sept. 6. In previous years entries have been accepted as late as Sunday, the week of the exhibition. This, it is claimed, has led some exhibitors to withhold their entries until they should have a chance to find what classes were filled and then they have made entries, often of inferior stock. In these classes. The delay in making entries has tended also to make it difficult to publish a catalogue of entries on time.

The management this year was largely in new hands. For twenty

much kicking. The management deserves credit, however, for being impartial in its enforcement of the rule,



LADY FRANCIS SCHULING.
This cow won in her class the red ribbon for M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont., and grand champion female honors at Ottawa last week, and at Toronto the week before. In under development and veining she is built like a producer.

as the chairman of the horse committee, who has been an exhibitor of horses for many years, neglected to make his entries and was dismayed to

find that they would not be accepted when he handed them in.

While the action of the management may serve to lead exhibitors to make their entries earlier next year it may also lead to a number of the leading breeders staying away. One Ayrshire breeder stated he knew of five breeders of different classes of

stock who were there this year who would not be back next year. While the object of the management was commendable it is a question if the rule was not enforced somewhat too arbitrarily this year, especially in view of the fact that the public ought to have been considered as well as the management and the exhibitors. The result of their action was that a number of the stables were very light of stock, some of them being almost empty. The swine exhibit was probably the poorest shown at the Ottawa Exhibition during the last fifteen or twenty years, and generally the live stock exhibits were far below the mark. This gave that portion of the public interested in these features of the exhibition strong reason for complaint. The fact that the exhibition happened to prove more successful than most years financially, due largely to the fine weather, is likely to lead to the action of the present management being sustained. It will be interesting, therefore, to note the effect this year's action will have on next year's exhibition.

Industrial Features.
The industrial features were strong. There was a representative although (Continued on page 19.)



Unequaled in Any Class at Ottawa.

Sir Belle Fayne carried off for M. H. Haley, of Springfield, the senior prize and Gd. Championship Honors in Holstein males. He embodies the desirable points in a dairy sire, and has the ability to transmit as indicated by the winnings of his progeny.

years or more Mr. E. McMahon has been the secretary and has been courteous and obliging. This year the secretary was Mr. J. K. Paisley, formerly the proprietor of one of the leading hotels in Ottawa. The president was Mr. John Bright, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner. About half the directors were changed at the annual meeting and by resignations which have occurred since.

The new management decided early that entries must be in on time or that they would not be accepted. The officers state that notice were sent to all of last year's exhibitors warning them that this rule would be enforced. A number of the breeders claim they did not receive these letters. In any event, several car loads of stock, placed by some exhibitors at as high as twelve, were refused. One Quebec exhibitor who brought two car loads of stock to the grounds did not get his entries accepted and shipped them back again. Another exhibitor received a wire just as he was loading his stock that his entries had been received too late. This, what many considered arbitrary action, led to



Burnside Ypres Masterpiece

The Winning Junior Champion Ayrshire bull at both Toronto and Ottawa this year. He was exhibited by R. R. Neas, Howick, Que., and sold to Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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Ayrshires at Central Canada Exhibition

Large Classes Brought Out. Fine Stock Shown. Several Champions Go to Quebec

THE Central Canada Exhibition held in Ottawa is noted for the fine exhibits of Ayrshires that are always made by Quebec and Ontario breeders. For years the entries have exceeded those of any other breed and any other Canadian exhibition, and this year was no exception. At the exhibition held last week over 100 head of Ayrshires were shown, this being larger than the other dairy breeds combined, and not very far short of being as large as the animals of all other breeds. In spite of the dry season and short pastures, the stock was brought out in good form, apparently bearing out the claim of the Ayrshire breeders that the Ayrshire is a good forager and thrifty producer. One noticeable feature of the exhibit was the fact that the cow and heifers, practically without exception, were large teated, showing a marked improvement in this respect over recent years. The judge was Alf Kains, of Byron, Ont., whose decision is the larger factor in the matter. The line-up of herds was somewhat different from that at the Toronto Exhibition the week before. The Turner and Stewart herds, which showed at Toronto, did not go to Ottawa. The herds of R. R. Ness, of Howick, Senator Wm. Owens, of Monticello, and Alex. Hume & Co., of Campbellford, Ont., however, were out in force. New herds were those of George H. Montgomery, of Philippsburg, Quebec, and H. Black, of St. Charles, Quebec, and D. T. Ness, of Howick, Quebec. Montgomery's herd was especially strong. The herd of D. T. Ness contained a number of choice females of large conformation that gave every indication of being true to the breed of the past. Black produced the champion bull of the show, Robert Doig, Jr., of Lachute, Quebec, captured several awards, while one prize each fell to two of his associates, Robert Leishman and Charles Rodger, both of Lachute. The four herds represented from Lachute indicated strongly that this section has been coming right to the front as an Ayrshire centre. Senator Owens had the largest number of entries, 22 head: R. R. Ness, 18; Montgomery, 17; D. T. Ness, 16; Robt. Doig, Jr., 13; Hume & Co., 14; Black, 4; and Leishman and Rodger, 1 each. Hume and R. R. Ness were the principal winners. A most interesting fact about these two herds was that they were in charge respectively of White Hume and Carl Ness, two lads only 18 years of age each, but worthy sons of their sires.

For the most part, the chief Toronto winners again came to the front at Ottawa, although not by any means in every case. Hume again deservedly captured the principal award for the graded herd, but his champion bull at Toronto, Hilsdale Peter Pan, after winning in the class for aged bulls, had to be content with second place in the championship class which was won by Black's two year old bull, Hobland Piece-meal. This young bull was imported last year by R. R. Ness and is a bull of great promise. He was not as good in the hind legs and rump as Peter Pan, but was somewhat better bodied and a youngster of much promise.

The female grand championship was taken by Burnside Maczie Finlayson 5th, shown by R. R. Ness, who repeated her Toronto winnings.

The Bull Class.

Great interest was taken in the aged bull class, which contained several animals of radically different

type. There was last year's champion, and many times champion, Hobland Masterpiece, shown by R. R. Ness, which the week before, owing to an unsoundness in his feet, had been put down to those of the same route. In spite of this, if scored according to scale, he would not be an easy bull to beat in any show ring. There was the Toronto winner, Peter Pan, not brought out in quite the bloom of the week before, but nevertheless looking practically at the top of his form. There was the most stylish bull in the ring, Notherton Lochivar, owned by Owens and shown in better form than the week before in Toronto, and then there was the largest and possibly most typical bull in the ring, Auchinbrain Sea Foam, brought out by Montgomery. The entries of Burns and D. T. Ness did not show to their best advantage in comparison with the older, more mature bulls. Peter Pan went to the top with Notherton Lochivar second and Auchinbrain Sea Foam in third, and Hillhouse Perfection, shown by D. T. Ness, fourth. This left Hobland Masterpiece outside the money for the first time in his career, due entirely to the crippled condition of his feet. No criticism of the lack of interest in Owens' entry was a nicely proportioned, stylish bull, lacking possibly a little scale, but well deserved his placing. Sea Foam is getting up in years and now lacks in finish or style, which would have scored higher.

Only one entry came out in the class for two year old bulls, but this was Black's Hobland Piece-meal, which was the winner of the class over Peter Pan and Ness's earlier winner, Hillside Ypres Masterpiece. Hobland Piece-meal is a bull of true Ayrshire type, true and clean cut in the head and jaw, with length and strength of body, great depth, and a scale that gives promise for continued improvement. He won the championship as his merit. We expect to publish an illustration of him later.

There was a large entry in the yearling bull class. The youngsters were brought out in fine form and showed an abundance of quality and breed. The winner turned up in Burnside Ypres Masterpiece, who has repeated his Toronto winning. He is a very promising youngster, carrying a good Ayrshire head on a neck blending nicely into the shoulder and an abundance of depth carried on an ample, round, level, smoothness throughout. This bull has been purchased by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The second prize winner, Hobland Landford, was the best youngster brought out. He showed plenty of heart girth, a good barrel and a nice open rib but lacked the quality of the winner.

Female Classes.

Interest ran high when eight thrifty looking matrons came forward in the class for aged cows. In this class the judge's decision was made, when he placed Hume's Toronto winner, Hume's Haugh Kate in first position with Black's Catling's Derby 2nd in second place, and Montgomery's Monticello Greendale 3rd. There would have been little or no criticism had the first and third prize animals changed places. Hume's Haugh Kate was brought out in good condition and her soundness and type could hardly be excelled. She carried four good teats but her vessel lacked in size when compared with those of the second and third prize winners. She showed excellent ribbing and veining but did not appear to have the constitution of the other two larger animals, (Continued on page 19.)



Poultry Gumption

POULTRY farmers are plain people. As a rule they are not college-bred. Therefore, much of this scientific talk about balanced rations and other matters finds very little "fertile soil" in the minds of these plain, honest, working farmers. Their knowledge of the feed question is that wheat, oats, barley, and occasionally buckwheat, make eggs; they know that, of all grains, corn is the best for fattening; they are also acquainted with the fact that bran, middlings, cornmeal, ground oats and meat scrap make the best composition for a morning mash, and when they find that the bowels of the fowls are loose they increase the amount of middlings and reverse the order when they find there is a tendency to constiveness.

These plain, hardworking people also know that green food is a necessary article in the poultry bill of fare, and that it must be given while the fowls are in confined quarters, and not necessarily while they have free range. They were taught the lesson long ago that grit for grinding, and oyster shells for lime for making egg shells are necessary adjuncts to the diet. Now these folks have come into the possession of all this knowledge without being compelled to wade through a lot of scientific lore which would be very apt to confuse them.

