

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

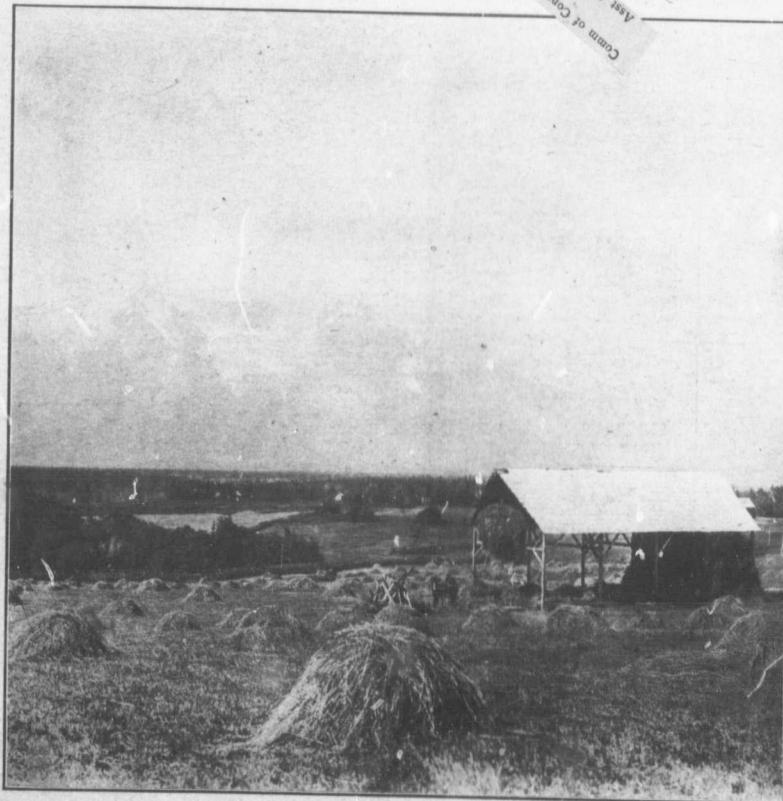


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COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., September 6, 1917

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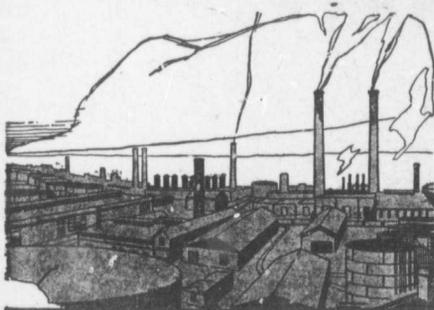
HAYING IN THE BULKLEY VALLEY, B.C.

—Photo courtesy Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

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Fourth War Year at the Canadian National Agriculture Well Represented in Many Classes, However, Due to Shortage of Labor

THE fourth war year at the Canadian National Exhibition was observed as a celebration of Canadian Confederation. At the time of writing, the attendance has established new records on several days and chances look good to pass the million mark, the number aimed at by the management. On all sides the opinion was expressed, however, that the crowds that filled the grounds had a smaller proportion of rural people than ever before. Their absence was particularly marked in the live stock section and around the judging ring. Evidently farmers felt that they had more important business at home attending to their crops. The same factor had a tendency to reduce the entries in the live stock classes. Horses, dairy cattle and hogs were all down in numbers. Beef cattle and sheep, however, were just about up to the standard.

Agricultural exhibits were as attractive as usual, with a great extension in one department—farm implements. The work of the Ontario Government and the difficulty of getting farm work done with the help on hand has turned the attention of farmers more and more to the wide-working implement and the tractor, exhibitors were almost a dozen tractors demonstrating on the grounds instead of the one or two of previous years. They were of all types and sizes, caterpillars and Bang and wheel tread, rein drive and self-steering, and from the little 5-10 to the powerful 12-25 machines. To demonstrate their usefulness as a source of belt power, they were bolted to threshing machines, ensilage blowers, limestone crushers, and feed grinders. A tractor attachment for the Ford car attracted much attention, and many sales of this tractor device were made right on the grounds.

The Standing Field Crops Competition exhibit, and the display of the Vegetable Growers' Compositions, were leading features of the Ontario exhibit in the Government Building. The prosperity that comes with dairying on the prairies was symbolized in the Alberta exhibit by some fine sculpturing in butter, depicting the log shack of the settler, with his cow on the side, the modern farm home on the other, with the connecting link between adversity and prosperity, a cream can. The attractive exhibits usually staged by the other three Western provinces were missing this year. The work of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Ottawa was extended to take in one whole wing of the Government Building, and was the finest exhibit of its kind ever seen in Canada.

The Horses.

The outstanding feature of the horse exhibit was the increase in the proportion of Percherons, this breed now occupying the Clydesdale class for primary place in point of numbers. A splendid advertisement for the breed was the world-famous six-horse team owned by Swift & Co., of Chicago, which were shown in front of the grand stand twice each day. This is admitted to be the most beautiful heavy draft six-horse team in the world, and their presence was a decided addition to the horse sections. At time of writing, the horse judging has not commenced. The names of the exhibitors are an index to the quality of the classes. In Clydesdales the largest strings are those of Graham Bros., Clarendon; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; L. J. C. Bull, Brampton; Geo. Clayton & Son, Grand Valley, and many others with fewer entries. The principal exhibitors of Percherons are J. B. Hogue, Weston; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Wm. Pears, Toronto; Wm. G. Hill &

Sons, Queensville; and Arthur W. Dobson, Weston. Light horses were less numerous than for several years, but were representative of all breeds and types.

Beef cattlemen held up their end of the show in great style, and Shorthorns, if grades and steers are considered, were more numerous than any other breed on the grounds. Barron, of Carberry, Man., who was expected, did not arrive. The principal Ontario exhibitors are Wm. Marquis & Son, Sunderland, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora; Jas. Lesak & Son, Seagrave; K. W. Bros. Drumbo; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; and J. J. Elliott, Guelph. All of the usual exhibitors of Herefords were on hand: W. H. & J. S. Hunter, Orangeville; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; G. E. Reynolds, Elora; Jas. Page, Wallace-town; and W. Heathhead, Milton. Aberdeen-Angus are unusually strong, with the following contestants: Jno. D. Larkin, Queenston; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Wm. Channon & Son, Oakwood; Jno. Lowe, Elora; and T. B. Broadfoot, Ferguson. All beef classes are to be judged in the second week of the Fair.

Dairy cattle, fully reported elsewhere in this issue, were not as strong numerically as usual. Scarcity of labor and the high price of feed were both contributing factors to the decrease. Holsteins and Ayrshires led the most in point of numbers. R. J. Fleming was absent from the Jersey lists, but a couple of new exhibitors evened the balance, and Jersey was as strong as in most previous years. A small string of Guernseys were exhibited by Curtis Healey & Son, Fenwick, Ont. For another part they were a poor advertisement for the breed.

Sheep and Swine.

The sheep pens were full, with all breeds well represented; high prices for mutton and wool are evidently exerting a stimulating influence on the breeding of superior stock. Competition in Cotswolds was limited to Norman Park, of Norwich, and G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain. Leicester were exhibited by John Packham & Sons, Caledon Centre, A. & W. Whitlaw, Guelph; John Kelly & Sons, Shakespeare, and Jas. Snell & Sons, Clinton. Lincolns brought out only one exhibitor, H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Shropshire. Angus were most numerous, with the following competitors: John R. Kelsey, Woodville; John D. Larkin, Queenston; A. Shields & Son, Canfield; George D. Bretzner, Copetown, and individual entries. Oxford Downs brought out A. A. Armstrong, Ferguson; E. Barbour & Son, Hillsburg, and Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater. Southdowns were represented by the Rocks of W. W. Springstead & Sons, Caledon Centre; John D. Larkin; Hampton Bros., Ferguson, and Robt. McEwan, London. Dorset Horned classes were well filled by James Robertson & Sons, Fenwick; W. S. Wright & Sons, Glanworth; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, and John A. Orchard, Shedden. Hampshire Downs: A. S. Wilson, Milton; Telford Bros., Paris, and John Kelly & Sons, Shropshire. Least numerous of all, brought out the flocks of Jas. Bowman and Hampton Bros.

Swine were few in number compared with any of the past five years. Here the recent high prices and great demand for breeding stock was a full and sufficient explanation of the shortage. Yorkshires were most numerous, with the following well-known breeders represented: John Duck, R.

(Continued on page 19.)



FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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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. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 6, 1917

No 36

An Experience of 20 Years in Growing Alfalfa

Six Years of Failure and 14 Years of Success. A Story With Many Lessons for the Canadian Farmer—By Melvin Ryder

ALFALFA is the greatest stuff in the world," says John P. Nelson, of Allentown, New Jersey, "and farmers in the East who want to raise it can do so profitably." Mr. Nelson is the man who brought alfalfa to New Jersey. He has been raising it ever since 1896, and has now 105 acres of his 122 acre farm devoted to this "Queen of Crops."

To farmers who are in doubt regarding the practical nature of the crop, Mr Nelson has a message. It is this: "Come over and see my alfalfa any time from the 25th of May to the 1st of June and you will go home determined to grow it." Hundreds of farmers have taken advantage of the invitation during the past 14 years. And during that time Mr. Nelson has never had a failure. During the first six years, however, from 1895 until 1901, the crop failed in whole or in part each year. That was before he learned to grow it.

Mr. Nelson recently told me of his experiences with alfalfa since 1895. I found him in the office in his home near Allentown, New Jersey, studying over a dozen different samples of seed, to determine which he should buy for use this year. On his desk and in his files were letters and more letters, most of them regarding alfalfa, from men who sought information, from men who told of advice given by Mr. Nelson and the success that had followed, and from fellow growers of alfalfa, who seem to be all linked together into a fraternity, bound by the mutual appreciation of the crop that Mr. Nelson says is "the greatest stuff in the world."

Mr. Nelson's Story.

The following is the story that Mr. Nelson told me,—practically in his own words throughout:

"Previous to 1895 I had never worked on a farm or had any desire to own one. In the fall of that year I bought 92 acres here in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and very soon realized that I had a white elephant on my hands, as I had a business in New York that required my attention, and therefore had no time to give to either learning how to farm or to the practical side of farming. Just a short while after I bought the farm, however, a friend of mine who had travelled extensively in the West, and who owned 1,000 acres in Kansas, told me of alfalfa and what a wonderful plant it was going to become, and advised me to try it. I started in right then

and wrote for some seed, began to try to find out about the crop and its cultural needs. I had the ground prepared just as I would for clover and sowed three acres in the spring of 1896. It came up all right and looked fine, but the crab grass outgrew it, and by September 1, there was no alfalfa to be seen.

"That first year didn't discourage me, and I tried again the following year with one acre on another part of the farm. It came up all right, I didn't have any trouble with the weeds, and I thought I had succeeded, but when the plants reached six inches in height, they stopped growing. I waited a while, but they remained stationary the rest of the season, and so I decided that there wasn't any plantfood, and that I ought to put on manure. That winter I had twenty loads of fine manure spread over the acre, and the next spring there was no alfalfa left.

And Still Another Failure.

"Then I took three acres on still another part of the farm and sowed that with the same result as the last. It simply would not grow. I called in my Kansas friend and took him out to the field about the middle of July and showed it to him. He advised me to be patient and leave it alone, as he understood it seldom did much good the first year, but I had a lot of stock and not

much feed, so I plowed the field under and drilled it in fodder corn.

"I began to think I was licked, but by the next spring I had cooled off somewhat and was absolutely determined that I was going to grow alfalfa. This time I took 12 acres. I felt that I simply must get it—by luck or accident—but again the crop was a failure. My farm has public roads on three sides and everyone passing could see what was being done and began to say I was crazy. I had bought the farm at the sheriff's sale in the first place, and my neighbors began to think there was going to be another job for the sheriff.

"I felt that I would win sometime, but there was something about this thing that I did not understand. I knew no one to ask, and everyone continued to tell me that it couldn't be grown in New Jersey. You see, up until this time I hadn't known a thing about lime or inoculation. I had been trying to raise alfalfa on sour soil that hadn't been inoculated and I couldn't understand why it wouldn't grow. Just when I was plowing the 12 acres under, and about ready to give up, I read somewhere that alfalfa liked lime. So I decided to make another attempt and used a half-acre of my garden, spreading air-slaked lime over it and sowing the seed about the middle of July. Before that time, I had been sowing it in the spring—

another fatal mistake. This half acre came up and looked fine, went through the winter all right and the next season I cut it three times, getting 72 inches from the three cuttings. That made me think my failures were caused by sowing in the spring and not using lime, so in August of that year I selected two acres from which a crop of rye had been removed, plowed it deep, spread some lime, sowed the seed, and the result was a fair stand. The next season I got three light cuttings. The second season it started off in great shape and I had the hay weighed before putting it in the barn and there was a little over 14 tons on the two acres from three cuttings. Naturally, I felt pretty good over the result.

A Start With Inoculation.

"The following August I had two acres of rye stubble plowed and the ground being put in shape for alfalfa when I found somewhere an advertisement offering soil for sale from an alfalfa field to inoculate



Wanted! More Help, Less Advice.

—From the N. Y. Evening Mail.

ground where alfalfa was to be grown. I immediately ordered two tons. From that, with lime and fertilizer, I got a grand stand. Then everybody wanted to know how it was done, and I was ready to tell them for I had completed my elementary education. I have put in alfalfa every year since and have never failed to get a good stand.

"Now I will tell you the various ways I have raised alfalfa, and then give you my idea of the best way. I have manured sod ground, planted corn on the same; and the corn was removed in the fall, plowed the ground and drilled in one and one-half bushels of rye per acre; harvested the rye the next July; plowed the ground as soon as conditions would permit, then broadcasted a ton of air slaked lime per acre and harrowed that in; then about the 15th or 20th of August drilled in 600 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre, after

The Corn Crop Next Year A Few Words on Seed Selection This Year

By Jas. F. Atchison.

CANADIAN corn growers are divided into two camps. A few days ago on a railroad train between Toronto and Hamilton I fell in with Mr. D. B. Tracy of the Hamilton Farms, Cobourg. At that time the corn in the fields that we were passing was only two to three feet high. Mr. Tracy told me that his corn would average six feet or more. He favors corn of the Eureka variety, a big southern kind that produces an immense tonnage of stalk and leaves, but does not mature thoroughly in this country. Some months ago I noticed that another well known Holstein breeder, Mr. F. R. Mallory of Frankford, writing of his experience with corn in Farm and Dairy,

ripe the corn is at the time the silo is filled the better will be the ensilage and the smaller the amount of concentrates that needs to be fed; an important consideration nowadays with all mill stuffs high in price. I remember a few years ago visiting a farmer in Durham Co., Ont., who was growing Longfield corn for his silo. Each year he had been selecting his own seed. Before the crop was cut he would go through the field and select ears on stalks which he considered ideal for his purpose. Recently an illustration of a corn field on this farm appeared in the Toronto

(Continued on page 11.)

