

FARM AND DAIRY

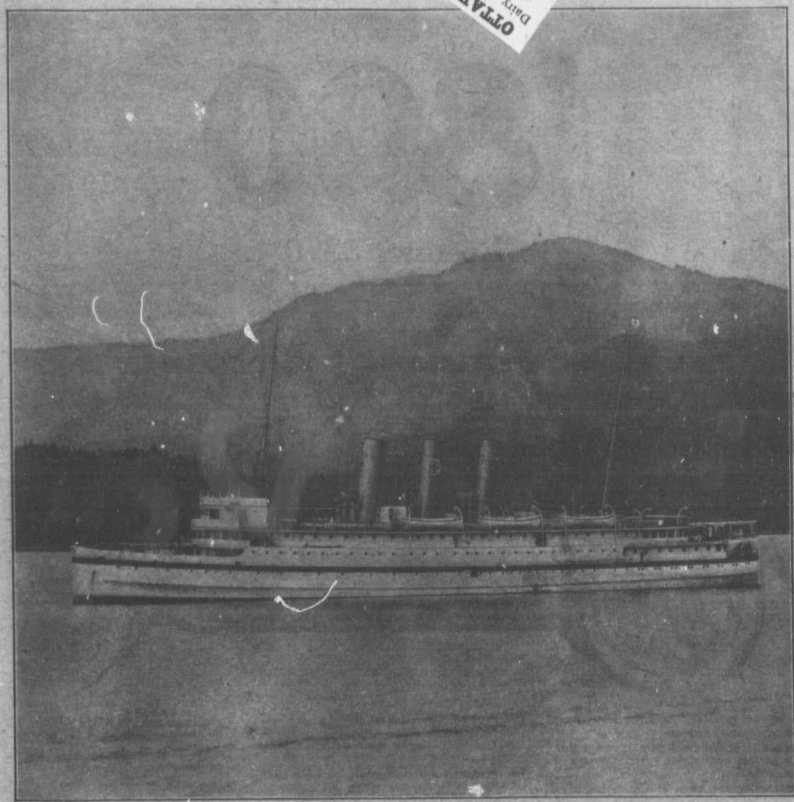
&
RURAL HOME



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AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY HOMES

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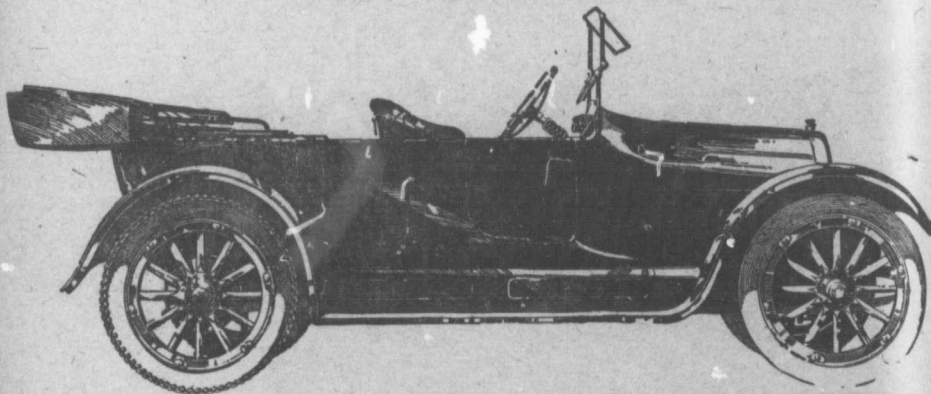
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The



It has the latest of ignition.

It has the car riding spring

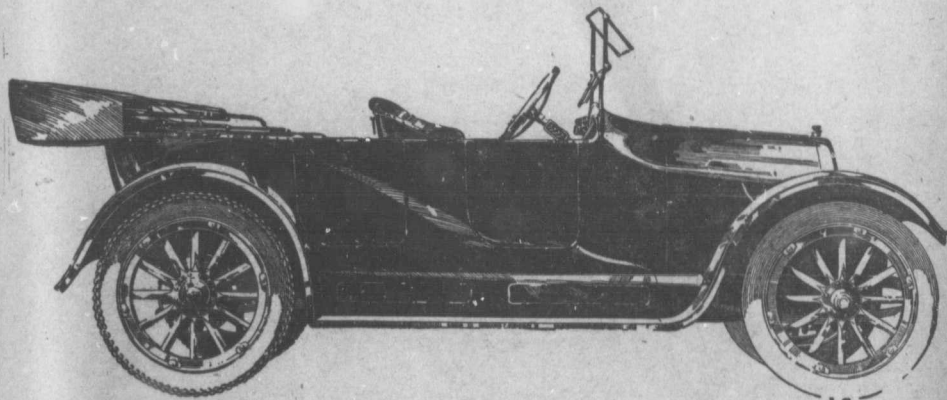
What's more, it buy. You get tric starting netic speedo able rims an found on the

From a driving

The World's Most Powerful Low Priced Car

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

31½
Horsepower



It has the latest and most improved system of ignition.

It has the cantilever springs—the easiest riding springs in the world.

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Note the heavy compact construction and convenient height of supply can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply can is only 3/4 feet from the floor.

Simplex Cream Separator and B. L. K. Mechanical Milkler

Hundreds of dairy farmers throughout the province are proving the truth of this statement daily. So may you. Let us send you particulars of our demonstration offer and free literature on the SIMPLEX SEPARATOR and B.L.K. MILKER. It will show you how one man and boy are milking fifty cows in an hour and a half, and will be a revelation of the labor-saving and money-making features embodied in the SIMPLEX SEPARATOR and B.L.K. MILKER. Better drop us a line for our free literature. Don't put it off till tomorrow. "DO IT NOW."

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Head Office and Works BROCKVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

A Farmers' Company Which Does a \$40,000,000 Business

The Fight That Has Been Made by the Farmers of Saskatchewan to Control Their Own Business, Some of Their Struggles, Failures and Successes.

The Story as told to an Editor of Farm and Dairy, by C. A. Dunning, the Company's Manager.

By H. B. G.

Shares were set at fifty dollars each. No farmer was to be allowed to hold more than 20 shares. The company could not start business until it had formed 25 locals. A local could not be established until the farmers at that point had subscribed for enough stock to equal the value of the elevator they desired to have operated there and had paid up 15% of that amount. It was further required that the crop acreage of the farmers who thus became shareholders must equal not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity asked for. The Government agreed to advance to the company, for the purpose of enabling it to erect or obtain control of elevators, a sum not to exceed 85% of the estimated cost of each elevator. These advances had to be repaid by the company to the Government. In effect, this meant that wherever a group of farmers decided they wanted an elevator, they were required to subscribe for an amount of stock equal to its cost, pay in 15% of that amount, and the Government advanced the remaining 85%. The Government took as its security a first mortgage on each elevator. This was surely a liberal arrangement. Contrary to what some might expect, it has worked out successfully.

A very interesting feature of the legislation was a provision that before the annual meeting of the central company the shareholders of each local should meet and select their delegate to attend the annual meeting of the central. Thus the central is controlled entirely by delegates from the locals, and not directly by the shareholders at large. The result has been that the company controlled by its brightest and most experienced men, as selected by the locals.

Politicians Interfered.

This action by the Government was bitterly assailed by the opposition in the Provincial Legislature, which claimed that the Government should buy out and control the elevators itself, as had been done in Manitoba. The party papers took up the agitation. Thus it became a keen political issue. The farmers, however, did not lose their heads at the midst of the party fight, and while the Legislature was still sitting they held a convention and discussed the proposed policies of the two parties. It was an anxious time for the Government, as well as for the opposition, as everyone knew that the decision of the farmers would be final.

The discussion in the farmers' convention was keen. It lasted all day. Finally, the vote was taken. It resulted in a large majority of ballots being cast in favor of the commission's report and the Government's measure. Later, the farmers, by resolution, made their vote unanimous.

Progress of the Company.

Since its inception, the company has proved a distinct financial success. Through its operations it has

In last week's issue of Farm and Dairy the development of the movement among the farmers of Saskatchewan to improve the conditions under which their grain was marketed was traced up to the sixth week of last month organized 25 locals, the number required to enable us to start building operations. The first general meeting, composed of delegates from these locals, was held in July, 1911.

In 1911, 40 elevators were built and six purchased, enabling us to handle

saved the line companies to pay more for their grain and to charge farmers less for storing grain. This has saved the farmers of Saskatchewan millions of dollars, besides earning for its shareholders over a million dollars in profits. Now it is branching out. At the last annual meeting, the shareholders gave the directors a mandate to erect a terminal elevator at Port Arthur, which will have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels of grain. In this way additional great savings will be effected. This terminal elevator is to be ready in time to handle the 1912 season's crop.

The story of the success of the company was told me in considerable detail by its manager, Mr. C. A. Dunning, who six years ago was a country boy. He had shown a degree of unusual ability. This was soon recognized by his brother farmers. They elected him a director when the company was organized in 1911. He was appointed manager in August of the same time, and has continued to hold both positions ever since. Much of the credit for the success the company has made has been due to his very able services. He is now drawing a salary running well up in the thousands, but had he so wished he might have accepted still greater financial remuneration, had he not chosen the private business enterprise. All such offers he has steadfastly refused. To day, he is recognized to be one of the outstanding men in business and agriculture circles in Western Canada.

The Progress Made.

"Our success," said Mr. Dunning to me, largely with the object of encouraging the farmers of Ontario to set forth a similar effort in favor of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co. Ltd., "has been due to the fact that our farmers have stood behind us loyally. We have no recollection of endeavoring to give them the best possible service. Our profits the first year, 1911-12, were \$52,000, and since then have been as follows:

"1912-13	\$17,000
"1913-14	\$35,000
"1914-15	123,000

"Two years ago the wheat crop was small. This reduced our profits for that year. Because our crop is so large, our profits this year will be well over \$500,000.

"We have always been glad," continued Mr. Dunning, "that we decided in favor of having our own company instead of government ownership. Government ownership in Manitoba proved a failure. The loss on the first year's operations, with 175 elevators, amounted to \$84,000, and the next year to still more. The government elevators in Manitoba for several years have been leased and operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company. In Alberta, the farmers have followed our example and now control their own company.

Growth of Locals.

"The progress of our company is well illustrated by the increase in the number of our locals. The Government passed the Act incorporating us in March, 1911. By the sixth week of last month we had organized 25 locals, the number required to enable us to start building operations. The first general meeting, composed of delegates from these locals, was held in July, 1911.

"In 1911, 40 elevators were built and six purchased, enabling us to handle (Continued on page 8.)



We Welcome Practical

Trade increases the w

VOL. XXXV

A Success The Herd

For many years local authorities have to use only pure bred

Many of them have done much to prove that it is not so common have graded up their herd crosses of pure blood, but that one must be early followed the advanced years, always bred. Mr. S. Bagshaw of the few men who have done this in more than two decades here, until now he has been practically pure bred.

Twenty years ago near Italy, in Victoria, only fair quality, an lowing and swampy most of this farm would be necessary to that would yield a come same time enrich the cows and hogs would establish a good herd of dairy cattle and invested in grades of this breed. T. H. Sonley. These tion stock. Pure bred used them and the

To-day Mr. Bagshaw from 10 to 15 cows which is the equal in herds of pure blood.

medical problem for nature to figure how Mr. Bagshaw are from Hoielien grade has a son Mr. Bagshaw, "is not registered, the ordinary commercial cream in the town of to have the skim milk. The revenue derived surplus stock and he with some left over.

us a new car and—but we are satisfied."

"To develop a grade efficiency as Mr. Bagshaw for the handling stock. Mr. Bagshaw the place where he breeds and increases. Consequently he has bred heifers and steers bred in much the same way his grade herd.

25 CENTS

WONT BREAK—WONT BIND

Griffith's Handy Tie is as strong as two knots, but it won't bind. You could tie or untie it with mitts on. It's as handy as a snap and ring, but it won't break. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and get one by mail

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The simple, scientific, carefully worked out construction of the Light Running "Gilson Silo Filler" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat or hopper, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Gilson is rightly called

The King of Ensilage Cutters because of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute safety, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustment, solid steel-bound cutting wheel, patented safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and elevate MORE ensilage with the SAME power than ANY other ensilage cutter IN THE WORLD. Write to-day for catalogue and proof. Manufactured and guaranteed by

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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada



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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., AUGUST 17, 1916

No. 32

A Successful Dairy Farmer and His Grade Holsteins

The Herd of Mr. S. Bagshaw, Victoria Co., Ont., Has From Ten to Fifteen Crosses of Holstein Blood

FOR many years college professors and other authorities have been advising farmers to use only pure bred sires in their herds. Many of them have done so, and it is their unanimous opinion that it has paid them handsomely. It is not so common thing to meet men who have graded up their herds until they have several crosses of pure blood. It is not often, however, that one meets a farmer who has consistently followed the advice to grade up for over twenty years, always using a bull of the same breed. Mr. S. Bagshaw, Victoria Co., Ont., is one of the few men who have done this. For more than two decades he has used only pure bred sires, until now he has a herd of grade cows that are practically pure bred.

Twenty years ago Mr. Bagshaw was farming near Islay, in Victoria county. His land was only of fair quality, and quite a portion of it was low-lying and swampy. In order to make the most of this farm Mr. Bagshaw found that it would be necessary to follow a system of culture that would yield a continuous revenue and at the same time enrich the soil. He decided that dairy cows and hogs would do this, and so proceeded to establish a good milking herd. In selecting his breed of dairy cattle he followed his preference and invested in black and whites. A few grades of this breed were purchased from a Mr. T. H. Sonley. These animals were his foundation stock. Pure bred Holstein sires have been used with them and their offspring ever since.

Today Mr. Bagshaw has a herd of cows with from 10 to 15 crosses of Holstein blood, and which is the equal in type and production of many herds of pure blood. It would be a nice mathematical problem for some student of animal nature to figure how far the animals owned by Mr. Bagshaw are from being pure bred. "The Holstein grade has served me a good purpose," said Mr. Bagshaw, "and although my cows cannot be registered, they are second to none for ordinary commercial work. We are selling our cream in the town of Lindsay, which allows us to have the skim milk at home for feeding hogs. The revenue derived from the sale of cream, surplus stock and hogs gives us a good living with some left over. Our profits last year bought us a new car—and well, it's not wise to blow, but we are satisfied."

To develop a grade herd to as high a point of efficiency as Mr. Bagshaw has done will fit any man for the handling of high class pure bred stock. Mr. Bagshaw feels that he has reached the place where he can gradually work into pure breeds and increase the profits from his farm. Consequently he has purchased one or two pure bred beefers and intends to build up a pure bred herd in much the same manner as he has built up his grade herd. He fully realizes, however,

By W. G. ORVIS, Associate Editor,
Farm and Dairy.

that breeding is not the only factor in successful dairying. "The possession of good cattle of any breed is only half the game," said he. "They must be fed and cared for in an intelligent way if the most is to be made from them."

A New Farm Purchased.

When the vision of what he might achieve in the dairy line became fully realized by Mr. Bag-

shaw, he decided to sell the farm at Islay to buy one more suitable for the carrying out of his plans in the dairy business. The present place, near Cambria, consisting of 195 acres, was bought 15 years ago, and is to-day one of the most productive farms in the county of Victoria.

The land is a good clay loam and sufficiently rolling to give good drainage. All kinds of ordinary farm crops will grow upon it, and it can be plowed or worked at almost any time. The main object of the crop rotation followed is to furnish fodder for the cattle. This demands plenty of corn, roots, clover hay and grain. About 50 acres of grain are sown annually and 30 to 40 acres of hay are cut. Fifteen acres are planted to corn and roots, with from 10 to 15 acres of peas sown to balance this section. This, with permanent pasture, orchards, yards, etc., takes up all the workable land on the 195 acres.