The man who will look for the cause of his failure will very often have pointed out to him the proper road to success. He who will not investigate the cause is very apt to encounter the same stumbling block again. Experience is a great teacher.

Like humans, fowls like and require a variety of food stuffs, for the reason that they can assimilate from the various substances the flesh-forming, energy-producing, and the mineral matter necessary to maintain the normal equilibrium of the body.

Small vs. Large Flocks

By Michael K. Boyer.

IT is false economy to have large flocks, as has been proved time and again. The most successful poultrymen are of this opinion. The arguments used by advocates of keeping large flocks—fifty or more in one pen—are that it saves expense in building; it saves labor in feeding and watering; and it saves time.

Grant that there will be less building required, and that time and labor will be saved, there are still many arguments in favor of small flocks of not more than twenty-five head in a pen. Some of these are: There will be no crowding and fighting on the roost at night; more exercise will be taken than when the fowls are compelled to remain indoors; fewer vices, such as feather-pulling, egg-eating, and bleeding the male bird's comb, will develop; more eggs of better fertility will be secured, and there will be better general health throughout the flock. Are not such considerations worth more than the expense of extra lumber, extra labor, extra time?

If there is anything wrong with the hens, such as an ailment, or drooping, or an accident, it will be more readily noticed in a small flock than in a large one. In small flocks there is a better chance to see that all the fowls get a proper share of the feed. There are fewer "bullies" to drive away the more timid hens.

Overcrowded flocks are not the ac-

tive, energetic ones that are needed to make profitable egg production. Besides, there cannot be the proper fertility on farms where there are large, common flocks and two or more males are allowed with the hens at the same time. Even if these males do not quarrel, they are always interfering with one another's attention to the females. This is not only interfering with fertility, but is injurious to the hens.

But the greatest consideration is that of health. It is a noteworthy fact that the bulk of inquiries that come to us requesting remedies for roup, cholera, and other ailments come from farms upon which it is the custom to have large flocks. At night these birds are crowded on the roosts and they become heated. The next morning they fly from their roosts and go out to face a temperature many degrees colder than they experienced during the night. The result is injured health, with the development of the diseases mentioned. For successful work, more than twenty-five fowls should never be allowed in one flock, and the nearer the number is kept to fifteen the better will be the returns.

Notes on Geese

IN handling a goose, it should always be taken by the neck, and when lifted from the ground the body should be turned with the back to the person handling it. In that position it cannot strike, and will remain quiet. Partly support the body by seizing the first joint of the wing with one hand. If the goose is held facing one, it will strike hard blows with its wings or scratch with its feet.

If sexes are equal geese pair. The laying season usually opens in February. Young ganders make better breeders than do young geese. As a rule geese are free from disease. Old geese are more reliable, and lay more eggs than do young ones. Geese live longer than do any of our domestic poultry.

The Hebrews use goose oil instead of lard, and we don't blame them one bit. The writer raises a few geese each year for his own use, and the queen of the kitchen the other day fried some white potatoes with the grease, and a finer flavor we never experienced.

The Embden is a uniformly pure white goose, with prominent blue eyes, flesh colored beak, bright orange legs, remarkably strong neck, and its feathers incline to curl from the shoulders to the head. They are very hardy and well adapted to our climate. When not allowed to become too heavy they are good layers, and their flesh is tender and juicy when properly cooked.

The mongrel goose is generally the result of a mating between a Canada gander and some dark colored domestic goose, usually an African or Toulouse. Sometimes these goslings are termed "mules," because of the fact that they are sterile. It is occasionally true that a mongrel goose, when kept for two or more years, will lay a few eggs, but there is no record that goslings have ever been hatched from eggs laid by a mongrel goose. It is difficult to fatten mongrels properly until the cool weather of fall when they fatten readily. They are never sold as green geese, being reserved for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade.

The bill of the goose is provided with sharp, interlocking, serrated edges, designed to easily cut and divide vegetable tissues. The tongue at the tip is covered with hard, hair-like projections pointing towards the throat, which serve to quickly and surely convey the bits of grass and leaves into the throat.

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Avail yourselves of this last opportunity of securing this premium. Our 40-piece tea sets have proved to be so popular with our women readers that we are sure that when you hear that the supply is nearly exhausted you will want to secure one before they are all gone, and it will only be a short time until we have to drop this popular premium. We are sorry to have to do this, for in the past two years several hundreds of them have been won by our Women Folks, and we have received hundreds of letters expressing the surprise and delight of those who have secured them.

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The set consists of 40 pieces; is in semi-porcelain and is decorated with a gold band. It consists of 12 cups and saucers, twelve tea plates, two cake plates, one cream jug and a slop bowl.

Call up your neighbors over the telephone, get four of them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, and we shall order one of the tea sets for you as soon as we receive the subscriptions.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The High Cost of Milk

ARE dairy farmers who supply city milk trade getting too much for their product? The consumers in many Canadian cities claim that they are paying too much for this necessary article of diet, and that dealers and farmers have violated the Combines Act by making agreements to increase milk prices. The agitation begun in Ottawa has spread until cities as far apart as Windsor and St. John, New Brunswick, have started investigations of their local milk supply. Nor is the agitation confined to Canada. The United States Department of Agriculture has started a country-wide inquiry into the milk situation with the object of getting at the facts as to the cost of milk production. These inquiries indicate that the cost of milk for city consumption is not a local question, but one of national significance.

Dairy farmers will welcome an investigation into the cost of milk production. With the present shortage of pasture and the high cost of supplementary feeds, together with the highest priced farm labor in the history of agriculture, it will be found that they are not coining money as fast as the city consumer appears to believe. As to forming combines to unduly enhance the price of milk an investigation will reveal that far from this being the case any concerted action on the part of the farmers has merely for its object the securing of a fair price for their product. If consumers combine to hold down prices they will find their milk supply being diverted to cheese and butter factories, which are able at the present prices for their product, to offer the farmer as attractive prices as he is now realising from the whole milk trade. If city people are paying too much for this morning's milk it is because ex-

orbitant profits are being made somewhere between the farmer's front gate and the consumer's back door.

Our National Debt

CANADA'S national debt at the end of August stood at \$658,000,000. Assuming the population of the country to be 8,000,000, and allowing four to a family, this amounts to \$75 for each of the 1,700,000 families in the Dominion. The increase for the year amounts to \$36,000,000, or \$104 a family. The expenditure for war purposes, which was \$24,900,000 for the month of August, is rapidly increasing, and there is every possibility that by the time the war is concluded and the army disbanded, the total national debt will reach \$1,000,000,000, the estimate made by the single taxers at their recent conference at Niagara. This would mean a debt of nearly \$600 for every family in the country.

These totals, formidable though they are, refer only to the debt incurred by the federal government. In addition, there are the rapidly increasing provincial debts and the municipal debts, many of which are also on the increase. The burden of public debt must eventually fall on the productive industries of the country, of which agriculture being the chief, will bear the greatest share. Farmers are ready to assume their share of the obligation made necessary by Canada's participation in the war, but at the same time they favor the strictest economy in the administration of government affairs. They believe that it is the duty of the federal government to set an example in national thrift. The national debt, even if kept down to the minimum, will prove a heavy burden on industry after the war. If increased by government extravagance, it will prove a greater burden than can readily be borne.

Acreage and the Tractor

THE announcement that a tractor demonstration will be held again this year in connection with the Ontario plowing match has once more directed attention of the possibilities that lie ahead of the tractor on the farms of eastern Canada. It would appear that we are somewhat behind our neighbors across the line in becoming enthused over the tractor as a practical farm machine. During the present season many tractor demonstrations have been held in various states, to the results of which the agricultural press has devoted considerable space. The large number of farmers attending these demonstrations, and the interest shown by them, would appear to indicate that they are on the lookout for a machine that will, to some extent at least, take the place of horses as a source of farm power.

In some of the states the tractor appears to have passed beyond the demonstration stage. In Illinois, for example, it has become so widely used that it has been found possible to investigate the relation between the size of the farm and the size and efficiency of the tractor. Reports were secured from nearly 300 farms on which tractors of different sizes were in use. About seventy-five per cent. of the owners stated that the tractor had been a profitable investment for them. Among the important facts disclosed was that tractors had tended to increase the acreage of the farms on which they were used, this increase averaging about 120 acres. The four-plow tractor was recommended by a larger percentage of experienced owners than any other size, while the investigation revealed that in the opinion of the majority of these owners the minimum sized farm on which such a machine can be profitably used is 350 acres. One of the effects that the introduction of this source of power

would probably have in Canada would be a stimulant increase in the size of the farms on which it was utilized.

The Farmers' Spokesman

THOUGH it may have been but a few years ago that there was not in Canada a representative body capable of speaking for the farmers as a whole, this is not so to-day. We have in the Canadian Council of Agriculture an organization which represents the organized farmers of four of the largest agricultural provinces, numbering upwards of 60,000. While the farmers are not organized in other provinces, there are many evidences that considerable numbers of them are in thorough accord with the work of the Council of Agriculture. This was shown when the deputation of farmers waited on the government before the reciprocity campaign. It is also shown on all occasions when the voice of protest is heard from the farmers against the conditions against which they labor.

Farmers who have their own best interests at heart should stand firmly behind this organization and urge their neighbors to do likewise. It includes in its membership some of the clearest thinkers on economical and social questions that are to be found in Canada. It is in closest touch with the conditions of the farming population in each of the provinces. With its permanent secretary, its independence of government support, and the ability it has shown in debating issues with the manufacturers of other interests, as at Winnipeg last fall, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has proved its right to be the spokesman for the farmers of the Dominion.