Cultivate the Alfalfa Crop And Lengthen the Life of the Stand

FOUR or five years ago we visited the experimental plots in connection with Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. Paul Boving, who was then on the college staff, conducted us through the alfalfa plots, which, at that time, had been seeded just two years. The stands were excellent and there were no weeds or grass in evidence. This season we again made a visit to Macdonald College and inspected the same plots. They were as clean as ever and the growth of alfalfa was just as vigorous. This was unusual. In most stands of alfalfa, four or five years is sufficient to allow blue grass or other weeds to get a hold on the crop and the alfalfa is ready to be plowed under. Why the difference? The answer is cultivation. At Macdonald College the alfalfa plots and fields are cultivated with the disk harrow, following the removal of each crop. This works the soil and keeps the stand free from weeds.

It takes some courage to go into a splendid stand of alfalfa with a disk harrow or cultivator. Mr. Boving told us of the first time that Prof. Klink, who then had charge of the experimental work at Macdonald College, instructed one of the farm hands to disk the alfalfa plots. After giving his orders, Prof. Klink went away on other business. Returning a couple of hours later to see how the disk was getting along, he found the team hitched to a tree and the man positively refusing to "kill" such a beautiful stand of alfalfa with the disk harrow. He was finally prevailed upon to start disking and the plots were worked until they looked like a fallow field. The man

(Continued on page 11.)



At Macdonald College the Alfalfa Fields are Disked after the Crop is Harvested.

which I drilled in 300 or 400 pounds of soil from a field where alfalfa had been successfully grown.

"The reason I drill in the soil is to prevent the sun from coming in contact with it. The soil can be broadcasted or harrowed in, but must be done on a cloudy day, because if the sun shines it will damage the bacteria which the soil contains. Next, I have sown winter vetch on the corn ground in the fall, which makes a heavy crop to plow under in the spring, then planted one bushel cow peas per acre, and plowed these under just before sowing the alfalfa. This will supply humus if you need it and haven't the manure.

Alfalfa After Corn.

"The best alfalfa I ever grew was on 12 acres that had been in corn two years in succession. The ground was heavily manured both years after the corn had been removed. In the spring, early as possible, I drilled in one and one-half bushels Canada field peas, cut them green for the cows, and in August seeded the ground to alfalfa, and I think this is the best way to do it. The way to have alfalfa is to go about it in the right way, and I think anyone can get it.

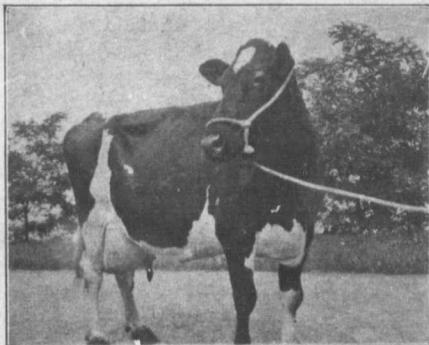
"The kind of soil on which to grow alfalfa, in my opinion is a loam of reasonable fertility, where water does not stand for any length of time. If the ground is low, tile draining should be done; plow deep; use at least a ton of air slaked lime per acre, more would be better; and from my own experience I will say inoculation is absolutely necessary. Get the best seed possible, no matter what the price. I have paid \$14 when I could have bought for \$8. Get samples from several seedmen, if you prefer, and send these to the experiment station at New Brunswick or the Agricultural Department at Washington for analysis; then, when you get their report, buy the best. Sow

(Continued on page 11.)

favors a variety that will give him a great bulk of roughage. These two men represent one section of Canadian corn growers. They don't expect much grain in their ensilage and they make it up to the cows with purchased concentrates.

In the same issue of Farm and Dairy in which Mr. Mallory gave his experience, Mr. Henry Glendinning was also quoted. Mr. Glendinning favors the smaller varieties of corn which have lots of ears and reach a fair stage of maturity. With such ensilage, he does not need to feed as heavy a grain ration as in the former instances. One of the most thorough going believers in having well matured ensilage that I have ever met, however, is Mr. Younne, who farms down in the Chateauguay district of Quebec province. I visited Mr. Younne's farm one spring, just as the corn was coming up. It was a perfect stand. Mr. Younne informed me that he was selecting his own seed and that while the stalks were not large, this corn from seed of his own selection, would reach maturity practically every year and his ensilage was of the highest quality. His variety, I believe, was Canada yellow. This represents the other camp of Canadian corn growers.

I am inclined to side with Messrs. Glendinning and Younne, and I believe that Mr. Younne, in going the whole way and producing his own seed corn, is wise. The nearer

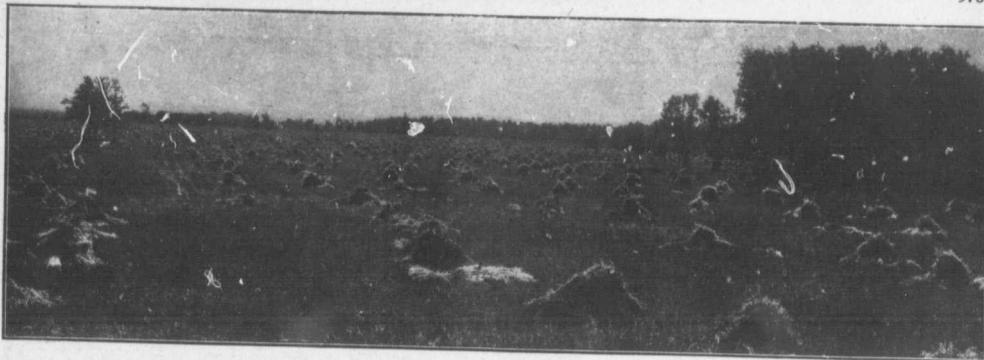


The World's Record Cow with a Three-quarter Udder.

Johanna Rose Lauraine 2nd, seen here with, has just made a world's milk record for mature cow with three-quarter udder, producing 715.5 lbs. of milk and 39.29 lbs. of butter in seven days. In her best day she produced 194.7 lbs. of milk. She replaces another Canadian cow in this division, Lady Segis Walker with 657.8 lbs. of milk in seven days and 104.5 lbs. in one day. The present title holder is owned by W. C. Houck, Lenoire Farm, Black Creek, Ont.

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A Bumper Oat Crop in Manitoba. View on the Farm of H. B. Whetmore, in the Dauphin District.

—Photo courtesy Immigration and Colonization Branch of Manitoba.

Clover Seed—Grow Your Own

Get 100 to 250 lbs. of Seed Per Acre

IN average seasons red clover, that has not been pastured after the first hay crop has been removed, will produce a crop of well matured seed. Instead of cutting the second crop for hay, pasturing it, or, as it frequently happens, plowing it under, why not allow this crop to mature and save the seed from it?

By raising your own clover seed you are obtaining seed from plants which, by their very existence, have demonstrated their adaptation to the conditions prevailing on your farm, and in your immediate locality. Such seed, it is quite reasonable to suppose, will produce plants which are equally well adapted to local conditions. For this reason home-grown clover seed is really more valuable than most of the seed obtainable through ordinary channels of commerce.

Quite often very poor-looking fields of

second growth red clover will produce a profitable crop of seed. In many cases fields where the clover is quite thin and, say, only eight or 10 inches high, will yield over 100 lbs. of clean, well-matured seed per acre. Usually, however, an average second growth will produce anywhere from 150 to 250 lbs. of seed per acre.

The red clover seed crop should be cut when the heads are dark brown in color, and contain hard, well-developed seed. In harvesting all unnecessary handling should be avoided. Rough handling, frequent turning, etc., will thresh or break off the most mature heads, thus wasting a portion of the most valuable seed.

Where the crop is less than one foot high it may be cut with an ordinary mowing machine. It is usually advisable to have two men follow the machine with hand rakes and move each swath out from the standing crop a few feet so that, on the next round, the cut clover will be out of the

way of the horses and machine. By following this practice with short clover, a great deal of seed will be saved that would have otherwise been threshed by the horses' feet, and therefore left in the field.

Where clover is one foot or more in height the most satisfactory implement to use for cutting is the binder. The cord should be removed, and the spring on the knottor slackened so that it will trip continuously. Usually there are two boards that hold the sheaf; these should also be slackened so that the clover will have a free course to the ground. In dropping to the ground, the seed will not shell and the crop will be left in loose windrows where it will dry quickly, and can be easily gathered with a barley fork.

The length of time that the clover should remain in the field would depend upon the weather. Generally speaking the crop should be placed in the mow or stack when dry enough to keep well. It can then be threshed

when convenient.—Experimental Farms Note.

Oleomargarine in Canada*

Shall We Permit Importation or Manufacture?

By J. W. Mitchell, Fredericton, N.B.

IHAVE been asked, "How does Canadian legislation affecting the manufacture, sale and importation of oleomargarine differ from that of the U. S.?" The legislation in the two countries is fundamentally different. The Canadian laws are absolutely prohibitive in their nature, that is, they do not permit of either the manufacture or the importation of oleomargarine. In the U. S. very strong efforts have been made to deal with the problem, not through prohibition of the manufacture of oleomargarine, but through control legislation, both Federal and State. This control

legislation, though rigid and apparently enforced without laxity, has met with success which, at best, may be regarded as indifferent.

By its very nature, when commercialized, the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine as a substitute for butter became a temptation to practice fraud. The aim was to impart to it a color, texture and flavor with as near an approach to those of butter as possible and to palm it off as such. Just a few words on the origin and development of the industry to show that no serious attempt was made to supply the public with as good a product as possible, but that, on the contrary, the eye of the manufacturer was centred on the dollars and cents end of the business.

The History of Oleomargarine.

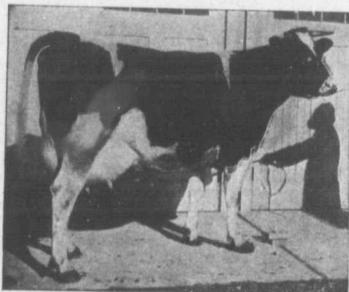
It had its origin in France about the time of the Franco-Prussian war, when an eminent French chemist, Mourier, was requested to devise a cheap, wholesome substitute for butter. In the process he devised he made what he designated "oleomargarine" from the very best of beef tallow, just using the fats of low melting point, and making between 20 and 25 pounds of oleomargarine from 100 pounds of tallow. This was quite a pure, wholesome and nutritious product.

However, this process was not adhered to very long. Under a later process the fats were heated to a much higher temperature, whereby the harder fats were used to a much greater extent, and it became possible to make about three times as much oleomargarine from a given amount of tallow. Further developments brought in the use of a variety of other fats and oils, both animal and vegetable, such as the cheaper ox-tallows instead of the best, veal tallow, hog fats, sesame oil, cottonseed oil, etc., some of these being used partly for the purpose of lowering the melting point of the finished product, which the excess of hard fats from the tallow would otherwise make too high.

As a result of the rapid growth of the industry the output of oleomargarine in the U. S. in the year 1901-2, was about 126,000,000 pounds or, ac-

(Continued on page 9.)

*Mr. Mitchell, the writer of this article, was formerly Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the Manitoba Agricultural College and Dairy Commissioner for the province from 1908 to 1916. It was during his incumbency of the commissioner's office that the butter grading system was inaugurated, under which there was such a marked improvement and an increase in the quantity of the creamery butter made in Manitoba, increasing from 2,981,000 lbs. in 1912 to 4,577,000 lbs. in 1916. Mr. Mitchell left Manitoba to become live stock and dairy commissioner in New Brunswick and is now serving the Dominion Department of Agriculture as Assistant Agricultural Commissioner for the Maritime provinces. His wide knowledge of dairying in Canada fits him to speak with authority on the question of oleomargarine.



The World's Record Two-year-old. Het Leo Pieterje owned by W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, is world's champion in seven, 30 and 60 day divisions with 30.32, 125.01 and 223.26 lbs. of butter. —Cut courtesy Black and White Record.

Big Yields—Less Labor

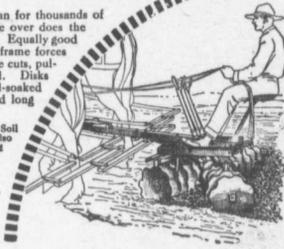
To reap the greatest return at harvest time, cultivate thoroughly before planting. This is the vital time for all crops. With small grains it is the only cultivation. To do it with less labor requires the

Cutaway Double Action Disk Harrow

It is saving a team and a man for thousands of farmers right now—and once over does the work! Its light draft is noted. Equally good on stubble. The rigid main frame forces every disk to its work; double cuts, pulverizes and levels the ground. Disks are forged sharp; dust-proof oil-soaked bearings—perfect service and long wear.

Write for our helpful free book "The Soil and its Tillage," and new catalog, also for name of nearest dealer selling CUTAWAY (CLARK) implements.

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Disk Harrows and Plows.



He used a pebble to keep his mouth moist—

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WRIGLEY'S

gives us a wholesome, anti-septic, refreshing confection to take the place of the cave man's pebble.

We help teeth, breath, appetite, digestion and deliciously soothe mouth and throat with this welcome sweetmeat.

Chew it after every meal

The Flavour Lasts!

MADE IN CANADA



When You Write—Mention Farm & Dairy



Get Rid of Old Hens

HIGH feed prices have no terrors for the poultry man who has their names spelled with a capital "P." Even at present prices for all lines of poultry feeds there is a good profit in egg production under intelligent management. There is one point, however, on which all poultry men agree—there is no money in old hens.

Pullets are most profitable winter layers. One of the most extensive poultry men in Ontario kept careful records of the comparative costs of egg production from his pullets and from his year-old hens, and found a difference of three to five cents in favor of the pullets. Year-olds will, however, yield a profit if they are handled carefully and not allowed to become too fat. Under present conditions, however, the old hen, that is one that has already gone through two laying seasons, is a hopeless proposition as a money maker. Better fatten the old ones up and get them to market immediately. Then give the youngsters a good chance.

Just a Little "Horse Sense"

LESS fanciers and more poultry breeders are needed. The utility man need not entirely confine his work to raising eggs and poultry for market. It is perfectly legitimate for him to offer for sale eggs for hatching and stock for breeding from these utility fowls. The man who can produce large egg records, or good market breeders, will often be larking in high scores in his flocks, but they will have a more worthy record than that which a poultry judge can give.

The utility breeder selects his stock from among his best workers, and mates accordingly. The fancier mates according to the highest type of perfection, from an outside or ornamental viewpoint, regardless of utility qualities. It is plain that the one gradually increases the usefulness of his flocks, while the other lessens their value for eggs and meat. The first aim should be the utility qualities, and then breed as near the standard requirements as it is possible without affecting the former. It is surprising how near, by that method, we can come to the claims of the Standard makers. Now it is easier to do that than to try to breed utility qualities into the exhibition fowl. Use common sense—breed utility fowls—remember that poultry was created for food and not for show.

The Best Poultry Feed

Mrs. C. A. Daniels, York Co., Ont.

AS a farm woman with poultry as a source of both pin money and grocery money, I have been following the grain market with interest. Even more closely, however, I have been watching the crops grow on our own farm. Our main grain crop is oats and in my opinion, oats are the best of all poultry feeds. Wheat and corn we need, but they are not so important. Oats over Ontario as a whole will be a good crop and therefore cheap by comparison with other grains and we should make the most of them.