"For some years after we bought this farm," said Mr. Bagshaw, "we found it necessary to summer fallow in order to keep down the weeds, but we have not done this now for several years. By giving special cultivation, with a careful rotation of crops, we are able to keep the weeds under control and increase the fertility of the land every year."

The "Three-quarters to One" Crop.

"That's the crop to grow," said he, as we came near a field of grain. "It is what I call my three-quarters to one. It is peas and oats, and makes ideal feed and yields wonderfully well." While speaking about the growing of peas, I asked him if he found them profitable and if he were not bothered with the weevil. "Well," he said, "we have had as high as 40 bushels to the acre, and as to the weevil we are not bothered very much. I find that, with the exception of clover, there is nothing better for the land than peas. Some years we do not get a big crop of peas, but by having a variety of the different things which can be grown on the farm, we are never caught depending on one thing when that one thing fails. We usually plan to follow the peas with wheat. The peas are usually harvested in plenty of time to prepare the ground for this crop. As a rule the wheat is a good crop when sown upon ground that was previously in peas, as these seem to leave just what wheat requires in the soil."

A stave silo has been in use for eight years and is found to be indispensable. One noticeable thing about the silo this year is that it still holds about eight feet ofilage. Mr. Bagshaw said regarding this: "We had a bumper crop of corn last year, much more than the silo would hold, so we fed corn stalks until well on in the winter, and consequently we have this left over. It will



For Dairy Farmers

ARE you increasing your dairy profits? By weeding out the unprofitable cows? By feeding economically? By caring for the milk produced in the way that it should be cared for?

The question is NOT "What is the average production of the herd?" but "Is each cow in the herd a profit-maker?"

Milk may become contaminated in many ways, and anything that we do to keep dust and dirt out of the milk-pail means milk of better flavor and better keeping qualities.

Never add warm cream to the cool. Stir the cream in the can thoroughly every time fresh cream is added. Do not add sweet cream to the ripened cream the day you are going to churn.

CARE OF CREAM.

Keep the separator and its surroundings clean.

Use the separator to take a cream so rich that one gallon will make from three to three and a half pounds of butter.

Cool the cream to a low temperature immediately after separating.

Never add warm cream to the cool. Stir the cream in the can thoroughly every time fresh cream is added.

Do not add sweet cream to the ripened cream the day you are going to churn.

CHURNING.

Choose the temperatures that will bring the butter in nice, firm granules in from 20 to 30 minutes.

A range of temperatures that will cover most farm conditions would be 55 to 58 degs. in summer and 58 to 64 degs. in winter.

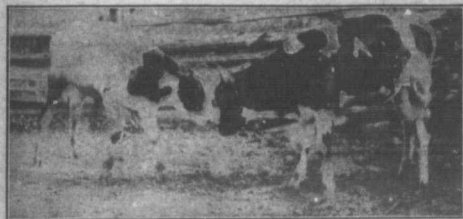
Butter should be salted to suit the consumer and this salt should be evenly distributed and thoroughly dissolved.

Use pressure only when working the butter, avoiding a sliding or cutting movement.

Butter packages should be neat and attractive, as the appearance of the article influences the buyer.

stand us in good stead this winter, however, as from present appearances our corn crop will not be as good this year as last. We have 10 tons of old hay also, which will help if there is a shortage of feed.

In the 15 years that Mr. Bagshaw has been farming on the present place he has refenced nearly all of it, improved the house by putting on a steel roof, and built a drive barn for the storing of implements. He has also built a handsome



Youngsters in the Herd of Mr. Bagshaw With About 20 Crosses of Holstein Blood.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

barn, 52 x 90 feet, with an up-to-date basement. Any one who has had any experience in repairing or rebuilding on the farm will know what a strenuous job it is, and will appreciate the reason why Mr. Bagshaw believes that the time has arrived when he would like to take things a little easier. Consequently, he has turned the farm over to his son, Mr. G. Bagshaw, who is now managing it with the same success that characterized his father's farming and breeding operations. He claims that for him farming is the only job under the sun.

Two things were strongly impressed upon me while visiting Mr. Bagshaw. One was that if money is to be made from cows, it is necessary to feed them well at all seasons of the year. The other was that in order to provide this large amount of feed, it is absolutely necessary to treat the land in the most improved manner, so that it will grow in fertility from year to year.

The importance of water will be more clearly understood when we consider that an average cow as she stands consists of about 50 per cent. of water, her milk about 87 per cent. and her blood about 90 per cent., and that all of the food is carried through the system by the action of water. The water should be pure and free from any contamination, and constantly in front of the cows in the stable where they may drink at will. If allowed to drink whenever she pleases, she will never drink enough at one time to chill her. A cow that gives a large flow of milk must of necessity drink a large quantity of water. A storage tank should be provided so that the drinking troughs can be supplied automatically by gravitation, but held in check by a valve.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.



They Look Like Pure Bred Holsteins and They Are—Almost.

Cows in the herd of B. Bagshaw, Victoria Co., Ont., with at least 15 crosses of Holstein blood.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Moving to Town

More Contentment on the Old Farm

Jan. M. Price, Publisher Iowa Homestead.

THESE are hardly a mail reaches me but brings some letter from the farm full of human interest, revealing the intimate soul of the writer. These are the letters I like to receive. They are full of confidences. By means of them I am kept in touch with the sincere, innermost thought of the men and women of the grain belt in whose interest I am striving.

Now and then a letter, or even a brief note, touches me deeply. Today there came to my desk a newspaper clipping telling of a farmers' celebration in a little town of 1,000 in the grain belt. The celebration had been attended by some 2,000 people, and according to the local paper was a glorious success. To read

the account one would never think that anyone present could possibly have been sad. But written on the margin of this newspaper clipping, with its story of joy and gaiety, were these words:

"Why leave the farm? I was foolish enough to be persuaded to leave the farm more than a year ago and who has not had a moment's real peace since."

A Heartache in Every Word.

It brought the tears to my eyes to read those few simple words. Isn't there a heartache in every word? Isn't there a tear behind the smiles that the celebration elicited? Isn't there a regret lurking behind every line in every column of the newspaper's story of funmaking? "Perhaps you can find something in this article worthy of space," wrote the sender. Indeed, I did find something there; I found a human-interest story there, a story which has a great big moral.

I want to take this occasion to preach just a little sermon against leaving the farm in one's old age. There is a certain street in a grain-belt town where I am well acquainted that is called Widow's Street, because every other house is occupied by a widow; in one block there are nine widows. Three-fourths of these widows are farm women who came to town, with their husbands,

in their old age or after prosperity had come. The husband was accustomed to hard work, he thrived on it. In a life of idleness he pined away and it was not long before there was crepe hanging on the front door and another farmer had left the farm, not for the city, but for the cemetery.

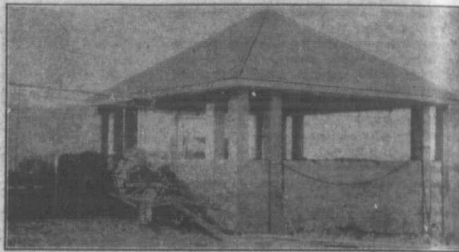
Old Age at Home.

It is a good thing to pass our declining years where we are best known and most content. Human life is not easily transplanted after it has attained its growth. It is like tearing a sturdy oak out by the roots and hauling it across country to transplant it in barren clay. We should no more expect a rugged farmer, accustomed to farm life and surroundings, to be at home and to thrive in the city than we should expect a forest tree to do well after it is carted across country and planted alongside some hot city pavement.

"Who has not had a moment's real peace since," so wrote the wife of the farmer who had left the old home place and moved to town. "What her lot in life is I do not know. She may have much of this world's goods, but she has none of that greatest of all things: Peace and contentment. Yes, the newspaper clipping had much of interest to me, much that was worthy of comment, though I read but little of it. The story, for me, was in the few words written on the margin. They tell a story that you and I—all of us—must never forget if the dusk of life is to find us lying down to the last long sleep in peace."

To feed timothy, oat straw and corn in one ration will not give the best results in either flesh or milk. You can usually solve the feeding problem with silage, clover, or alfalfa.

Sent by one that was



Covered Manure Pit on the Farm of W. J. Shaw, York Co., Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

A Covered Manure Pit

This One is Made of Concrete

HEAT farming is a complex business has become quite firmly established in the minds of most people, yet few even of those who are engaged in it are aware of the many leaks that are made possible by this complexity. The annual leakage or waste from the manure pile on many farms, if it were estimated in dollars and cents, would no doubt startle the owner. It may be hard for us to realize the extent of this waste, yet most of us are willing to admit that it occurs from almost every manure pile in the farm yard. Some of our more progressive farmers, however, have become convinced of the desirability of retaining the value of all the manure, and have built suitable pits for retaining it.

The pit illustrated in this issue of Farm and Dairy is to be found on the farm of Mr. W. J. Shaw, York Co., Ont. In planning his farm buildings, Mr. Shaw realized that it would be good economy to have a pit of this kind, as it saves much labor and prevents the leaching away of the most valuable part of the manure from his stable. The pit is built on the brow of a hill in

such a way that the wagon filled is always below the level of the loading much easier, always be pitched down bottom are built of concrete masonry, which is the most



An Interior View

The walls are about three on three sides. The fourth which the loading is done, ordinary cottage roof is by ear posts, extra precaution it will braced and secure any suction caused by wind open spaces of the building and sides and a roof to keep can be very little, if any, by leaching.

The manure is dumped from the stables by means swing track extends across manure can be dumped at this. This reduces the handling therefore saves a great deal.

There is nothing about the pit of this description that the painter cannot do. The cost is not great. There is room even as this on Canadian farms to be a good investment increase of soil fertility.—

Maintaining E

The-Road Drag D

THE value of the split fully realized in many. The condition of a prolonged wet spell or heavy eloquent testimony of such roads have reached dryness after moderate rains they are free from either on be travelled in comfort of them are so filled with use equally destructive of feasible to travellers. The fact exist where the road really is well known to opportunity of watching but efficient road making by extract, from an ad King, the inventor of the the author of a bulletin interesting account of the contrivance and of its use.

"The fame of the split around the world. It is in civilized land, and also in President H. J. Watson engaged earth street in Manila in the Philippines. The pits for it here. Let me,

such a way that the wagon or spreader to be filled is always below the floor level. This makes the loading much easier, as the manure can always be pitched down hill. The walls and bottom are built of concrete, thus all the liquid manure, which is the most valuable, is conserved.

to point out the best models and the best methods.

"To do the best work, one must have the most perfect tools. A drag built according to the proper plan is strong but light. It has a substantial removable platform, with narrow spaces

tion only one foot; the other foot should rest as far back as one can reach, so it may be ready to catch the drag if it starts to tip over. Drive slowly and you will have time to stop it. When manipulated thus, a good drag, with plenty of power in front of it and sufficient weight on top of it, will roll out-the-dirt like an eight-horse road machine. Surely it can be done; but don't do it. Rather, be satisfied to move a small amount of earth at each dragging, and thus build a solid road.



An Interior View of the Fine Dairy Barn on the Farm of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

The walls are about three and one-half feet high on three sides. The fourth side, or the one from which the loading is done, is lower than this. An ordinary cottage roof is built upon the four corner posts, extra precaution being taken to have it well braced and securely fastened to offset any suction caused by winds blowing through the open spaces of the building. With a tight bottom and sides and a roof to keep out the rains, there can be very little, if any, waste from the manure by leaching.

The manure is dumped into this pit every day from the stables by means of a litter carrier. A swing track extends across the pit, so that the manure can be dumped at almost any point of it. This reduces the handling to a minimum, and therefore saves a great deal of time.

There is nothing about the building of a manure pit of this description that a handy man or carpenter cannot do. The cost of construction is not great. There is room for many more pits such as this on Canadian farms, where they would prove to be a good investment, resulting in an increase of soil fertility.—W. G. O.

Maintaining Earth Roads

The Road Drag Does Its Efficiently

THE value of the split log drag, or of its more modern form, the King road drag, is not yet fully realized in many sections of the country. The condition of many roads, either after a prolonged wet spell or a prolonged dry spell, bears eloquent testimony of this. It is only when such roads have reached a certain condition of dryness after moderate rain, a condition in which they are free from either mud or dust, that they can be travelled in comfort, and even then many of them are so filled with ruts as to make their use equally destructive of vehicles and uncomfortable to travellers. That such conditions do not exist where the road drag is used intelligently is well known to those who have had an opportunity of watching the work of this simple but efficient road making implement. The following extract, from an address by Mr. D. Ward King, the inventor of the King road drag, and the author of a bulletin on road dragging, is an interesting account of this simple, home-made contrivance and of its use:

"The fame of the split log drag has spread around the world. It is known and used in every civilized land, and also in places not so advanced, for President H. J. Waters found a beautifully dragged earth street in a village of tree dwellers in the Philippines. Therefore I need make no plea for it here. Let me, as briefly as I may, try

between the boards. The chain is attached properly and the iron blade extends only half the length of the front slab.

"Almost as important as the style of the drag is the condition of soil. The proper moment for dragging comes at varying periods with varying soils. The road should be dragged after every rain or storm, but not too soon; nor should one wait too long a time. Drag when it is neither muddy nor dry; moist enough to march, but dry enough not to stick. Don't wait too long, but if you find your drag clogging, wait a little longer next time.

"Just a hint: In my experience I find that those draggings which are done when the road really does not need to be dragged are the most profitable. Drag after showers if you wish a glass-smooth roadway. By dragging after each of two consecutive showers one can produce a finish that will not be approached by even four or five consecutive draggings following a two days' storm. The excellence for driving and the delightful appearance of the shower-dragged road is not so profitable as is the power it gives the road to withstand the wet and travel that comes during and immediately following the next storm.

A Little at a Time.

"Different sections of roads usually require different treatment, and different effects are produced by shifting the snatch link on the draught chain; and by changing one's position on the drag. By shifting the link well over to the ditch end and standing with one's weight on one foot right out at the ditch end of the front slab, one may turn a furrow almost like a plow. I men-

tion only one foot; the other foot should rest as far back as one can reach, so it may be ready to catch the drag if it starts to tip over. Drive slowly and you will have time to stop it. When manipulated thus, a good drag, with plenty of power in front of it and sufficient weight on top of it, will roll out-the-dirt like an eight-horse road machine. Surely it can be done; but don't do it. Rather, be satisfied to move a small amount of earth at each dragging, and thus build a solid road.

"Keep the travel in the middle. Develop a crown slowly, and never put on at one time enough dirt to drive the travel to one side. Never break the hard, tough crust that covers every travelled wagon-way. The hard crust in the centre of the wagon road is a most valuable good road asset, and any man who breaks that crust into pieces or covers it with eight or 18 inches of loose dirt, commits a crime against the community, and the day is not far distant when he will be fined or thrown into jail.

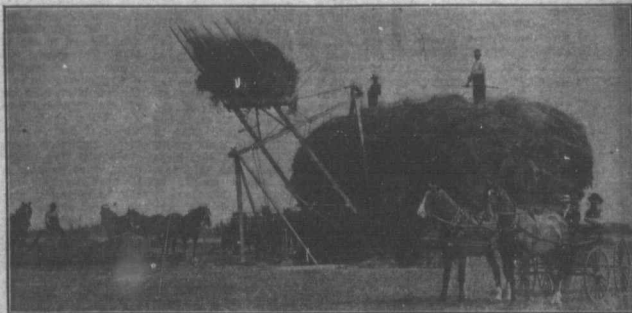
Road Building With a Drag and a Plow.

"Hitch the team to the drag, so that it will follow them at an angle of about 45 degrees. Drive with one horse on each side of the wheel track to your neighbor's gate towards town, and come home over the other wheel track, smoothing the road and moving a small amount of earth toward the middle.

"After the next rain or wet spell go again. Repeat this after each storm until the surface touched by the drag is smooth and slightly higher in the centre than at the sides. The contour described may possibly be found after the fourth rain and dragging. It surely will exist after the sixth rain and dragging, provided the drag is properly built and skillfully used.