A Progressive Township

STANBRIDGE TOWNSHIP, in Missisquoi Co., Que., has an organization such as could be established in many other districts to the advantage of the farming industry. It is known as the Stanbridge Township Farmers' Association and has a full list of officers. The membership is to be composed of those farming tracts of not less than 100 acres within the township who care to join the association and pay the annual fee of one dollar. By becoming a member, a farmer is eligible to compete for the three prizes which the association distributes each year. These prizes, which consist of \$100 in cash, are provided by the income from a fund that has been invested for the purpose. One prize is for the farm which shall be found during the last week of June to be the freest from noxious weeds. Another is for the farm which has been most improved by fencing, draining, or clearing during the twelve months preceding the distribution of the prizes. The third is given for the best ten grade heifers not over three years old, one of the leading dairy breeds, the heifers to be raised by the competitor in the township and to be the produce of a pure bred bull.

The principal object of the association is to assist in directing and unifying the efforts of the farmers of the township in progress along definite lines of improvement. Hitherto the tendency has been for every one to pull in their own direction, with the result, it is claimed, that the progress has not been made. The work of the association will be watched with interest. It is simply following out the idea of community work within a definite division of territory. Already interest has been stimulated along the various lines in which prizes will be given, and enquiries are being received by breeders with a view to securing good bulls for the township.

There may be such a thing as the friendship of prosperity, but surely it cannot be compared to the friendship of adversity.

In Union There is Strength

The Canadian Council of Agriculture

A representative meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg some time ago, the following constitution was adopted:

Constitution.

I. This Association shall be called the "Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Objects.

The objects of the Association shall be:—

(a) To encourage the farm population of the Dominion to organize for the study of educational, economic, social, and political problems, having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

(b) To constitute in itself a medium through which the various organizations in membership may act collectively where their common interests are concerned.

(c) To establish a bureau for the collecting and disseminating of statistics and other information bearing on rural welfare.

TO OUR READERS.

We require a large number of extra copies of our EXHIBITION NUMBER of Farm and Dairy (August 31) and will appreciate it if after reading their issue, a goodly number will return their copies to us. For the first hundred received we will extend the subscription of those sending them for one month each. A two cent stamp is sufficient postage to return your copy in order that our readers may not be put to unnecessary inconvenience by sending us more copies than we may require, we suggest that they notice simply to our readers in Ontario east of Toronto. Later, should we find that we have not received enough copies we may make a second appeal and include our readers in other sections as well.

FARM AND DAIRY,
PETERBORO, ONT.

tics and other information bearing on rural welfare.

(2) To provide unity of action on matters of common interest to the organizations in membership and to formulate demands for legislation and to present the same to the Parliament of Canada.

(3) To investigate methods of taxation for providing National revenue and disseminate information thus secured through farmers' organizations.

II. The Council shall consist of the Executive for their respective) not more than five (5) in number of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, United Farmers of Alberta, Alberta Cooperative Elevator Company, Grain Growers' Grain Company, United Farmers' Cooperative Company of Ontario, United Farmers of Ontario, Grain Growers' Guide, Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, and any other Provincial wide farmers' organization that may be admitted into membership by a majority vote of those present at any regularly constituted meeting of the Council, provided that notice of application for admission has been given by the Secretary in writing to each of the members not less than thirty (30) days prior to such meeting.

III. The officers of the Council shall be elected at each annual meeting and shall consist of a President and a Vice-President, who shall be elected from among the members, and a Secretary who may or may not be a member.

IV. The Executive Committee shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and two (2) members of the Council to be elected at the annual meeting.

V. Ten members representing not less than five organizations shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at an annual or special meeting provided that a lesser number of representatives may adjourn the meeting.

VI. The Council shall hold meetings at least twice a year.

VII. The time and place of meeting shall be fixed by the President, provided, however, that a meeting shall be called when requested by any three (3) organizations having membership in the Council.

VIII. Each shareholder organization in membership shall pay an annual fee of ten (10) cents per shareholder with

a minimum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), and each other organization in membership shall pay an annual fee of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

IX. Necessary travelling expenses of representatives when attending meeting of the Council shall be paid by the Council.

X. The Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Council by a two-third majority vote of the members present, provided that notice of such proposed Amendment has been given at a previous meeting of the Council.

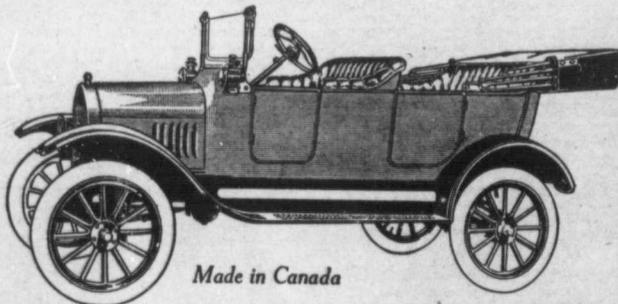
Distribution of Dominion Grant

THE allotments to the different provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1915, have been made for the year ending March

31st, 1917. The sum received by each province will be as follows:

Prince Edward Island	\$50,443.75
Nova Scotia	74,858.28
New Brunswick	59,209.69
Quebec	243,212.23
Ontario	391,158.45
Manitoba	70,767.21
Saskatchewan	74,863.75
Alberta	61,747.25
British Columbia	63,732.50

The period of usefulness of a horse—and in many cases of his life—may be prolonged several years by proper attention to his teeth. The food that a horse eats is not cooked for him and his grinders must be in almost perfect condition, otherwise he becomes a hard keeper. The teeth should be given attention as often as once a year. It is poor economy to feed a horse all he will eat and still have him in poor condition.



The 1917 Ford Touring Car

THE old, reliable Ford Chassis—Stream line effect—crown fenders—tapered hood—new radiator with increased cooling surface.

Chassis	-	\$450	Coupelet	-	\$695
Runabout	-	475	Town Car	-	780
Touring Car	-	495	Sedan	-	890

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THE countenance is the portrait of the soul.—*Cicero.*

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

"YOU have been out," he said. "Why didn't you invite me to go with you?"

"It was a part of our night's business to be alone," responded Jean. "Josephine was with me. She is in her room now with the baby."

"Does Adare know you have returned?"

"Josephine has told him. He is to believe that I went out to see a trapper over on the Pines-ton."

"It is strange," mused Philip, speaking half to himself. "A strange reason indeed it must be to make Josephine say these false things. It is like diving sharp claws into her soul," affirmed Jean.

"I believe that I know something of what happened to-night, Jean. Are you any nearer to the end—to the big fight?"

"It is coming, M'sieur. I am more than ever certain of that. The third night from this will tell us."

"And on that night—"

Philip waited expectantly. "We will know," replied Jean in a voice which convinced him that the half-breed would say no more. Then he added: "It will not be strange if Josephine does not go with you on the sledge-drive to-morrow, M'sieur. It will also be curious if there is not some change in her, for she has been under a great strain. But make as if you did not see it. Pass your time as much as possible with the master of Adare. Let him not know. And now I am going to ask you to let me go to bed. My head aches. It is from the blow."

"And there is nothing I can do for you, Jean?"

"Nothing, M'sieur."

"At the door Philip turned.

"I have got a grip on myself now, Jean," he said. "I won't fall you. I'll do as you say. But remember, we are to have the fight at the end!" In his room he sat up for a time and smoked. Then he went to bed. Half a dozen times during the night he awoke from a restless slumber. Twice he struck a match to look at his watch. It was still dark when he got up and dressed. From five until six he tried to read. He was delighted when Metoosin came to the door and told him that breakfast would be ready in half an hour. This gave him just time to shave.

He expected to sit alone with Adare again this morning, and his heart jumped with both surprise and joy when Josephine came out into the hall to meet him. She was very pale. Her eyes told him that she had passed a sleepless night. But she was smiling bravely, and when she offered him her hand he caught her suddenly in his arms and held her close to his breast while he kissed her lips, and then her shining hair.

"Philip!" she protested. "Philip—" He laughed softly, and for a moment his face was close against hers.

"My brave little darling! I understand," he whispered. "I know what a night you've had. But there's nothing to fear. Nothing shall harm you. Nothing shall harm you, nothing, nothing!"

She drew away from him gently, and there was a mist in her eyes. But he had brought a bit of color into her face. And there was a glow behind the tears. Then, her lip quivering, she caught his arm.

"Philip, the baby is sick—and I am afraid. I haven't told father. Come!"

He went with her to the room at the end of the hall. The Indian woman was crooning softly over a cradle. She



What attractive planting can do to make the home surroundings beautiful. The illustration herewith is that of the home of Mr. J. L. Browne, Prescott Co., Ont.

fell silent as Josephine and Philip entered, and then bent over the little flushed face on the pillow. Its breath came tightly, gaspingly, and Josephine clutched Philip's hand, and her voice broke in a sob.

"Feel, Philip—its little face—the fever."

"You must call your mother and father," he said after a moment. "Why haven't you done this before, Josephine?"

"The fever came on suddenly—within the last half hour," she whispered tensely. "And I wanted you to tell me what to do, Philip. Shall I call them now?"

He nodded.

"Yes." In an instant she was out of the room. A few moments later she returned, followed by Adare and his wife. Philip was startled by the look that came into Miriam's face as she fell on her knees beside the cradle. She was ghastly white. Dumbly Adare stood and gazed down on the little human mite he had grown to worship. And then there came through his beard a great broken breath that was half a sob.

Josephine lay her cheek against his arm for a moment, and said:

"You and Philip go to breakfast, Mon Pere. I am going to give the baby some of the medicine the Churchill doctor left with me. I was frightened at first. But I'm not now. Mother and I will have him out of the fever shortly."

Philip caught her glance, and took Adare by the arm. Alone they went into the breakfast-room. Adare laughed uneasily as he seated himself opposite Philip.