Last winter our flock of 100 White Leghorn pullets averaged 60 per cent. egg production and in some months went even higher than this. The bulk of their ration consisted of rolled

Western oats; bruised oats some people call them. Our plan was to keep a hopper full of rolled oats in front of the birds all the time, morning and evening we fed 1. the litter a mixture of whole corn and wheat. At frequent intervals we weighed the amount of feed given in the day and on the average our 100 hens would eat in a day 25 lbs. of rolled oats and about 1 lb. of mixed corn and wheat. This spring wheat was so high that we discontinued feeding it altogether. The amount of oats consumed increased, but there was no falling off in the egg yield and this coming winter we will make oats an even more important part of the ration than it was last year.

We are also rearing our chickens on oats. The oats are fed in hoppers and to supplement them a mash composed of equal parts of bran, middlings and corn meal is fed twice a day. Of course they get all the skim milk they will drink. They are eating a lot of oats, but they are growing wonderfully and a well grown pullet is the first essential to heavy winter egg production. Unless we can buy feed somewhat considerably cheaper than it is now quoted, we will depend almost altogether on cracked corn for scratch feed this winter.

HORTICULTURE

Fruit Crop Report

SINCE our last report was issued, prospects have fallen off slightly in British Columbia, and remained about the same in Ontario and Quebec. The Annapolis Valley early in August estimated the crop at nearly one million barrels, which was 20 per cent. larger than our July report indicated.

A wind storm on August 10 brought the crop down 20 per cent. Estimates now being received vary considerably, but 750,000 barrels is probably about correct. In Ontario and Quebec "scarcity and shabby," about covers the situation in most sections so far as winter varieties are concerned. Early apples are better. British Columbia will have just about as many apples as last year, but on account of small size may not pack as many boxes. The fruit and trees have suffered considerably on account of a scarcity of water for irrigation.

Peaches in the Niagara district will be 50 per cent. of a crop. Light in Lambert and Kent and a failure in Essex. The Okanagan Valley will have a fair crop. Niagara will have a 60 per cent. yield of grapes, Essex county a good crop. Niagara pears are light to medium, other districts light. Annapolis Valley poor and British Columbia, light to poor. On the whole the plum crop will be a light one. Tomatoes are none too satisfactory, although vines are renewed good in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Western Ontario.

The Apple Market.

So far as the fruit season has advanced, prices have been exceptionally high, and it is generally expected that they will be maintained at a satisfactory level. Raspberries and currants have commanded record prices. Consequently there should be no fear as to prices, so far as producers are concerned.

The question of marketing narrows itself down to a problem to be settled by Nova Scotia. British Columbia will not be able to supply the demand in the prairies. Ontario will enter to those markets to some extent, but her crop is very small. Quebec cannot pack enough apples to meet local

(Continued on page 8.)

The Great Northern Ontario

16,000,000 Acres of the Richest Clay Loam

Millions of Virgin Acres

THAT'S the heritage of the people of Ontario. We scarcely realize that right within our boundaries is this great area of rich farm land, four times the size of this old Ontario—and greater than Great Britain or France or Germany. Moreover, these great, rich, unclaimed millions of acres are right at the door of old Ontario. Look over the map herewith. It will give you some idea of the extent of this great north land. The great Clay Belt is only a day's journey from Toronto—less than half way to Winnipeg. It has an excellent railway service over the T. and N. O., with the cities of old Ontario, and what is better still, the main line of the National Transcontinental runs right through the great clay belt that extends from the Quebec boundary to the town of Grant. In this great expanse, Ontario offers thousands of homesteads to the man who wants a home and prosperity.

The Soil

Every good soil is known by what it produces. The soil in Northern Ontario has proved its worth in producing the finest grain, roots and vegetables. Practically every crop that is grown in old Ontario, except tender fruits, will produce abundantly in the north. The soil is a chocolate clay, varying from heavy to a lighter loam. For 260 miles west from Cochrane it scarcely varies. It has a clay sub-soil—a soil that will never wear out. A final proof of its yielding powers is the prosperity of the farmers who went into the New Liskeard district seven or eight years ago.

Timber

The great clay belt is largely covered with timber varying from six to ten inches. It thus clears much easier than heavier timber, and some settlers already have from fifty to one hundred acres under crop. The timber is spruce, poplar and white-wood, all of which come in very handy for building purposes and for fencing.

Winter Work

The settler in New Ontario need not huddle beside the stove while the winter passes, as on the prairie. There is a ready market for the pulp wood on his farm. It brings him from four dollars to five dollars and one half per cord, which means good wages for the work of clearing. This is one of the reasons why the settler in New Ontario is so optimistic over the country.

Water-Power

All through Northern Ontario there is an unlimited supply of undeveloped water-power. Only in a few instances is this being utilized at present, but it shows what a great possibility there is ahead. Some day the farms of Northern Ontario will be run by the Electric Power in its rivers—the same as is developing here in the older part of the Province.

The Future of New Ontario

TO one who visits the great Clay Belt, but realizes that one day

it will be one of the great gardens of Ontario, the wealth of the soil is unlimited. It produces the finest quality of grain. Clovers grow in abundance and cattle thrive on the natural grasses. There is an abundant water and the climate—"No blizzards in winter, no wind-summer."

If you are planning to own a farm of your own, we ask you to investigate New Ontario. We shall be glad to send you any reader free descriptive literature and full information about this great clay belt of Ontario.

Write— **H. A. Macdonell,**

Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings,
TORONTO, ONTARIO



Markets

THERE is nothing the settler produces in the north country but what finds a ready market. The great mining districts to the south absorb it all and at good prices—hay, grain, butter, eggs, pork—everything he produces. This market will be ever developing with the mining activities, so that for the years to come a steady market is assured.

HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

Fruit Crop Report

(Continued from page 6.)

needs. Consequently the crop in Nova Scotia, which cannot be exported on account of the British embargo, will have to be distributed in such a way that the markets ordinarily fed by Ontario will receive their usual quota, or as nearly so as possible. Clites as far west as Regina and Saskatoon will undoubtedly receive Annapolis Valley apples this year, and large quantities will be marketed in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other eastern cities. There is no cause for any panic.

We strongly reiterate what we said in our last report, that there will be a fair market in Canada for all our apples. If adequate distribution is arranged we have every reason to believe that prices will be satisfactory and growers should not be stampeded into accepting unreasonably low returns.

Improving the Lawn

September is the month for repairing lawns. While lawn repairing often presents many difficulties, most thin spots will be improved by fertilizing and reseeded.

Patches that have died should be scratched and made fine with a steel rake for seeding. Unless the soil is rich it should be made so by the use of manure or commercial fertilizer. The latter is preferable because it is easier to apply and carries no weed seeds. For such purposes we recommend the use of about four pounds of steamed bonemeal to the square rod. An application of 10 to 15 pounds of hydrated lime per square rod or 20 to 30 pounds of finely ground raw limestone is also advised for soils deficient in this constituent. The lime should be worked into the soil before any fertilizer is added.

After this treatment a mixture of equal parts of Kentucky blue grass and redtop, with a little white clover, should be sown broadcast at the rate of one pint to the square rod. The ground should then be raked over to cover the seed and to make a smooth surface. Lack of moisture will make seedlings uncertain. Hence sprinkling is advisable in dry seasons.

THE HORSE

Teach the Foal to Eat

WHILE no colt should be weaned until at least four or better still five months old, unless absolutely necessary, the successful breeder will not wait until weaning time before teaching the young colt to eat a little grain and drink a little cow's milk.

As the pastures commence to dry up the proper development of the foal calls for the feeding of a little grain in order to maintain the milk fat and keep the foal developing to the best advantage. Colts that belong to working mares should have a separate feed box and receive a little grain each time the mother is fed. Those on pasture should be provided with a creep where grain can be kept available for the foal at all times. If these methods are followed the colt will continue to gain when weaning time comes. For the grain ration nothing suits the requirements of the colt better than equal parts of good sound oats and wheat bran.

Colts should be halter broken and taught to lead before weaning. It is also a good plan to teach the colt to endure partial separation from its dam by keeping it in a stall while the dam is working. These bits of education will render the colt more easily managed and less excitable when weaning time comes. Exercise must, however, be provided if the foal is to develop as it should.

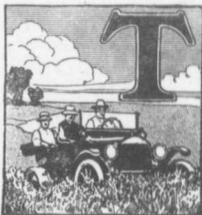
Care of Working Horses

THE horse still stands as the chief source of farm power. And, as with other power plants, his smoothness of working does not depend so much on spasmodic tinkering and oilings as upon a constant attention to details by the man in charge. It is the little "extra" given to the horse, such as a mouthful of water when he's thirsty, or having his collar eased off his shoulders while he is resting, or even a "pat" as the driver moves about him, that makes life worth living for the horse.

Horses working in the heat should be fed only a limited amount of hay in the morning and the noon feeds, and should be given a liberal amount of grain, preferably oats, with from 10 to 20 per cent. of bran added. They should be watered in the morning before being fed and should be allowed water again after feeding. At noon, when coming from the field they should be given a limited amount of water if they are hot, followed by feed, and again be watered before going to the field. At night they should be given a limited amount when brought from the field, followed by the evening feed and should then be given all the water they will drink.

It is an excellent practice, also, to water the horses in the middle of each half day's work. A drink at this time is as refreshing to the horse as to the man and will be repaid by better service. Frequent breathing spells should be given in the harvest field to avoid overheating and injury to the wind, which may result in permanent unsoundness.

A Car of Proven Quality



THE Ford car has been on the market twelve years, surely long enough to have proven its high quality. There is nothing experimental about it. Every part has stood the test of time and proven its stability with hard service. No other car has ever approached the durability records of the Ford.

No matter what price you pay for a car you cannot get one with a stancher chassis. Government Laboratory tests have shown that the different parts of the Ford car are superior to those in any other car. Ford Vanadium steel has never been equaled in strength.

If you want a car that can plow through deep mud, sand and gravel—that can cross fields, corduroy roads and ford streams—that can climb the steepest hills with ease—that will give the greatest mileage all year round with the least expense and care—then there is only ONE car for you—The Ford.

Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - ONTARIO

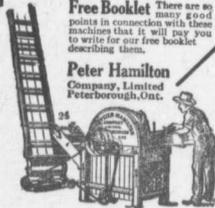
Peter Hamilton Carrier Silo Filler and Feed Cutter

If you have a gasoline engine, why not fill your own silo and cut your own feed? We have a machine which your engine will run in an efficient manner, and which will answer all your feed-cutting requirements.

PETER HAMILTON machines have tremendous strength and great capacity. They will cut up an enormous pile of feed in a day, and because of their shearing method of cutting only a small amount of power is required.

Free Booklet There are so many good points in connection with these machines that it will pay you to write for our free booklet describing them.

Peter Hamilton
Company, Limited
Peterborough, Ont.



Don't Cut Out A SHOE SOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTIS

FOR
ABSORBINE
THE HARMFUL OIL PATENT

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. 25¢ a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc. Wound, Swelling, Yaws, Venereal Disease, Allays Pain. Fits in 1 and 2 bottle dispensation. Will sell more if you write. **W.F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 123, Kansas City, Missouri, Kan.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

A FORTUNE IN POULTRY

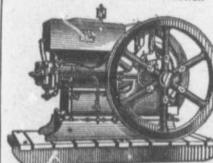
Increase your egg yield by purchasing **A CHOICE PEN** of our high record **Rock & Wyandottes, Lechorns or Red & White** Making List containing 65 photos of stock, buildings, feed and tonic formulas.

Our 275 Eggs Kind free.

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

Brantford Kerosene Engines

1/2 to 60 H. P.
Stationary, Mounted, Traction



These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal Combustion Engines, and are demonstrated success on thousands of farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let it replace your tired man. It's a glutton for work tired man.

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

GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

Oleomargarine in Canada

(Continued from page 5.)

According to Decker, equal to the output of 1,600 average creameries.

Attempts at Control.

In an effort to control the manufacture and sale of this product Congress passed an act, which came into effect on July 1, 1902, imposing a tax of 10 cents a pound on colored "oleo." Furthermore, public eating places, including boarding houses, were prohibited from buying the uncolored product and coloring it. As a result, the output of oleomargarine fell off. In the year 1902-3, to the extent of 53,000,000 pounds, or the equivalent of the output of 850 average creameries. This is very suggestive. The high water mark was not again reached until 1910.

In addition to the Federal Act, many of the States have stringent laws of their own, prohibiting the sale of colored oleomargarine. Again, several of the States make it obligatory, in public eating places that use oleomargarine, either on the table or for cooking purposes, to put up placards opposite the tables with such inscriptions as this: "Substitute for butter use here."

Notwithstanding all these safeguards, flagrant frauds have been practised, as is evidenced by the facts that huge fines have been imposed, upon individual cases amounting above the million dollar mark. One of the means attempted by some large manufacturers to evade the tax was to send out uncolored oleomargarine and coloring matter with instructions for use, as the tax on the uncolored product is only one-quarter cent per pound.

Some Notes.

1. The big temptation, in the manufacture of oleomargarine, is to make it resemble butter as nearly as possible and palm it off as real butter. Here is wherein the big profit lies and hence the temptation to practise fraud.

2. It is practically impossible to control the industry, as is indicated by the chances taken and the many prosecutions resulting in huge fines and long terms of imprisonment.

3. The specious argument for the introduction of the industry into Canada, as naively put forward by those "disinterestedly" (?) solicitous of the welfare of the consumer, is that it will enable him to buy a palatable and nutritious substitute for butter at a much reduced price. The fact of the matter is that the price would be kept as near to that of butter as possible. Furthermore, much of the product, as now manufactured, is not the palatable, nutritious product that the original made by Moursier was, but one including a much higher percentage of the hard fats and diluted with a variety of inferior fats and oils.

4. We are exporters of dairy products, and the greater the safeguards thrown around our dairy industry the better it is for it in both the home and the export market.

5. To those who say that they prefer a good quality of either oleomargarine or renovated butter to an inferior quality of butter, the answer is that it does not pay to manufacture inferior butter, and instead of wasting time discussing how best to make use of inferior butter, or a substitute for it, we could be employed in encouraging the adoption of principles that will improve the quality of the product made. In many instances, instead of making butter on the farm, the farmer should become a creamery patron.

The soil much prevents evaporation and especially when it is formed soon after a rain, when the soil cracks, openings are left for the air to circulate and carry moisture from below the surface.

It's Here! The engine a thinking man will buy—

The new Z engine

1 1/2 H.P. On Skids With BUILT-IN MAGNETO

Absolutely the one great, convincing engine value.

Fairbanks-Morse Quality at a Popular Price

That's the story in a nutshell. This new "Z" engine puts dependable—efficient—economical "power" within the reach of every farm.

All sizes can be shipped immediately from stock.

Simple—Easy to Operate—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. That's the new "Z."

Go to Your Dealer and See the "Z"

Inspect it. Compare it. Match it point by point. Have him show you the features that make the new "Z" the greatest engine value offered. You'll say it.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver.

1 1/2 H.P. On Skids With BUILT-IN MAGNETO

\$65.

3 H. P. \$115.
6 H. P. \$205.

F. O. B. Montreal or Toronto

Important Dealer Service

When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturer. He shares the responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He is responsible to you. Get it at your service to see that you are satisfied. It's as easy for you as your telephone any time you wish him.

EDWARDSBURG GLUTEN FEED

is the ideal feed for milk production.

THE mere fact that it costs a little more than Bran, does not mean that it is more expensive. On the contrary, it is cheaper than Bran—it is about the cheapest feed you can give the cows—because it increases the milk yield so much.