"Now we are ready to widen the roadway and lift the centre higher. The two objects can be reached by one operation. Plow a shallow furrow just outside the dragged portion of the road, turning the furrow on to the dragged portion. Spread this furrow over the road with the drag. When you have finished the roadway will be about two feet wider and the middle will be a little higher. After the next rain or storm, plow again and drag again, adding two feet more to the width and building the road still a little higher in the centre. Only plow one furrow between rains. When the road becomes wide enough, quit plowing."

Life is after all a business, and they who are the most in earnest get from it the most, and in turn give the most back to the world again.



Making Hay in Alberta, Using the Sweep and Stacker.

The nutritious native grasses of the prairie are now being cut and stacked for winter feeding by the ranchers.

Stover's Good Engines

There is not another gasoline engine made to-day that touches the "STOVER" for Weight, Power and Durability. This is a strong statement, but we are prepared to prove it, and the price will surprise you. Write to-day for descriptive booklet.

Investigate its merits and compare it with others. NATIONAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED 7 Walsh Ave., Toronto's Agents wanted for every represented territory.



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And keep track of the way it saves you money.

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In this size is almost unbelievably economical; uses about 25 worth of fuel per hour. Write for particulars of this and the larger Page engines, so much prized by farm owners for the heavier work of the farm.

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Write for catalogue and prices to-day.

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Calgary, Ont.

A Farmer's Company Which Does A \$4,000,000 Business

(Continued from page 4.)

3,262,486 bushels of the 1917 crop. Ninety-one elevators were erected or purchased in the history of elevator building, and nearly four times as much grain was handled, namely, 12,899,226 bushels. 1913 saw a further increase of 55 elevators and 6,777,557 bushels of grain. In 1914, the company handled 13,754,653 bushels of grain through 210 elevators. In 1915 we operated 230 elevators. Through these elevators we handled 43,000,000 bushels of grain. In addition, we handled 2,200 cars of 40,000 bushels more over the loading platforms.

The Farmers' Object.

"Possibly our most strenuous year was in 1912, when we erected 91 elevators. At that time the old line elevators still had things pretty well in their own hands. Their policy was to quote terms, where we were operating, that would make it difficult for us to handle grain at a profit and to make up their loss by increasing their charges to farmers at points where our company did not have elevators. By erecting 91 elevators in that season at different points, we made it difficult for them to continue that policy. This year we are erecting 30 more elevators, and by the fall will have 260 in operation. The line elevators still have 1,621 elevators, so there is a big field for us still to occupy. A most encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that we are building far more elevators than all the rest put together, and still we cannot begin to keep up with the demand for elevators. We have applications on hand from 200 points where we have been unable to build this season, largely because of lack of sufficient experienced help. At some of these points the farmers have not only subscribed for the necessary stock, but paid in to the bank their share, or fifteen per cent. We at present are handling about one-fifth of the total crop of the province. For the most part, our elevators are operated by farmers' sons who have never worked for any other company than ours. We find them the most satisfactory.

Capital of the Company.

"The subscribed and paid-up capital of the company, from year to year, helps to show the progress we have made. It has been as follows:

Year.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
1911 ..	\$408,555	\$61,000
1912 ..	1,194,650	227,52
1913 ..	1,911,800	382,461
1914 ..	2,042,000	503,116

"Each year we have given our shareholders out of profits \$3.00 in paid-up stock on each share they have held, except in 1914, when we gave \$2.00. None of our shareholders have paid more than \$7.50 on each \$50 share. This a farmer who paid in \$7.50 on a \$50 share the year the company was organized is now credited with \$18.50 of paid-up stock, and he draws dividends on that amount although he has paid in directly only his original \$7.50. The difference is made up of the bonuses in paid-up stock his share has earned. Farmers who paid \$7.50 in 1912 now have \$18.50 to their credit. Those that paid \$7.50 in 1913 have \$13.50 to their credit. For 1914 payments, the largest to any one, are \$10.50. In addition to all this, we paid a dividend of 6% in cash the first year, and of 8% each year since, besides which we have been making regular payments for the investment on the money it has advanced us.

A Big Staff Employed.

The head office of the company is in Regina. It is in a splendid building erected and owned by the company at an expense of \$120,000. In this building are employed 85 people. In the Winnipeg office an additional 40 are

employed. These hands are extra to the 230 operators who are in charge of the local elevators at country points, and where, during the busy season, 500 assistants are engaged. On June 1, 1915, there were 625 people on the payroll of the company. Last year the salaries and wages paid amounted to over \$450,000.

Many Other Activities.

The farmers of Saskatchewan are interested in many other activities. Through the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Producers' Association are purchasing their supplies at greatly reduced prices. They have a hail insurance commission which saves them large sums annually. These and other activities of the farmers must be described in separate articles at some future time. One thing they are keenly anxious to obtain is free entrance for their wheat to the United States markets. It would, they believe, save them many millions of dollars a year. The Government at Ottawa stands in their way. They do not control it as they do the Saskatchewan Legislature. They are following the progress of the farmers' movement in Ontario with keen interest and wish it every success. Elsewhere in this issue they extend a most hearty invitation to any farmers in Ontario who may be thinking of moving to Saskatchewan to identify themselves with their company and their movement. They have a warm welcome ready for any eastern farmers who may move west.

Wayside Cleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

PLANK DRAGS.

A FARMER near Cobourg was putting me through of these implements to good service the other day when I drove by his field. The exceedingly wet weather of last spring and the very dry, hot weather of the last few weeks, had so baked and hardened his land that it broke up in nothing but chunks when plowed. By using the plank drag he was gradually bringing this almost unworkable land into a fair state of tilth. A plank drag is not in common use on Canadian farms, but there are cases where it can be used to good advantage in conjunction with other farm implements. It is easily made, being constructed of planks of whatever length desired, strongly nailed together in clasp-bar fashion. A suitable attachment for drawing is added and the drag is complete.

Controlling the Bull.

While visiting at the farm of Senator Oliver in Durham Co., Ont., I noticed that their senior herd sire was allowed to run loose in his box stall. This animal was inclined to be cross, but was kept under control by a very simple device. Hanging from the ring in his nose was a small chain about the size and length of the ordinary trace chain. I observed that whenever he lowered his head and made any very speedy move, this chain was very likely to be stepped upon, or if he gave a quick toss to his head, he would trip from one side to the other, giving the ring in his nose a rather severe jerk. I was given to understand that this chain was a very effective means of keeping him under control at all times. The attendant opened the door, stepped into the stall and took hold of the chain without any fear of the animal harming him. This is a simple device and one which could be put into common use.

Sweet Clover Re-claiming Land. A prominent breeder of dairy cattle

WILKINSON Climax B Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine is especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls 8 inches and set close to rollers—cutting, compacting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be used for silage, pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fan, no lodging, reversing cut, wheel always in balance. Best in class.

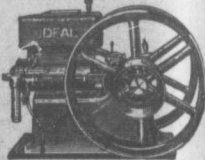
Made in every size—increased dimensions. We have a full line of models for common work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine, and write us for new catalog showing all styles, and prices in full.

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Canadian National

Aug. 28—Exhibition—Sept. 1
"Federation of the Empire"

Glorious spectacle symbolizing and epitomizing imperial solidarity and power. Magnificent scenic presentation. Many bands, orchestras, and bomb throwing; destruction of buildings by hidden mines; bayonet fighting; complete sea midway.

Daily parade of Amner, the King's horse. Government exhibits; superb showing of live stock; agricultural products; acres of manufactures.

Stall for Allos in process of manufacture; grand millions exhibit. "Little bigger; little better."

In York county is using sw this year for the first time portion of his land is what he by—over a blow and what to try a first crop of it it a told me that he had 10 in from three and one-half a percent as it was a hard get other crops to grow particular field. As soon as clover was harvested of the land and sowed corn was at the time of m two feet high and although late as July 1st, promise a large amount for the autumn feed for the autumn seemed to me to be an intensive farming up herebefore had been counted success.

The Winter's Feed Sub One interesting very noticeable interest in agriculture, w

Behind This Achievement Is A Big Canadian Organization.

"It is easy to see EVERY in Can. da"—surely a ideal. Delco-Light has this great boon within reach every country home in Canada at low cost. Its reliability, time-tested, guaranteed company which has been world-famous for Delco Co. ing, Lighting and Ignition big organization, led by Booke, has set out to a this wonderful Delco Electric Plant through Canada. The big idea electrical convenience for home is rapidly being adopted through Delco-Light.

See the men inspect the in operation, a Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 26th to Sept. 1st.



In York county is using sweet clover this year for the first time. Quite a portion of his land is what is generally known as blow sand and he decided to try sweet clover on it. He harvested his first crop of it this season and told me that he had 10 large loads from three and one-half acres. He was very much pleased with the experiment as it was a hard matter to get other crops to grow upon this particular field. As soon as the sweet clover was harvested, he plowed the land and sowed corn. This corn was at the time of my visit about two feet high and although sown as late as July 1st, promised to give quite a large amount of good succulent feed for the autumn. This seemed to me to be an example of intensive farming upon land that heretofore had been counted as almost useless.

The Winter's Feed Supply.

One thing very noticeable to one interested in agriculture, who travels

about from place to place, either upon the railway trains or country roads, is the number of hay stacks to be seen. I counted as many as three large hay stacks upon a 100-acre farm in Ontario county a week ago. It is the common practice with farmers to put a part of the annual hay crop in the barn and to stack the rest. When one sees as many as three hay stacks in the fields on a 100-acre farm, it is good evidence that there will be no shortage of that kind of feed during the coming winter.

When we ask ourselves the reason for this bumper crop, we at once think of the very growthy spring season which we had this year, but I do not think that all the credit is due to the conditions of growth. Land that was seeded a year ago, produced a wonderful growth by autumn and came through the winter in good shape. The prospects for a good catch this year are very bright, especially if we get good growing

weather from now on. In discussing clover one of the good farmers of York county was heard to say that in general farm practice, when we have a season giving us a good crop of clover, it is usually followed by one or two good crops of grain. A heavy clover crop leaves the land in a condition for producing a heavy yield of the crop that follows it.

Red Clover Seed.

The clover fields that were cut early in the season are producing quite an abundant second crop and many fields are to be seen covered with the characteristic purple blossom of the clover at the present time. What are the prospects for a seed crop? In answer to this question, everyone is aware that the weather has much to do with the clover crop. The hot, dry weather of the last few weeks, would not appear to be very favorable for a large crop of clover seed. Our bee men, however, tell us that the bees have been very active

and that the honey crop is a good one. Consequently we may expect to reap a fairly good yield of red clover seed this year.

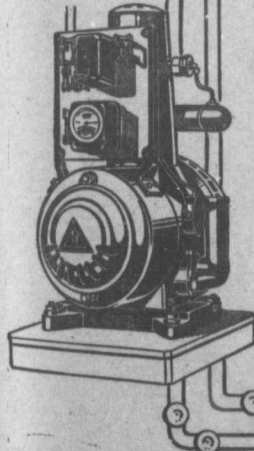
Preparedness.

This is a word which has come into quite common use in many countries during the last year or so. I saw a very striking example of preparedness upon the roadside of the main artery of York county, known as Yonge street. Those who have travelled over this road know that for many miles north of Toronto, the county has what is known as a "good road" or more technically speaking, a macadamized one. At short distances along this road are to be found piles of crushed stone. This crushed stone is kept there for the purpose of keeping the road repaired. When ever a hole is worn in the road, workmen are despatched to fill it in with this stone and the cementing mixture which they use on the finishing coat.

Behind This Great Achievement Lies A Big Canadian Organization.

"Electricity for EVERY home in Canada"—surely a great idea. Delco-Light has brought this great boon within reach of every country home in Canada at low cost. Its reliability is time-tested, guaranteed by the company which has become world-famous for Delco Cranking, Lighting and Ignition. A big organization, led by Mr. Rohrer, has set out to supply this wonderful Delco-Light Electric Plant throughout Canada. The big ideal of electrical convenience for every home is rapidly finding attainment through Delco-Light.

See the men and inspect the plant in operation, at the Canadian National Exhibition, August 26th to Sept. 11th.



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Electric Light and Power For the Farm and Country Home

Here, at last—a reliable, efficient and economical isolated electrical plant for country homes.

Delco-Light is developed by the same Company that makes Delco Cranking, Lighting and Ignition for automobiles. Half a million motorists can tell what that means as a guarantee of efficiency.

A complete Electrical Plant—Gas Engine and Dynamo for generating current combined in one compact unit—Starts itself on pressing of a lever—Stops automatically when batteries are fully charged.

Will furnish 40 to 50 lights for house, out-buildings and grounds, costing no more than 5c. per day for the average home. Also provides power for churn, cream separator, washing machine, pump, etc.

Now procurable in Canada, with batteries, ready to run, complete for \$355.00.

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Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write Immediately for Open Territory.



The Work in General

By Michael K. Boyer.

EACH year the poultryer better understands the care of poultry, knows their wants, and has discovered how to keep them more com-

fortable. Comfortable hens are the ones that do the laying.

About 30 years ago, when poultry farming first began to develop as a business, a cry arose that it would not be long before there would be such a surplus of stock that prices would go tumbling, but, notwithstanding that there are ten successful years ago, the demand is not half reached. With the increase of the supply came the increase of demand, and to-day we are no nearer meeting the demand than we were before.

But there is a change in the market that must not be lost sight of.

Almost anything in the poultry line sells, but the choicest prices are only given for the "fancy" goods. That word "fancy" implies more than appearance. It means, also, quality. Poultry and egg buyers are becoming particular, but they are willing to pay for their goods, if they want brown eggs they will not take white; and if they prefer white, brown ones are no temptation. If they want yellow-skinned fowls, there is no use trying to sell them white-skinned birds. The

market to-day demands choice, plump, fresh stock. Have you got it? If so, the market is waiting for you.

We have to-day quite a number of breeds, and all, to a certain extent, are practical. But they will not fill all purposes. Therefore it is necessary for a man to select only such breeds as will best serve his customers.

Of the entire list of breeds, none meet the demands of Americans so much as do our American varieties, and the most of the modern fowls are the Wyandottes, the Plymouth Rocks, with the Rhode Island Reds closely following. There are also our American strains of Light Brahma and the Leghorns. The Brahma belong to the Asiatic class as a breed, but the Light Brahma, as bred by our people, is so different from that bred in England, that one would hardly suppose them to be of the same family. It is also so of the White Leghorn. The Leghorns belong to the Mediterranean class, but there is such a change in the present-day Leghorn from the birds introduced years ago that we feel we own the breed.

It is important to keep the poultry houses scrupulously clean. Dirty, filthy houses soon show the result in scaly-legged fowls. Many otherwise good birds are sacrificed on account of the appearance of their legs. A man's methods are always judged by the appearance of his fowls, and scaly legs is one of the results. This unightly ailment spreads readily in a flock. A single afflicted bird on the roost is apt to transmit the trouble to the others. It can also be carried to the spring of the year, by using such hens as sitters.

Overcrowding the flocks of young has also its dangerous results, chief among which is feather-pulling. The careful poultryer avoids large flocks, and keeps his birds busy. It is the crowded, idle birds that are ever ready to get into some mischief.

Every now and then some amateur writer and breeder comes out in print with the argument that it is a waste of time to whitewash the walls of the hen houses, and even ridiculing old and experienced poultrymen for ever thinking about such "pollishness." The writer has been in the poultry business for more than 30 years, and during that time has not only continually preached but practiced the doctrine of whitewashing his coops, and we hope we will be allowed fully 30 more years to follow that faith.

Whitewash is not only a disinfectant, but it is also the best vermin destroyer of which we are aware. It has been argued by some that a spray pump will do the work more quickly than the time-honored whitewash brush. We do not doubt that point, but we do know that the work can be more thoroughly performed by coating the walls thickly, working the wash well into the cracks and crevices. And this alone can be done in the old-fashioned way.