"I don't like to see the little beggar like that," he said, trying to shake off his own and Philip's fears with a smile. "It was Mignonne who scared me—her face. She has nursed so many sick babies that it frightened me to see her so white. I thought he might be dying."

"Cutting teeth, mebbey," volunteered Philip.

"To young," replied Adare.

"Or a touch of indigestion. That brings fever."

"Whatever it is, Josephine will soon have him kicking and pulling say thumb again," said Adare with confidence. "Did she ever tell you about the little Indian baby she found in a tepee?"

"No."

"It was in the dead of winter. Mignonne was out with her dogs, ten miles to the south. Captain scented the thing—the Indian tepee. It was abandoned—banked high with snow—and over it was the smallest signal. She was about to go on, but Captain made her go to the flap of the tepee. The beast knew, I guess. And Jose-

"One never can tell," began Philip cautiously. "A time might come when she would need friends. If such a day should happen—"

He paused, busying himself with his steak. There was a note of triumph, of exultation, in Adare's low laugh.

"Have you ever seen a fire run through a pitch-dry forest?" he asked. "That is the way word that Josephine wanted friends would sweep through a thousand square miles of this land. And the answer to it would be like the answer of stray wolves to the cry of the hunt-pack!"

All over Philip there surged a warm glow.

"You could not have friends like that down there, in the cities," he said.

Adare's face clouded.

"I am not a pessimist," he answered, after a moment. "It has been one of my few Commandments always to look for the bright spot, if there is one. But, down there, I have seen so many wolves, human wolves. It seems strange to me that so many people should have the same mad desire for the dollar that the wolves of the forest have for warm, red, quivering flesh. I have known a wolf-pack to kill five times as many as a pack of men, and kill again the next night and still the next—always more than enough. They are like the Dollar Hunters—only beasts. Among such, one cannot have any soft friends—not even many who will not sell you for a price. I was afraid to trust Josephine down among them. I am glad that it was you she met, Philip. You were of the North—a foster-child, if not born there."

That day was one of gloom in Adare House. The baby's fever grew steadily worse, until in Josephine's eyes Philip read the terrible fear. He remained mostly with Adare in the big room. The lamps were lighted, and Adare had just risen from his chair, when Miriam came through the door. She was swaying, her hands reaching out gropingly, her face the gray of ash that crumbles from an ember. Adare sprang to meet her, a strange cry on his lips, and Philip was a step behind her. He heard her moaning words, and as he rushed past them into the hall he knew that she had fallen fainting into her husband's arms.

In the doorway to Josephine's room he paused. She was there, kneeling beside the little cradle, and her face as she lifted it to him was tearless, but filled with a grief that went to the quick of his soul. He did not look into the cradle as she arose unsteadily, clutching a hand at her heart, as if to keep it from breaking. He knew what he would see. And now he went to the door, drew his pent-up passion of the things that were in his heart, until at last her arms stole up about his neck, and she sobbed on his breast like a child. How long he held her he does not know, but after a time he knew that made her grief his own, he could not have told; but after a time he knew that some one else had entered the room, and he raised his eyes to meet those of John Adare. They were those of the great grizzled giant had aged five years. But his head was erect. He looked at Philip squarely. He put out his two hands, and one rested on Josephine's head, the other on Philip's shoulder.

"My children," he said gently, and in those two words were weighted the strength and consolation of the world. He pointed to the door, motioned Philip to take Josephine away at the bedside, his great shoulders hunched over, his head bowed down.

Tenderly Philip led Josephine from (Continued on page 18.)

The Upward Look

Travel Series No. 40—In the Right Way

"WALK ye in all the ways that I have commanded you, that it may be well unto you."

Jer. 7: 23.

Ever since being at Banff, and all the while there, I wondered how it was that no one had prepared me for its wonderful beauty, nestled there among its glorious mountains. The first thing attempted was the ascent of Summit Mountain, by a trail quite easy, winding along the mountain side.

From the summit there was a grand panoramic view in every direction, of beautiful winding and snow-capped mountains. While up there I wandered away from the trail, to see if I could get a still wider view. Several times on the way up clouds had come down so low that one was enveloped in a thick mist. While I was off the trail at the summit the same thing occurred, only there the mist was denser and remained much longer; so long indeed, that I became seriously anxious. I dared not move from the one spot, for fear of going over the dizzy, precipitous mountain side. I wondered if the night would have to be spent there. But it cleared, and no time was lost in getting again onto the right path, from which I dared not wander again.

This little incident has seemed typical of the Christian's life-trail, to which he must keep most closely. Otherwise he can have no idea of the depths into which he may fall himself; lead others who may be dearer to him than life itself; cause others to fall too, with whom he comes in daily contact, or those whom he may never see.

The question may arise: "How am I to know if I am on the right trail?" God will always show that, so there will be no doubt. The decisive balance may be very, very slight, but it is always there. The peace of mind that comes with the right decision always shows which it is. Whenever I'm doubtful, no matter how slight, as to some course which may not be on our trail, then never attempt it, but let us keep to the right trail with all strength and trust and faith.—I. H. N.

Mothers, Take Time

IT was a hot morning of a busy day. I was hurriedly paring the potatoes for the noon meal when I heard him tapping at the back door. Looking up, I saw a small, flushed face peeping through the screen.

"Open door, Mamma!" said an imperious little voice. "I dot somefin fa you!" I wanted to say impatiently, "Oh, I can't, Teddie—I haven't time!" but thanks to my good angel I did not. I pushed back the door and he opened his sweaty, small hand disclosing a few wilted red clover heads.

"They is all melted and hasn't any handles on," he explained. I clasped the soiled, moist hand and kissed it.

Then he ran away all smiles while I renewed my paring with greater speed to make up for lost time. An hour later, as I bent perspiring over the ironing-table, "doing up" Marian's white dress, I heard a girlish voice call, "Want any meat to-day, Mrs. Brown?"

I turned and discovered the "play meat-man" sitting in the express cart.

"Oh dear! I can't play with them now! I'm busy and so tired!" I sighed to myself; but a glance into Marian's blue, expectant eyes made me answer as brightly as I could, "What have you?"

"Some fine broidered beefsteak,"

was the cheery response. Soon an imaginary two pounds was laid on the porch.

At noon a heavy thundershower precluded any outdoor play, but after a nap their little brains seemed fresh as ever in devising new games. I was Marian and Marian was Mamma while she helped about the dishes, cautioning and reproving me to her heart's content. Ted carried pans of parings away in his express cart, playing that he was taking loads of "garden truck" to the city.

Four o'clock found me stretched on the couch in my room for a few moments' rest before attacking the overflowing basket of mending. I think I may have slept five minutes when suddenly I heard eager young voices:

"Mamma!" rushing across the room and almost smothering me with their clasping arms. "The sun is shining! Can't we go out and weed our gardens?"

I struggled to rise and looked at Marian's clean apron and Ted's waist. "Kiddies, if you wud change your clean things for those you wore this

morning and stick to the weeding for one hour at least, you may go."

That night, while they were, as I thought, fast asleep in their little white beds, I tiptoed back for a last kiss on tiny Ted's sweet, red lips. He murmured:

"What shall we play to-morrow, Mamma?"

"Something nice," I whispered, "go to sleep now, sweetheart."

These are just snapshots from a day long past. Marian is a woman now, with two little ones of her own. She said to me the other day:

"Mother, how did you find time to play with us children as you used to? We did have such good times, but I do not seem to be able to do so." There were tears in my eyes as I answered her:

"My dear girl, take time! Make time! You will never regret it, I am sure." There were answering tears in her own eyes, for she knew of whom I was thinking. Dear little Ted had stayed with us but a few bright summers.

Mothers, always, when I look at his

small, worn, tan slippers and hold the one soft, yellow curl, I am, oh, so thankful that I took "time" to make his short life happy!—Farmer's Wife.

Neighborhood Pleantries

A FEW days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor he chanced to pass his place and saw his little boy sitting on the edge of the pigpen, watching its new occupant.

"How do you do, Johnny?" said he.

"How's your pig to-day?"

"Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the boy. "How's all your folks?"

—Harper's Magazine.

A woman who does the housework for an average family walks as far as the distance around the world in six years. She can be saved nearly half that walking by a properly arranged kitchen.

An orange or lemon placed in the jar with newly-made cookies will give them a delicate flavor.



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Canning Corn and Tomatoes

By Mrs. R. J. Deachman.

SWEET corn grows stale very quickly, especially if the husks have been removed, and it is therefore important to can the same day as picked, if possible. Corn develops a bacteria which is hard to kill, and will not sterilize short of three or four hours. If the product is at all tough or stale, it should resolve the full four hours. Remove the ears from the jars and water as soon as you open a jar, and do not re-heat for the table in water. Roll each ear in a pan of melted butter, and when slightly buttered heat in a steamer.

five minutes and cold dip. Mix together and pack in sterilized jars, fill boiling water to coverlets and add one level teaspoon salt to each quart. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten. Place in boiler and sterilize three hours. Tighten tops and remove.

Tomatoes.—Tomatoes can be used in so many ways and in combination with so many other vegetables that a good supply is almost indispensable to the housewife. A variety which has few seeds is best for canning. This point should be remembered both in choosing seed for planting and in buying the tomatoes for canning. Choose fruit which is fine grained, rich in coloring, and firm fleshed. Tomatoes with large cells for seed will break up more easily than varieties which are heavily fleshed. Do not use overripe fruit. Overripe tomatoes will require a few minutes longer to sterilize than those in prime condition. Tomatoes are themselves

Corn on the Cob.—Husk and strip off all silk. Blanch for 10 minutes in boiling water, and cold dip the ears. Pack the ears in half-gallon jars, butts and tips alternating. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each half-gallon, and fill up the jars completely with boiling water. Put on rubbers and tops and seal partially, but not tight. Put jars in the boiler and sterilize for three hours. Do not add more water to the jars and do not let them go off the boil! Boil hard during the entire sterilizing period. Tighten tops and store.