We have a little book that tells about Edwardsburg Gluten Feed—what it does and how it makes money for you—write for a copy, free.

—FATTEN HOGS ON EDWARDSBURG OIL CAKE. 0 68

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED - - - TORONTO
WORKS AT CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM

When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy

An Experience of 20 Years in Growing Alfalfa

(Continued from page 4.)

30 pounds per acre. I use a weeder with seeder attachments, which sows the seed and covers it at the same time. I sow 15 pounds each way, seeding from the 15th to the 20th of August.

"In cutting alfalfa I watch for the new shoots starting out from the crowns, which states that alfalfa has its growth; then, the sooner cut the better. If cut before the new shoots appear it has a tendency to retard the growth of the next crop. Also, if cut too late, the mower snips the new shoots and dwarfs the next crop. I cure it about the same way you would clover.

Fertilizing the Alfalfa.

"One of the big advantages of alfalfa is when you once get a stand of it, you don't have to re-seed every year; how often is necessary I do not know. I have some that has been mowed three times every year for the past six years, and it is as good as ever, in fact, it has been improving every year. I top-dress every year with at least 600 pounds of high-grade fertilizer per acre. Until a short time ago my farm had on it one cow to the acre, and with the manure from her I felt that the 600 pounds of fertilizer when the ground was seeded, and this much each year afterwards as top-dressing, was enough. Without the manure I would use at least half a ton of fertilizer per acre.

"Alfalfa makes the best of hay for all kinds of stock. Some of my horses eat it before they do their grain. Cows will give more milk when fed on alfalfa than they will when fed fodder corn. It's a grand thing for brood sows. When fed alfalfa they will keep in fine condition on half the grain that they would need without it. So many tell me that they cannot grow it, but the most of them admit they never tried it.

"I have 105 acres of my farm of 122 acres in alfalfa, and what I have told you is my own experience. Had I known these things in the beginning, I cannot tell what it would have been worth to me. You that want it, get busy. If you don't make a success of it the first time, try again. Come over and see mine any time from the 25th of May to the 1st of June, and you will go back home determined to grow it."

The Corn Crop Next Year

(Continued from page 4.)

Globe. By intelligent seed selection this Durham County farmer has gotten a strain that matures in his district and at the same time produces a good tonnage of ensilage to the acre.

Now is the time of year to select the seed corn. Go through the field as late in the fall as possible and just before the corn is cut, and choose sufficient ears to supply seed for the next year. Select ears that are large, the proper shape for the variety, that are borne on large, leafy, strong, but not too coarse stalks, and above all, ears that will ripen before frost. In a moderate sized field it should not be difficult to find such ears, if the variety is at all acclimated. Then the ears should be cured in a protected place where freezing will not occur.

Such selection is not possible where Bureka, Big Crop and similar varieties of corn are grown. It is first necessary to start with a variety that in some years at least will mature in the grower's section. The result of too late varieties is much sour smelling ensilage; the stock don't like it and dairy cows won't eat it, unless forced to. These large varieties may be at right in the southwestern counties of Ontario, but in Central and Eastern Ontario, and in Quebec smaller varieties are preferable. Where the dairy

farmer in these sections can find a good, reliable grower in the corn belt of Ontario and get his seed from him, well and good. Most of us, however, will be just as far ahead to select our own seed and make the highest quality of ensilage. As I said in the beginning, however, Canadian corn growers are divided into two camps on this question, and I am willing to hear the other side.

Cultivate the Alfalfa Crop

(Continued from page 4.)

was convinced that the alfalfa was all dead. In a few days, however, the plots were green again and the alfalfa starting out to make a vigorous second growth. The same practice has been followed ever since.

It is good practice before cultivating with the disk harrow to scatter eight or ten tons of farmyard manure on

the surface to be worked in with the hoes. In some instances the crowns of the old plants will be split, but on the whole more good than harm results from the cultivation. Without it, blue grass will establish itself, which with proper treatment will be eliminated from the start. The addition of fertilizer such as manure, is in itself a good check on the growth of grass as it so stimulates the growth of the alfalfa as to choke out all other forms of growth.

A Good Quebec Herd

Mr. Chas. Collum of Maple Grove Dairy Farm, Ormstown, Que., is one of the many successful dairy farmers of that district who is always willing to vote for the dairy cow as the best money maker on the farm. During the season of 10 months, from May to February last, Mr. Col-

lum sent to the Borden condensery, 116,669 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 5.6 per cent, fat and this without making any allowance for the milk used by the family or for feeding calves. The cheques received from this milk totalled \$1,825.42. In Mr. Collum's herd there are 15 cows. During the period mentioned, six were Junior two-year-olds and the average production for the whole herd was 7,778 lbs. of milk, realizing \$122.36 for each cow.

One of the females in this herd is a pure bred, the others were grade Holsteins. The majority freshen in the spring. The staple roughages are ensilage and clover hay. The grain ration consisted mostly of moultrie, made from home grown grains, helped out by two and one-half tons of purchased concentrates. In Maple Grove Dairy Farm there are 204 acres with 100 cultivated.

Only "Canuck" Could Have Done It

"—birds in full feather—flying high—and if I hadn't been sure of the load I never would have tried the shot. Made a double—the deep penetration of the Canuck Shells did it."

Canuck Shot Shells

are dependable. Dominion—the only ammunition Made in Canada—is sold by all dealers and backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trade-mark.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
Montreal

Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

"The Farm Paper of Canada's Dairy Farmers"
Published Every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
Peterboro and Toronto



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

ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.65 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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Toronto Office—37 McCaul Street.

United States Representatives:

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Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 25,000 to 27,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction takes place within a 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."
Advertisers shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns, but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

Munition Workers Released

ONE munition plant in Toronto has released twelve hundred of its workmen. Other factories have already laid off, or are planning to lay off, their workers in like proportion. Recently in Toronto we saw 500 men, ex-munition workers, lined up at an employment office seeking for similar work in other establishments.

The reason for discontinuance of activities in munition plants is not far to seek. Shell contracts are not being renewed. It is rumored in some quarters that the British Government is finding difficulty in financing its foreign contracts. A more reasonable explanation, however, is that Great Britain now has immense supplies of munitions on hand and her own factories are turning out sufficient for current needs, the risk of Atlantic transportation being thereby avoided. That a renewal of contracts is not expected in the near future, is proven by the action of the Munitions Board in advising ex-munition workers to find employment in other industries.

The discontinuance of shell contracts will be far reaching in its effects. Wages in all urban industries will decline. Rents will fall in proportion and business will contract. Unemployment may become a serious problem. It is doubtful, however, if labor, which has been enjoying high wages ever since the commencement of the war, will be content to seek other productive work, and, probably, obliging governments, provincial and federal, will endeavor to meet the demands of labor by instituting unproductive public enterprises, such, for instance, as the construction of the good roads contemplated in the Good Roads Scheme of Ontario. There is abundance of work to be done on the land and in the mines and forests and this is work that would

add to the wealth of the country and help solve our pressing financial problems. This work, however, does not appeal apparently to either ex-munition workers or returned soldiers, and if their demands have precedence, the burden of taxation, already almost unbearable, will increase and its main weight will have to be borne by the farmers. Already it would seem that the hard times predicted for the after the war period, are beginning while the war is still with us. A policy of conservation of resources rather than extensive expansion, would seem to be a wise one for men in all lines of business, rural and urban.

Protecting the Public

WE would like to believe that all the forces of the nation were so enthused with patriotic zeal that graft and plunder would be forgotten for true time being, but the sordid fact is that only the plain people have had their attention diverted by the war. Men of finance are taking advantage of this diversion to dig still deeper into the public exchequer for their own benefit. It would seem, however, that in the C. N. R. deal as now proposed, the Toronto group of financiers who would be the chief beneficiaries of government purchase of the common stock, have been a little too greedy and people are awakening to the menace right here at home. The following resolution recently approved by the Single Tax League of Ontario, expresses, we believe, the sentiments of the Canadian people in this connection. The resolution reads:

"We, the undersigned, most emphatically protest against the purchase of a bankrupt railway at the price of a solvent concern or any payment being made for the common stock of the company; and insist that if the Government, which is now a creditor to the extent of many millions of dollars, finds it necessary to make further advances in order to protect its claims against the Company, it shall safeguard the interest of the general public, whose agents it is, by taking over the assets of the Company without further payment to the promoters, who, as is well known, have already made enormous profits out of the promoting and building of the Road with public money and have amply recouped themselves for any investment of their own capital and time."

Other non-partisan organizations have been expressing similar sentiments. The easiest and most sensible way of solving the problem would be to allow the Canadian Northern Railway to pass into the hands of a receiver as, in the natural course of events, it would do, and then for the Government, as the principal creditor, to take over the line at the valuation established by the Receiver. Such a course would not appeal to the millionaires who have been buying C. N. R. stock at bargain-counter rates, expecting it to advance to par value on Government purchase, but it would ensure that the people of Canada would get the road for what it is worth and Government ownership and operation of the system would have a chance for financial success. Should the present bill pass the House in all its stages it deserves severe amendment in the Senate.

Wheat and Alfalfa?

IT is officially stated that the acreage in winter wheat will be greatly extended in 1917 and 1918, with tractors playing an important part in the increase. This is as it should be. The world needs food and bread is still the staff of life. Along with the extended area of wheat, however, plans should be made to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to get the land reseeded to alfalfa and red clover. Wheat is an ideal nurse crop for either. It stools lightly, usually stands up well and is off early in the season. In case the clover seedling is not needed for hay it is a cheap source of fertility when plowed under. Many of our best dairy farmers told us that they would never think of seeding

any grain crops without at the same time sowing alfalfa, just because of its fertilizing value.

In this connection we will mention one method of seeding to alfalfa that we would like to see tried out in Ontario. A few years ago a correspondent in Grey County, seeded alfalfa along with the fall wheat. The alfalfa made an excellent growth in the fall and a perfect stand was secured for the following year. Where this plan is followed the land needs to be worked unusually well, the seeding done early in September with, of course, good seed of the best varieties and inoculated. The land, too, must be well drained and not sour. We would not advise this method of seeding alfalfa on a large scale. One of the editors of Farm and Dairy is sowing four acres in this manner and would like to have others of our Folks to cooperate in giving the method a good trial. Next fall we would like to receive reports on results. Will you investigate along with us?

Production and Type

THE ideal dairy cow is the one that, while a great producer, is also a model in type. To this most breeders will agree. In actual breeding operations, however, difficulties arise. It is always easier to breed with one end in view than two. It is just exactly twice as difficult to breed dairy cattle that are great producers and models in type as to breed for great producers only, or show ring winners only, and unless the breeder be a model of constancy and perseverance, he will soon be diverting his efforts to one end or the other and losing sight of the great ideal. That it is possible, however, to achieve both characteristics in the same animal and that many breeders are meeting with success in developing cows, combining producing ability and good type was amply demonstrated at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

Take Holsteins, for instance. We will remember the classes of a few years ago in which there were as many different types as there were individual entries, and in which drooping tails, heads and other undesirable characteristics were everywhere in evidence. This year the classes were wonderfully uniform. Most of the entries conformed to the requirements of good dairy and breed type. Also the official records of many of the milking animals on exhibition were much higher than those held by the homely producers of a decade ago. This improvement is due in part to more skillful development, but the main improvement must be attributed to the careful selection of sires that combine in themselves and in their ancestors the most desirable characteristics. In the Jersey and Ayrshire classes, too, good type was combined with milky appearance and there were not a few excellent semi-official records held by the winners. Breeders who have lost sight of the dual object of good dairy breeding, should find much to bring them back to the higher ideal in the dairy classes at the Canadian National this year.

The man behind the plow is destined to play the leading role in restoring the country's fortunes ere peace is restored. Good prices for farm products now will enable the farmer to play his part in national reconstruction more efficiently.

Feed is high in price, but it is not so high that young stock, from the growing pullet to the colt just ready to wean, should be restricted in their rations.

Farm and Dairy was in error recently in stating that bounties paid on the manufacture of iron steel, lead, manilla fibre and crude petroleum totalled \$21,669,965 in one year. This is the total amount paid to date in subsidies to those industries.



HERE is a wrong kind of optimism, the kind in which a man thinks that the thing will come right without his doing it.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

"If the world needs men anywhere, it is on the prairies," Thaine declared, and the doctor continued: "I have found my future already. I shall not leave China again. Grass River may miss me as a friend but not as a doctor of medicine. Doctors are plentiful there. My place is here henceforth, and I'm still young. I came to the Philippines to be with Thaine"—Horace Carey's voice was low, and the same old winning smile was on his face—"because I love the boy and because I wanted to protect him if it should be my fortune to do it. I saved him from the waters of the Rio Grande and helped to pull him out of the hospital at Manila. He doesn't need me now, for he goes to do a big work, and I stay here to do a big work."

"Out of love for me alone?" Thaine asked affectionately.

"No, not you alone," Carey answered frankly, "but because something in your face always reminds me of a face I loved long ago. Of one for whose sake I have cared for you here. You are going home a brave man. I believe your life will be full of service and of happiness."

The silence that followed was broken by Pryor Gimes saying:

"All this time—such a tragical time—I have forgotten, Thaine, that I have a message for you. A little package that reached here late last May. It was sent to me because the sender thought you were coming to China soon, and I was asked to keep it for you. You didn't come, and mails ceased to leave Peking—and then came the siege, the struggle to keep up the defenses, the sickness, the starvation, the deaths, the constant attacks, the final night of Old Glory on the outer walls, and your triumphant entry through the sewer. You see why I forgot."

He took a little package from his writing desk and gave it into Thaine Aydelot's hand.

The young soldier tried to open it with steady fingers, for the address was in a handwriting he knew well. Inside a flat little box was a card bearing the words:

"To Prince Qui pi, Beyond the Purple Notches."

And underneath that lay a withered little yellow snuffler.

Two evenings later as the three men sat together, Horace Carey suddenly gripped Thaine's hand in his, then sank back in his chair with eyes that seemed looking straight into eternal peace; and the same smile that had won men to him seemed winning the hearts to his own. He turned toward, in the midst of his busy, useful years his big work was done.

The Sunflowers were just beginning to blossom along the Old Grass River Trail. The line of timber following every stream was in the full leafage of May. The wheat lay like a yellow-

green sea over all the wide prairies. The breeze came singing down the valley, a morning song of gladness.

Leigh Shirley had come up early to the Sunflower Ranch to spend the day and night with Virginia Aydelot, while Asher and her uncle Jim took a two days' business trip to Big Wolf with Darley Changers. Jim had brought Virginia a big bunch of exquisite roses which nobody but Jim Shirley could ever have grown to such perfection.



A Farm Home that Speaks Well for Huron County.

This large and attractive home is on the farm of Mr. Harry Grainger, Huron Co., Ont. There is no lack of space in this home and the spacious lawn makes an ideal spot for social gatherings. The illustration herewith was snapped by our household editor this summer while spending a few days of her vacation on this farm.

Virginia went into the house to find the tall cut-glass vase Doctor Carey had sent to her when he started West, while Leigh went to the gate of the side lot to get a purple bell colt that he had bought.

"You beautiful Junco!" she cried, patting the creature's nose. "Mrs. Aydelot says you are as graceful and well-bred as all your grandmothers were since the time a Junco long ago followed a prairie schooner down the old Grass River Trail to a little sod shack on a treeless claim in the wilderness. This is too fine a morning to go indoors," she added as she came back to the front lawn to the seat under the fragrant white honeysuckle.