Kerosene is another valuable article of use in the work of cleanliness. Use it once a week on the roosts and in the nest boxes, and poultry's and poultry's deadly louse—will be driven from its hiding place. During the day time lice hide in the cracks of roosts and nests, so that they will have full strength to prey upon the fowl while they are on the roost at night.

The air in the hen house is often contaminated by gases arising from filth and the accumulated droppings. says Dr. J. H. Casey, and as the hens are exposed to these gases arising at night, is it any wonder that the system is poisoned by them and disease results.



New Prices, August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	\$450 <u>00</u>
Runabout	475 <u>00</u>
Touring Car	495 <u>00</u>
Coupelet	695 <u>00</u>
Town Car	780 <u>00</u>
Sedan	890 <u>00</u>

f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

Ford Motor Company of Canada
Limited
Ford, Ontario

HORTICULTURE

Garden and Orchard

By LeRoy Case

A COVER crop should and cultivation of the should stop.

The cucumber vine bearing if you keep picked. Stocks of early ripening cabbages should be planted gathered.

The asparagus bed should be long as it is possible between the rows ready. Early apples will soon any are to be marketed, are well-graded and put ages.

Cover some of the joint melon, and cucumber earth. This will cause send out new roots and destruction by the stem.

Bulbs for fall planting ordered now. Try a tulips this year. They at the same time as M sorts—about October 1, much later in the spring.

The European war is of the garden ornaments from European estates these are being bought. Early dahlias are set in window boxes. There is rather uncertainty.

Do not allow sweet peas to suffer from blight in time.

See that the dahlias stake, and if there are it is well to cut some of them out the old rough soon as they are ready to be of a good plan to of the suckers as well.

Geraniums and other may be lifted from the in September and put in window boxes for winter.

Seedlings of perennial columbine, delphinium, transplanted to seed boxes cold frames over winter. Gladioli will soon be in plenty of water when it well. To keep the flow to cut them when the lot just opening. Remove flowers and cut off an inches of stem each day.

Height of Apple

P. J. Carey, Toxteth

THIS proper height is a question that is considerable attention often are beyond reach have thousands of fruit that have had a bad time which need, and will treatment.

In the case of young complete convert to the trees. There is one system, that is, winter heavy snowfall which age. Low heading gives and healthier trunk, as easier sprayed, pruned picked. Winds do not much as the high trees.

You can cultivate low just as closely as high the case of low-head limbs grow up. On high the limbs show a straight out and droop come in bearing it is to cultivate close to the trunk.

The training of the trees. We have trees the air, due generally to been planted too close

HORTICULTURE

Garden and Orchard Hints

By LeRoy Cady.

A COVER crop should be sown now and cultivation of the orchard should stop.

The cucumber vines will continue bearing if you keep the cucumbers picked.

Seeds of early ripening trees and shrubs should be planted as soon as gathered.

The asparagus bed should be cultivated as long as it is possible to get between the rows readily.

Early apples will soon be ripe. If any are to be marketed, see that they are well graded and put in neat packages.

Cover some of the joints of squash, melon, and cucumber vines with earth. This will cause the plants to send out new roots and help prevent destruction by the stem borer.

Dahls for fall planting may be ordered now. Try a few Darwin tulips this year. They are planted at the same time as May flowering sorts—about October 1—and bloom much later in the spring.

The European war is causing some of the garden ornaments to be sold from European estates. Many of these are being bought by Americans. Early dahlias are sometimes used in window boxes. Their flowering there is rather uncertain.

Do not allow sweet peas, pansies, or gladioli to suffer for water at blooming time.

See that the dahlias are tied to stakes, and if there are many shoots it is well to cut some of them off.

Cut out the old raspberry canes as soon as they are through fruiting. It is often a good plan to take out part of the suckers as well.

Geraniums and other house plants may be lifted from the garden early in September and put in pots or window boxes for winter use.

Seedlings of perennials such as columbine, delphinium, etc., may be transplanted to seed boxes and put in cold frames over winter.

Gladioli will soon be in bloom. Give plenty of water when the buds show well. To keep the flowers it is best to cut them when the lower flower is just opening. Remove the faded flowers and cut off an inch or two inches of stem each day.

Height of Apple Trees

P. J. Carey, Toronto, Ont.

THE proper height of apple trees is a question that is receiving considerable attention. Old trees often are beyond redemption. We have thousands of trees, however, that have had a bad bringing up and which need, and will stand, severe treatment.

In the case of young trees I am a complete convert to the low-headed trees. There is one objection to this system, that is, where there is a heavy snowfall which may do damage. Low heading gives us a lower and healthier trunk, and the tree is easier sprayed, pruned, thinned and picked. Winds do not affect them as much as the high trees.

You can cultivate low-headed trees just as closely as higher ones, as in the case of low-headed trees the limbs grow up. On high-headed trees the limbs show a tendency to grow straight out and droop. When trees come in bearing it is not necessary to cultivate close to them.

The training of the tree is everything. We have trees that are up in the air, due generally to their having been planted too close together. I

have seen thousands of trees in orchards that were planted too close. In one large orchard, planted some twenty years ago, about eighty per cent. of the trees are to be taken out.

It is a bad thing for a tree to deform. If this operation should be done only as a last resort. Sometimes it is necessary. Bring a high tree down to not over twenty feet, and, better still, fifteen feet. If you want to cut a tree down eight or ten, or even twelve feet, and there is a large upright limb near the centre, cut it back at the juncture or joint with the main tree. In a short time it will be full of new growth.

The first principle in lowering a tree is to cut down the upward growth. On side growths the fruit tends to bear down the limbs. Always cut a limb vertically, so that the water will not rest in the cut and cause a cup to form.

In the case of San Jose Scale I have seen a tree cut down, renewed, and a new head formed. Where the new growth forms it can be thinned out and trimmed.

Speaking of the possibilities of orchard products, an American nurseryman says where a dollar's worth of fruit was consumed ten years ago, ten dollars is wanted now. Unless all signs fall, one hundred dollars' worth will be required in ten years from now.

Putting Up Good Shocks

A. K. Jackson, York Co., Ont.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a real pride was taken in shocking grain. Indeed a farmer who did a careless job of it was subjected to the same hecking that awaited him at church or market if he appeared with a poorly groomed horse. The mistake has lodged itself in some minds that the shocking of grain is merely for the drying out of the straw and the hardening of the kernels to such a degree that they will "keep" in the mow till the day of threshing. The fact is that the grain and the straw in the shock are advanced one stage nearer maturity. Their quality depends to a great extent than some may think, on the way the sheaves stand up during the curing process.

When attention is paid to the placing of the sheaves in such a way that they will not fall readily of themselves nor blow over in any but strong winds, the damage from showers or even continued rains is much lessened. The experience of last season bore this out. Many fields suffered very heavily because of careless shocking, while fields that were properly cared for in this particular came through with but little loss. It requires but a little extra care to stand the sheaves up squarely so that they will not readily lean in or blow over. The uniform way in which they dry out when standing in up squarely may mean that they will be ready for drawing in just when the summer is to escape another shower.

Wrapped fruit needs no stemming, as the wrappers prevent any puncturing by the stems. The apples give more when the pressure of the lid is brought to bear, tending to obviate any danger. Furthermore, since the fruit is wrapped, it matters very little whether the fruit is packed stem-up, calyx end up, or on its side. In varieties of apples, therefore, in which puncturing is to be expected, the top and bottom layers may be packed calyx-end up or on their chesks. There is no serious objection to packing apples on their sides even when unwrapped, and there certainly is no objection to packing wrapped fruit so. It is better, however, to pack the apples on their sides, whenever possible and use the side pack only when necessary.

Give The Boy A Chance!



If you live you will; but if you die who will? That is the question.

A boy with a strong body, a strong mind and a strong heart will look out for himself, somehow!

But why expose him to the danger of a long wearing fight with adverse conditions?

In this day of fierce competition a youth needs every advantage available, if he is to secure an honorable position.

A thorough education, and a good start in life can be guaranteed to him by means of an endowment in The Mutual of Canada, payable to the boy if you die, and payable to him also if you live to the date of maturity.

The endowment term may be 10, 15, 20, or any other term of years according to the boy's age now and when the money is likely to be required.

We will adapt the policy to your needs. Drop us a line.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
and how to feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author
H. Clay Glover, V.S.
116 West 31st St., N.Y.

BOOKS
Write for our catalogue of farm books. It is sent free on request. Ask us for information on any books you require.
BOOK DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Peck, Kerr & McElderry
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
415 Water St., Peterborough
E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

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



Central Canada Exhibition - Ottawa
September 9th to 16th, 1914
\$25,000 LIVE STOCK PRIZES \$25,000
Entries positively close Monday, Sept. 4th, 1914.
Greatest exposition of the Agricultural Products of Canada yet made.
Horse Races—Dog Show—Poetry Show.
Magnificent Grand Stand Performance and Ring Attractions.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BRILLIANT FIREWORKS AND SPECTACLE BATTLE OF FALKLAND ISLANDS
Every Night.
Reduced Rates on All Railways.
Send for Price Lists and Information to
JOHN BRIGHT, President. J. K. PAIBLEY, Mgr. and Secy.
OTTAWA, the City Every Canadian Should See.

Keep this Announcement for Reference

\$100.00 in Prizes!

Bread Making Contests at Rural School Fairs

Parents on every up-to-date farm would like to have their daughters enjoy all through their lives the priceless advantages of a Domestic Science training! No young girl can afford to be without this valuable modern education, enabling her to deal intelligently with the difficulties of modern home management which she must have special knowledge to cope with when the day comes that she is thrown upon her own resources in her own home. What a splendid advantage it would be for her to have her Domestic Science Course all arranged and paid for, without cost to you, at the famous Macdonald Institute, a part of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph!

We tell you here just how she might herself win this course which is valued at no less than \$75.00. Two of these courses are being offered for competition among the girls of the Province. There are other valuable prizes, too, which are fully described on opposite page. Read this announcement carefully, every word of it, and be ready to have her take part in the contest at your Rural School Fair this fall. This great breadmaking contest will make your daughter known all over Ontario as a prize-winning breadmaker if she is

successful. For the contest is being conducted as part of the school fair programs by permission of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It will be a great event at the rural school fairs.

The judging for the Provincial prizes will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Dept. of Flour Testing and Breadmaking at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. The other prizes will be awarded in the usual way at the Rural School Fair in your district.

This is an event that will stimulate breadmaking among the girls all over Ontario. And you know what a good thing that will be. As for us, we find by experience that it is well worth our while to encourage people to give Cream of the West Flour a good trial, for once they do so they find it so splendid for bread that they generally want no other. This contest will make it worth your while to try our flour. All the prizes (fully described on opposite page) are offered for the best loaves of bread baked with

Contests Open to Girls between 12 and 17 years

It is a strong flour, and it makes just the most satisfying, big, bulging loaves—the whitest, lightest, and most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. Start your daughters baking bread with Cream-of-the-West Flour. Every girl over twelve and under seventeen has a chance to win one more of the prizes. Your daughter may win one of the Domestic Science Courses. Whether she wins a prize or not, nothing can match her to be a good breadmaker better than to enter this contest. Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour and use it; get fully acquainted with its splendid qualities so that your daughters will have all the more opportunity of winning the Domestic Science Course!

If your grocer or dealer cannot supply you with Cream of the West Flour, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, Toronto, and we will promptly advise you where it can be purchased in your neighborhood.

Here is a complete list of the prizes which are fully described on opposite page.

PRIZES AT RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS.—For best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour:

1st Prize—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" (published in England), for 1 year, value \$2.50.

2nd Prize—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for 6 months; value \$1.25.

EXTRA PRIZES.—When the total number of entries in the contest exceeds ten and 3rd prize of 6 months' subscription to "My Magazine" will be awarded. When the total number of entries exceeds twenty, the judges will award 4th, 5th and 6th prizes of one year's subscription to the "Little Paper."

PROVINCIAL CONTEST.—The winner of the 1st prize at the Rural School Fair also becomes automatically a competitor for the Provincial prizes. One half of her twin loaf of bread is sent to Guelph to compete with those of other 1st prize winners all over the province. The Provincial Prizes are as follows:

1st Prize—Short Course (three months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph; value \$75.00.

2nd Prize—Short Course (three months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph; value \$75.00.

3rd Prize—Short Course (four weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; value \$35.00.

4th Prize—Short Course (four weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; value \$35.00.

5th to 20th Prizes—The Famous Boston Cooking School Cook Books.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, has deposited with C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture, the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars which pays in advance for the Short Courses in Domestic Science and for the Poultry Courses.

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

Contests are expected at over 250 School Fairs

NOTES.—As shown above, the Provincial prizes offered include not one, but two of the Domestic Science Courses, and two of the Poultry Courses, but the first and second prize will not be awarded in any one county. The third and fourth prize will not be awarded in any one county.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

Every girl may compete in the breadmaking contest at the school fair in her district, whether or she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1916, or her 17th birthday does not occur before November 1st, 1916. One loaf of bread, which must be made of Cream of the West Flour, must be submitted at your Rural School Fair, 1916, at the time and place, and under the management of the Rural School Fair officers. Each loaf of

bread entered must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag which shows the face of the Old Miller. (This is important.) A certificate or entry form must also be signed by the girl competing and her parent or guardian stating her name, date of birth, Post Office address and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The entry form will also state that the baking was done by the girl in whose name the loaf was exhibited. These forms will be provided at time of the fair.

The breadmaking contest for the local prizes in the contest will be judged as a part of the regular program of contests at the Fair. The decision of the judges will be final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl, and not more than one prize awarded to the same family.

Each loaf must be baked in a pan about 7 x 8 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they can be separated at the fair. One half of the loaf will be cut at the school fair and the judges will announce the winners there, and prizes be delivered as

soon after as possible. The remaining half of the loaf winning first prize will be shipped afterwards to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where it will be judged by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Flour Testing and Breadmaking. Loaves shipped to Guelph will, of course, not be returned.

The Local Representative of the Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the Rural School Fairs in his district, will attend to the Shipping to Guelph of each First Prize Loaf from each fair. A container will be furnished him for this purpose, and that is one reason why it is necessary to have the loaves of bread as nearly uniform in size as possible.

THE STANDARD upon which the loaves will be judged will be as follows:

- I. Appearance of Loaf—15 marks
 - (a) Color..... 5
 - (b) Texture of crust..... 5
 - (c) Shape of loaf..... 5
- II. Texture of Crumb—40 marks
 - (a) Evenness..... 15
 - (b) Silkeness..... 20
 - (c) Color..... 5
- III. Flavor of Bread—45 marks
 - (a) Taste..... 25
 - (b) Odor..... 20

Remember these when baking your bread. Each girl should practice baking as often as possible between now and the date of your school fair, but, if possible, the loaf to be exhibited should be baked the day before the fair so that it will be fresh for shipment to Guelph if it wins a place in the Provincial contest.

The Results of the Provincial Contests will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.



Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

This imposing building has ample accommodation for long or short courses in Home Economics—for farmers' daughters, and other young women desiring to learn the theory and practice of cooking, housekeeping, dressmaking, millinery, home decoration, etc.

DOMESTIC
Institute, Guelph
comprise plain
that may be c

The Autumn course of the Institute commences in the month of September and terminates about the end of March. The course runs for the length of the year. Institute do not permit students to leave before the termination of the course unless they can be recommended by the Institute to continue their education elsewhere. In order to do this, the student must have attained a certain standard of work. The Institute do not permit students to leave before the termination of the course unless they can be recommended by the Institute to continue their education elsewhere. In order to do this, the student must have attained a certain standard of work. The Institute do not permit students to leave before the termination of the course unless they can be recommended by the Institute to continue their education elsewhere. In order to do this, the student must have attained a certain standard of work.

The beneficial features of three months' attendance at the Institute, would be of great value to the student. The Institute do not permit students to leave before the termination of the course unless they can be recommended by the Institute to continue their education elsewhere. In order to do this, the student must have attained a certain standard of work.