Corn off the Cob.—Can the same day as picked. Blanch the ears and remove silk. Blanch on the cob for 10 minutes and cold dip. Cut kernels from cob with a thin, sharp knife. Pack tightly in the jars until quite full. Add sufficient hot water to fill all crevices, and one teaspoonful of salt. Put on rubbers and tops, partially tighten, and sterilize for three hours.

Corn Stored in Crocks.—Cut from cobs and boil for 20 minutes. Drain, cold dip and drain again thoroughly, removing any bits of silks or chaff which may still be amongst it. To each gallon of corn add one cup of salt and mix thoroughly. Pack in gallon crocks to within a few inches of the top. Place over it a muslin cloth big enough to hang over the sides. Put about an inch of salt on top of the muslin, and store crocks in a cool, dark, dry place. When wanted for table use, remove the muslin, scoop out the desired quantity, and quickly replace the cover. Rinse the corn thoroughly in cold water to remove the excess salt. Sometimes it will be necessary to heat it in the water (without boiling) to remove the salt. After removing salt, the corn is ready to be cooked in, any way desired. Corn preserved in this manner is quite different to the ordinary canned product, retaining the original flavor to a marked degree.

Corn and Tomato (combined).—Corn canned with a vegetable like tomato, which contains a high percentage of acid, will be more easily sterilized than when canned separately. Blanch on the cob for 10 minutes and cold dip. Cut corn from the cob, cutting downward from the tip. Blanch tomatoes two minutes, cold dip, remove skins, and chop coarsely. Mix corn and tomatoes thoroughly, and pack in sterilized jars, adding one level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize one and a half hours. Tighten tops and store. Use two parts tomatoes and one part corn.

Corn, Tomatoes and String Beans.—Use one part corn, one part string beans, and three parts tomatoes. Prepare each vegetable as for separate canning, then mix thoroughly, and pack in sterilized jars to each quart. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize one and a half hours. Tighten tops and store.

Corn and Beans (Successash).—Cut the corn from cobs, blanch 10 minutes and cold dip. Cut up the beans, blanch

Bath or Automobile—Which?

If you had your choice of a fully equipped bathroom or an automobile, which would meet with your favor?

No doubt many of Our Folks have noticed the announcements in Farm and Dairy recently to the effect that our Annual Household Number will be published on Oct. 5. We would like to have the opinion of a number of our readers on the subject mentioned above to appear in that issue. In all probability there are a goodly number of Our Folks who have both bathroom and automobile and thus know the value of the two, others may have only the bathroom and have appreciated its worth fully during the extremely warm weather of the past summer; others, too, know the pleasures that can be derived from the automobile. There is still another class—those who have not yet invested in either one of these conveniences.

We would like to have representative opinions from all these classes. For the best letter received we will extend the contributor's subscription for one year. Other letters published will entitle the contributor to a six month's renewal of subscription. All contributions will have to be in our hands on or before Sept. 28. Address: The Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

94% water, and it is therefore unnecessary to add further water when canning them.

Canned Tomatoes for General Purposes.—Blanch for two minutes in boiling water, drain and cold dip, then remove the skins, pack them as whole as possible in sterilized jars, adding broken pieces or some strained tomato juice to completely fill the jars. Add one level teaspoon salt to each quart. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Place in the boiler and sterilize for 25 minutes. Tighten tops and remove from boiler. Store in the dark.

Canning Tomatoes Thick.—Blanch two minutes and cold dip, remove skins and put in the preserving kettle. Boil until the desired thickness, pack in sterilized jars, filling the jars completely. Add one level teaspoon salt to each quart, put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize for 20 minutes. Tighten tops, re-

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May we have your name and address so that we may send you our new Fall Catalogue?

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move from boiler, and store in the dark.

Canning Tomato Juice—Cut up tomatoes, but do not peel them. Put in the preserving kettle and boil until quite soft. Press through a sieve, keeping out the skins and seeds. Pack in sterilized jars, adding one teaspoon salt to each quart. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize in the boiler 20 minutes. Tighten tops and remove jars.

Canning Whole Tomatoes—Choose firm, mature tomatoes, just big enough to enter the mouth of the jar. Blanch one and a half minutes and cold dip them. Remove skins and drop the tomatoes, without breaking them, into the jars. Cut up some more tomatoes and put on to boil in the preserving kettle. When soft pour through a sieve and pour the strained juice, boiling hot, over the whole tomatoes to completely fill the jars. Add one level teaspoon salt to each quart. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Place in the boiler and sterilize 15 minutes. Tighten tops and store. Tomatoes canned in this manner will be found excellent for eating whole, in salads, baked, stuffed or breaded, or in any way where fresh ones are used, while the strained juice is ideal for soups and sauces.

Tomatoes and Okra—Okra when canned alone requires one and a half hours to sterilize, but when combined with tomatoes which contain a higher percentage of acids, the combined product will sterilize in 50 minutes. Prepare as other tomato combinations and use the tomato to completely fill the jars.

Tomatoes and Cowpeas—Canned together, also sterilize in 50 minutes.

Good Judgment in Furniture Selection

THERE are some things around the home which we can purchase without devoting a great deal of time and judgment to their selection, but not so in the case of furniture. We expect furniture to last a long time, and in order that we may not become tired of the pieces we buy from time to time, and to make sure that they harmonize with other furniture we have in the home, we require to exercise care and thought on the matter. Here is what Nellie M. Killgore, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has to say on the subject:

Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection and purchase of furniture. A good substantial piece will last more than a lifetime, and it is only fitting that beauty of line, finish and design should be considered as well as durability. For the average farm or town home of a family of moderate means, the best designs in furniture are those which show solid construction, straight lines and good finish.

It is usually a mistake to buy furniture with a great many curves, spirals or carving about it. For the last decade we have seen too many highly varnished golden oak tables, platform rockers and other pieces, alive with turnings, bulging with contortions and covered with "carving" which is either glued on or pressed into the wood. If we only had a good fairy to turn these ugly pieces into straight ones, using the same good material.

So when you get ready to buy that new furniture, let us have it strong and plain, with many straight lines and few curves, no carving, no varnish and no painted grain. Very often there is a difference in price, and one recalls the old saying, "A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

These wrapped in a cloth moistened with vinegar will keep fresh for a considerably longer time than if kept in the ordinary way.

COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by L. G. Crummy.

Onion of Medicinal Value

It is said that every vegetable garden is a medicine chest full of physicians that are recognized by value in the treatment of various diseases, and to no vegetable can we ascribe greater medicinal value than the onion. It contains sulphur oil, which is so good for gastric digestion. This oil is also a goodly foe to the germs that cause cold. We know from experience that eating raw onions has cured colds.

Onions are especially good for influenza. The excruciating pains of rheumatism are allayed by their use. They are a nerve food. "An onion a day keeps the doctor away." I imagine here someone says, "Yes, it will keep the doctor also away, too!" for the odor of onions is very disagreeable to some people.

This unpleasantness, however, should be overcome, and this valuable vegetable should find a prominent place in our daily diet. In fact, it is almost indispensable as a seasoning, aside from its food value, as for instance in salads, dressings, pickles, etc. Here are a few of the many onion recipes:

Onion Sandwiches.

Soak for an hour in ice cold water, well salted and thoroughly sweetened, finely cut Bermuda onions. Drain and mix with slightly sweetened mayonnaise. Serve in round slices without crust.

Boiled Onions.

Put onions in cold water, remove skins under water, drain, put in saucepan and cover with boiling salted water. Boil five minutes, drain and again cover with boiling salted water. Cook one hour or until soft but not broken, drain, add a small quantity of milk, cook five minutes, and season with butter, salt and pepper. Some prefer without the milk.

Fricassee of Onion.

After peeling onions, stew slowly in boiling salted water. When tender, add one-half pint milk and a level tablespoon flour which has been rubbed smooth in a little milk, and a heaping tablespoon butter. Cook five minutes and serve with mashed potatoes.

Onion and Egg Salad.

Mince together five tablespoonsful of onions, two hard-boiled eggs and part of a head of lettuce. Serve on lettuce leaves with boiled dressing.

An Effective Remedy for Ants

ANY a housewife finds her pantry shelves invaded from time to time with the household ant and oftentimes it is difficult to secure a formula which will satisfactorily banish this pest. The following has proved to be effective in many instances and should be worth trying out.

Disolve five pounds of sugar in one and one-half pints of water in a double boiler and heat gently. Add one-fourth ounce of sodium arsenite dissolved in a little hot water to the syrup. Moisten a sponge in this syrup and place in the porcelain cup broken in the lid with a twenty-penny nail. The sponge should about half fill the interior of the jar. Prepare anywhere from one to six of such jars and place them where the ants are foraging.

The worker ants will forage greedily on this for some hours, after which they often will not touch it unless it is moved a few feet or placed in an-

other spot. The poisoned sweet is carried into the nest and a large proportion of the colony will die of slow poisoning.

The sodium arsenite, it must be remembered, is poisonous, and proper care should be taken to keep it away from children and the food supply.

In addition to this remedy, proper measures should be taken to remove so far as possible all food upon which the ants are foraging.

The Better Thing

Edgar A. Guest.

It is better to lose with a conscience clean

Than to win by a trick unfair;

It is better to fail and to know you've been

Whatever the prize was, square,

Than to claim the joy of a far-off goal

And the cheers of the standers-by,

And to know down deep in your inner

soul

A cheat you must live and die.