"She was as sweet as a blossom herself this morning, with her soft brown-gold hair waving back from her face, and her blue eyes full of light."

Somebody had turned from the road and was coming up the walk with a springing step. Leigh turned her head to see who it might be, as she reached for a spray of the fragrant honeysuckle, and found Thaine Aydelot standing before her.

"With a glad cry, she dropped the blossoms sprang to her feet."

"Prince Qui pi couldn't come nor write, so he sent me. Will I do for an-

swer, Leighie? I was coming back to the blessed old prairies, anyhow; to my father and mother and the life of a farmer. I have come to see at last through Asher Aydelot's eyes that wars in any cause are short-lived, and, even with a Christian soldier, very brutal; that after the wars come the empire-makers, who really conquer, and that the man who practically wins from the soldier's hundredfold of increase may be a king among men. I can see such big things to be done here, but, oh, Leigh, are you sure you want me here?"

"That was holding her hands in a gentle grip, looking with love-hungry eyes down into her face.

"I've always been sure I wanted you," Leigh said softly, "and I've always hoped you would come back here to the prairies again. But, Thaine, I'm so proud of you, too, for all the heroic things you have helped to do in the Philippines and in China. I am glad now you did go for a while. You have been a part of a history-making that shall change all the future years."

Thaine put his arm about her and drew her close to him as he said:

"Then we'll go and build a house on the Purple Notches, a purple velvet house with gold knobs, and all that yellow prairie away to the west that was only grass land four years ago we'll turn to wheat fields like Asher Aydelot's here. John Jacobs was holding that ground for somebody

"You are right, Thaine. I was so unhappy about it all. For since I first came to Uncle Jim's I knew I ought not have Miss Jane's love and the farm that you would have had if she knew you."

"You've known this all these years and never told even me. You silent little sub-soiler!" Thaine exclaimed.

"It grew in my mind from an almost babyhood impression to a woman's principles," Leigh declared. "I never thought of telling anybody. But there was another thing that kept me arm that day on the Purple Notches. Years ago, when I was a girl, I remember dimly seeing two men in a awful fight one night just at dusk down on the railroad track by Clover Creek in Ohio. I thought one of them was my father. Miss Jane would never tell me anything about it, and made me promise never to speak of it. So I grew up sure that my father had committed some dreadful crime, and Thaine, until I know better, I couldn't think of disgracing your name, the proud name of Aydelot."

"Oh, Leigh, it is no matter what our forefathers do—their sins are all a lot if we go back far enough. It's what we do that counts. It's what I do as Thaine Aydelot, not as Asher Aydelot's son, that I must stand or fall by. It's how far we win our wilderness, little girl, not the wilderness our fathers won or lost."

Thaine was sitting beside Leigh now, under the perfumy white honeysuckle blossoms.

"But, Thaine, the bans are all lifted now."

Leigh sat with face aglow. "Your grandfather wouldn't let his property go to a child of Virginia Aydelot, so Miss Jane couldn't give it to you. She left it to us—all her property, provided, or hoping, I would—you should—she hesitated.

"Yes, we should, and we will," Thaine finished the sentence. "Bless her good soul, she never could swim, and so that burden is lifted. But, Thaine, will you want to go back to Ohio to the Aydelot homestead? I could sell it for a club house to the Cloverdale Country Club, but I waited till you should come, to know what to do."

"There was just a little quaver in Leigh's voice.

"Do you want to go back to Ohio?" Thaine inquired. "Unless you do, the country clubbers may have the place. There is no homestead left for me. This is my homestead. I will wait until open ranch-land beyond the Purple Notches. But, Leigh, if my father as administrator and trustee for John Jacobs' estate can set me the ground and your inheritance from John Jacobs, let me do after all! It what is there left for me to do after all? I can take favors and give none. I'll run away and enlist with the Regulars first."

A rustic look came over his face now, and behind the words Leigh read a determined will.

"The real thing is left to you," she replied, "the biggest work of all. You must go out and make it. My father bought his first quarter with money his father had left him by will, but he had no inheritance to buy all the other quarters that make the big Aydelot wheat fields of the Sunflower Ranch. If every acre of the prairie was covered with a layer of eastern capital, borrowed or inherited, it would not make a cent more than I will grow nor ripen one ear of corn. But you may turn up the soil with your plow and find silver dollars in the furrows. You may herd cattle on the plains, and the sun hides gold in your cloth-of-gold. You may seed the brown fields with alfalfa, and it will

(Continued on page 17.)

like you and me. We'll buy it of his estate. We'll show the fathers what the sons can do."

A thrill of happiness lighted Leigh's face for a moment, then a shadow fell over it as she said:

"That Darley Changers and I have kept a secret for a year."

"You kept it 'danged' well. What was it?" Thaine asked gaily.

"Jane Aydelot, who died last year, left me all her property," Leigh began.

"Good for Jennie," Thaine broke in, but Leigh hurried on.

"I always knew she meant to do it, and that was one reason why I sent you away. I wouldn't have your money and I felt if you knew you wouldn't ask me for fear I'd think—Oh, money you don't earn or inherit squarely is such a grief," Leigh paused.

"So you wouldn't let me have any hope because of this junk in Ohio that you were afraid you'd get and I'd seem to be wanting if I married you, and you thought I ought to have as much as you'd seem to be marrying me to get. If I ever have an estate, I'll leave it to foreign missions. I'd like to make trouble for the ones that got me at the Rio Grande. Money might do it," Thaine declared.

Leigh did not laugh.

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THE UPWARD LOOK

The Efficacy of Prayer

PERHAPS there has never been a time in the history of Christianity when the faith of Christians has been so severely tested as in these days of world-chaos and conflict. While many have found Christ through this awful war, many more, unable to reconcile what is happening in the world to-day as part of the Divine scheme of a loving Father, have cast faith, prayer and religion to the winds, and are living practically as atheists. Many more are wandering in the mists of doubt, seeking vainly for an answer to the questions that perplex them, and wondering if, after all, prayer is of any value. To such, perhaps, the following lines of Lilla Wheeler Wilcox, which we came across recently, may bring a message of comfort and cheer, and help to strengthen the faith of some who are beginning to doubt:

I do not understand to say
That literal answers come from Heaven,
But I know this—that when I pray
A comfort, a support is given—
That helps me rise 'er earthly things,
As larks soar up on air wings.

In vain the wise philosopher
Points out to me my fabric's flaws,
In vain the scientist ther' laws,
That "all things are controlled by laws."

My life has taught me day by day
That it avails much to pray.

I do not stop to reason out,
The why and how, I do not care,
Since I know this, that when I doubt,
Life seems a blackness of despair,
The world a tomb, and when I trust,
Sweet blossoms spring up in the dust.

Since I know in the darkest hour,
If I lift up my soul in prayer,
Some sympathetic spirit flows,
Sends hope and comfort to me there,
Since pain is sent, to ease my pain,
What need to argue or explain?

Prayer has a sweet redning grace,
It educates the soul and heart,
It lends a hush to the face,
And by its elevating art,
It gives the mind an inner sight
That brings it near the Infinite.

From our gross selves it helps us rise
To something which yet may be,
And so I ask not to be wise,
If thus my faith is lost to me,
Faith, that with angel's voice and touch
Says, pray, for prayer avails much!

Potting Bulbs for Indoor Blooming

SEPTEMBER is the month to pot bulbs for early indoor blooming. Hyacinths, tulips, narcissus and jonquils are best suited for this purpose. A good soil for potting bulbs is composed of one-half part well decomposed turfy loam, the remainder well rotted stable manure, leaf mold and sand. These should be well mixed together.

The size of the pot depends on the size of the bulbs and upon the effects desired. As a general rule, for a single hyacinth and narcissus a 4-inch pot is large enough, the size increasing with the number of bulbs. In potting place a piece of broken pot or some coarse ashes over the hole in the bottom to secure drainage. Fill the pots half full of soil, set the bulbs so that the tops are at least one inch below the rim, cover them with soil and press it firmly around the bulbs, leaving at last one-half inch space at the top for water.

After all have been potted and labeled they should be well watered and placed out of doors, with the pots close together. Nail a board frame around them and cover with six inches of ashes or sand. Leave them there for about six or eight weeks. Then make an examination to see if roots are well developed. If so, remove the

pots to a cold frame, shed, attic, or cool cellar in a temperature from 40 to 50 degrees, and water them well. The secret of success in bulb forcing is perfect root development. Therefore be sure that the pots are full of soil before putting them into a high-temperature. By bringing in a few days at intervals of from eight to ten days and placing in a sunny window with a temperature from 60 to 65 degrees a succession of flowers may be had for months.

When Canned Stuff "Goes Bad"

SOMETIMES when we go to the fruit or vegetable shelf and bring up a jar we are surprised to find that it has "gone bad." It is exasperating to say the least, when we have spent time in doing up fruit or vegetables to have it spoil. A writer in Farm and Fireside has the following to say regarding canning errors: "A great deal of the faulty canning which I have seen can be traced to a few simple errors. As a rule, they are due to deviations from instructions which seem slight to the inexperienced canner, but which in reality make a great difference. I shall mention a few of the commonest failures with their causes.

"A sour taste in corn, beans, or peas is due to allowing the vegetable to stand unprocessed for too long a time after it has been blanched, or hot water has been added. When brine or water has been added, the can should be sealed immediately.

"The darkening of corn is usually due to using corn that is too old, blanching it for too long a period, allowing the corn to stand in cold water too long after hot dip, or allowing the can to stand with hot water in it so that the corn becomes water-soaked.

"The cloudiness of peas and other canned food is due to too long cooking either when blanching or processing.

"The shrinkage of greens or soft fruits is due to careless packing, not packing the jar sufficiently full, or blanching for too short a time, or sterilizing for too long a period. Greens and vegetables that are soft should be blanched sufficiently they will be about the consistency they will be when ready to use. It is well to steam spinach and other greens rather than to blanch them when in hot water, unless the flavor is very strong; then blanching takes away the excessive flavor.

"Loss of water in a can is usually due to too rapid boiling. Water is not hotter when it is boiling fast than when it is at the boiling point. It is simply boiling more rapidly. For proportion it should be kept at the boiling point. If a greater degree of heat is required, salt can be added to the boiling water.

"Corn and sweet potatoes usually swell in processing; therefore jars should not be filled to the top.

"To keep apples from discoloring, allow them to stand in cold water with a teaspoonful of lemon juice to each gallon of water.

"Beets lose their color because the top and tails are cut off too close to the beets."

Rhubarb and Fruit Combinations

RHUBARB combines well with many kinds of fruit. The last to come to my notice is rhubarb and raspberry jam. The combination increases the bulk, and the flavor is agreeable.

Crab apples and elder berries form a tempting combination for jelly. The proportion is two parts crab apples to one of elder berries by bulk, or two elderberries to one of crab apples in one basket of elderberries. The elderberries give both color and flavor.—A. A. F.

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A War Worker Honored

An interesting incident in connection with the wonderful work of the women of Canada are doing for the boys in the trenches, came to our attention recently. We learned that Miss L. C. Hunter of Norfolk Co., Ont., recently received a Voluntary War Workers' Badge from the Canadian Field Comforts Commission, Moore Barracks, Ottawa. Upon requesting Miss Hunter to give us some details regarding the qualifications necessary in order to secure this token of appreciation, she said:

"When I received the badge recently, it was somewhat of a surprise to me as I had not sought to qualify and in fact had not thought anything about it. Over a year ago, when one of the business men of my district gave our society a knitting machine for use during the period of the war, no one seemed to know anything about manipulating it but myself. I gladly offered to run the machine as much as possible and asked for volunteers who would be willing to learn the mechanism of the machine. For a time I had six pupils, but have just three now besides myself, who devote a few hours each week to knitting on the machine."

"The qualifications for the War Workers' Badge consist of working 12 hours a week for a period of three months and nine hours a week after obtaining the badge. Our secretary, Mrs. Tomlinson, recommended me for the badge on account of the work I had done in teaching others to operate the machine. Three times a week I offer three hours to knitting and as we only make the legs of socks, it is easy for me to make nine pairs in three hours. We manage to keep ahead of our many hand knitters, who when they lack the sock legs, are requested to wash and press the socks before returning them."

"I consider the knitting machine a great help to our society and would certainly advise Red Cross Societies to get one of a good make. While it takes some little time to get several women who are competent to run it, one is more than repaid for their work in knowing that the boys in the trenches are getting the benefit of all the extra pairs of socks we are able to turn out."

True Sociability*

TRUE sociability does not consist of wealth, position, education, culture, or refinement. While some people are blessed with these latter graces by nature, the majority have cultivated them through years of struggle and earnest endeavor and they are worth striving for, but one outstanding fact which should be recognized is that the grade of sociability is as much an inward life as an outward life. Strange as it may seem, some of the people who are most genuinely sociable, are not found among the great, but among those of more simple life. The woman who with readiness serves what she has is worth a score of those who for sake of advertising, make a show which is only half meant.

We must acknowledge that the test of true sociability, is not the exceptional or extraordinary. Our qualities of sociability are not to be judged by our best prepared entertainment. It is when the unexpected guest arrives, when we are in the midst of our week's duties without any special arrangement for entertainment and we give that guest a hos-

* Some notes which were taken on a paper read by Mrs. MacMurray at a meeting of the Women's Institute at King, Ont., last June.

plable welcome without mortification, that we show true sociability.

Are we always sociable with the various members of the home? True sociability must be genuine. To be really sociable the motive must be one of sincerity. A heart knowledge of the second great commandment and a daily practice of the Golden Rule, will lead anyone to the sure and true road of sociability. Let every woman feel that she has her own place to fill in the social life of the community in which she finds herself.

Banking Hints Worth Noting

HOW many of us are really familiar with banking business and know how to intelligently transact such business as opening an account, making deposits, signing checks correctly and so forth? In many homes the menfolk do the banking business, we presume either because they think the women are not capable of transacting such business, or because the women themselves consider it the special duty of "manly-ly." We would all do well, however, to acquaint ourselves with a few banking hints as we do not know when the responsibility may fall on our shoulders to do such work. Herewith are a few banking hints which are not hard to remember:

Don't ask the teller to give you the amount at credit of your account, he doesn't know; ask the ledger keeper.

Don't sign your name Miss or Mrs. Jane Smith as the case may be, sign "Jane Smith."

Don't leave the counter before counting your money. The teller may have made a mistake and the proper time to rectify it is before, not after leaving.

Don't forget to bring your pass book with you when depositing or withdrawing money.

Don't forget to put the number of your savings account at the top left hand corner of the cheque; it not only saves the ledger keeper much valuable time but yourself as well.

Don't forget to affix a two cent tax stamp at the left hand corner of each cheque you draw; it is not only illegal not to do so but the bank is within its rights in refusing to pay cheques not so stamped.

Don't endorse a cheque any old way; hold the cheque in both hands, turn it over back to front and then write your name across the top left-hand end.

Don't forget that attention to these small details will not only save you much annoyance, but will save your banker considerable time and trouble and tend to promote better relations between you.

Opening an Account.