Short Course in Poultry

This course, offered in connection with the Provincial Prizes for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour, is a most valuable instruction at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The course is of three months' duration, and covers the most of the practical part of the study of poultry raising. The student will receive a most valuable practical experience in the raising of poultry, and will be able to take up the study of poultry raising with confidence and success.

Poultry raising is more important than ever before, and the knowledge of its principles and characteristics is of great value to the farmer and the housewife. The student will receive a most valuable practical experience in the raising of poultry, and will be able to take up the study of poultry raising with confidence and success.

The Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has a most excellent poultry house, and the student will receive a most valuable practical experience in the raising of poultry, and will be able to take up the study of poultry raising with confidence and success.

Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Keep this Announcement for Reference

More than 1500 Prizes

Free Courses at Macdonald Institute Free Poultry Courses at Ontario Agricultural College Free Cook Books and Magazines

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSES.—The two winners of Domestic Science Courses will spend three months at Macdonald Institute, Guelph, living in residence at Macdonald Hall under the discipline of the institution. The subjects in the short course comprise plain cookery, sewing, laundry, foods, sanitation, home nursing and hygiene and care of the house; also an extra subject that may be chosen, and which may be either millinery, horticulture or dairy work.

The Autumn course extends from the middle of September to the middle of December; the Winter course from early in January to about the end of March, and the Spring course from the beginning of April to about the end of June. The rules of Macdonald Institute do not permit a girl to enter as a student before the age of 17 years. The winner of the Domestic Science Course in this contest will receive a certificate which will entitle her to become a student at the age of 17. In order that there shall be no doubt whatever in the minds of the contestants as to the carrying out of our part of the arrangement, we have deposited with Mr. C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Toronto, the sum of \$150.00, which guarantees the fulfillment of the two courses, when the winners, having received their copies, may take advantage of them. This sum provides for the cost of tuition, board, laundry, and for the short term course of three months in Domestic Science and for the long term course a margin for pocket money. The short course must be taken within two years after the winner reaches seventeen.

The beneficial effect upon a young girl's future of three months' contact with the atmosphere of College life, its discipline and learning, would be worth many times the cost of a course. This contest is your opportunity to win the course free of cost. Parents should render every encouragement possible to make the best of it. Start early. Study the best recipes. Practice using Cream of the West Flour and find out how to make the most of its splendid bread-making qualities. Practice now and find them you will increase your chance of winning this Domestic Science Course.

Short Courses Free in Poultry Raising

This course, offered to the third and fourth prize winners in the Provincial Contest, comprises four weeks of lectures and practical instruction at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. This course is valued at \$25.00, which represents personal expenses, room and board only. There are no fees charged by the College for this short course, the only stipulation being regular attendance. To cover the cost of food that the winners have deposited with Mr. C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of the Ontario Department of Agriculture the sum of \$75.00. The poultry course may be taken by any girl whose parents deem old enough to send to Guelph.

Poultry Raising is becoming more and more important as selective instruction spreads over the land. Many girls take these short courses. The instruction includes origin and characteristics of breeds and varieties of fowls, principles of breeding and mating, judging, hatching and rearing, chicks and feeding, marketing eggs and poultry, etc.

The student's practical work includes feeding, fattening, killing and dressing, operating incubators, candling and grading market eggs and conducting poultry exhibitions—all sorts of practical instruction every day.

The Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College is very complete with many varieties of fowls, eight styles of poultry houses, several kinds of incubators and brooders, fattening coops, trimming tables, etc. Instructors are every day.

Students attending the Short Poultry Course, described above, do not live in the College while in Guelph. When the winners of the Poultry Course are in Guelph a representative of the Ontario Agricultural College will find for them a suitable boarding place, either in the city or close to the College. The next course begins on January 23, 1917, and continues till February 2nd.

The Boston Cooking School Cook Book

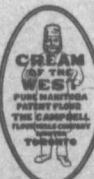
By Fannie Merritt Farmer.

This book is so popular that it has had to be reprinted over and over again. This is the latest edition (1916). Fifty-five books are offered as fifth to tenth prizes in this great contest. The book sells for \$1.50 to \$2.50.

The Author is famous both as a magazine writer on food topics and as author of books on cooking. This is her best and newest book. It contains no less than 2117 thoroughly tested recipes, from the simple and economical to the elaborately expensive. There are 120 photographic reproductions of various dishes, and methods. The book is 154 inches thick, has 648 pages, and is well bound in cloth. It is more than an ordinary cook book for it has information on what Dietetics mean, explained clearly so everybody can

understand the food-value of various foods, which it contains, and so on. There is a dictionary of French names, that you use on fancy menus in the city and hotel kitchens in general.

This book is recommended by authorities and institutions everywhere, which it would not be unless it were far beyond the ordinary. It is certainly well worth trying for.



THE GUARANTEED FLOUR

"Each loaf must be accompanied by part of bag which shows the face of the Old Miller."

For all who will.—Poetry, Geography: "The Man who believed"—The War: "When the

Prizes at Local Rural School Fairs

My Magazine.—Of all the magazines read by young folks this is by far the most interesting. Everybody from little tots, who listen to Mother read the series again and again, up to serious older folks, enjoy it for its scientific information every month. Here is a synopsis of the contents of a recent number: "The Tramping Scholars, how they faced perils so that learning should not die out."—"A Public Boy and What he has given the World."—"Animal Life: 'Victor's Lost Legions.'"—"Animals that have Vanished from the earth."—"Descendants of Dogs that Shakespeare knew."—"The Fishes that go for a walk."—"Plant Life: 'Free Food for all who will.'"—"Poetry, Geography: "The Man who believed"—The War: "When the

Kaiser helps us." by Sir Leo Chiozza, M.P.—"The things we will be War"—Travel: "Mighty Russia Counting On"—How and Why: "Deep Snow climate favors are packed for market"—"How Ships signal at Sea"—"A Clammy Lace Table Cloth"—"How the Milk in a churn is kept uniform"—"Why does Cook put the cup in the pot?"—"Picture Gallery, Education by Picture, Stories, Play Box: "Puzzles of the Wizard King";—Colored Comics, etc. etc.

The articles are written so plainly that even a child can understand them, yet grown-ups read "My Magazine" for the education which is given in such an absorbingly engaging form.

"My Magazine," published in England, is profusely illustrated and has over a hundred pages. Most parents procure it so that the children can enjoy our department after another as they grow up. It is the best educational Magazine ever published.

"My Magazine" is mailed every month your address free for a while, parents of our daughter wins first, and for six months if she wins second or third prize: value \$2.50 per year.

The Little Paper is given for 4th and 5th and 6th prizes at the Fair. It is 9 x 12 inches and has eight pages of the most interesting stories suggested by current events, the war, history, science, etc. It is also published in England.

Decide Now to Enter the Contest

The best prize of all in the contest is well worth trying for. Even if your daughter should not win any prize at all, you will be abundantly repaid for your trouble in taking part in the contest. What better method could you adopt to stimulate her interest in bread-making? Decide right now—the sooner the better—get a supply of Cream of the West Flour from your dealer. If he cannot send it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, and they will promptly tell you where you can get it.

Start at once using Cream of the West Flour. Get acquainted as soon as possible with its many superior qualities, and make us best of there, so that when the day arrives that your daughter bakes her loaf for the Fair it will have the best chance possible to be the winner.

No Competitions in Counties Named Below

The competitions are open to all parts of the province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the districts of Rainy River, Kenora, Manitoba and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the province where school fairs are held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, York, Wellington, Hamilton, Frontenac, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. We regret, therefore, that the competition cannot include these counties.



MACDONALD HALL, GUELPH

Macdonald Hall, situated on the highest point of College Heights, is especially designed for the comfort and well-being of the women students of Macdonald Institute. Its equipment includes gymnasium, student's sitting room, reception and dining room. There are 30 single and 45 double bedrooms. The students in residence are under control of the Superintendent, who directs their social life and does her utmost to make the Hall a real home.

Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

PRICE 47

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, \$1.88 an inch an insertion. One page 48 lines, one column 12 lines. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and multiple copies mailed to agents, is 23,000 to 25,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Several 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 the transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find a bona fide claim. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Request 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, ONT.

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

Explaining the Dairy Act

THE action of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in printing and distributing a bulletin on the Dairy Standards Act should result in dispelling any misapprehension that exists regarding the provisions of the Act, or the motives of those concerned in having it placed on the statute books. The bulletin contains the speech of the Minister of Agriculture in introducing the measure, together with the evidence of Chief Dairy Inspectors Hiers and Puhlow, before the agricultural committee of the Legislature. Some 50,000 copies will be distributed, the object being to place one in the hands of each patron affected by the introduction of the policy of paying for milk according to quality in all the cheese factories of the province.

In a prefatory note the Minister of Agriculture refers to the question of securing competent men to do the testing. This, as was clearly brought out in the discussion of the Act that took place in the columns of Farm and Dairy some time ago, is the question that most frequently arises in the minds of those who will be interested in the introduction of the new regulations. It will be reassuring to many, who saw trouble ahead in this regard, to learn that the department fully realizes the necessity of having the testing done by men whose ability and honesty are beyond question, and that steps are being taken to see that men of this type are available for the work. In cases where the maker is not qualified to do the testing an outside man will be provided. Apparently nothing is being left undone to ensure the smooth working of the Dairy Standards Act when it takes effect next April.

Advertising Dairy Products

THE dairymen of the United States are going to find out what can be done to improve their business by extensive advertising. They have seen what the double page spread has done for the automobile and for chewing gum, and they see no reason why it should not do as much for the dairy cow. Under the direction of the National Dairy Council, which has a membership of 280,000, they have launched an advertising campaign with the object of stimulating the consumption of milk and its products. By the time it has been completed it is hoped that this will more nearly approach the amount that their food value warrants than it does at present.

There is nothing half-hearted about the manner in which the campaign is being undertaken. About \$50,000 has been subscribed to meet the expenses of the preliminary work. It is proposed to spend approximately \$20,000 a month for the next three years, and it is estimated that the complete campaign will cost at least \$750,000. Advertisements are appearing in the national magazines and in many of the large city dailies. The dairy papers are advising dairymen that it is their duty to back up the campaign by producing only products of high quality. Everyone connected with the industry, from the farmer to the ice cream vendor, is being called upon to contribute to the war chest. Enthusiasm and optimism have characterized the opening of the campaign, and there appears to be no reason why it should not be carried to a successful conclusion.

Canadian dairymen will watch with interest the progress of this campaign. If the results justify the hopes of the promoters, it will point to the desirability of conducting one of a similar nature on this side of the boundary line. The consumption of dairy products in Canada might be stimulated with advantage to all concerned. We, no less than our cousins of the United States, have failed to realize fully their food value. Should American dairymen succeed in educating the people to increase their consumption of dairy products to such a degree that the expenditures in connection with their advertising scheme will be justified the possibility of conducting a similar campaign to a successful issue in Canada will be strongly indicated.

Curbing the Fire Fiend

THE Canadian Forestry Association has given out the statement that the fire in New Ontario has not been the blessing in disguise that some newspaper reporters and others would have us believe. Even if it were, it is not likely that the settlers affected would care to have their blessings disguised so thoroughly. To the statement that the fire has done a great deal toward clearing the land, the Association replies, through its secretary, that far from the fire increasing the value of the land the assets of the entire district visited by the flames have been decreased materially. Much of the district burnt over was non-agricultural, and about all that the fire succeeded in doing there was to destroy merchantable timber. In strictly agricultural sections the work of clearing has not been assisted. The blackened trunks still stand. Those of us who have had experience in the clearing of such land know that the work is not rendered easier or more pleasant by a premature visit of the fire fiend.

The latent agricultural resources of Ontario's great hinterland remain undoubted. In order that they may be realized upon, however, it is necessary to take all possible precautions against a repetition of the holocaust that has recently occurred. Settlers in a new district, and especially a wooded one, have discouragements enough to contend with without the risk of losing their property and perhaps their lives in such a con-

flagration. The accumulation of timber in the form of slash that is left in the wake of our lumbering operations should be prevented. Clearing areas may have to be confined to those months of the year when there is the less danger of their getting away. Fire guards around towns in the form of wide clearances, kept free from inflammable material, should be one of the first precautions taken, so that neighboring settlers would have a refuge in case fire should again get beyond control. To re-establish confidence in the great Northland in the minds of prospective settlers by making a repetition of this disastrous fire impossible, is manifestly one of the first duties devolving upon the Provincial Government.

The Churches and the Land

ONE of the Methodist Conference of Canada adopted resolutions at its June meeting, as follows:

"Whereas we believe The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; that land was intended for the production of those commodities that are necessary for the sustenance and welfare of all the human race, and never for speculation; that speculation in farm lands contributes directly and indirectly to the demoralization of rural life; that land speculation in cities contributes to the unhealthy congestion of the population, high rents and the high cost of living, despotic industry of its proper reward and produces many other evils which press sorely on the working classes; that vast values created by the community should not go into the pockets of individuals, thus stimulating the gambling propensity in human nature, discounting honest work and encouraging the desire of men to acquire wealth without earning it, which is essential dishonesty. Therefore resolved, That this Conference expresses its strongest disapproval of these evils and injustices, and we believe it is the duty of the State to provide laws that will—as far as possible—prevent men from acquiring wealth without earning it, and by which these 'Divine Gifts' may be used for the benefit of all. While this Conference is of the opinion that the land question has become a serious ethical and religious question, we believe that it is not the function of the Church to outline a system of land reform, but it is the duty of a Christian people to set itself resolutely to find methods, through legislation or otherwise, to alleviate, and, if possible, entirely abolish these evils and injustices associated with our land systems."

The American Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Chicago on June 9 adopted resolutions recommending, as follows:

"1. That Synod commends the land laws of the Hebrews as containing basal principles which recognize the perpetual proprietorship of God in the land.

"2. That Synod commends the object of these laws: (1) That each family should own a home, (2) that monopoly should be prevented, (3) that equality of opportunity should exist.

"3. That we believe the direct command 'Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work,' has its corollary in the social obligation to make conditions such that there need be no worthy unemployed.

"4. We hold that each contributor in the production of wealth, whether individual or community, should share in distribution in ratio of contribution.

"5. We believe that the adoption of these propositions in our economic system would work for the attainment of the ends secured by the land laws of the Hebrews."

God's great out of doors is ever calling, and if we do not heed its call it will send in to us bills that will call for heavy and sometimes frightful settlements.

In

Farmers and Le

On Friday, July 14, the Ontario Mortgage Loan Council of the three banks gathered together to hear talk in the industrial Bureau, memorandum setting out of view of the mort which was prepared and distributed to the memorandum set for ties under which the panies did business with legislation, but federal, which affect first mortgage.

Complaints fro

G. F. Chipman, of Growers' Guide, submitted a list of complaints. Companies received farmers' money in various provinces. The members of the subjects of rate insurance; cost of foreclosure proceeds; increased payments; supplying a triplicate copy of cost of re-inspection mortgages; misrepresentation; charges; leases land security.

Rates of I

When discussing the cost, the managers of companies said that control, but was very of supply and considerable part of the for the West came in try, where the interest was five per cent, which is now vance charges, British all had to be added of the cost of administration and the agent's com per cent. for handling the losses must be paid out the prevailing interest in Manitoba, 7 1/2 per cent, Saskatchewan and A per cent, though that there were 10 per cent, and some of the districts. It was the mortgage reform would require some cost of mortgage mon was to come back average.

Farmer Alwa

As an example of the West it was pointed frequently land under abandoned and grew a number of cases of proceedings took place after paying off the seed grain liens, distress charges and other charge companies might of several hundred though the mortgagor able to stand this long run was challenged. Interest rates among farmers doing business mortgage company, the charge placed on a pany and every loss tained in their dealings with government effect on general rate mortgages.