Who wins by trick can take the prize,

And at first may think it sweet,

But many a day in the future less

When he'll wish he had met defeat.

For the man who lost shall be glad at

heart,

And walk with his head up high.

While his conqueror knows he must

play the part

Of cheat and a living lie.

The prize seems fair when the fight

is on,

But save it is truly won

You will hate the thing when the

crowds are gone,

For it stands a false deed done.

And if better you never should

reach your goal

Then ever success to buy

At the price of knowing down in your

soul

That your glory is all a lie.

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to the 64 persons who are nearest correct in their estimate of the actual number of hairs on that one square inch of black bear skin.

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God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 14.)

the room. Adare had taken his wife to her room, and when they entered she was sitting in a chair, staring and speechless. And now Josephine turned to Philip, taking his face between her two hands, and her soul looking at him through a blinding mist of tears.

"My Philip," she whispered, and drew his face down and kissed him. "Go to him now. We will come soon."

He returned to Adare like one in a dream—a dream that was grief and pain, with its one golden thread of joy. Jean was there now, and the Indian woman; and the master of Adare had the still little babe huddled up against his breast. It was some time before they could induce him to give it to Moanne. Then, suddenly, he shook himself like a great bear and crushed Philip's shoulders in his hands.

"God knows I'm sorry for you, Boy," he cried brokenly. "It's hurt me—terribly. But you—it must be like the cracking of your soul. And Josephine, Mienonne, my little flower! She is with her mother!"

"Yes," replied Philip. "Come. Let us go. We can do nothing here. And Josephine and her mother will be better alone for a while. It is your 'I understand,' said Adare almost roughly, in his struggle to steady himself. 'You're thinking of me, Boy. God bless you for that. You go to Josephine and Miriam. It is your place. Jean and I will go into the big room.'"

Philip left them in Adare's room and went to his own, leaving the door open that he might hear Josephine if she came out into the hall. He was there to meet her when she appeared a little later. They went to Moanne. And at last all things were done, and

the lights turned low in Adare House. Philip did not take off his clothes that night, nor did Jean and Metoosin. In the early dawn they went out together in the little garden of crosses, close to the side of Iowaka. Jean pointed out the plot.

"Josephine would say the little one will sleep best there, close to her," he said. "She will care for it, M'sieur. She will know, and understand, and keep his little soul bright and happy in Heaven."

And there they digged. No one in Adare House heard the cautious fall of pick and spade.

With morning came a strangely clear sun. Out of the sky had gone the last haze of cloud. Jean crossed himself, and said:

"She knows—she has sent sunshine instead of storm."

Hours later it was Adare who stood over the little grave, and said words deep and strong, and quivering with emotion, and it was Jean and Metoosin who dug the tiny casket into the frozen earth. Miriam was not there, but Josephine clung to Philip's side, and only once did her voice break. The grief she was fighting back. Philip was more once in his big room, and Josephine with her mother. He did not even want Jean's company. In his room he sat alone, and in the morning he went to bed early, and strangely enough slept more soundly than he had been able to sleep for some time.

When he awoke the following morning his first thought was that that was the day of the third night. He had scarcely dressed when Adare's voice greeted him from outside the door. It was different now filled with the old cheer and booming hopefulness, and Philip smiled as he thought how this stricken giant of the wilderness was rising out of his own grief to comfort Josephine and him. They were at breakfast, and Philip was delighted to find Josephine looking much better than he had expected. Miriam had sunk deeper under the strain of the preceding hours. She was still white-chest and white hands trembled. She spoke little. Tenderly Adare tried to raise her spirits.

During the rest of that day Philip saw but little of Josephine, and he made no effort to intrude himself upon her. Late in the afternoon Jean asked him if he had made friends with the dogs, and Philip told him of his experience with them. Not until nine o'clock that night did he know why the half-breed had asked.

At that hour Adare House had sunk into quiet. Miriam and her husband had gone to bed, the light was low. For an hour Philip had listened for the footsteps which he knew he would hear to-night. At last he knew that Josephine had come out into the hall. He heard Jean's low voice, and then the opening and closing of the door that let them out into the night. There was a short silence. Then the door re-opened, and some one returned through the hall. The steps stopped at his own door—a knock—and a moment later he was standing face to face with Croisset.

"Throw on your coat and cap and come with me, M'sieur," he cried in a low voice. "And bring your pistol!"

Without a word Philip obeyed. By the time they stood out in the night his blood was racing in a wild anticipation. Josephine had disappeared. Jean gripped his arm.

"To-night something may happen," he said, in a voice that was as hard and cold as the blue lights of the aurora in the polar sky. "It is possible. We may need your help. I would have asked Metoosin, but it would have made him suspicious of

something—and he knows nothing. You have made friends with the dogs? You know Captain?"

"Yes."

"Then go to them—go as fast as you can, M'sieur. And if you hear a shot to-night—or a loud cry from out there in the forest, fear the dogs swiftly. Captain will be with them to meet our trail, shouting 'Kill! Kill! Kill!' with every breath you take, and don't stop so long as there is a foot print in the snow ahead of you or a human bone to pick! Do you understand, M'sieur?"

His eyes were points of flame in the gloom.

"Do you understand?"

"Do you understand?" "Duh—Jean—" gasped Philip. "Duh—Jean—" "If you understand—that is all," interrupted Jean. "If there is a pill in what we are doing this night the pack will be worth more to us than a dozen men. If anything happens to us they will be our avengers. Go! There is not one moment for you to lose. Remember—a shot—a single cry!" His eyes glimmered in his eyes, told Philip this was no time for fear. He turned and ran swiftly across the clearing in the direction of the dog pit. Ten minutes later he came with a yowling cry with the smell of blood. Eyes of fire glared at him. The snapping of fangs and the snarling of savage throats greeted him. One by one he called the names of the dogs, but they remembered—called them over and over again, advancing fearfully among them, until he dropped upon his knees with his hand on the chain that held Captain. From their jaws he talked to them, and their whines answered him.

Then he fell silent—listening. He could hear his own heart beat. Every fibre in his body was quivering with expectation of a strange fear. The hand that rested on Captain's collar trembled. In the distance an owl hooted, and the first note of it sent a red hot fire through him. Six farther away wolf howled. Then came a silence in which he thought he could hear the rush of blood through his own throbbing veins.

With his fingers at the steel snap on Captain's collar he waited.

(To be continued.)

Buying Ammonia Economically

AMMONIA has now become one of the most commonly used and most satisfactory agencies for cleaning purposes in our homes. It not only removes dirt and grease on utensils around the house, but is also quite satisfactory for laundry work. Hence a large amount of this product goes into our homes in a year.

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When beating the whites of eggs with a rotary egg beater, hold the beater at an angle instead of straight up and down in the bowl. By doing this the work is accomplished so much the quicker. A pinch of salt is added, and it makes it beat more quickly, and if hard to beat a pinch of cream of tartar is also said to be beneficial.



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The Makers' Corner

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

Cheese and Butter at Ottawa

The uniformity of the quality and finish of the cheese exhibits and the high quality of the creamery butter were features of the dairy exhibits at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, last week.

On the whole, in spite of the unfavorable hot weather of July and August, the entries in all classes were as numerous as last year, and the quality equal to the best of former years.

Cheese. August colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, Lenoir; 2, G. H. Taylor, Osgoode Station; 3, Jas. S. Tobin, Martintown; 4, E. E. Chaffee, Cornwall; 5, Duncan McDonald, Lancaster, Ont.

August white: 1, C. J. Donnelly; 2, S. Gagnaire, Quebec; 3, H. Paquet, St. Flavien, Que.; 4, Leith Fallman; 5, J. Bergeron, Meloan's Mills Sta., Que.

June cheese: 1, Ralph Alguire, Northfield Sta., Ont.; 2, J. S. Tobin; 3, D. McDonald, Lancaster, Ont.; 4, G. Empey, Atwood, Ont.; 5, C. Donnelly.

Best cheese, colored or white: 1, C. Donnelly; 2, D. McDonald.

Butter. Creamery box: 1, E. Calisee, Maria, Bonaventure Sta., Que.; 2, L. Castenay, Riviere Bois Clair; 3, F. Vallancourt, Bonaventure, Que.; 4, J. A. Allaire, St. Roch l'achigan, Que.; 5, M. Weir, Wilkes, Man.

Creamery prizes: 1, Edmonton City Dairy, Alberta; 2, P. Fallisen, Calgary; 3, Calgary Dairy Co., Calgary, Alberta.

Dairy crock or tub: 1, B. D. Young, Massonville, Que.; 2, W. F. Kennedy, Manotick, Ont.; 3, Mrs. Alex. Meldrum, Wyman, Que.; 4, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower.

Dairy prizes: 1, Mrs. Alex. Meldrum; 2, B. D. Young; 3, Mrs. A. Wallace; 4, Mrs. G. McLaughlin, Knowlton, Que.

Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow has three boys out of four in uniform. Dr. C. C. Pablow, of Picton, has enlisted as medical officer, with rank of Captain with the 156th Battalion from Hastings and Prince Edward Counties. Serg't Walter Publow with an Ottawa Battalion and Serg't Ivan Publow with a Kingston Battalion.

Central Canada Exhibition Shows Decided Progress

(Continued from page 3.)

not large display of agricultural machinery in the excellent machinery hall. Howick Hall and the Manufacturers' building were crowded with all classes of manufactured articles.

The dog show was held in the old horticultural building and brought out a very considerable number of excellent animals of most of the leading breeds.

Education Exhibits. As usual the best feature in the horticultural building was the educational exhibit made by the Dominion Experiment Station.