If there are no forms on the customer's desk, ask the ledger keeper to give you a deposit slip, telling him you wish to open a savings bank account. Take the slip he gives you over to the desk and fill it out with the denominations of the bills you have, and if you have cheques also, give some particular of each cheque, so that they be identified. Add the whole thing up, both cheques and cash, in one total, and hand it over to the teller, not forgetting to sign your name on the deposit slip. Then move on to the ledger keeper's wicket, who will give you your pass book and answer any questions you may wish to ask him regarding the working of the account, etc. Attention to these small details will save not only yourself much annoyance and time, but will give satisfaction to the clerks, who are often much pressed for time, and will tend to promote good feeling and courtesy on both sides.



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Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 14.)

take away the fear of protest or over-draft, as the Coburn book says it will. Thaine, with all your grand battles in Luzon is still a Jungles and China isn't yet in the light. You have only prepared the way for the big things that are to follow. I never hear of the old Civil War veterans telling of their achievements in a Grand Army meeting without wishing that, after their great story is told, the Grand Army of the Frarites would tell their tale of the battles here with no music of drums nor roar of cannon, nor bugle calls, nor shoulder straps, nor comradeship, nor inspiring heroic epics to victory. But just loneliness and discouragements, and long waiting, and big, foolish-seeming dreams of what might be, with the reality of the unfriendly land to work upon. You take that open prairie beyond the Purple Notches for our kingdom."

The happiness in Leigh Shirley's eyes took from Thaine's mind the memory of all the hardship and tragedy of his two years on the battlefield. Her pride in his achievements, her joy in his return and his dream of their future together in a work so great of their service, filled his soul with rejoicing, as the May morning opened for these two its paradise of Youth and Love. Asher and Virginia Aydelot had come out on the veranda to look for Leigh. A moment they waited, then Asher said softly:

"He has forgotten us, but he has come back to the life he loves."
"And he will come back to us tenfold more ours, because his heart is here," Virginia answered, and the two stole softly indoors.

"See the roses Jim brought; they seem to belong to that beautiful vase," Virginia said as they stood at the door of the dining room. "I think Jim must have meant them for Leigh and Thaine."

"Yes, he brought us sunflowers in an old tin peach-can wrapped with a newspaper, and we had no mahogany dining room set and not so much cut-glass and china and silver in our cupboard, nor quite such a good rug on our hardwood floor," Asher replied.

"But we had each other and the vision to see all these things coming to us," Virginia said as she looked up into her husband's face with lighted eyes. "I wonder where Jim is?"

"Jim is present." Jim Shirley came in quietly from the side porch. "He prepared your wedding supper for you. He buried your first-born, and now he comes to give you a daughter. He's been first aid to the Aydelots all along the line, as he will hope to continue to be, world without end, and a little more."

The homestead on the Purple Notches looks out on a level land stretching away in an unbroken line to the far westward horizon. Broad fields of wheat grow golden in the summer sunshine, and acres of dark alfalfa perfume the air above them. With a clearer vision of what reward farm life may bring for him who goes forth and earns it, at reward, the man whom the Tondo road made a soldier, Calocosa a patriot, and Yang-Tsun a Christian, has found in the conquest of the soil a life of usefulness and power.

And the father and mother, Asher and Virginia Aydelot, who, through labor and loneliness and hopes long deferred, won a descent to fruitfulness, a wilderness to beauty—these two, in the zenith of their days, have proved

their service not in vain, for that they have also won the second generation back to the kingdom whose scepter is the hoe.

Not in vain did the scout of half a century ago drive back the savage Indian from the plains; not in vain did Funston and his "Fighting Twentieth" wade the Tullian and swim the Marlin; not in vain did Chaffee's army burst the gates of Peking, nor Calvin Fling push out Old Glory above its frowning walls.

Behind the scout came a patient, brave-hearted band of settlers who, against loneliness and distances and drought and prairie fire and plague and boom, slowly but gloriously won the wilderness. Into the jungles of Luzon will go the saw and spade and spelling book. Upon the Chinese republic has a new light shined.

Not more to him who drives back the frontier than to him who follows after and wins that wilderness with sword re-lapshaped to a plow-share does the promise to Asher of old stand evermore secure!

"Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

THE END.

In the days when eggs are scarce and high in price, try this plan when baking. Instead of using two eggs as the recipe calls for, use one egg and sift one teaspoon of cornstarch in with the flour.

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- 675—Persian Lamb Paw Muff, pillow style, best lined with head, paws and trimmings **\$4.95**
- 665—Black Russian Muskrat Coat, made from fine quality full lined muskrat skins; large long sleeves and deep cuffs; drop skin border around bottom; 45 in. long; **\$125.00**
- 677—Persian Lamb Paw Tie, made to button close up at neck **\$3.00**

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Dairy Progress of a Decade in Saskatchewan

My Experiences as a Pioneer Dairyman—By J. E. Frith, Moomson, Sask.

DAIRYING in the west is somewhat different from that carried on in the east or older provinces. In the west cows are largely kept for domestic use. Comparative few are sold solely for the money they bring in except in the large towns and cities or along radial roads leading to them. This feature makes dairying, as a whole, a sort of side line to grain growing (without being in the cash), and is generally carried on by the women folk, who handle both the products and the cash to their desires in the economic and aesthetic running of their households.

This practice reduces dairying to a sort of easy-going, haphazard, non-intensive business. It bears heavily on the non-improvement of dairy herds, the lack of proper care and feeding out the boarders, better housing, care and intensified feeding. It means small, rustling herds, such as can get their own living, fall, winter and spring. They can be raised and produced on roughage simply, a system of economic cleanings, and what profits accrue are so much saved that would otherwise be a loss.

Economic Deterrents.

Except where milk and cream can be put upon city markets, the low class of dairy cows and the high prices of grain and labor and more than expensive buildings, it will not allow one to go into dairying in an intensified way.

For the first year or two, from six months, June and July of the first year, and to keep up a normal flow of milk for 10 months requires eight months of labor and expensive feeding. Corn is one of the list of dairy feeds; oats, barley and mixed grains, green shaves take the place of clover, corn or the roughage of the east. Roots are too expensive to raise and house. Silos are few and far apart.

I have just returned from a dairy meeting at Saskatoon, and in a 290-mile stretch did not see an acre of corn, a silo, an acre of manure or turnips, nor a dozen ranch of dairy cows — all is a vast plain of wheat with some coarse grains. The Saskatchewan University possesses a silo, a Holstein herd, and a few acres of fodder corn and clover. Cows could be seen in small herds, ranging from one to a dozen. They were of a decidedly scrub type, generally.

Facilities for the manufacture of creamery butter in the province of Saskatchewan were slim when we came here; there were but three co-operative stock creameries in the whole of this vast area, and the three did not produce more than 50,000 pounds of butter a year. They were largely financed by the Federal Government. There was no market at anything like a fixed price for quality, so long as it was the product of milk was all that was necessary.

A Creamery Revived.

Shortly after I arrived here the creamery in this town was about to close down. We had brought up a car of highly-bred grade Jersey cows, and some of the company leaders insisted that I, a total stranger, become president, cook, and chief bottle-washer of the creamery, and sell or try to build up a better-making business. I hired with me the Dominion Government to operate the creamery for the year, renewing the contract annually. The first year we made 12,000 lbs., which sold at 14 cents a pound. The cost was nine and a half cents—income net, four and a half cents. The government, however, gave us \$300, other-

wise our income would have vanished behind. I am credibly informed that one season the butter did not pay the running expenses by three cents. The Dominion Government made the creamery a donation sufficient to pay the past four years' costs. We had no facilities for making our cream into butter and set about to re-arrange and put life into the dead creamery. We had to pool our cream with all sorts of stuff of quality better imagined than told. The output was a very low quality of butter.

The second year the government sent me a first-class hustler butter-maker, and, with the aid of the Dairy Commissioner, we succeeded in reducing the expenses to four and a half cents; the output rose to 25,000, the next year to 35,000, the next to 50,000, and is now up to a normal output of about 100,000 lbs. The biggest job we had was the raising of the quality of the cream. By patient showing, teaching and insistence, however, the patrons now get a first-class cream. We succeeded in getting all creameries to adopt two grades. The provincial dairy department now gives a premium of five cents for every pound of high flavored cream, delivered to all government operated creameries. This method of getting patrons to produce quality cream has been the most successful system yet struck.

Our First Winter a Hard One.

The first winter here we had only three tons of native hay, with twenty-two tons of cut and seven tonnes of winter or seven months of feeding. We could get no oats, barley, bran or middlings; no feed except wheat and that had to be fed whole. The only roughage was cut straw. We felt like shooting the stock to a bluff, shooting them and feeding to the coyotes. Four of the best cows did collapse before spring in spite of all we could do. The reader can imagine the problem we and all ambitious dairymen were up against during the last decade.

The situation has changed, however, and is much more inspiring. There has sprung up a decided demand for higher quality in butter, cream and milk. Expenses of making have been reduced to a reasonable basis. The output for Saskatchewan has risen from 75,000 lbs. in 1910 to approximately last year, 4,000,000. The government operated creameries now number 17. The demand for new creameries is increasing rapidly.

The price of number one butter has risen to 25 cents for summer make, and 45 cents for winter products. By-products are more largely utilized and greater quantities of succulent dairy feed are being produced. Oats, rye, feed and mixed grains are being raised and cut green for hay. Patches of fodder corn here and there are being experimented with and promise to be a success. The raising of roots is on the increase, and all told, conditions are becoming more favorable for economic dairying.

In regard to corn we are hopeful; we have five acres this year drilled in and last year it was chaffed and turned 16 tons an acre. Since it has been proved that one of matured corn to two of any kind of hay properly siled will kraut cure, we are satisfied that it will pay and be an economic investment. These features are making dairying a surer investment.

There are many difficulties yet in the way. It would not do to invest in the business if it so far from a creamery or shipping station that cream could

not be delivered to creameries twice a week and sweet cream and milk to cities every day. We are slow to advise going into dairying if all labor has to be hired. One of the old settlers said, not long since, "When the boys and girls were all home 20 cows meant good money, now they are gone and just keep two cows." This is about the keynote to the whole business.

A Premium Wage for Milking.

Our milking has all been done by hired help. We milk at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. The morning milking goes into the regular days work, the evening gets a premium added to the wages. All must milk every day of the term of engagement, otherwise the applicant passes on. Under this arrangement we always get milking help and it works well. We think our teams do as much work with the first hour knocked off as teams beginning at 7 a.m. With all our difficulties, we are satisfied that dairying is playing an important part in our present equity. Our experience in connection with our co-operative creamery goes to prove that farmers who have a herd of cows are better off as a whole and more smoothly than exclusive grain producers. A small cash cheque every two weeks stops the piling up of store, blacksmith and repair bills to be paid out of the wheat and flax bins every fall.

We are cementing all government operated creameries into one consolidated company, to be under one management. We look for many benefits from this amalgamation—better facilities for cold storage, the selling of more uniform lots of milk in car lots, better known markets, and purchasing in greater quantities. The prospects for incoming technically and practically qualified dairymen are encouraging—much more so than a decade ago. Dairy types of cows, especially sires, are increasing, with Holsteins leading. The co-operative creameries are mostly supported by Danes at present, but Canadians are slowly and surely coming to the front and are taking a deeper interest in dairying.

Up-to-date, little or no account, has been taken in the by-products of dairying. The feeding of pigs, utilization of straw, upkeep of soil fertility and such like, has been treated as of no value. This waste is now being more and more taken care of and is looked upon as an indirect income. It is permissibly in connection with dairying, as in the Ontario, Wisconsin and middle West, makes me safe in predicting a bright future for the business in Saskatchewan and the whole West.

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.

Dairy Exhibits at Toronto

CHEESE and butter made a splendid showing at the Canadian National this year. While farm dairy butters were on a par with last year in number of entries, creamery butter and cheese had practically doubled. In the butter class a new section was added for June held butter, and a held product of excellent quality was shown. Jno. R. Almonte succeeded in winning the butter trophy for the third time in succession, and it now becomes his property "for keeps."

In the cheese sections the judges criticized some of the July and August values cheese as being hardly up to

the mark. All the white cheese, however, were good, and a much larger exhibit than usual was shown. White cheese were much more numerous than colored this year. The cheese cup went to Wm. Morse, of Stratford. The dairy contests were almost Canada wide in their scope. Five provinces being represented by their best makers this year. The extent of the territory covered tends only to add to the interest of the exhibition. To win the trophy at the Canadian National is nowadays to achieve a nation-wide reputation among cheese makers. The awards, in full, follow:

CHEESE AWARDS.

Colored June cheese: 1, W. T. Oliver, Cornwall, 98.00; 2, A. J. Cameron, Cornwall, 94.99; 4, D. A. Macdonald, Summersville, 94.99; 5, H. Hammond, Morrisburg, 94.99; 6, M. G. Brophy, Atwood, 94.82; 7, Wm. Morse, Stratford, 94.82; 8, La. Levois, Humberston, 94.82.

Colored July cheese: 1, H. Hammond, 95.83; 2, George Empey, 95.83; 3, W. T. Oliver, 95.67; 4, Wm. Morse, 95.67; 5, La. Levois, 95.16; 6, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 95.16; 7, M. G. Brophy, Calgary, Alta., 94.49; 8, Woodland Dairy, 94.49.

White June cheese: 1, Z. Bergeron, Mashet Mills, Que., 96.89; 2, Geo. Empey, 96.89; 3, H. Hammond, 96.89; 4, J. C. Donnelly, Lambeth, 96.89; 5, J. C. Donnelly, 96.89; 6, E. Lafamme, South Durham, 96.89; 7, H. Hammond, 96.89; 8, La. Levois, Metebetchewan, Que., 96.45.

White July cheese: 1, Wm. Morse, 97.82; 2, W. T. Oliver, 97.16; 3, F. Koch, Palmerston, 95.83; 4, W. E. H. J. Neeb, 95.83; 5, H. Hammond, 95.83; 6, H. Hammond, 95.83; 7, H. B. F. Howe, 95.83; 8, Z. Bergeron, 95.49 (on favor); 9, Z. Bergeron, 95.49.

August colored cheese: 1, H. Hammond, 96.89; 2, P. P. Pallerson, 96.00; 3, H. J. Neeb, 94.98; 4, Wm. Morse, 94.98; 5, Woodland Dairy, 94.65; 7, J. N. Robinson, Stratford, 94.65; 8, J. F. Cox, Greenway, Que., 94.16 (on favor).

Almond white: 1, W. T. Oliver, 96.99; 2, R. Ladman, 96.99; 3, Wm. Morse, 96.82; 4, H. Hammond, 96.82; 5, H. Hammond, 96.82; 6, P. Lobbe, St. Brulou, Que., 96.82; 7, H. Hammond, 96.82; 8, H. Schneider, Gashill, Ont., 94.99.

Canadian Sillton: 1, H. Hammond, 96.99; 2, F. J. Beddington, Que. Bavo, 96.99; 3, Geo. Empey, 94.18; 5, Conroy, 96.99 (on favor); 6, Wm. Morse, 96.99; 7, H. Hammond, 96.99; 8, H. J. Neeb, 96.86; 9, Wm. Morse, 96.82; 10, Wm. Morse, 96.82; 11, Wm. Morse, 96.82.

Silver cup won by William Morse, Stratford, Ont.

Special Prizes: 1, W. T. Oliver; 2, Wm. Morse; H. Hammond.

BUTTER AWARDS (CREAMERY).