None of the mortgagors would undertake reduction in the rate though legislative con

In Union There is Strength

Farmers and Lenders Confer
 ON Friday, July 28, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Mortgage Loans' Association from the three prairie provinces gathered together for a heart to heart talk in the Board Room of the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg. A memorandum setting forth the points of view of the mortgage companies, which was prepared in printed form, was distributed to those present. The memorandum set forth the difficulties under which the mortgage companies did business and dealt mostly with legislation, both provincial and federal, which affected the status of a first mortgage.

Complaints from Farmers.
 G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, submitted memorandum of complaints against mortgage companies received at his office from farmers from the three prairie provinces. The memorandum covered the subjects of rate of interest; fire insurance; cost of renewal; cost of foreclosure proceedings; bonus on payments; increased rates on overdue payments; supplying the farmer with a triplicate copy of his mortgage; cost of re-inspection; cost of placing mortgages; misrepresentation by agents; charges of unnecessary searches; leases taken as additional security.

Rates of Interest.
 When discussing the rate of interest the managers of the mortgage companies said it was not under their control, but was very largely a matter of supply and demand. A considerable part of the mortgage money for the West came from the old country, where the prevailing rate of interest was five per cent, exchange cost, which is now very heavy, brokerage charges, British war taxation, all had to be added on; then there was the cost of administration in Canada and the agent's commission of one per cent. for handling it, out of which the losses must be paid. It was pointed out the prevailing average rate of interest in Manitoba on farm mortgages was seven per cent., and in Saskatchewan and Alberta was eight per cent., though it was admitted that there were mortgages carrying nine per cent, and some higher in outlying districts. It was maintained by the mortgage representatives that it would require some little time for the cost of mortgage money in Saskatchewan to come back to the Manitoba average.

Farmer Always Pays.
 As an example of the costs in the West it was pointed out that very frequently land under mortgage was abandoned and grew up to weeds. In a number of cases where foreclosure proceedings took place it was found that in paying off the weed charges, seed grain liens, destruction of gopher charges and other charges, the mortgage companies might sustain a loss of several hundred dollars. But although the mortgage company was able to stand this loss, it apparently was overlooked that the charge in the long run was chalked up in increased interest rates against all other farmers doing business with the mortgage company, thus every extra charge placed on a mortgage company and every loss which they sustained in their dealings with farmers or with governments, all has its effect on general rate of interest on mortgages.

None of the mortgage representatives would undertake to guarantee a reduction in the rate of interest even though legislative conditions were im-

proved. They, however, feel the general tendency would be to bring more capital into the country and that competition would reduce the rate as it was doing all over the United States today. They were, however, in some doubt as to what would be the condition of affairs after the war. On the general question of legislation that would interfere with the status of a first mortgage, both the farmers and the mortgage representatives were unanimously of the opinion that such legislation should be discouraged in every possible way, because it was clearly recognized that a reasonably low rate of interest could only be secured on a first mortgage, if it were absolutely a first mortgage, and not subject to a number of other prior claims, except the ordinary and legitimate taxes.

Foreclosure Costs too High.
 The cost of foreclosure proceedings came in for considerable discussion as these charges are extremely high, the expenses in Alberta for foreclosures on farms are almost double that of the other two provinces, running as high as \$400 to conclude a \$1,000 mortgage on a quarter section. The legislation makes foreclosure proceedings very slow, very tedious and very costly, and all the cost must come out of the farmer if he has any equity left in his property.

The mortgage company representatives in the course of the day in discussing amortization said they were not prepared to put all their money out on this principle, but they were prepared to recognize it.

Course of Protection.
 During the course of the day Mr. Langley and H. W. Wood, president of the U.P.A., pointed out to the representatives of the mortgage companies very clearly the chief disability under which the farmers of Western Canada labored, namely, that of being forced to sell their produce in an open competitive market where it brought the lowest prevailing price and being forced to put all their requirements in a restricted, protected market at the highest price. The matter was not elaborated and did not become a general discussion, but the farmers made it quite clear that the protective system was the greatest burden on their shoulders.

The Joint Agreement.
 At the conclusion of the meeting it was decided that further action should be taken and that provision should be made for continuing the discussion on the questions and it was therefore provided that a joint committee should be formed in each of the provinces and in order to give form and direction to the work of the committee the following resolution was passed unanimously:

- "Resolved that in the opinion of this conference it is desirable in the interests of both farmers and loan companies in the three prairie provinces:
- (a) That all legislation affecting mortgages and titles should as far as possible be made uniform.
 - (b) That sale and foreclosure procedure be simplified in order that the present excessive costs and delays may be reduced to a minimum.
 - (c) That the tariff costs in sale and foreclosure actions under mortgage be removed from the rules of court and made statutory.
 - (d) That the tariff of fees charged for registration in sale and foreclosure proceedings is needlessly high and should be reduced.
 - (e) That all existing legislation

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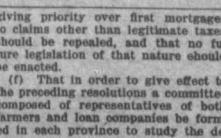
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giving priority over first mortgages to claims other than legitimate taxes make recommendations to the court should be repealed, and that no future legislation of that nature should be enacted.

(f) That in order to give effect to the preceding resolutions a committee composed of representatives of both farmers and loan companies be formed in each province to study the de-

tails of the matters referred to and make recommendations to the court.

(g) And further, we would recommend that these local committees should inquire into and discuss all causes of friction between farmers and loan companies, with the object of removing all unnecessary causes of friction."





WE become like those with whom we associate. A man's ideals mold him.—S. D. Gordon.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

AFTER a little the trail through the thick spruce grew narrow and dark, and Josephine went ahead of Philip. He followed so close that he could reach out a hand and touch her. She had not replaced her hood. Her face was flushed and her lips parted and red when she turned to him now and then. His heart beat with a tumultuous force that belonged to him, that she loved him, that there could be nothing in the world that would stand between them.

The voice of the pack came to him stronger each moment, yet for a space it was unheard by him. His mind—all the senses he possessed—travelled no farther than the lithesome red and gold figure of him. The thick strands of her braid had become partly undone, covering her waist and hips in a shimmering veil of gold. He wanted to touch that rare treasure with his hands. He was filled with the desire to stop her, and hold her close in his arms. And yet he knew that this was a thing which he must not do. For him she had risen above a thing merely physical. The touching of her hair, her lips, her face, were no longer the first passions of love with him. And because Josephine knew these things rose the joyous flush in her face and the wonder-light in her eyes. The still, deep forests had long ago brought her dreams of this man. And these same forests seemed to whisper to Philip that her beauty was a part of her soul, and that it was not to be deserted in such moments of desire as he was fighting back in himself now.

Suddenly she ran a little ahead of him, and then stopped. A moment later he stood at her side. They were peering into what looked like a great, dimly lighted and carpeted hall. For under the spruce had been thinned out. The trees that remained were lopped of their lower branches, leaving their upper parts crowding in a dense shelter that shut out cold and storm. Snow had filtered through their tops, and on the ground lay cedar and balsam needles two inches deep, a brown and velvety carpet that shone with the deep lustre of a Persian rug.

The place was filled with moving shapes and with gleaming eyes that were half fire in the gloom. Here were leashed the forty fierce and wolfish beasts of the pack. The dogs had sensed their low clamor, and at sight of Josephine and sound of her voice, as she cried out greeting to them, there ran through the whole space a whining and a clinking and a clanking with a snapping of jaws that sent a momentary shiver up Philip's back.

Josephine took him by the hand

now. With him she ran in among them, calling out their names, laughing with them, caressing shaggy heads that were thrust against her—until it seemed to Philip that every beast in the pit was straining at the end of his chain to get at them and rend them into pieces. And yet, above this thought, the nervousness that he could not fight it out of himself, rose the wonder of it all.

Philip had seen a husky snap off a man's hand at a single lunge; he knew it was a creature of the whip and the club, with the hatred of men inborn in it from the wolf. What he looked on now filled him with a sort of awe—and a fear for Josephine. He gave a warning cry and half drew his pistol when she dropped on her knees and flung her arms about the shaggy head of a huge beast that could have torn into life and limb in an instant. She looked up at him, laughing, the inch-long fangs of Captain, the lead-dog, gleaming in brute happiness close to her soft, flushed face.

"Don't be afraid, Philip!" she cried. "They are my pets—all of them. This is Captain, who leads my sledge team. Isn't he magnificent?"

"Good God!" breathed Philip, looking about him. "I know something of sledge-dogs, Josephine. These are not mongrel breeds. There are no bounds, no malefactors, none of the soft-footed breeds here. They are wolf!"

"Yes—they've all got the strain of wolf," she said. "That is why I love them, Philip. They are of the forests. And I have made them love me!"

A yellow beam, with small, dangerous eyes, was leaping fiercely at the end of his chain close to them. Philip pointed to him.

"And you would trust yourself here?" he exclaimed, catching her by the arm.

"That is Hero," she said. "Once his name was Soldier. Three years ago a man from Thoreau's Place offered me an insult in the woods, and Soldier almost killed him. He would have killed him if I had not dragged him off. From that day I called him Hero. He is a quarter-train wolf!"

No low giant leaped up against her, so that her arms were about him, with his wolfish muzzle reaching for her face. Under the cedars Philip's face was as white as the snow out in the open. Josephine saw this, and came and put her arm through his fondly.

"You are afraid for me, Philip?" she asked, with a little laugh of pleasure at his anxiety. "You must, of course, you must love them—for my sake. I have brought them all up from puppyhood. And they would fight for me—just as you would fight for me, Philip. Once they were lost in a storm. Father turned the dogs loose. And they found me—miles and miles away. When you hear the wonderful stories I have to

tell about them you will love them. They will not harm you. They will harm nothing that I have touched. I have taught them that I am going to unleash them now. Metoosin is coming along the trail with their frozen fish."

Before she had moved, Philip went straight up to the yellow creature that she had told him was a quarter wolf.

"Hero," he spoke softly. "Hero—" He held out his hands. The giant husky's eyes flashed a deeper glow; for an instant his upper lip drew back, baring his stiletlike fangs, and the hair along his neck and back stood up like a brush. Then, inch by inch, his muzzle drew nearer to Philip's steady hands, and a low white rose in his throat. His crest drooped, his ears shot forward a little, and Philip's hand rested on the wolfish head.

"That is proof," he laughed, turning to Josephine. "If he had snapped off my hand I would say that you were wrong."

She passed quickly from one dog to another now, with Philip close at her side, and from the collar of each dog she snapped the chain. After she had freed a dozen, Philip began to help her. A few of the huskies snarled at him. Others accepted him already as a part of her. Yet in their eyes he saw the smouldering menace, the fire that wanted only a word from her to turn them into a horde of leaping demons.

At first he was startled by Josephine's confidence in them. Then he was amazed. She was not only unafraid herself; she was unafraid for him. She knew that they would not touch him. When they were all free the pack gathered in close about them, and then Josephine came and stood at Philip's side, and put her hands to his shoulders. Thus she stood for a few moments, half facing the dogs, calling their names again; and they crowded up still closer about them, until Philip fancied he could feel their warm breath.

"They have all seen me with you now," she cried after that. "They have seen me touch you. Not one of them will snap you after this."

The dogs swept on ahead of them in

a great wave as they left the spruce shelter. Out in the clear light Philip drew a deep breath. He had never seen anything like this pack. They crowded shoulder to shoulder, body to body, in the open trail. Most of them were the tawny dun and gray and yellow of the wolf. There were a few black, and a few pure whites, but none that wore the mongrel spots of the soft-footed and softer-throated dogs from the south.

He shivered as he measured the pent-up power, the destructive possibilities of the whining, snapping, living sea of sinew and fang ahead of them. And they were Josephine's! They were her slaves! What need had she of his protection? What account would be the insignificant automatic at his side in the face of this wild horde that awaited only a word from her? What could there be in these forests that she feared, with them at her command? Ten men with rifles could not have stood in the face of their first mad rush—and yet she had told him that everything depended upon his protection. But it could not be. He spoke his thoughts aloud.

"What danger can I see in this world that you need fear—with them?" he asked. "I don't understand. I can't guess."

She knew what he meant. The hand on his arm pressed a little closer to him.

"Please don't try to understand," she answered in a low voice. "They would fight for me. I have seen them tear a wolf-pack into shreds. And I have called them back from the throat of a wind-run deer, so that not a hair of her was harmed. But, Philip, I guess that sometimes mistakes were made in the creation of things. They have a brain. But it isn't reason!"

"You mean—" he cried.

"That you, a man, unarm'd, alone, are still their master," she interrupted him. "In the face of reason they are powerless. See, there comes Metoosin with the frozen fish! What if he were a stranger and the fish were poisoned?"

"I understand," he replied. "But others drive them besides you."

"Only those very near to the pack. Twenty of them are used in the traces. The others are my companions who guard, I call them."

Metoosin approached them now, weighted down under a heavy load in a gunny-sack, and Philip believed "that he recognized the man who had had first seen him at the door of Adare House with a rifle in his hands. As the man's commands from Josephine the dogs gather about them, and Metoosin opened the bag, and ran up to throw them the fish, Philip," said Josephine. "Their brains comprehend the hand that feeds them. It is a sort of pledge of friendship between you and them."

With Metoosin also came a dozen steps back, and Philip found that he had become the centre of interest for the pack.

(Continued next week.)

The Upward

Teachings from COMFORT

I know not what the Marvel or surmise mercy underlies

I know not where His throne fringed palms I only know I cannot die Beyond His love and

In these days of strife of sorrow and anxiety, ment and loss, the need comfort and a message was surely never more. Everywhere one looks and women carrying burden and sorrow, and seem too heavy for their year eyes whosoever one must indeed be loved to not see and be lonely in the passage of life, but in our own fair land Death and Sorrow is a write, the fire fiend of the north, the grace smiling in the full farms, taking its toll of hundreds, and leaving more homeless and sorrow has said, "Our little amidst the trees. There is moan as the sea beats and shores of life."

It is neither within the purpose of this article attempt an explanation of pain and suffering; present mere surface and the patching of poverty. "Sweet are the ills that come to us," Shakespeare is only in the way in which adversity becomes in itself it is not good we see that the red hands of a loving recognize that neither distress can separate love, does chastisement and are we enabled Psalmist, "It is good have been afflicted, learn Thy statutes."

"The great end of life sees but character. It clearly set this view in the trials and tribulations, the divine moulds and shapes, so many of the blessings of life are recognized. Surely the lines of W. above, contain a message for us all at this time.

When the future is so certain oftentimes, what a faith like the one to recognize that above the sun and the crash of broods the Eternal loveliness underneath our loved, everlasting arms, and all the marvels and worlds and trials it may God's hands, and trust His beautiful promise, "his member comforted to fort you," stands sure to—L. B. W.

Jelly Maki

Mrs. R. J. Dea

This ingredient in units with sugar by calling for it are under-ripe, peaches full quantity, but as the process changes th



Good Measure.

The Upward Look

Teachings from the Poets.

COMFORT.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

I know not where His islands lift
There fringed palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

In these days of stress and strain,
Of sorrow and anxiety, of disappointment
and loss, the need of a word of
comfort and a message of good cheer
was surely never more keenly felt.
Everywhere one looks one sees men
and women carrying burdens of care
and sorrow and the burden oftentimes
seems too heavy for the bearer. Cast
your eyes wheresoever you will and
one must indeed be blind if he cannot
see and be touched by the infinite
pains of human life. Not only on the
battlegrounds of Europe, but in our
own fair land the Angel of Death
and Sorrow is abroad. As we
write, the fire flood is devastating
the lands of the north, wiping out of
existence smiling hamlets and peaceful
farms, taking its toll in the death
of hundreds, and leaving hundreds
more homeless and sorrowing. As one
has said, "Our little human life is
castled amidst a trackless ocean of
unrest. There is moaning at the bar
as the sea beats and breaks on the
shore of life."

It is neither within the scope nor
the purpose of this short article to
attempt an explanation of the mystery
of pain and suffering; nor would we
present mere surface consolations and
the patching of grief with a proverb.
"Sweet are the uses of pain," as
it is only in the way in which it is used
that adversity becomes sweetened.
In itself it is not good, but just as
we see that the rod is held in the
hand of a loving Father, and we
recognize that neither tribulation nor
distress can separate us from His
love, does chastisement become blessed
and are we enabled to say with the
Psalmist, "It is good for me that I
have been afflicted, that I might
learn Thy statutes."