As previously stated the exhibit of pigs was miserably small. As one walked by the pens it did not seem that more than a quarter or a third of them were occupied.

The Sheep Exhibit. Sheep were shown what used to be the old carriage hall. There was a fairly large exhibit, practically all the leading breeds being represented.

Dairy Adjoints. In the column adjoining appears a report of the exhibits of cheese and butter, which were displayed in the dairy building.

There was a fair, though, for the reasons already given, not large exhibit of horses, both light and heavy. It was nearly up to the standard of recent years.

In the beef cattle classes the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford breeds were represented by animals of good quality, but only by a few exhibits.

In Herefords, Wm. Redhead, of Milton West, and James Page, of Tyrroonville, divided the prizes. Aberdeen-Angus were shown by the Larkin Farms, of Queenston, and Wm.

Chanason & Son, of Oakwood. Some excellent animals of this breed were brought out by these two exhibitors, who had the field to themselves.

Owing to the action of the management the only Jerseys on exhibition were shown by B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, who brought out some 27 head. As there was practically no competition for the prizes most of these were placed by the judges without the animals being brought out of stable.

As previously stated the exhibit of pigs was miserably small. As one walked by the pens it did not seem that more than a quarter or a third of them were occupied.

Sheep were shown what used to be the old carriage hall. There was a fairly large exhibit, practically all the leading breeds being represented.

Southdowns and Cheviots by Ayre & Sons, Boonville; Leicester by H. & N. Allin, Newcastle; Orford Downs, some excellent specimens, by E. Barbour, Hillsburg; Hampshire Downs by A. S. Wilson, Milton West; Shropshires by John R. Kelsey, of Woodville, and also by J. Lloyd Jones, of Burford.

In spite of the shortage in live stock the exhibition is likely to be regarded by the management and city people as one of the best ever held in the capital.

Ayrshires at the Central Exhibition

(Continued on page 16.) conceals this when later comparing the three animals. D. T. Ness showed two grand cows of a type that champion record makers are made of.

Black's Derby 2nd carried one of the finest adders in the ring. She had met with an accident on her way to the fair ground, falling backward from the car, injuring the root of her tail, otherwise the judge might have placed her first, which would not have been an unpopular decision.

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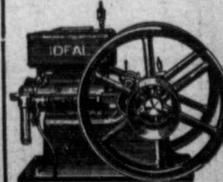
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strong in the loin. We hope to publish a photograph of her later.

A little question arose in placing the animals in the three year old class. Ness's Dalbible Jemina Jane 2nd went to the top. This cow has considerable length, combined with straightness, but appeared a little light behind the shoulder. However, her qualities in other respects earned her the decision. Hume's Spice Kate took second. She is a fine type of cow, but carried a badly swollen knee and was not quite as fresh as some of the other entries, which led some to expect that she would go lower down in the prize money than she did. Springburn Violet, shown by D. T. Ness, might have gone up higher, as she was a cow possessing vigor, constitution, length of quarters and ribs as curved as a barrel. She carried an unusually well shaped udder and good teats.

Eight fine animals came out in the Canadian bred aged class. Montgomery's Betsy of Lakeside earned her place at the head, she being a cow of ideal dairy conformation, slightly showing her age, but carrying a tremendous udder and four large teats.

Notes.

Hume's victories this year have been very popular with all classes of Ayrshire breeders who appreciate thoroughly the consistent, persistent efforts he has put forth for years to advance the cause of the breed.

Some of the prize winning females at the Huntingdon Exhibition were entered a few hours too late to be accepted for Ottawa and annoyance against the Ottawa management was expressed in consequence.

As Mr. Black put it: "Am I not a lucky beggar to get hold of such a bull?"

D. T. Ness has a herd of thrifty looking performers that are a credit to the breed and to him.

The herd of R. B. Ness has been weakened by his recent important sales. Nevertheless it gave a good account of itself.

The fact remains that in Willamoor Peter Pan, Morton Main's Planet and Lesnesack Comet, Western Canada breeders have three of the leading bulls in the Dominion. We would have liked to have seen them shown in the east this fall.

Western Fair a Big Success

(Continued from page 2.)

future career of these calves will be closely watched by Holstein men. The herd exhibits were very fine, as they showed much uniformity and consistent breeding.

The championship classes caused much speculation. Bailey repeated his Toronto triumph, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd winning first in aged bull class, senior championship and grand championship. Hulet's Prince Bonheur Abbecker was first in senior calf and junior champion. In the senior champion female class R. J. Kelly carried off the honors with Homestead Howitz Calamity, who was later declared grand champion female. The junior champion female rosette went to Mr. Hulet on Pauline Colantha Sylvia.

Ayrshires at Len-on.

In spite of the fact that some of the largest exhibitions of Ayrshires at Toronto went home or to Ottawa from that fair, a large showing of this famous breed was to be seen at the Western Fair. The competition was not quite as strong as in Toronto, but the uniformity and quality was extra good, demonstrating that Western Ontario is producing Ayrshires of the kind that show, sell and produce.

In aged bulls, Turner's Netherton King Theodoré won first. He is a bull of great substance, being big in almost all ways, and was in great bloom. He is an imported animal from a big milking strain.

Stewart's Springhill Gashier, another bull of good size, who has been one of the best, but is showing a little the effects of age and work, was second.

The big-hearted, straight-lined and well-finished two-year-old bull, Sellwood Prince Ideal, of J. T. Stansell's, stood first in his class; Turner's Tangleweld Victor coming second.

A very close contest was fought between Hilliker's Snow King and Turner's Briery Boy of Springbank for highest honors in yearling bulls.

The calf classes were filled with very uniform youngsters of ideal type. In the senior class Sta: won out with Gladden Hill. Tom Williker coming second with Scotch King Turner took first in the junior classes, with Springbank Bright Boy, and Stewart second with Tam Glen of Menie.

Female Classes.

The Ayrshire matrons in milk were

a very fine lot. They all showed milk capacity and constitutional staying powers in a very marked degree. Turner's Springbank Daisy Star captured the red ribbon in aged cows. She was in splendid condition and displayed great depth spring of rib and balance of udder. Hilliker brought Bessie of Mapleleaf to highest honors, and Turner closely followed with his fine young cow, Dora.

The heifers, comprised largely of the prize-winning younger animals, presented a showing equal to the best. Quality was very marked in this class, plenty of strength and general yumy of conformation were not lacking.

The sitting brought about by the different placings culminated when the several championship prizes were awarded. These champion animals presented subjects worthy of deep study, and their many merits should be copied by Ayrshire breeders.

Jerseys at London.

One striking feature of the Jersey exhibit at the Western Fair was their large numbers from a few herds. The leading herds were Bull and Son, Brampton; John Prince, London; T. O'Brien, London, and Mrs. Lawrence, London. The entire Fagle herd were at the exhibition, and a large showing from the Brampton herds. Some very choice animals were brought out, and they called forth much favorable comment from breeders and ringiders.

The mature cow class was a very imposing sight. A long line of "utter fat" queens, all carrying large, well-balanced udders upon bodies strong in the vital points of constitution, digestive capacity and nervous power was a truly delightful sight.

The young animals were of the kind that tells of much of its in their future career. The criticism of the Jersey breed sometimes offered that they were slim-waisted and cat-hamed would hardly hold in these classes, as full hearted girls were very noticeable, and the animals were mostly in excellent order. That the Jerseys are holding their own in popularity was amply evidenced by the interested circle of onlookers at the ring side and in the barns.

The awards in the different classes follow:

HOLSTEIN AWARDS

Aged Bulls.—1, Bailey, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2d; 2, Cline and Carroll, Sir Rogstad; 3, Gooderham, King Sigs; Pontiac Pouch; 4, Hulet, Prince Colantha Abbecker.

Bull, 2 yrs. old.—1, Gooderham, Hengerveld De Roi Pouch; 2, Arbogast, King Sigs; 3, Calamity, Sir Hulet, Woodland Count Canary; 4, Haviland, Canary Triton Canary.

Bull, 1 year, old.—1, Hulet, Prince Colantha Canary A.; 2, Dymont, Smithdale & Colanthus; 3, Hulet, De Canary De Payne; 4, Haviland, Grace Payne and King De K.; 5, Kelly, Ivy Lodge Billy Pontiac.

Bull Calf, under 1 yr., calved before Jan. 1, 1915.—1, Hulet, Homestead Abbecker; 2, Arbogast, King Sigs; 3, Scheininger, S. Row, Baron Merona Canary; 4, King, Scotch King; 5, Kelly, De Lapid; 6, Polly's Fawn.

Bull Calf, only on or after Jan. 1, 1915.—1, Arbogast, King Sigs; 2, Hulet, De; 3, Cline and Carroll, Sir Rogstad; 4, Hulet, Count Canary; 5, Lapid; 6, Payne Sigs Norman; 7, Lapid, Forest Ridge Payne; 8, Arbogast, King Sigs.

Aged Cow.—Arbogast, Benny Stapel; 2, Arbogast, Guya's A.; 3, Hulet, Antje Hanker; 4, Hulet, Bebe; 5, Arbogast, Ella May Abbecker.

Cows, 3-yr.-old, in milk.—1, Row, Dutchland Canary; 2, Hulet, De; 3, Dicker; 4, Hulet, Lady Keeser Merona; 5, Dymont, Echo; 6, Kelly, De; 7, Hulet, De; 8, Kelly, De; 9, Hulet, De; 10, Hulet, De; 11, Kelly, De; 12, Hulet, De; 13, Hulet, De; 14, Hulet, De; 15, Hulet, De; 16, Hulet, De; 17, Hulet, De; 18, Hulet, De; 19, Hulet, De; 20, Hulet, De.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old.—1, Hulet, De; 2, Arbogast, Guya's A.; 3, Hulet, De; 4, Hulet, De; 5, Hulet, De; 6, Hulet, De; 7, Hulet, De; 8, Hulet, De; 9, Hulet, De; 10, Hulet, De; 11, Hulet, De; 12, Hulet, De; 13, Hulet, De; 14, Hulet, De; 15, Hulet, De; 16, Hulet, De; 17, Hulet, De; 18, Hulet, De; 19, Hulet, De; 20, Hulet, De.