Salted solids: 1, J. R. Almonte, Silverdale, Ont., 97.45; 2, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, Que., 96.82; 3, G. Cox, 96.82; 4, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82; 5, G. Cox, 96.82; 6, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82; 7, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, Que., 96.82; 8, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82; 9, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82; 10, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82.

Unsalted solids: 1, J. F. Montpelier, St. Cleot, Que., 97.32; 2, E. Fauche, 97.00; 3, H. Hammond, 96.82; 4, G. Cox, 96.82; 5, G. Cox, 96.82; 6, A. Allaire, St. Edouard, Que., 96.82 (on favor); 7, C. Leroy, St. Hedouine, Que., 96.82; 8, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82; 9, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82; 10, E. Fauche, St. Flavie, Que., 96.82.

Creamery, 1, printed: 1, Wm. Hansen, Innisfail, Alta., 96.82; 2, Carlyle Dairy, Calgary, 96.82; 3, Geo. Nelson, Red Deer, Alta., 96.82; 4, W. G. Ward, 96.82; 5, M. West, 96.82; 6, W. G. Ward, 96.82 (on favor); 7, J. A. Allaire, 96.82; 8, J. R. Almonte, 96.82.

June solids: 1, J. F. Montpelier, St. George's, Que., 96.62; 2, J. R. Almonte, 94.49 (on favor); 3, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, 94.49; 4, A. Fournier, Gentilly, Que., 94.16; 5, E. Fauche, 94.16 (on favor); 6, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, 94.16; 7, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, 94.16; 8, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, 94.16; 9, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, 94.16; 10, J. C. Donnelly, St. Edouard, 94.16.

FARM DAIRY.

30-lb. tube: 1, Miss Ruth Patton, Richmond Hill, 92.52; 2, Mrs. W. M. Parkin, Woodville, 92.52; 3, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, 92.49; 4, Mrs. Chas. Holliday, Humberston, 90.32; 5, Mrs. J. A. Terrell, Lindsay, 89.99.

10-lb. tub: 1, Mrs. H. F. Pugh, Humberston, Ont., 91.46; 2, Mrs. J. E. Brumpton, Ont., 91.16; 3, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 90.49; 4, Mrs. A. Wallace, 90.49; 5, Mrs. Patton, 90.32.

Found printer: 1, Mrs. Jos. Britton, Urbrewke, 91.46; 2, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 3, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 4, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 5, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 6, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 7, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 8, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 9, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46; 10, Mrs. J. E. Torrance, 91.46.

Challenge Trophy won by John R. Almonte, Silverdale, on property of his own, having won it three times. Specials: 1, L. Cantogony, St. Edouard, Que., 96.87; 2, H. Hammond, 96.82; 3, J. R. Almonte, 96.82.

Some Well-Known Western Jersey Herds

By an Editor of Farm and Dairy

ANY lover of a good Jersey cow who visits the two western provinces of Canada and Alberta and British Columbia, will not be the least long before hearing of the Jersey herds on the Provincial Government's Experimental Farm at Medicine Hat, Alberta, the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Sydney, B.C., and the private herd of Grimmer Bros., Port Washington, B. C.

The herd at Medicine Hat is one of the largest Jersey herds in Western Canada. It comprises 53 animals, of which 43 are pure-breds. These were all secured about five years ago from B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton. We did not succeed in getting out to see this herd, but had a chat at the Medicine Hat Station, with its manager, T. H. Farmer. Mr. Farmer was at one time with R. R. Nees, at Howick, Que., later with the noted Clise herd in the state of Washington, and for a while with Mr. Trimble, of Red Deer, Alta. Thus he has had a good practical training as a dairyman.

According to Mr. Farmer the herd is doing well, and a lot of the young stock is quite promising. Two of the grade cows have given over 10,000 lbs. of milk each, and two others over 9,000 lbs. each. The average production of 22 of the best pure-bred and grade animals last year was 7,570 lbs. of milk. This, it will be noted, is an exceptionally fine average for such a number.

An illustration of the herd was published in last year's Western Canada Number of Farm and Dairy.

Among the best records of the pure-breds in the herd might be mentioned the following:

Name of Cow.	lbs.	lbs.	Days
	Milk.	Fat.	Me's.
Brampton Oxford			
Carleton	10,921.3	446.1	349
Brampton Rose	9,256.8	429.9	365
Brampton Winny	7,354.7	372.2	356
Brampton Derry's			
Fancy	8,848.3	404.2	365
Brampton Eureka	7,165.4	372.5	340
Brampton Noble			
Sultana	7,460.1	412.5	325
Wolsley Bess	8,216.7	524.	338
Brampton Alfriston			
Queen	8,913.9	490.5	365
Brampton Cora	9,351.8	487.8	316
Beamweir			
Tor-nado	9,230.9	466.2	347

The Sydney, B. C. Herd.

The Jersey herd on the Dominion Government Farm at Sydney, B. C., was established there last November, the stock having been secured from the Government Farm at Lacombe, Alberta. It comprises only 12 head, consisting of one bull, six cows, two yearling heifers and four calves.

The outstanding animal of the herd is the bull Old Basing King George, out of the noted cow Rosalind of Old Basing, bred and owned by G. A. Julian Sharman, of Old Basing Farm, Alberta. His sire was Brampton Blue Head, considered to be one of the best bulls ever sold out of the Brampton herd. Old Basing King George is a bull of great substance, weighing as a three year old a little over 1,650 lbs. He possesses good masculine type, considerable length, unusual depth, a long well sprung rib and dairy conformation. He may lack a little in firmness, but is a rattling good bull.

Rosalind of Old Basing, his dam, produced 15,340 lbs. milk in a year, testing 5.16 per cent. In one year she produced 1,031 lbs. butter, and in three years 3,369 lbs. His cream and skim milk in four years was sold for \$1,602. During that period she dropped a bull and three heifer calves for which \$4,000 was offered and refused. This made total returns from her in four years of \$5,602. She yielded an average of 18 quarts of milk, or 2.4 lbs. of butter each and every day for four years, equal in value to \$3.70 a day, or \$110 a month. She was said to be

the champion cow of the British Empire, and the reserve champion butter cow of the world, but the records were not official.

The two foundation cows of this herd are Brampton Wolsley Thelma, bred by E. C. Beaman, Newcastle, second owners, B. H. Bull & Sons, and 332 lbs. fat. The second record is held by Brampton Wolsley Girl. Her record is 5,515 lbs. milk and 232 lbs. fat. The rest of the females in this herd are the progeny of these two cows.

It is too early as yet to anticipate what may be accomplished by this herd. It is receiving excellent management from the superintendent of the farm, Mr. L. Stevenson, B.S.A., a son of R. L. Stevenson, the well known dairy farmer of Ancaster, Ont.

In a later issue of Farm and Dairy mention will be made of the Jersey herd of Grimmer Bros., of Pincher land, which we visited, and where some photographs were secured.

CITY MILK SUPPLY

Calgary Milk Prices

MILK has gone up in Calgary. From the week of Aug. 19th consumers will get nine quarts of milk for a dollar instead of the customary 10 quarts. Calgary consumers are, of course, complaining, although in Winnipeg, Vancouver, Spokane and almost all the Eastern cities, the price has been higher for many months back than the price in Calgary.

The same conditions prevail at Calgary that have made it necessary for producers to ask higher prices for their milk elsewhere. Farm labor has advanced 25 per cent., dairy cattle 35 per cent., bran 100 per cent., hay 75 per cent., bottles forty per cent., bottle caps 100 per cent., and dairy utensils, 50 per cent. Under these conditions how can producers be expected to sell at the old prices?

The Vancouver Milk Probe

THE special committee appointed to investigate the milk situation in Vancouver, referred to in Farm and Dairy last week, has again reported. The report agrees that excessive profits are made by either producers or dealers, but finds a serious loss through the overlapping of an unnecessary, estimated at \$80,000 and limited at \$10,000 a year. The price could be reduced at least one cent a quart, the committee believes by the producers retailing their own product through their association. An extract from the report reads as follows:

"After full consideration and investigation of the matter, we therefore find that, if the cost to the consumer is to be reduced, the relief must be sought in the curtailment of the cost of distribution, the difference in the cost of 6½ cents delivered Vancouver and 12½ cents delivered to the consumer is too great.

"The remedy lies in the hands of the producer, 900 of whom have formed themselves into a cooperative company for the marketing of their products. The principle of cooperation among dairy farmers has been adopted the world over for the purposes of the protection and development of this industry.

"The cardinal principle for cooperation for marketing purposes is to bring the producer and the consumer together; cutting out all leakage and superfluous middle-men. Under cooperative effort the expense of pasteurization, clarifying and preparation can be materially reduced, and by

a systematic delivery throughout the city, overlapping would be obviated, expense reduced, and consequently

"The Fraser Valley Farmers' Cooperative Company, which supplies some 60 per cent. of the needs of the city of Vancouver, has written that they are prepared to deliver their pasteurized products to the consumer at 10 cents per quart upon a system of milk-by-law of the city which would provide for milk routes in order to do away with overlapping in deliveries. Whilst the direct result would be a reduction in cost to the consumer producer, the principle of interference with competition and freedom of trade is of such importance that your committee hesitates to recommend such a course. As the cooperative company which makes the offer controls such a large proportion of the milk supply of the city it seems reasonable to suppose that a unit distribution arranged by the producing company will work out its own success and the waste in the overlapping of deliveries will be reduced to a minimum."

Fourth War Year at C. N. National

(Continued from Page 2.)

Credit: J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; J. E. Brethour & Nepehus, Burlington; and Jacob Lerch, Preston. Berkshires were shown by John D. Larkin; P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dallas; and Adam Thompson, Stratford. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, were the largest exhibitors of Transwatts. Chester Whites were numerically represented by Wm. Roberts & Sons, Peterborough; D. De Courcey, Mitchell; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; and George G. Gould, Essex. Bred Jerseys were too much in evidence to mix havoc fanciers, the principal exhibitors being C. Malott, Wheatley; Malott & Stobbs, Leamington; and George G. Gould, Essex.

It is impossible in this short review of the thirty-ninth annual Canadian National Exhibition to do more than mention briefly some of its main features that directly affect agriculture. But the exhibition is broader than any one industry. Each year it endeavors to reflect the growth of Canada as a commercial and political entity. And it has succeeded in its object.

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at this price.

All this may seem on the face of it somewhat arbitrary and Germanish, since signing the contract the writer the lowered price he was doing all things were tallied he found he was making as much as before the change. He optimistically looks forward to a still greater increase in the quantity of milk sold, and a greater profit to him because of it.

The organization hopes to experiment along other lines, and if its methods do not become too drastic and despotic they may meet with good success. In looking over the whole matter carefully, one cannot help being convinced of the folly and wastefulness of many outfits covering the same territory for the same purpose, when one would serve the people equally as well. It is well to note also that the organization of men in towns and cities is not for the purpose of reducing the price to the producer, but rather to bring about a more efficient and cheaper method of distributing his products. If would seem, therefore, that the closer to each other that the organized producer and consumer can get, the more profitable will it be for each of them. Does this disprove the old law that "The price of any article depends upon the supply and demand"?—W. G. O.

Seasonable Swine Notes

By E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

NO farm animal is better adapted to meet the urgent requirements of the immediate future, regarding the supply of meat and meat-products, than is the hog. More individuals may be raised per head of breeding stock, and less time elapse between birth and marketable age, than with any other class of domestic animal. An increasingly insistent demand makes greater production imperative.

The grain requirements of the hogs are practically standard and do not permit of the variation possible with the dairy cow. Standard hog-foods are sowing in price—shorts, middlings, barley, oats and corn—but so is the price of pork. It is a practical certainty that this relation between cost of production and selling price must continue at least as long as the primary exciting cause for present high prices exists. The farmer can raise pigs to-day with as great, if not greater, profits than before the war. The following figures are taken from findings on the Experimental Farms system. They go to prove the above statement.

Year.	Feed cost to produce 100 lbs. of pork	Prevailing price for mixed grain.	Selling price per live weight.	Profit per cwt. (over feed).
1913	\$4.25	\$22.00	\$2.25	\$4.65
1914	4.40	27.00	2.25	3.25
1915	4.20	28.00	2.25	4.80
1916	4.20	35.00	3.00	7.00
Present year's estimate	5.00	46.00	3.00	7.00

Weaning Pigs.

Weaning time is the critical stage of the pig's life. Farrow the sow in good condition, but not fat. Make the young pigs take plenty of exercise in dry clean quarters, thus avoiding thrumps and indigestion. Teach them to eat three weeks before weaning, supplying a box or creep which admits the little ones only. Feed a little middlings and skim milk, adding later some sifted ground oats. Skim milk is almost a necessity. If not available, make a porridge of oatmeal and middlings, or feed these meals dry. Avoid overfeeding and crippling; if no milk is available, wean at eight or nine weeks.

A good daily ration for the two to three months pig is one pound of a mixture of barley or oats, three parts;

shorts, three parts; linseed oil meal, one part; skim milk, five pounds. Soak 24 hours and feed.

Pigs may be self-fed from six weeks onward. It is best, however, to start a self-feeding at about 10 weeks of age. With paddock feeding a self-feeder will save 50 per cent of the labor. On pasture, with running, or a continuous supply of water, nearly 75 per cent of the labor may be avoided. Do not forget that the pig knows how much and how often he should eat, in many cases better than his master. The self-feeder allows him to judge for himself. Gains at least equal to hand-feeding may be expected.

APICULTURE

Ontario Honey Prices

THEB Cross Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Wednesday, August 15th. 500 beekeepers from all parts of the province reported an average of 51.5 pounds per colony, which is about the average reported from year to year. While most of the South Western counties have had short crops, the Eastern counties have done better than usual. The market has been bare of honey for several months, however, all the necessities of life have advanced and beekeepers expect an increase in price, although the advance over late winter prices recommended is slight.

The committee recommends the following prices:

- Best quality light extracted, wholesale, 14c to 16c per lb.
- Best quality light extracted, retail, 17 1/2c to 20c per lb.
- Best quality comb, wholesale, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per dozen.
- No. 2 comb, wholesale, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per dozen.

The Annual Requeening.

UPON the queen depends the success of any colony of bees as honey producers. When one considers that during a rapid honey flow the workers of a colony are entirely renewed in six-week cycles, it will be seen that if the colony is to be kept up to full producing strength the queen must be vigorous.

In making his weekly examinations of the hive, the beekeeper should keep an eye out for indications as to what the queen is doing. If the brood quantities of drone brood is being reared, it is a pretty good indication that the queen is not up to the stand-

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The most successful beekeepers of Ontario have an annual requeening in August. In this month all colonies whose queens are not young and vigorous have a young Italian queen introduced. In this way the new queen will have time to build the colony up. On account of the winter qualities shown by Italian to European fowl brood, these should always be used in requeening.

When honey is coming in freely, new queen dropped on the frames. Bees that are bringing in lots of honey will seldom question a queen introduced in this manner. The great difficulty in introducing queens lies that strange queens are often killed by the bees. Many methods have been advocated, and probably all will bring a certain degree of success.

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The milking machine is a reality. A few years ago many dairymen were sceptical concerning the possibility of ever designing a machine which would successfully perform the delicate operation of milking.