The great end of life is not happiness
but character. It is only as we
clearly get this view and recognize
in the trials and tribulations that
greet us, the divine discipline that
moulds and shapes our destiny, that
many of the seeming contradictions
of life are recognized and understood.
Surely the lines of Whittier, quoted
above, contain a message of comfort
for us all at this time. In these days,
when the future is so dark and un-
certain oftentimes, what a comfort is
a faith like that of the poet; to
recognize that above the roar of cannon
and the crash of Empires still
broods the Eternal love, and that
underneath our loved ones are the
everlasting arms; that the future with
all the marvels and wonders, the sor-
rows and trials it may contain, is in
God's hands, and trusting in Him,
His beautiful promise, "As one whom
his mother comforteth so will I comfort
you," stands sure for each of us.
—L. B. W.

Jelly Making

Mrs. R. J. Deachman.

The ingredient in fruits which
unites with sugar to form jelly is
called pectose. When fruits are
under-ripe, pectose is present in
full quantity, but as the fruit ripens,
the process changes the pectose into

a substance called pectin, which will
not combine with sugar to make jelly.
This point must be remembered when
choosing fruits for jelly. Select fruits
that are only partially ripened, or if
ripe fruit is used, some green fruit
should be added in order to secure
the jelly forming element. Currans,
grapes, quinces, loganberries and
crabapples have abundance of pectose
in their under-ripe state, and when
other fruits not so rich in pectose are
used for jelly it is often wise to use
a fruit combination which will supply
this substance.

The time required for boiling in
jelly making depends on so many
things that housewives are often
puzzled and spoil the product. The
altitude in which you live may retard
boiling, and the amount of sugar added
may affect the time necessary to jelly,
and the degree of acidity or pectose
affects it. In order that some accurate
test may be secured it is perhaps
best in jelly making to use a candy
thermometer. In high altitudes it
may be best to test the jelly by cool-
ing a little on a plate, but if the
thermometer will register it is al-
ways safer. Try 222 degrees fahrenheit
for jellies. Put the thermometer in
the kettle and as soon as it reaches
222 degrees, remove the jelly from the
fire entirely. If that is too soft or too
hard regulate your next lot accordingly,
and you will be soon making jelly
of a firmness which exactly suits
your taste. If you are not using a
thermometer, test by cooling a little
of the jelly on a cold plate. When the
jelly is just right to be taken off,
waste no time in doing it, and as the
jelly is going on cooling while you are
testing, you should test rapidly. A
good jelly bar is made of flannel or
two thicknesses of cheese cloth, and a
one shaped bar drains easiest.

The sugar should be heated in the
oven while the fruit jelly is boiling.
Fruit juices should drip from the bag
without squeezing. If after it stops
dripping more juice is squeezed out,
it should be kept separate, as jelly made
from it will not be clear as the first
lot. Stand the finished jelly in a sunny
window or in the open oven for a day
to harden.

Red, white or black currant jelly.—
Pick over and wash but do not stem
the currants. Mash in the preserving
kettle with a little water, and allow to
stand for a little while. Then heat
slowly and simmer until quite soft.
Pour all into the jelly bag and hang
up to drip over night. Measure the
juice and put on to boil. Boil five
minutes, then add an equal quantity
of heated sugar, and bring to a boil
again. When the thermometer regis-
ters 222 degrees Fahr., remove the
jelly immediately from the fire. If
testing without a thermometer com-
mence testing after five minutes boil-
ing, and remove as soon as it jellies
on the plate. Pour into glasses and
when cold cover with paraffin or
paper.

Loganberry Jelly.—The tart taste of
this berry gives the jelly a most de-
licious flavor. Mash in the kettle and
add water to cover, and put on to boil
until soft and juicy. Add measure for
measure of heated sugar, and boil to
222 degrees, or until a little jellies on
a plate. Remove quickly and pour into
glasses.

Raspberry and currant jelly.—Rasp-
berries are almost too dry to make
perfect jelly, but may be combined
with any of the currants, and then pro-
ceed as with the currant jelly.

Blackberry Jelly.—Pick over and
wash slightly. Boil until soft and put
in jelly bag to drip. Measure juice
and add three-quarters pound heated
sugar to each pint. Stir while the
sugar is dissolving, and when boiling
test for jelly. Stand in a cool place
to harden.

Plum Jelly.—Remove stones, add a
little water and boil until a pulpy

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a bushel. We want you to know this extra quality. It makes the dish doubly
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| No. 1—Shallow Stewpan—1 quart
Given for 27 coupons, or 5 coupons
and 23 cents. | No. 9—Windsor Kettle—6 quart
Given for 135 coupons, or 20 cou-
pons and \$1.15. | |
| No. 2—Saucepan—4 quart
Given for 84 coupons, or 10 coupons
and 20 cents. | No. 10—Deep Pudding Pan—2 qt.
Given for 40 coupons, or 5 coupons
and 40 cents. | |
| No. 3—Measuring Cup—½ pint
Given for 15 coupons, or 5 coupons
and 10 cents. | No. 11—Sheet Tea Kettle—5½ qt.
Given for 185 coupons, or 10 cou-
pons and \$1.50. | |
| No. 4—Double Cooker—2½ quart
Given for 100 coupons, or 15 cou-
pons and 75 cents. | Two Are Free | |
| No. 5—Fry Pan—9½ inches
Given for 66 coupons, or 6 coupons
and 60 cents. | Cut out the coupon in this ad. It takes
the place of two of the Quaker Oats cou-
pons. Then each 25c package has two
coupons—each the package has one. Buy
Quaker Oats and get them. Send them
in with the coupon we print here, and get
a full set of this Silverware. We
send it by post prepaid. | |
| No. 6—Taper Tea Pot—1½ quart
Given for 150 coupons, or 15 cou-
pons and \$1.15. | This Coupon Good for Two | |
| No. 7—Pie Plates (per pair)
Given for 44 coupons, or 7 coupons
and 40 cents. | This coupon counts the same as two
coupons from the Quaker Oats pack-
ages, when sent with this regular cou-
pons. But only one of these coupons
can apply on any one article. The rest
must be Quaker Oats coupons. | |
| No. 8—Cake Pan
Given for 28 coupons, or 5 coupons
and 25 cents. | | |

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comfort in your order.
Colors Pink and White, Sky and
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There are over 250 pages in our Big Fall Catalogue, many of which show goods in their actual colors; for example: Men's and Children's Dresses, Gowns, Baby's Clothing, Dress Materials, Carpets, etc. There is also a wonderful list of Chain Bargains, two of which we show in this advertisement. Don't get a copy for this Catalogue. It is to your best interest to get a copy. Send your request now. The demand will be great.

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value, patent leather
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Sizes 2 1/2 to 7
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SIZE

CHAIN BARGAIN

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CANADA

mass. Drain in jelly bag. Add an equal amount of heated sugar, and boil to 222 degrees or until it jells on a plate.

Apple Jelly.—Select tart well flavored apples, cut up but do not peel them, cover with water in the preserving kettle, and cook slowly until soft and red. Drip through jelly bag. To each pint of juice add one pound sugar, and the juice of half a lemon. Boil quickly for 10 minutes. Test for jelly, or if using the thermometer remove when it reaches 222 degrees.

Crabapple Jelly.—The fruit should be juicy and ripe, not overripe. Quarter without paring, removing any spots in the core. Put on to boil with enough water to keep from burning. Add more water while boiling if necessary. When a pulpy, juicy mass, put in jelly bag to drip. Put juice on to boil for 20 minutes, and to each pint add one pound of heated sugar. Stir and boil until it jellies or to 222 degrees.

Grape Jelly.—Wash in the preserving kettle, and boil slowly until the juice runs freely. Rub through a sieve, keeping back the skins and seeds. Then strain through a jelly bag. Work quickly in order to keep it still warm. Return immediately to the fire and boil for 20 minutes, then add heated sugar, one pound to each pint of juice, and boil again to 222 degrees, or until it jells. Keep the juice hot from start to finish helps to harden it.

Quince Jelly.—Chop under-ripe, fine yellow quinces, rub off the down, core and cut up. Add one cup of water to each pound of fruit, simmer until it is very soft. Drain in jelly bag. Boil the juice for 10 minutes, then add one pound of heated sugar to each pint of juice. Stir until sugar is dissolved, and boil until it forms a jelly when cooled.

Strawberries in current Jelly.—Pick out the largest and finest strawberries to keep whole. Put the rest of the berries in the preserving kettle, adding to each pint of berries half a pint of red currants, which are well under-ripe. Mash all together and boil until soft. Drip through a jelly bag and return juice to boil for 10 minutes. Then add an equal quantity of heated sugar and boil till it jells. Put a few of the whole strawberries in to each glass and pour in the jelly.

Quince and Cranberry Jelly.—Use a little more quince than cranberries. Boil each separately in enough water to nearly cover them. Rub through a sieve and drip in separate jelly bags, then mix the juices and return to the fire. Boil 15 minutes and add an equal quantity of heated sugar. Boil until it jells.

Elderberry and grape Jelly.—This combination of fruits is delicious, but will not be so firm as ordinary jellies. Make as the previous combination jellies.

Peach jellies.—Blanch in boiling water for two minutes, and remove skins and stone. Slice and add about a quarter of the kernels. Cover with water in the preserving kettle. Boil until soft, stirring frequently to prevent settling. Strain in jelly bag. Measure the juice and add the juice of a lemon to each pint. Boil 20 minutes and then add a pound of heated sugar to each pint. Bring to a boil, stirring until sugar has dissolved. Test as soon as it boils.

Rhubarb and apple Jelly.—Cut up the rhubarb but do not peel it. Use the strawberry variety if possible. Put on to boil with a little water, but until very soft and strain. To each cup of juice add one pound of apples, which have been cut up but not peeled. Boil until soft, rub through a sieve, and then drip in jelly bag. Return the juice to the fire, adding one pound sugar to each pint. Boil and skim until it jells. A little lemon juice may be added if desired.

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Almost every farm household
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wash clothes clean, has a
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How Many Have One?

Mrs. G. E. Patterson, Renfrew Co., Ont. ONE thing of which I do not think I am ever guilty is the tendency to "gush" over things. Once in a while, though, I do become quite enthusiastic over something I have seen or tried out and of course the most natural thing is to want to tell others about it. The particular thing in which I am interested this summer is our screened verandah. While sitting out there the other day, comparing potatoes for dinner the thought struck me, "Why couldn't I tell the readers of Farm and Dairy about our verandah." So here I am acting upon the inspiration.

I don't suppose we would have this screened verandah now had it not been for a jaunt I took last summer to visit a sister in the city. She had her verandah very comfortably fitted up as a living room and when I came home and told my husband and the girls about it, we decided that there was no reason why our verandah could not be utilized in the same way. This spring we set to work and are now enjoying it to the full.

Our verandah faces south and opens off the kitchen, so is in an ideal location. It is entirely screened off with wire netting, there being an ordinary screen door for the entrance. Two or three rag rugs, (made from one of our old rag carpets), a hammock swung at one end, two or three comfortable chairs and a table completes the furnishings. The table is one of the most important features about the open-air living room. It is one of the old fashioned kind with a drop leaf on each end, so that by raising the leaves it is quite large enough for a dining table. We have our meals on the verandah quite frequently and everyone of the family find it is luxurious.

Besides eating and resting in our out-of-doors living room, we can bring out the sewing machine and sew in the fresh air, adjust our ironing board and do our ironing, do the weekly mending and countless duties which take up much of our time and can be accomplished so much more pleasantly in the open air. I am a lover of fresh air anyway, and am therefore all the more attached to our open-air living room.

HOME CLUB

Burden Lifters That Are Worth While

WOULD like in a few lines to tell Home Club members and readers of this department about my two little "burden lifters." One is my charcoal iron and the other my oil-stove and oven. How many of us dread ironing day in the summer. We must have hot irons; in some cases the fire will not burn and when it does, the kitchen is very hot and the house wife becomes worried. I have had my iron five years and it has just now have used such an iron can appreciate its good qualities. I open the door and window in my kitchen, thus making a good draft and the faster I work the hotter the iron gets. It is nickel and therefore does not rust and mark the clothes and is easily kept clean.

My oil stove I consider to be the very best investment for keeping a tidy, cool kitchen and a good natured wife. They can be secured in accordance with the size of the family, with two, three or four burners. When the kettle boils, I make the tea and put it in a cozy, then proceed to fry, boil or stew whatever may be required for dinner. Just a minute, please, until I

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$80 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

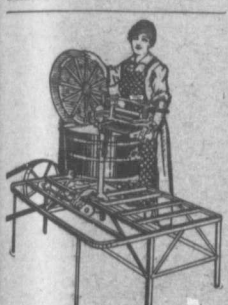
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THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER SALES LADIES WANTED to fill positions open on our sales staff if made vacant by men enlisted. Either temporary or permanent. Income three dollars per day upward. Address the Scarborough, Ont., Canada, Ltd. Map Publishers, Hamilton, Ontario.

Do you want to live in the big city? We will show you the way. Write for our plan to-day. Positions are open in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, or New York, Philadelphia or Boston. Write us what positions you can fill or what kind of work you can do. We will send you a list of positions to be filled. City Service Association, No. 2 E St. Paul St. East, Montreal.



MAKE YOUR ENGINE DO the Washing Almost every farm household has its gasoline engine. One of the best uses you can put it to is connect it up with a PAGE WASHER

Here is a power washer that we are guaranteed to back against any other on the market. In strength, simplicity, and in sheer ability to wash clothes clean, has just no competitor. Will do the heaviest work about 3 cents an hour—that means about 1 cent worth of gasoline per week. Not only washes clothes clean, but brings them dry too. The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, 1136 King Street West, Toronto.

Barrett Patent Roofing Savers MADE IN CANADA

Seven short appeals to "horse sense"

ANY man can make money by judicious saving. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Think it over. There are certain things you ought to have for farm maintenance. But don't buy the wrong thing at any price or the right thing at the wrong price. Perhaps right now you are in need of a timber preservative, a lice or fly killer, a durable paint for metal and exposed wood surfaces, a satisfactory cement for quick everyday repairs, a ready roofing that is wear-proof, easy to lay and cheap.

We can fit you out perfectly in these things. The Barrett Money Savers have no superiors. Just glance over the products shown below:

AMATITE—Many people object to "rubber roofing" because they are not attractive in appearance. So we made Amatite. We put a mineral surface on Amalite so that it sparkles like crystal in the sun. It won't instant popularity. Then, users of Amatite discovered that the mineral surface made it wear well. And when we showed them that Amatite did not need painting, the conquest of Amatite was complete. Users agree that it has no rival in ready roofings.

CREONOID—Then there's Creonoid, lice destroyer and cow spray. It's one of the first requisites to the possession of a happy, healthy live stock, because vermin-infested stock are only half efficient. Creonoid positively destroys vermin, flies, insects and mites. And it's cheap too, because it's so powerful that a little goes a great way. Spray your cattle and horses with Creonoid. Simply lay a fine spray touch piggery. You'll have more milk from your cows, more salable porkers, and more eggs from your chickens.

EVERJET—Every farmer should have a good carbon paint on hand. Here's the best ever mixed—Everjet Elastic Paint. Wonderful as a roof paint. It keeps water out, and defies the weather. All over the farm, wherever you have exposed surfaces, you need Everjet. Splendid on farm implements and iron surfaces too, because it expands and contracts to meet weather conditions. Never peels or cracks. Always a sparkling, permanent, protective, black covering. Try some and see for yourself.