Heifer, 3 yrs. old.—1, Hulet, De; 2, Arbogast, Guya's A.; 3, Hulet, De; 4, Hulet, De; 5, Hulet, De; 6, Hulet, De; 7, Hulet, De; 8, Hulet, De; 9, Hulet, De; 10, Hulet, De; 11, Hulet, De; 12, Hulet, De; 13, Hulet, De; 14, Hulet, De; 15, Hulet, De; 16, Hulet, De; 17, Hulet, De; 18, Hulet, De; 19, Hulet, De; 20, Hulet, De.

Heifer, Jr. yearling.—1, Lapid, Fawn; 2, Hulet, De; 3, Hulet, De; 4, Hulet, De; 5, Hulet, De; 6, Hulet, De; 7, Hulet, De; 8, Hulet, De; 9, Hulet, De; 10, Hulet, De; 11, Hulet, De; 12, Hulet, De; 13, Hulet, De; 14, Hulet, De; 15, Hulet, De; 16, Hulet, De; 17, Hulet, De; 18, Hulet, De; 19, Hulet, De; 20, Hulet, De.

Clare Bros & Co. Limited.

Winter Comfort Would Brighten Your Home

Just try it.

Just announce that you are going to install a Hecla Furnace, and see how everyone brightens up!

Winter in a cold house is a dreary outlook. There can never be real contentment without warmth. Make the old home the finest place on earth! You can, for a very small outlay.

No matter what price you pay, you cannot have more healthful, or more economical heating than you will get from a Hecla Mellow Air Furnace.

The Hecla, alone, has the positive proof

against impure air. Dust cannot float through the registers. Gas cannot escape into the house. For the joints are forever sealed against leakage. The Hecla Fused joints are guaranteed not to leak.

The coal bill is a yearly care. Save one ton in every seven. You can do it with a Hecla, because it has a triple-heating firepot. This is the Steel-Ribbed Firepot used only in the Hecla Furnace. Thousands have found this a great fuel-saver. Ask them.

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Sending us a rough plan of your house, learn what it will cost to heat your home. Plans are free. Full information and our little booklet, "Comfort and Health," will be mailed to anyone interested.

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AYRSHIRES

FIFTY FIRST CONSIGNMENT SALE OF FIFTY 50 HEAD HIGH CLASS REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

will be offered by the HEMMINGFORD AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' CLUB, at Hemmingford, Que., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918

at 12 noon sharp. There will be offerings from the Herds of STEWART CLELAND, R. T. BROWNLEE, G. J. MCKAY, T. A. STEWART and W. T. HAYES.

A splendid opportunity to get foundation stock. Trains on th. Grand Trunk Ry. arrive at Hemmingford at 9.30 a.m. and leave at 2.55. Trains from Ottawa the previous evening will be met on arrival at Barrington.

Catalogues on application. STEWART CLELAND, President. FRED A. SWEET, Sec. Treas. ANDREW PHILIPS, M.L.A., Auctioneer.

AYRSHIRES from RIVERSIDE

We have some splendid offerings, all ages, bred from heavy producers and winners in the ring. Several fine young sires, 10 to 14 months old. In Oxford Ham Lambs and Yorkshire Pigs, we can supply your needs. Write ROBERT LINTON, Manager, or HON. W. OWENS, RIVERSIDE MONTEBELLO, QUE.

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES

Young Stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes), from high-testing heavy producers. Good mothers and large lost a special feature of my herd. Three fine young sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, QUE.

TANGLEWILD AYRSHIRES



It Will Pay You to mention Farm & Dairy, when writing Advertisers.

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Records, High Testers. Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale. WOODSIDE BROS., R. R. NO. 1, MORNINGSIDE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

OAK PARK STOCK FARM

We aim to breed for High Class Holstein-Friesians type and production. Senior herd sire, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, three-quarter brother to Canadian senior three-year-old champion, 34.68 butter 7 days. He was first at C.N.E. 1916, as a two-year-old. Watch him this year. Junior herd sire, Pieter's Grandy Beauty; faultless individual; three generations of over 30 lb. cows at sire's back, and on dam's side also in the breeding that produced the world's record of 1,137.4 lbs. butter in one year at three years old.

Heifers and Bulls For Sale

Pedigree and prices on application. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. BAILEY, Prop. - R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Offer for sale at attractive prices a few choice bred Holsteins. No. 1—A yearling son of a 24 lbs. bull and a 20 lbs. 3 year old prize-winning cow. No. 2—An 8 months son of a 34 lbs. bull and a 16.21 lbs. 2 year old grandchampion of King Segis. No. 3—A yearling grandchild of Francy 3rd, 25.18 lbs., and a 20 lbs. 3 year old. The dams of these bulls are in our foundation herd, and will be tested again at next freshening. Write for printed pedigree and also have for sale a few females bred to our herd sire, KING SEGIS PONTIAC CANADA. R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial), JEFFERSON, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

Could spare 10 cows or heifers bred to the

Great Bull KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE

Have one yearling bull, and calves from 10 months down. Myrtle, C. P. R. R. M. HOLBY, PORT PERRY, R. R. 4.

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont. The home of Dutchland Colantha and Sir Mona, by Colantha Johanna Laid. 101 A.R.O. daughters, 4 over 30 lbs., and 7 over 30 lbs.; 2 of them world records for 303 days; and Sir Mona, 1st yearling daughter, 3 of them now Canadian Champion 2's, 3 year old, 34.68 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—The feature of the week in financial circles was the launching of the new government war loan of \$100,000,000. Offers from various parts of the country reveal conditions in the war loan market being taken up, subscriptions from some sections being very heavy and from others less so. Thus a subscription from the United States was for \$2,500,000 and was announced at 14 to 15. It has applied for \$7,500,000, while the number of applications of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 is very large. Among individual subscribers the \$1,000 bond seems to be the most popular.

The increase in flour has resulted in most cities in an increase of one cent a loaf for bread. This increase is being manifested regarding the high cost of living, which it will fall in many cases is overtaking the prosperity due to the war.

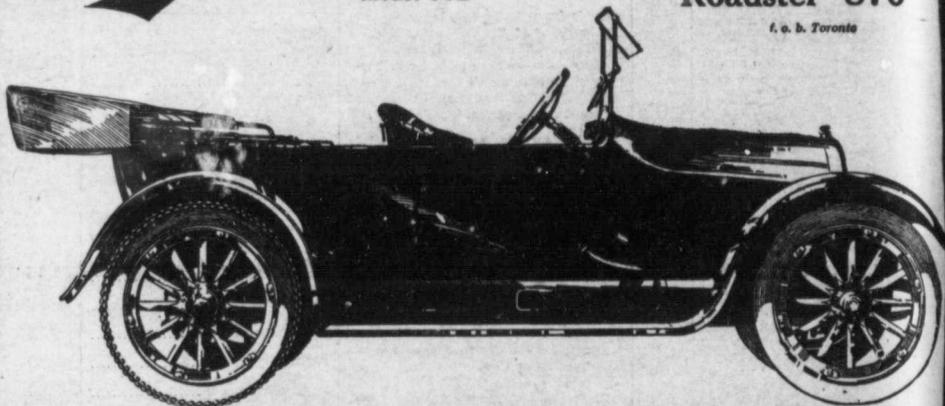
GRAINS. Wheat prices sagged heavily, showing a decrease of seven and eight cents a bushel being reported below quotations of last week. Oats and corn also showed decreases of about two cents.

Manitoba wheat, track, bay shorts, No. 1 northern, \$1.64 1/2; No. 2, \$1.64 1/2; No. 3, \$1.62; No. 4, \$1.60 1/2; Ontario wheat, new, No. 2, \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 1, \$1.30 to \$1.32; C.W.W. wheat, No. 1, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 2, \$1.21 to \$1.24; No. 3, \$1.19 to \$1.20; C.W.W. shorts, No. 1, \$1.25 1/2; No. 2, \$1.24 1/2; No. 3, \$1.23 1/2; No. 4, \$1.22 1/2; No. 5, \$1.21 1/2; No. 6, \$1.20 1/2; No. 7, \$1.19 1/2; No. 8, \$1.18 1/2; No. 9, \$1.17 1/2; No. 10, \$1.16 1/2; No. 11, \$1.15 1/2; No. 12, \$1.14 1/2; No. 13, \$1.13 1/2; No. 14, \$1.12 1/2; No. 15, \$1.11 1/2; No. 16, \$1.10 1/2; No. 17, \$1.09 1/2; No. 18, \$1.08 1/2; No. 19, \$1.07 1/2; No. 20, \$1.06 1/2; No. 21, \$1.05 1/2; No. 22, \$1.04 1/2; No. 23, \$1.03 1/2; No. 24, \$1.02 1/2; No. 25, \$1.01 1/2; No. 26, \$1.00 1/2; No. 27, \$0.99 1/2; No. 28, \$0.98 1/2; No. 29, \$0.97 1/2; No. 30, \$0.96 1/2; No. 31, \$0.95 1/2; No. 32, \$0.94 1/2; No. 33, \$0.93 1/2; No. 34, \$0.92 1/2; No. 35, \$0.91 1/2; No. 36, \$0.90 1/2; 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