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Nature's milking machine, the calf, draws milk by suction, relieved every second or two by pressure from the tongue. He never squeezes the milk out as the hand milker, lacking a suction apparatus, is forced to do. The pressure he instinctively puts on the teats between pulls is another wise provision of nature. It presses back the blood which the suction would otherwise draw into the teat walls in such excess as to cause congestion. The Empire Milking Machine faithfully reproduces the calf's method,—the sucking pull, then the pressure that counteracts the effect of the suction on the teats. The perfect natural way it keeps the cow's teats and udder in better condition than does hand milking.

Really important is the improvement in the quality of the milk itself, which is drawn from the cow and deposited in perfectly sealed air tight pails. No stable air, no dust or dirt comes in contact with the milk.

The Empire is not falling to attract a great deal of attention at the exhibit of the Empire Cream Separator Co. under the Grand Stand. It may also be seen at Ottawa and London fairs. It is a machine that has proven itself in actual practice, in the dairy stables of the most prominent breeders and dairymen in Canada and the United States. Such men as G. S. Gooderham, G. A. Brethen, Manning W. Dehney, J. Alex. Wallace and many others with herds valued at thousands of dollars, have proven the Empire a reliable machine, that can always be used on the best herd in the Dominion.

The Empire Cream Separator Co., of Canada, Ltd., of Montreal, will gladly send their booklet to any interested dairyman.

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—The most important feature of the market was the seasonal peak made in the prices being paid for hogs last Monday. The announcement on Saturday, the 30th, of the British Food Controller, that no more Canadian bacon Government on account of extreme high prices of hogs in Canada, the prices for hogs were \$24 and \$27, at which figure they have been continuing for some time with the export trade closed. It is likely that hogs will slump during the advent of the new grain-fatted hogs (harvesting throughout Canada is now under full swing). The Western Provinces especially report a scarce short, largely harvested by Saturday, Sept. 5th, and already considerable threshing is being done throughout the country. Oats and barley are yielding poorly in the West, but the wheat crop will be fair. Enzelo corn throughout the province will be below the average, but the wheat crop is harvesting exceptionally well. Recent rains throughout the province, while delaying harvesting, revived pastures and have made conditions much better for fall grazing.

WHEAT.

Shipments of Manitoba wheat during the week have been small. There are practically no stocks of Manitoba wheat in the middle of the lakes and millers who have order for spring wheat flour find themselves unable to make delivery. Buying of wheat is nominal. Offerings are not plentiful. Government quotations for wheat hold off. Government quotations for wheat: No. 1 Northern, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.17; No. 3, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.13; Ontario No. 1, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

COARSE GRAINS.

Trading in the coarse grain market is quiet and little change is noted from last week. Dealers show little inclination to take new arrivals. Some of the corn on the ears have gone up a few cents. Barley, coming in at a fair quantity, sells on the Chicago market at \$1.15 for December delivery. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

MILL FEEDS.

C.W. feeds are being quoted in carlots, delivered Montreal, as follows: 42; bran, 13c; middlings, 14c to 14c; good 15c; shorts, 14c; middlings, 14c to 15c; moult, 16c to 16c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Straw No. 2 hay is quoted on track here, \$1.50 to \$1.60; mixed, 95c to \$1.00; clover, 1.00 to \$1.10. At Montreal, No. 1 hay, per ton, car load, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market during the week has continued firm with a slightly upward tendency. With an insufficient quantity of eggs coming on the market to meet demands, storage eggs are being obliged to bring eggs out of storage. Receipts from Ontario poultry have been very scanty recently. At country points, eggs are being quoted at 40c to 45c. The whole-bird price for fresh eggs, 14c to 15c. Receipts for some classes of live poultry are being reported as being plentifully broilers and small chickens. The demand for live fowl is particularly good for this time of year, although for the most part the supply has been limited.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Country Markets—Beef hides, flat, cured, 20c to 25c; sheep, 15c to 20c; to \$2.50 each; horsehide, 1.00 to 1.50; No. 1, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 3, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 4, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 5, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 6, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 7, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 8, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 9, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 10, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 11, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 12, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 13, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 14, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 15, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 16, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 17, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 18, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 19, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 20, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 21, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 22, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 23, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 24, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 25, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 26, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 27, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 28, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 29, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 30, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 31, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 32, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 33, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 34, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 35, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 36, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 37, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 38, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 39, \$1 to \$1.50; 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preparation to some extent, as the receipts of cattle this week have been in excess of the local requirements, and in consequence the tone of the market to-day was steady, and prices showed no further change. There were no choice steers available, but the demand for further grades was fair, and all offerings were cleared up at \$7.75. Small lots of good steers sold at \$7.75 to \$10, fair at \$7.25 to \$9.50, and common at \$5 to \$8.50, while butchers' cows, including stock, sold at \$5, stock \$5 to \$8.75, and culling.

The tone of the market for small meats was very firm, owing to the smaller offerings and the continued good demand for the same, and a fairly active trade in pigs was done. Ontario lambs sold at \$14.50 and sheep at \$12 to \$15.50. Milk-fed calves were scarce and wanted at \$17 to \$18, and grass-fed stock sold at \$7 to \$9 per cwt.

There was no further change in the condition of the market for hogs, supplies being ample to meet all immediate requirements, and sales of selected lots weighed off cars.

Postal Card Reports

Correspondence invited.

MISSISSIQUOI COUNTY, QUEBEC.

FREELASHESBURG, Aug. 27.—Hay operations have been delayed by wet still in the fields. The yield of hay is the largest we have had for years. Harvesting is in progress and grain is apparently a fair crop. Potatoes are promising well; many fields are affected by blight and some report damage by white grub. Violent electrical storms have been frequent this summer, but very few buildings have been destroyed.—C. A. W.

HASTINGS COUNTY, ONTARIO.

TUVERED, Aug. 23.—Harvesting is nearly completed and the yield is in most cases fairly satisfactory. Continued dry weather has caused the pastures to be off, especially in the milk flow has fallen. Cheese factories are installing machinery to separate the whey. Hogs sold this week for \$12 per cwt.—C. H. S. T.

WATERLOO COUNTY, ONTARIO.

WATERLOO, Aug. 28.—We have had some excellent harvest weather. Hay is turning out a poor sample, but barley and oats are about one crop. A lot of the oats was badly lodged, but Hydro power was tried out last week and power outfits are in every way. Two 20-hp. six farmers. An outfit consisting of transformer truck and a motor wagon. The motors will also be used for all silos, corn, straw, saw wood, etc. Most of the corn, potatoes and beans are looking fine. The late harvest is delaying the preparation for fall wheat. About the usual amount will be put out.—C. H.

EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALBERTA.

IRISH HILLS, Aug. 21.—The harvest is almost here. We haven't had any frost yet, and some are cutting their rye and wheat. Oats will be ready in about one week. Some green feed is very short, sown in early part of July. That are down again to good. Potatoes, \$1.25 a bushel; hogs, 16 to 17 cwt. \$12.50; cattle are ranging from \$7 to \$8 a cwt.; butter at 18c; eggs, 25c; chickens, 15c. There is very high price for the same as in the spring. G. E. T.

ONTARIO STALLION ENROLLMENT.

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—According to new enrollment regulations, there will be four certificates for stallions or certificates will be called for stallions.—Form A, "Approved" will be called for stallions. The second class will be called "Approved, Form 2." The fourth class, "Grade, Form 2." All horses having a certificate eligible to receive an "Approved" or "Grade" certificate shall be certified by a veterinarian or a person called "Inspector," by a person called "Inspector," this intended to take place from the Shows named on the application.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture wishing to encourage the keeping, in the Province for service of the highest type system. Applicants will please note the following points:—
(1) Application should be made at once in this office.
(2) Horses passed on by the Premium Inspection Board and found to be sound, of superior conformation and of the highest breeding, character and type, shall

be entitled, on being enrolled for that year, to receive a premium certificate for that year only. The first Premium Certificate will be issued for the year 1917.
(3) These premium horses having sold or travelled in the Province of Ontario for the season for which the premium is issued, shall be entitled to the premium for the year following.
(4) Satisfactory proof to be given that the horses have proved satisfactory foal getters.
(b) Where a stallion has got up to 25 and under 40 foals in his premium year, the premium shall be \$50.
(c) Where a stallion has got 60 foals or over in his premium year, the premium shall be \$100.
Inspection by the Premium Board to be in person, only that for the first three privileges of dispensing with the regular inspection, only that for the first three shows the premium inspection, precedes the regular stallion inspection.—R. W. Wedde, Secretary, Stallion Enrollment Board.

B.C. JERSEYS.

THE two Jersey cows, whose names and records follow, have each won a silver cup, offered by the British Columbia Dairyman's Association, for the cow giving the most butter fat above the amount required to qualify for the B.O.P. test:
Anous, No. 2282; sire, Golden Boy of Brampton; age 6; production, 11, 218 lbs. of milk, 584 lbs. fat.
Brampton Mariposa, No. 2397; age, 3 years, 153 days; production, 5,232 lbs. of milk and 556 lbs. of fat.
Both of these cows are owned by Grimmer Bros., Port Washington, B.C.—B. A. DULL.

The "Hinnan" at the Exhibition

If there is one piece of farm machinery that is relieving the work on our dairy farms, more than anything else, it is the milking machine. Dairy farmers did not fail to appreciate this when they visited the exhibition this week. Particularly were they impressed with the Hinnan as seen in the basement of Hinnan as well as in the Model Barn. There are so many distinct features about the Hinnan that it is really a class by itself. The first striking point is the absence of a pipe line system. The milk can thus always be kept sweet and clean, as there are no long metal pipes to get contaminated. Mr. D. C. Platt, a big dairyman of Hamilton, has proved this out in his last two years' experience. Mr. Platt is producing with a Hinnan a specially pure milk for children in the city of Hamilton and containing only 8 to 10 m. bacteria per cu. centimeter. When it is realized that the per cent. of Toronto allows 250 to 500 per cu. centimeter to be sold with the Hinnan. A special price is paid for such milk. Another prominent feature in Western Canada receives 4c extra per gal. for his higher grade milk from a Hinnan. The extra price is paid entirely for his work of milking.

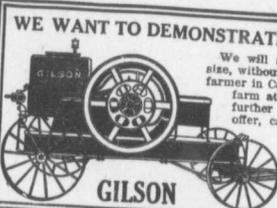
The simplicity of the Hinnan is another great feature. A light sliding shaft driven by a 1 H.P. engine is all the power required for a 10 cow outfit. At the Model Barn, a 1 H.P. motor was doing this work. The point, too, that the thousands of Hinnan users never fail to appreciate is not only the very moderate first cost of the Hinnan but the low up-keep cost. This latter feature helps to explain the ever increasing hundreds of dairymen who are installing Hinnans from H. F. Bailey & Son, of the manufacturing factors. If you are a dairyman milking by hand, you will find it worth your while to get the Hinnan booklet. It will give you some startling facts regarding the milking of your own herd. Write a card for it.

Life's Speedway

With Sybil's hand upon the wheel, I lounge, secure in her protection; No fear of spills or jolts I feel— She drives an auto to perfection.

Ah, Sybil, I miss I long adore, I view it not with satisfaction That you can drive so nicely, for You drive a lover to distraction!

WE WANT TO DEMONSTRATE ON YOUR FARM

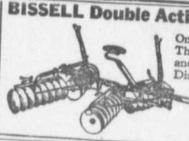


We will send a Gilson Engine, any size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm at his own work. Write for further particulars of our free trial offer, catalogue and special introductory prices.

GILSON LTD.
267 York St., Guelph, Ont.

BISSELL Double Action Harrows will thoroughly cultivate and pulverize any soil. One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. The Ganga are simple constructed, rigid and durable. The Ganga are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. R for catalogue.

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



FOR SALE



This beautiful 4-months-old show calf, sired by PONTIAC SEGIS KEYES, 21979, whose 18 tested dams average 28 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

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

ALSO—THIS CALP'S 3-4 brother, and one 9 months old, from R. O. M. sister of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. Bargains for quick sale. Write for photos, full information, etc. to

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

"SOMETHING CHOICE"

King Hengervold, of Oak Park, born March 8, 1917, half black and white, a good individual and well grown. His dam and sire are tuberculin tested. Sire—Lakewood Dutchland Hengervold 2nd, Grand Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition and London, 1916. His sister is the Canadian Champion as a senior 3-year-old with 34.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam has just completed a record of 47.1 lbs. milk with 27.41 lbs. butter on grass with an average test of 4.89 per cent. Dam—Canary Colantha Queen, a yearly cow with great capacity and a record of 42.6 lbs. milk with 28.15 lbs. butter and an average test of 4.85 per cent. The average test for the two nearest dams of this bull is 4.77 per cent. Write at once as he is a bargain. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. BAILEY OAK PARK STOCK FARM R.R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they hold 4 Canadian Records for butter and Lakewood bulls have won all honors as offering several richly bred young fellows that are looking forward to boys give \$25.00 in gold to the men that Don't miss this opportunity. Act quick, and plan to spend a day at Lakewood. Terms cash or prop. Major E. F. OSLER, Prep. Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

VILLA VIEW OFFERS FOR SALE

Villa View, has some of King Segis Alcarria Calmanity and Dutchland Pontiac Colantha, the two best sires that are backed up by more dams in Canada. We have new Alcarria bulls for sale at reasonable prices. ARBOGAST BROTHERS, Sebringville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them is the butter in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser note, and females of R. M. HOLTVY, R. R. No. 04, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Registered Holsteins

Bulls from one month to 17 months old for sale. All from our grand herd sires, Echo Segis Fays, whose sire is half-brother to Segis Fays Johanna the world's wonder cow, that has just made a record of 50 lbs. in 7 days. You need not worry about the quality of the bulls you buy at once. JOHN M. MONTLE, Burnside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE.

The New



Series

The Product of Experience



Chevrolet "490 A" Roadster



Chevrolet Model F. "Baby Grand" Five Passenger Touring Car



Chevrolet Model F-A/2 "Royal Mail" Roadster



Chevrolet Model F-A Convertible Sedan

Power enough and to spare has made the Chevrolet Valve-in-head motor famous in all parts of Canada.

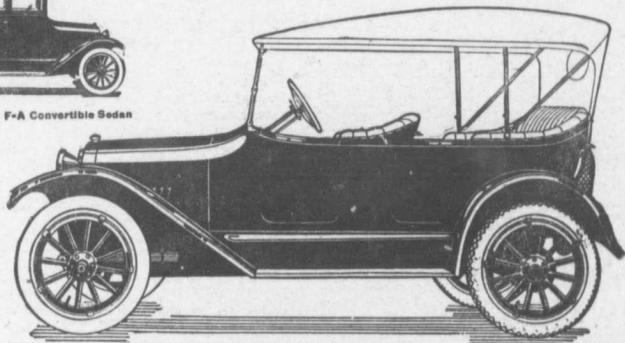
The phenomenal performance on Canadian highways has won for the Chevrolet FIRST PLACE in the minds of motorists who know motor car values.

So efficient have Chevrolet cars proven that our present production of the Chevrolet model "Four-Ninety A" of over 70 cars a day is inadequate to fill the demand.

Other larger models are being produced for men who want Chevrolet performance in a larger car.

A complete line of ten models includes a car for every class of buyer. Get at the facts before buying your new car.

CHEVROLET "FOUR-NINETY A" \$750 f. o. b. Oshawa



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