CARBONOL—a disinfectant—not a dsigner of odors. It does all that carbolic will do and does it without danger to you. For cuts or wounds, a solution of Carbonol is the best preventive of blood poisoning. Wonderful on sores of animals. A few drops of Carb-ol solution to water when house cleaning will kill germs and staphylococci. In the sick room it will prevent contagion. Very effective in the stable and hen house. Keeps flies away and deodorizes. You ought to have Carbonol on hand. It is the greatest disinfectant ever made.

EVERLASTIC ROOFING—You ought to get acquainted with Everlastic Roofing. The best ready roofing value you can get. It is easily laid without skilled labor. It is inexpensive. And it wears as many a higher priced roofing doesn't know how to wear. This is because every foot of it is honestly and strongly made. Don't have leaky roofs. Use Everlastic on your steep roofed buildings and keep the water on the outside.

ELASTIGUM—The best way to fix little things is to fix them right at first. They never get big then. For the little everyday repairs around the farm, you should have Elastigum. It is a tough, adhesive, elastic cement that fixes leaks, joins or relines gutters, stuffs cornices, reflashs chimneys. And it does many other things "for keeps." This wonderful waterproof cement will save you money by keeping the small things small. Have it on hand! A hundred uses.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE—The trouble and expense of keeping timber preservative are well known to the men of the trade. No wood surfaces with Grade-One Creosote Oil. A real wood preservative. Best for your business use. Guaranteed by its quality. No other preservative. Grade-One Creosote Oil guarantees more durability than any other preservative. Grade-One preservative. You can't lose. Use Grade-One Creosote Oil. This new line of fence posts last twenty years. You can't lose with Grade-One Creosote Oil.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.

tell you how to make the cozy which hot while you are preparing the other I mentioned. It is not necessary to have one of silk and embroidery. Just take a piece of heavy ticking, say a half-yard, or in proportion to the size of your teapot. Make it into a sack, crumpled dates and apples, sprinkle over all fall of bran and about the middle cut a round hole. Stitch this around half a cup of sugar and one teaspoon out of keep in the bran, put the spout of the teapot through the hole and fasten the other ends at the hands. Your tea will steep and keep crafe oven.

DATE AND APPLE PIE.

Line a plate with a rather rich crust; fill it with a mixture of chopped dates and apples, sprinkle over half a cup of sugar and one teaspoon of cinnamon; add two tablespoons of water; cover with a top crust and bake about one-half hour in a mod-



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Baked bread with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made in one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

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An Extra Set of Wheels

will make your wagon as good as two wagons

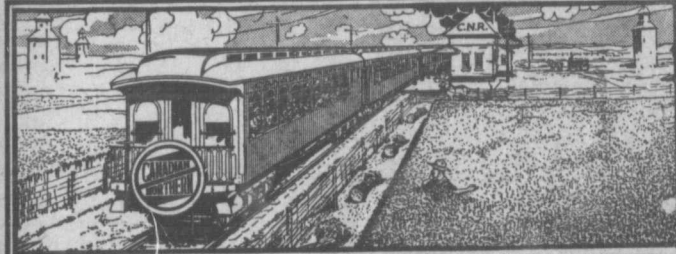
You need a regular high-wheeled wagon. You also need a low-wheeled truck.

PAGE Steel Wheels

enable you to convert the one into the other, in a very few minutes. A splendid, strong wheel is the "Page." Farmers tell us there's nothing in the market to compare with it.

Price list on application, accompanied by chart showing how to take measurements for ordering correct size to fit your wagon.

The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited.
1159 King Street West, Toronto.



40,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

Leave TORONTO Union Station 11.00 P.M. - Aug. 17th, 19th, 31st, and Sept. 2nd
Leave OTTAWA Central Station 9.30 P.M. - Aug. 15th and 29th

THROUGH TRAINS WITH LUNCH COUNTER CARS ATTACHED

EXCURSION DATES:

Aug. 15th and 29th . . . From Brockville, Elgin, Portage du Fort, and Ottawa east to Quebec, including the Ottawa and New York Ry.
Aug. 17th and 31st . . . From Toronto east to Chaffee, Locks and Kingston, also north to Thornlea.
Aug. 19th and Sept. 2nd . . . From Toronto west and south, including the N., St. C. and T. Ry.

DESTINATION TERRITORY.—Tickets one-half cent per mile (minimum 50c) till Sept. 30th, 1916. West of Winnipeg to any station east of Calgary, Edmonton and Tannis, Alta.

RETURN FARE AND LIMIT.—One-half cent per mile (minimum 50c) to Winnipeg on or before Nov. 30th, 1916, plus \$18.00 from Winnipeg to original starting point.

For tickets and leaflet showing number of farm laborers required at each point, also wages paid, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or Gen. Passenger Depts., Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ALL THE WAY

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.

Pepsin Made Cheese Keeping Well

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

It appears that certain persons, for reasons best known to themselves, are circulating reports to the effect that cheese made with pepsin "does not keep," etc. In view of the quantity of pepsin now being used it might be injurious to the good name of Canadian cheese if such assertions were allowed to go uncontradicted.

During the week ending May 27th several lots of experimental cheese were made at the Finch dairy station from mixed milk divided into two vats, one of which was "set" with pepsin and the other with rennet extract. These cheeses are still on hand in the curing room and no difference can be found in the flavor of the two cheeses in any of the tests. Any statements to the effect that cheese made with pepsin are inferior to those made with rennet extract are absolutely unfounded, providing, of course, that the pepsin is of good quality and is properly used.

There are different forms and strengths of pepsin being offered at the present time and cheese makers should be careful not to use anything

which has not been carefully tested and proved to be suitable for the purpose by some disinterested and competent person.

Pepsin is now being used at the Finch dairy station and its use there will be continued until we can purchase rennet extract at no more than \$5.00 per gallon.

Manitoba Creamery Legislation

URING the past session of the Manitoba Legislature an act was passed giving us fairly full control of such stations. A station must register with the department before it can operate and the granting of registration is contingent upon the fulfillment of the following conditions:—

(a) The station should be located where the surroundings are sanitary and will not tend to injure the milk or cream.

(b) The building or room itself must be sanitary in construction; the floor must be constructed of a good quality of wood, cement or other suitable material, be smooth, and be sloped to a gutter or drain.

(c) A closed, water-tight drain with a reasonable fall to it, with bell trap or its equivalent, must be provided to carry the washings, etc., to a distance of not less than seventy-five feet from the building and discharge where there is a good natural drainage or else a septic tank of suitable size and construction, and with proper drainage from it, must be provided.

(d) Screen doors and screens for the windows must be provided for use during the summer season.

(e) Stenm and a good sink must be provided for the proper cleaning of dairy utensils.

(f) Provision must be made for promptly cooling the cream to 50° F. or below and holding it at this temperature.

(g) Where cream is purchased on the butterfat basis a cream test scale must be provided and used.

(h) The station must not be used for other than dairy purposes without the approval of the Department of Agriculture.

The operator must apply for and secure a license for operating a station, and, before such license is granted, we aim to satisfy ourselves as to the applicant's ability to properly test and grade cream.

Bacteria cause the souring of milk. Bacteria usually set into milk in dirt, and the bacteria develop fast when the milk is warm. To keep the bacteria out, keep dirt out of the milk. This means care in milking, and care to have the milk utensils clean. Keep-advance the milk will retard the development of the bacteria, that do get into the milk. Cans or vessels that have had milk in them should be rinsed in cool water first, as hot water hardens the albumen of the milk, and makes it hard to remove.

Suppose that Mr. Barr and I ran cheese factories side by side. Suppose that Barr offered five cents a hundredweight more for milk than I would. Who would get the more milk? And yet if we care for milk properly, we will make that five cents a hundredweight in yield alone.—G. G. Puhlow, E.O.D.A. Convention.

We have had a number of samples of milk brought into this office to be tested, and the prospect of paying by test, rather than by volume, by the cheese factories, is creating an active interest in the problem. The passing of the act with regard to paying by test will certainly lead to the improvement in the butter fat production in the herds, as too little attention has been paid to this in the past.—R. A. Beckett, Northumberland County.

Market

TORONTO, Aug. 17.—Trade reports show in almost all lines the effect of the canned goods, especially pig and bonas. The price of sugar has increased on account of preserving and rearing. We are now receiving from the United States, but the liberal orders for ordinary needs.

Two outstanding week's market conditions showed in the price of live high price levels at Reports of extensive-4. We are now receiving from the United States, but the liberal orders for ordinary needs.

Recent rains throughout Quebec and also in the time to receive the falling out of the great week rains in southern between are estimated of the prospective crop four bushels an acre.

GRAINS

Wheat, No. 1 northern, No. 2, \$1.81; No. 3, \$1.53; commercial per bushel, \$1.17; No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 3, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 5, \$1.09 to \$1.11; No. 6, \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 7, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 8, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 9, \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 10, \$0.99 to \$1.01; No. 11, \$0.97 to \$0.99; No. 12, \$0.95 to \$0.97; No. 13, \$0.93 to \$0.95; No. 14, \$0.91 to \$0.93; No. 15, \$0.89 to \$0.91; No. 16, \$0.87 to \$0.89; No. 17, \$0.85 to \$0.87; No. 18, \$0.83 to \$0.85; No. 19, \$0.81 to \$0.83; No. 20, \$0.79 to \$0.81; No. 21, \$0.77 to \$0.79; No. 22, \$0.75 to \$0.77; No. 23, \$0.73 to \$0.75; No. 24, \$0.71 to \$0.73; No. 25, \$0.69 to \$0.71; No. 26, \$0.67 to \$0.69; No. 27, \$0.65 to \$0.67; No. 28, \$0.63 to \$0.65; No. 29, \$0.61 to \$0.63; No. 30, \$0.59 to \$0.61; No. 31, \$0.57 to \$0.59; No. 32, \$0.55 to \$0.57; No. 33, \$0.53 to \$0.55; No. 34, \$0.51 to \$0.53; No. 35, \$0.49 to \$0.51; No. 36, \$0.47 to \$0.49; No. 37, \$0.45 to \$0.47; No. 38, \$0.43 to \$0.45; No. 39, \$0.41 to \$0.43; No. 40, \$0.39 to \$0.41; No. 41, \$0.37 to \$0.39; No. 42, \$0.35 to \$0.37; No. 43, \$0.33 to \$0.35; No. 44, \$0.31 to \$0.33; No. 45, \$0.29 to \$0.31; No. 46, \$0.27 to \$0.29; No. 47, \$0.25 to \$0.27; No. 48, \$0.23 to \$0.25; No. 49, \$0.21 to \$0.23; No. 50, \$0.19 to \$0.21; No. 51, \$0.17 to \$0.19; No. 52, \$0.15 to \$0.17; No. 53, \$0.13 to \$0.15; No. 54, \$0.11 to \$0.13; No. 55, \$0.09 to \$0.11; No. 56, \$0.07 to \$0.09; No. 57, \$0.05 to \$0.07; No. 58, \$0.03 to \$0.05; No. 59, \$0.01 to \$0.03; No. 60, \$0.00 to \$0.01.

MILL FEES

Ch. lots, delivery, shorts, 120 to 127; bran, 117 to 118; mid-120; shorts, 120; middlings, 120 to 121.

HAY AND ST

1st lot, 1 track, \$1.10 to \$1.15; 2nd lot, \$1.05 to \$1.10; 3rd lot, \$1.00 to \$1.05; 4th lot, \$0.95 to \$1.00; 5th lot, \$0.90 to \$0.95; 6th lot, \$0.85 to \$0.90; 7th lot, \$0.80 to \$0.85; 8th lot, \$0.75 to \$0.80; 9th lot, \$0.70 to \$0.75; 10th lot, \$0.65 to \$0.70; 11th lot, \$0.60 to \$0.65; 12th lot, \$0.55 to \$0.60; 13th lot, \$0.50 to \$0.55; 14th lot, \$0.45 to \$0.50; 15th lot, \$0.40 to \$0.45; 16th lot, \$0.35 to \$0.40; 17th lot, \$0.30 to \$0.35; 18th lot, \$0.25 to \$0.30; 19th lot, \$0.20 to \$0.25; 20th lot, \$0.15 to \$0.20; 21st lot, \$0.10 to \$0.15; 22nd lot, \$0.05 to \$0.10; 23rd lot, \$0.00 to \$0.05.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs, special packed, No. 1, \$2.00; No. 2, \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.25; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.50; No. 8, \$0.25; No. 9, \$0.00; No. 10, \$0.00; No. 11, \$0.00; No. 12, \$0.00; No. 13, \$0.00; No. 14, \$0.00; No. 15, \$0.00; No. 16, \$0.00; No. 17, \$0.00; No. 18, \$0.00; No. 19, \$0.00; No. 20, \$0.00; No. 21, \$0.00; No. 22, \$0.00; No. 23, \$0.00; No. 24, \$0.00; No. 25, \$0.00; No. 26, \$0.00; No. 27, \$0.00; No. 28, \$0.00; No. 29, \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00; No. 31, \$0.00; No. 32, \$0.00; No. 33, \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00; No. 36, \$0.00; No. 37, \$0.00; No. 38, \$0.00; No. 39, \$0.00; No. 40, \$0.00; No. 41, \$0.00; No. 42, \$0.00; No. 43, \$0.00; No. 44, \$0.00; No. 45, \$0.00; No. 46, \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00.

LIVE

Cattle prices were 2¢ about the middle of the day, but the live stock market was 1¢ to 1½¢ higher, which was due to heavy, which reached the market in the face of the heavy packers and the small early part of the week. Dealers declared that due for a slump in the market. It is evident, being made to reduce a steady. Quotations are as follows:

Steers, choice, \$8.40 to \$8.50; butchering, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good, \$7.00 to \$7.25; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; culls, \$6.00 to \$6.25; calves, \$5.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; butchering, \$4.00 to \$4.25; culls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.75; culls, \$2.00 to \$2.25; goats, \$1.50 to \$1.75; chickens, \$1.00 to \$1.25; ducks, \$0.75 to \$0.90; geese, \$0.50 to \$0.60; turkeys, \$0.25 to \$0.30; geese, \$0.15 to \$0.20; ducks, \$0.10 to \$0.15; chickens, \$0.05 to \$0.10; turkeys, \$0.02 to \$0.03.

Milk

Milk cows continue. Choice brought \$7.00 to \$7.25; good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; fair, \$6.00 to \$6.25; poor, \$5.50 to \$5.75; culls, \$5.00 to \$5.25; butchering, \$4.50 to \$4.75; culls, \$4.00 to \$4.25; goats, \$3.50 to \$3.75; chickens, \$3.00 to \$3.25; ducks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$1.75; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.25; ducks, \$0.75 to \$0.90; chickens, \$0.50 to \$0.60; turkeys, \$0.25 to \$0.30; geese, \$0.15 to \$0.20; ducks, \$0.10 to \$0.15; chickens, \$0.05 to \$0.10; turkeys, \$0.02 to \$0.03.

DAIRY PRO

There is wide diversification in the prices of the cheese from around 14¢ to 18¢ cents at current prices. In the last few weeks, Dairy wholly speculative and bound to follow soon. It is due to a sudden drop in the other side, which is adequate, hence the orders for cheese to

Maxwell

\$ 850

F. O. B. WINDSOR

Maxwell cars have greater, actual, delivered horsepower, per pound of weight, than any car built.

POWER must be reckoned in reference to the weight involved. This is the big underlying truth that is often overlooked in careless statements about horsepower.

We repeat that Maxwell cars have greater horsepower, per pound of weight, than any car built.

This has been proved within the last six months by four competitive tests made in the two leading scientific schools of the United States.

The point for you to remember is this:

Maxwell cars will take you anywhere that *any* car will take you and they'll take you as fast as you'll dare to travel.

We are ready to *prove* any and all of our statements.

5-passenger Touring Car, \$850

2-passenger Roadster - 830

3-passenger Cabriolet, \$1235

6-passenger Town Car, 1300

5-passenger Sedan, \$1400

Write for the New Maxwell Catalog, C-7

Maxwell

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Windsor, Ont.

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Transportation Building, Toronto—August 26 to September 10

